



26-4



LIBRARY

OF THE

Theological Seminary,

PRINCETON, N. J.

Rare books

Case, _____

SCC

Shelf, _____

1172

Book, _____

v. 1

A

DICTIONARY
OF THE
ENGLISH LANGUAGE:

IN WHICH

The WORDS are deduced from their ORIGINALS,
Explained in their DIFFERENT MEANINGS,

AND

Authorized by the NAMES of the WRITERS
in whose Works they are found.

Abstracted from the FOLIO EDITION,

By SAMUEL JOHNSON, A. M.

To which is prefixed,

A GRAMMAR of the ENGLISH LANGUAGE.

IN TWO VOLUMES.

VOL. I.

LONDON,

Printed for J. KNAPTON; C. HITCH and L. HAWES; A. MILLAR;
R. and J. DODSLEY; and M. and T. LONGMAN.

MDCCLVI.



T H E

P R E F A C E.

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, or 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 epitome of my former work.

In

The P R E F A C E.

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, Shakespeare, 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.

A GRAMMAR OF THE

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

The sounds of all the letters are various.

In treating on the letters, I shall not, like some other grammarians, enquire 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 physiogist; 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 view 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 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 e misum*, as having a middle sound between the open *a* and the *e*. The French have a similar sound in the word *pais*, and in their *e* masculine.

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

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*, *vault*; 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*, *baund* for *band*.

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 naturalised or assimilated, but is no English diphthong; and is more properly expressed by single *e*, as *Cesar*, *Enas*.

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*, *mèn*, *thèn*.

It is always short before a double consonant, or two consonants, *relènt*, *mèdlr*, *reptile*, *serpènt*, *cellar*, *cessation*, *blèssing*, *fill*, *fèlling*, *dèbt*.

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 *bàn*, *bāne*; *cūn*, *cāne*; *pīn*, *pīne*; *tūn*, *tūne*; *rōb*, *rōbe*; *pōp*, *pōpe*; *fīr*, *fīre*; *cūr*, *cūre*; *tūb*, *tūbe*.

Almost all words which now terminate in consonants ended anciently in *e*, as *year*, *yeare*; *wildness*, *wildnessè*; 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, *clea-re*, *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 calls it the silent *e*.

ENGLISH TONGUE.

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

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

E forms a diphthong with *a*; as *near*; with *i*, as *dein, 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 founded 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 founded 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 *thin, thine*.

I is often founded before *r* as a short *u*; as *firt, first, skirt*.

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

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

O.

O is long, as *bōne, obedient, corrēding*; or short, as *blōck, knock, oblique, lōil*.

Women is pronounced *wimēn*.

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

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

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

With *i*, as *cil, foil, moil, 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, boat, 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 *honneur, faveur*.

U.

U is long in *use, confusion*; or short, as *us, confession*.

It coalesces with *a, e, i, o*; but has rather in these combinations

A GRAMMAR OF THE

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 *c* in *virtue*, but the *e* has no sound.

Ue is sometimes mute at the end of a word, in imitation of the French, as *prorogue*, *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 *flag*, *frog*.

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 *f*; as *sincerely*, *centrick*, *century*, *cir-*

cular, *cistern*, *city*, *scicity*: before *a*, *o*, and *u*, it sounds like *k*, as *calm*, *conavity*, *copper*, *incorporate*, *curiosity*, *concupiscence*.

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

Ch is founded like *k* in words derived from the Greek, as *chymist*, *scheme*, *cholera*. *Arch* is commonly founded *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, sounds like *sh*, as *machine*, *chaise*.

C, according to English orthography, never ends a word; therefore we write *sick*, *block*, which were originally *sticke*, *blocke*, in such words. *C* is now mute.

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

D

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

It is used before *r*, as *draw*, *dress*; and *o*, as *dwell*.

F.

F, though having a name beginning with a vowel, it is numbered by the grammarians among the femivowels, yet has this quality of a mute, that it is commodiously founded before a liquid, as *flask*, *fy*, *freckle*. It has an unvariable sound, except that *of* is sometimes spoken nearly as *ov*.

G.

G has two sounds, one hard, as in *gay*, *go*, *gun*; the other soft, as in *gem*, *giant*.

ENGLISH TONGUE.

At the end of a word it is always hard, *ring, snug, song, frog.*

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

G before *e* is soft, as *gem, generation*, except in *gear, geld, geeze, get, gearaw*, 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, foreign*.

G before *i* is hard, as *give*, except in *giant, gigantick, gibbet, gibe, giblets, giles, gill, gilliflower, gin, ginger, gingle, gipsy*.

Gb 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*, spoken *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, fough, tough, enough, slough*.

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

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

H.

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

It seldom, perhaps never, begins any but the first syllable, in which it is always sounded with a full breath, except in *heir, herb, hostler, honour, bumble, honest, humour*, and their derivatives.

J.

J consonant sounds uniformly like the soft *g*, and is therefore a letter useless, except in etymology, as *ejaculation, jester, 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, skirt, skeptick*, for so it should be written, not *sceptick*.

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

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

L.

L has in 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 *hlæf, a loaf, or bread; hlæford, 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, scuttle*.

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 sound with *B*.

A GRAMMAR OF THE

P is sometimes mute, as in *psalm*, like *f*, if it follows a consonant, as and between *m* and *t*, as *tempt*. *conversion*.

Pb is used for *f* in words derived from the Greek, as *philosopher*, *philanthropy*, *Philip*. It sounds like *z* before *e* mute, as *refuse*, and before *y* final, as *rosy*; and in those words, *bosom*, *desire*, *wisdom*, *prison*, *prisoner*, *présent*, *présent*, *damsel*, *casement*.

Q

Q, as in other languages, is always followed by *u*, and has a sound which our Saxon ancestors well expressed by *cw*, as *quadrant*, *queen*, *equestrian*, *quilt*, *enquiry*, *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*. It is the peculiar quality of *f*, that it may be sounded before all consonants, except *x* and *z*, in which *f* is comprised, *x* being only *ks*, and *z* a hard or gross *f*. This *f* is therefore termed by grammarians *suæ potestatis littera*; 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:

R

R has the same rough snarling sound as in other tongues. *R* is mute in *isle*, *island*, *demesne*, *viscount*.

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

Rb is used in words derived from the Greek, as *myrrh*, *myrrhine*, *catarrhus*, *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 hissing sound, as *sibilation*, *sister*.

A single *s* seldom ends any word, except 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*, *drss*, *bliss*, *less*, anciently *grasse*, *dressé*.

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

T

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

Ti before a vowel has the sound of *si*, as *salvation*, except an *f* goes before, as *question*, excepting likewise derivatives from *y*, 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, *that*, *these*, *thou*, *thee*, *thy*, *thine*, *their*, *they*, *this*, *these*, *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*, *hw*, as *what*, *whence*, *whiting*; in *whore* only, and sometimes in *wholesome*, *wh* is founded like a simple *b*.

X.

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

Y.

Y, when it follows a consonant, is a vowel; when it precedes either vowel or diphthong, 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*.

Z.

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

In orthography I have supposed *orthoepy*, 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 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 these 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 uncertain, 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.

A GRAMMAR OF THE

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

At lengð Erasmus, ðat grêt iŋgurd nâm,
Δe glori of ðe præsthûd, and ðe zâm,
Stemmd ðe wild torrent of a barb'rous âg,
And drôv ðôs hõli Vandals ôff ðe stâg.

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 despight,
To blot her honour, and her heav'nly 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 deathes door
Me brought? ah! far be such reproach from me.

What can I less do, than her love therefore,
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 deserve;
Die, rather die, than ever from her service
swerve.

Vnþankful wræt, said hÿ, iz ðis ðe mjð,
Wiþ wið her soberain mæri ðou dust qujt?

Ðj lÿ rÿ sæbed bj her græsius dÿd;
But ðou dust wen wiþ vilænus dispÿt,
Tu blot her honor, and her hevnly list.
Dÿ, ræðer dÿ, ðæn so disloialj,
Dÿm of her hið dezert, or sÿm so list.
Fæir deþ it iz tu pun mæw ræm; ðæn dÿ.
Dÿ, ræðer dÿ, ðæn æber luv disloialj.

But if tu luv disloialtj it bj,
Sal I ðæn hæit her ðat from deðez dær
Mÿ brougt? ah! far bj suð reproç from mj.
Wæt kan I læs du ðæn he luv ðerfær,
Sib I her du ræward kanot restær?
Dÿ ræðer dÿ, and dÿjz du her sêrb,
Dÿjz her sêrb, and luvig her adær.
Dÿ lÿ rÿ gæit, ðj lÿ rÿ dub dezert;
Dÿ, ræðer dÿ, ðæn æber from her sêrbis swærb.

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 safeguard 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 þenscöever you hav' occasion to trubble ðeir patienc', or to coom among ðem beeing trubled, it is better to stand upon your gard, ðan to trust to ðeir gentlenes. For ðe saf-gard of your fac', þis ðey hav' most mind' unto, provid' a pursehood, mad' of coarse bouldering, to be drawn and knit about your collar, þis for mor' saf'ty is to be lined against ð' eminent parts wit woollen cloæ. First cut a pecc' about an inç and a half broad, and half a yard long, to reach round by ðe temples and for'head, from one ear to ðe oðer; þis beeing sowed in his plac', join unto it two port peeces of the sam breadæ under ðe eys, for the bals of ðe cheeks, and then set an oðer pecc' about ðe breadz of a shilling against the top of ðe nose. At oðer tim's, þen ðey ar' not angered, a little piec' half a quarter broad, to cover ðe eys and parts about them, 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 ac-

ENGLISH TONGUE.

commodating 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 paradys, 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 heitsh art in héven, halloed bi dhyi nám, dhyi cingdým cým, dhyi will 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 country, by writing *honor* and *labor* for *beneur* and *labour*, *red* for *read* in the preter-tense, *fais* 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.

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 *b* ; whence it appears that the English anciently aspirated less. *An* is still used before the silent *b*, as, *an herb*, *an honest man* : but otherwise *a* ; as,

A horse, a horse, my kingdom for a horse. *Shakespeare.*

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*.

b

3. Words

A GRAMMAR OF THE

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 relations 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.

[er.

Plural.

Nom.	Magistri,	Masters, the Masters.
Gen.	Magistorum,	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.

[ers.

Our nouns are therefore only declined thus :

Master,	Gen. Masters.	Plur. Masters.
Scholar,	Gen. Scholars.	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 neuter 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*, *Trojæ oris*, or any other Latin genitive.

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 further confirmation of this opinion, that in the old poets both the genitive and plural were longer by a syllable than the original word; *knights*, for *knighi's*, in Chaucer; *leaves*, 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*; *sister*, *sisters*; *wood*, *woods*; or *es* where *s* could not otherwise be founded, as after *ch*, *s*, *sh*, *x*, *z*; after *c* founded 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 Teutonic 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*, *roof*, *proof*, *relief*, *mischief*, *puff*, *cuff*, *dwarf*, *bandkerchief*, *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 no genitives; but we say, *Womens excellencies*, and *Weigh the mens wits against the ladies hairs*. Pope.

Dr. Wallis thinks *the Lords' house* may be said for *the house of Lords*; but such phrases are not now in use; and surely an English ear rebels against them.

ENGLISH TONGUE.

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 (or moe), more (for moer), most (for moest); late, later, latest or last.*

Some comparatives form a superlative by adding *most*, as *nether, nethermost; outer, outmost; under, undermost; up, 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.

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

Disyllables 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 *ain*, as *certain*; in *ive*, as *missive*; in *d*, as *woody*; in *fy*, as *puffy*; in *ky*, as *rocky*, except *lucky*; in *ny*, 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 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, *virtuouslest*, 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 *fameusest*

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,

A GRAMMAR OF THE

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 *Johnson*.

The *wretched* 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 Johnson.*

Powerful, by *Milton*.

We have sustain'd one day in doubtful fight,
What heav'n's great king hath pow'rfullest
to fend

Against us from about his throne.

Parad. 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 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*.

The pronouns personal are irregularly inflected.

	Singular.	Plural.
Nom.	I	We
Accus. and other oblique cases.	} Me	Us
Nom.		Thou
Oblique.	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.	
Nom.	He	They	} Applied to masculines.
Oblique.	Him	Them	

Singular. Plural.

Nom. She They } Applied to
Oblique. Her Them } feminines.

Nom. It They } Applied to
Oblique. Its Them } neuters or things.

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*, *you*, *yours*; of the third, from *he*, *his*, from *she*, *her*, and *hers*, and in the plural *their*, *theirs*, for both sexes.

Our, *yours*, *hers*, *theirs*, are used when the substantive 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.

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

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

	Singular and Plural.
Nom.	Who
Gen.	Whose
Other oblique cases.	Whom
Nom.	Which
Gen.	Of which, or whose
Other oblique cases.	Which

Who is now used in relation to persons, and *which* in relation to things; but they were anciently confounded.

Whose

ENGLISH TONGUE.

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 referred 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, hereafter, 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, is 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 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.*

A GRAMMAR OF THE

Has is a termination corrupted from *hab*, 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 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, *they* 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* mayst have, *he* may have ;
Plur. We may have, *ye* may have, *they* may have.

Preterite.

Sing. I might have, *thou* mightst 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.

ENGLISH TONGUE.

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 compared. *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 little in 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.

Con-

A GRAMMAR OF THE

Conjunctive Mood.

If I be loved, &c. If I were loved, &c. If I shall have been loved, &c.

I do love thee, and when I love thee not,

Chaos is come again.

Shakefp.

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.

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.*

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 is thus used only in the simple tenses.

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'e-tois promené.

In like manner we commonly express the present tense; as, *I am going, eo. I am grieving, dolco. 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, ἐπυγχανομεν περιπαλῶτες, 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 excluduntur.* 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,

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 inflections, 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,

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 after *if, though, ere, before, 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 Johnson 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 monosyllable 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*; or *plac'd*, *snatched*, *fish'd*, *waked*, *dwell'd*, *smell'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 *wext*: 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, sted, bred, bid, hid, chid, fed, bled, bred, sped, strid, rid*; from the verbs, to *read, to lead, to spread, to sted, to stread, to bid, 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, beat, sweat, sit, quit, smit, writ, bit, bit, met, shot*; from the verbs, to *cast, to hurt, to cost, to burst, to eat, to beat, 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 vend, 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, beaten, 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, srown, hrown, mown, loaden, laden*, as well as *sow'd, srow'd, hrow'd, mow'd, loaded, laded*, from the verbs to *sow, to srow, to hrow, 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*, though *wrote* may be used in poetry.

There are other anomalies in the preterite.

1. *Win, spin, begin, swim, strike, stick, sing, sting, 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, sung, rung, swung, sprung, swung, drunk, sunk, shrunk, hung, come, run, found, bound, ground, wound*. And most of them are also formed in the preterite by *a*, as *began, rang, 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, raught, sought, besought, caught, bought, brought, thought, wrought*.

But a great many of these retain likewise the regular form, as *tached, cached, beseeched, caught, worked*.

3. *Take, shake, forsake, wake, awake, stand, break, speak, bear, swear, tear, weave, cleave, strive, thrive, drive, shine, rise, arise, smite, write, bide, abide, ride, choose, chuse, tread, get, beget, forget, seth, make* in both preterite and participle *took, forsook, woke, awoke, stood, broke, spoke, bore, shore, favore, tore, wore, wove, clove, srove, throve, drove, shone, rose, arose, smote, wrote, bode, abode, rode, chose, rode, 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, clawe, gat, begat, forgot*, 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, seth*.

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, throw, blew, crew, flew, flew, 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*, and the participle *gone*.

OF DERIVATION.

That the English language may be more easily understood, it is necessary to enquire how its derivative words are deduced from their primitives, and how the primitives are borrowed from other languages. In this enquiry I shall sometimes copy Dr. Wallis, 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*.

ENGLISH TONGUE.

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*; brags, *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, *delightfulsome*; 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 particle *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*, *indirect*, 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*, *untrueb*, *untaught*, *unbandsome*.

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 *unfiging*; 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*, *imperfect*; *unavoid*, *incivility*; *unactive*, *inactive*.

In borrowing adjectives, if we receive them already compounded, it is usual to retain the particle prefixed, as *indecent*, *inelegant*, *improper*; but if we borrow the adjective, and add the privative particle, 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

A GRAMMAR OF THE

use, to misuse; to employ, to mis-employ; to apply, to misapply.

Words derived from Latin written with *de* or *dis* retain the same signification, as *distinguish*, *distinguo*; *detract*, *detraho*; *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 *like* 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 billock*; a cock, *a cockrel*; a pike, *pickrel*; this is a French termination; a goose, *a goslin*; this is a German termination: a lamb, *a lambkin*; a chick, *a chicken*; a man, *a manikin*; a pipe, *a pipkin*; and thus *Halkin*, whence the patronimick *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 even 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*, *būnuk*; *great* pronounced long, especially if with a stronger sound, *great*; *little* pronounced long, *lee-tle*; *ting*, *tang*, *tong*, im-

ports 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*, *maid-enhead*, *widowhood*, *knighthood*, *priest-hood*, *likenood*, *salihood*.

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, wide, *breadth*, *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; *dy*, *death*; *till*, *tilth*; *grow*, *growth*; *mow*, later *moor*, after *moor*; commonly spoken and written later *math*, after *math*; *steal*, *stealth*; *bear*, *birth*; *rue*, *ruth*; and probably *earth* from *ear* or *plow*; *fly*, *flight*; *weigh*, *weight*; *fray*, *fright*; to draw, *draught*.

These should rather be written *flighth*, *frighth*, only that custom prevails, lest *h* should be twice repeated.

The same form retain *faith*, *spight*, *wreath*, *wrath*, *broth*, *froth*, *breath*, *sooth*, *worth*, *light*, *right*, and the like, whose primitives are either entirely obsolete, or seldom occur. Perhaps they are derived from *foy* 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*.

ENGLISH TONGUE.

Thus *worship*, that is, *worthship*; whence *worshipful*, *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*, *bairywick*.

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 their meaning and derivation; as, *to beat*, *a bat*, *batoo*, *a battle*, *a beetle*, *a battle-door*, *to batter*, *butter*, a kind of glutinous composition for food. All these are of similar signification, and perhaps derived from the Latin *batuo*. Thus *take*, *touch*, *tickle*, *tack*, *tackle*; all imply a local conjunction, from the Latin *targo*, *tetigi*, *tactum*.

From *two* are formed *twain*, *twice*, *twenty*, *twelve*, *twins*, *twine*, *twist*, *twirl*, *twig*, *twiteb*, *twinge*, *between*, *betwixt*, *twilight*, *twibill*.

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 implies 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*, *snot*, *snivel*, *snite*, *snuff*, *snuffle*, *snaffle*, *snarle*, *snudge*.

There is another *sn*, which may perhaps be derived from the Latin *sinuo*, as *snake*, *snak*, *snail*, *snare*; so likewise *snap* and *snateb*, *snib*, *snub*.

Bl implies 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*, *blister*, *blabber-lip*, *blubber-cheek*, *bleed*, *blee-*

herrings, *blast*, *blaze*, *to blow*, that is, *blow*, *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 frigidulous, 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 $\sigma\tau\rho\nu\upsilon\mu\iota$, or *strenuus*; as, *strong*, *strength*, *strew*, *strike*, *streak*, *stroke*, *stripe*, *strive*, *strife*, *struggle*, *strout*, *strut*, *strutch*, *strait*, *strict*, *streight*, that is narrow, *restrain*, *stress*, *disstress*, *string*, *strap*, *stream*, *streamer*, *strand*, *strip*, *stray*, *struggle*, *strange*, *stride*, *straddle*.

St in like manner implies 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 *stis*: for example, *stand*, *stay*, that is, to remain, or to prop; *staff*, *stay*, that is, to oppose; *stop*, *to stuff*, *sist*, *to stay*, that is to stop; *a stay*, that is, an obstacle; *stick*, *stut*, *stutter*, *stammer*, *stagger*, *sickle*, *slick*, *flake*, a sharp pale, and any thing deposited at play; *stock*, *stom*, *sing*, *to sting*, *sink*, *sitch*, *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 *stoward*, *stead*, *steady*, *steadfast*, *stable*, a *stable*, a *stall*, *to stall*, *stool*, *stall*, *still*, *stall*, *stallage*, *stall*, *stage*, *still* adj. and *still* adv. *stale*, *stout*, *sturdy*, *stead*, *stout*, *stallion*, *stiff*, *stark* *dead*, *to starve* with hunger or cold; *stone*, *steel*, *stern*, *stanch*, *to stanch* blood, *to stare*, *steep*, *steeple*, *stair*, *standard*, a stated measure, *stately*. In all these, and perhaps some others, *st* denotes something firm and fixed.

Thr implies a more violent degree of motion, as *thrust*, *thrush*, *throng*, *throb*, *throng*, *threaten*, *thral*, *thruce*.

Wr imply some sort of obliquity or distortion, as *wry*, *to wreathe*, *wrest*, *wrestle*, *wring*, *wrong*, *wrinch*, *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*, *swamp*, *swail*, *swim*, *swing*, *swift*, *sweet*, *switch*, *swinge*.

Nor is there much difference of *sm* in *smoorbe*, *smug*, *smile*, *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

A GRAMMAR OF THE

stroke as with an originally silent motion implied in *sm*, proceeds to a quick violence, denoted by *ar* suddenly ended, as is shewn by *r*.

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

Sp implies 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, spitter, spatter*.

Sl denotes 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, clasp, lash, sash, plash, trash*, indicates something acting more nimbly and sharply. But *ush*, in *crush, rush, gush, flush, blush, brush, hush, push*, implies 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 *sling, sting, ding, saving, cling, fmg, twing, fling*, the tingling of the termination *ng*, and the sharpness of the vowel *i*, imply the continuation of a very slender motion or tremor, at length indeed vanishing, but not suddenly interrupted. But in *tink, wink, sink, clink, 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 implied 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 *jangle, zangle, spangle, mangle, wrangle, brangle, dangle*; 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 *nbl*, 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 later with an acute.

In like manner, in *squeek, squeak, squeal, squall, braul, wraul, yaul, spaul, screek, spruck, scrick, scarp, sprivel, wrinkle, crack,*

crash, elash, gnash, plash, crush, busb, biff, fiff, whiff, soft, jarr, burl, curl, whirl, buz, busie, spindle, dwindle, twine, twiss, 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 ours. 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 decompositions, 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, despicio; approve, approbo; conceive, concipio*.

From the supines, *supplicate, supplico; demonstrate, demonstro; dispose, dispono; expatiate, expatior; 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 descendents 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, to plead*, from the French *jardin, jartier, bouclier, avancer, cryer, 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; wallo, volvo; wool, vellus; will, volo; worm, vermis; worth, virtus; wasp, vespa; day, dies; draw, traho; tame, do-*
mo,

μο, δαμάω; yoke, jugum, ζεύγος; over, upper, super, ὑπερ; am, sum, εἰμι; 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 Æolic, 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 παῖς, psad, ax, acbs, mit, ford, pfurd, daughter, tochtcr, mickle, mingle, moon, sear, gravo, graff, to grave, to scrape, whole, heal, from πάγος, ἀξίνη, μέλα, πορθμος, μεγάλος, μινύω, μήνη, ξηρός, γραφω, ἔλος, εἰλέω. 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 screeuw; excorio, to scour; excorio, to scourge; excortico, to scratch; and others beginning with *ex*: as also, emendo, to mend; episcopus, bishop; in Danish *Bisp*; epistola, pistle; hospitale, spittle; Hispania, Spain; historia, story.

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

The following are somewhat harder, Alexander, Sander; 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 *bear*; as for *lang*, *long*; for *bain*, *bane*; for *stanc*, *stone*; *apugna*, *braun*, *p* being changed into *b*, and *a* transposed, as in *aper*, and *g* changed into *w*, as in *pignus*, *patun*; *lege*, *law*; ἀλοπήξ, *sex*, cutting off the beginning, and changing *p* into *f*, as in *pellis*, *a fill*; *pullus*, *a foal*; *pater*, *father*; *pavor*, *fear*; *polio*, *file*; *pleo*, *impleo*, *fill*, *full*; *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*; *excalpo*, *scrape*, restoring *l* instead of *r*, and hence *serap*, *scrabble*, *serawl*; *exculpo*, *scoop*; *exterritus*, *start*; *extonitus*, *attonitus*, *stonn'd*; *stomachus*, *masu*; *offendo*, *fined*; *obstipo*, *stop*; *audere*, *dare*; *cavere*, *ware*, whence *a-ware*, *beeware*, *swary*, *warn*, *warning*; for the Latin *v* consonant 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*, *ulcer*, *ulcer*, *fore*, and hence *sorry*, *sorrow*, *ferroavful*; *ingenium*, *engine*, *gin*; *scalenus*, *leaning*, unless you would rather derive it from κλίω, whence *incline*; *infundibulum*, *funnel*; *gagates*, *jett*; *projectum*, *to jett forth*, *a jetty*; *cucullus*, *a coverl*.

There are syncopes somewhat harder; from *tempore*, *time*; from *nomine*, *name*; *domina*, *dame*; as the French *homms*, *femme*, *nom*, from *homine*, *fæmina*, *nomine*. Thus *pagina*, *page*; *πρόηξιον*, *pot*; *κυνελλα*, *cur*; *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*, *sprite*; *debitum*, *debt*; *dubito*, *doubt*; *comes*, *comitis*, *count*; *clericus*, *clerk*; *quietus*, *quit*, *quite*; *acquiesco*, *to acquit*; *separo*, *to spare*; *stabilis*, *stable*; *stabilum*, *stable*; *pallacium*, *palace*, *place*; *rabula*, *rail*, *rawl*, *warawl*, *braawl*, *rable*, *brable*; *quæstio*, *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*; *subitaneus*, *suddain*, *soon*; *superare*, *to soar*; *periculum*, *peril*; *mirabile*, *marvel*; as, *magnus*, *main*; *dignor*, *deign*; *tingo*, *stain*; *tinctum*, *taint*; *pingo*, *pain*; *prædarii*, *reach*.

A GRAMMAR OF THE

The contractions may seem harder, where many of them meet, as *xuzianó*; *tyrk*, *cburch*; *presbyter*, *priest*; *sacristanus*, *sexton*; *frango*, *fregi*, *break*, *breach*; *fagus*, *φάγας*, *beech*, *f* changed into *b*, and *g* into *cb*, which are letters near-a-kin; *frigeſco*, *freeze*; *frigeſco*, *freſh*, *ſe* into *ſb*, as above in *biſhop*, *fiſh*, *ſo* in *ſcapla*, *ſkiſſ*, *ſkip*, and *refrigeſco*, *refreſh*; but *vireſco*, *freſh*; *phlebotamus*, *ſcam*; *bovina*, *beef*; *vitulina*, *veal*; *ſcutifer*, *ſquire*; *penitentia*, *penance*; *ſanctuarium*, *ſanctuary*, *ſentry*; *quæſitio*, *choſe*; *perquiſitio*, *purebaſe*; *anguilla*, *eel*; *inſula*, *iſle*, *ile*, *iſland*, *iland*; *inſuletta*, *iſlet*, *ilet*; *eyght* and more contractedly *ey*, whence *Oryſney*, *Ruley*, *Ely*; *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*, writ *ſamen*, or *ſcanen* is contracted into *ſcan*; as from *dominus*, *don*; *nomine*, *noun*; *abomino*, *ban*; and indeed *apum examen* they turned into *ſeiam*; for which we ſay *ſavarme*, by inserting *r* to denote the murmuring; *theſaurus*, *ſtore*; *ſedile*, *ſtool*; *ædè*, *wet*; *ſudo*, *sweat*; *gaudium*, *gay*; *jocus*, *joy*; *ſuccus*, *juice*; *cattena*, *chain*; *caliga*, *calga*; *clauſe*, *clauſe*, *Fr. beſe*; *extinguo*, *ſtanch*, *ſquench*, *quench*, *ſint*; *foras*, *ſorb*; *ſpecies*, *ſpice*; *recito*, *read*; *adjuvo*, *aid*; *ædov*, *ævum*, *ay*, *age*, *ever*; *floccus*, *lock*; *excerpo*, *ſcrape*, *ſcrabble*, *ſcrrawl*; *extravagus*, *ſtray*, *ſtraggel*; *collectum*, *clot*, *clutch*; *colligo*, *coil*; *recolligo*, *recoil*; *ſevero*, *ſavear*; *ſtridulus*, *ſtrill*; *procurator*, *proxy*; *pulſo*; *to puſh*; *calamus*, *a quill*; *impetere*, *to impeach*; *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*, *Marwokin*, *Marcekes*; *Matthæus*, *Mattha*, *Mathevo*; *Martha*, *Matt*, *Pat*; *Gulielmus*, *Wilhelmus*, *Girolamo*, *Guillaume*, *William*, *Will*, *Eill*, *Wikin*, *Wicken*, *Wicks*, *Weeks*.

Thus *cariophyllus*, *floſ*; *geroſilo*, *Ital. girifice*, *giſofer*, *Fr. giſliſtwer*, which the vulgar call *julyſtwer*, as if derived from the month *July*; *petroſelinum*, *parſly*; *portulaca*, *purſlain*; *cydonium*, *quince*; *cydoniatum*, *quiddey*; *peſticum*, *peach*; *eruca*, *eruke*, which they corrupt to *car-twig*, as if it took its name from the ear; *annullus geminus*, *a gimnal*, 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 found 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 Teutonick 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*, comes 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 *geſpel*, *good-ſpel*, or *god-ſpel*. Thus *freeſe*, or *freeze*, from *frigeſco*; but *freeze*, an architectonic word, from *zephyrus*; but *freeſe*, for *clot*, from *Friſia*, 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 *proud* and *dance*, *prance*; from *ſt* of the verb *ſtay*, or *ſtand* and *ſtout*, is made *ſtout*; from *ſtout* and *bardey*, *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 *ſpatter* 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 conſuſed: whereas *ſpatter*, on account of the ſharper and clearer vowel *a*, intimates a more diſtinct noiſe, in which it chiefly differs from *ſpatter*. 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

ENGLISH TONGUE.

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, ends 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 elastick 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 crosser bud; *sprig*, of a slenderer 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 *trull*; and almost in the same sense is *trundle*, from *throw* or *thrust*, and *rundle*. Thus *graff* or *grough* is compounded of *grave* and *rough*; and *trudge* from *tread* or *trout*, 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 therefore, 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 omitted it; and Johnson, 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 sleepest from good*; *He runs to death*.

Our adjectives and pronouns 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 loves 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 *Buonmattei*; that of the French by *Desmarais*; and that of the English by *Wallis*, *Cooper*, and even by *Johnson* 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 *orthoepey*, or the rules of pronunciation; and *orthometry*, or the laws of versification.

PRONUNCIATION is just, when every letter has its proper sound, and when every syllable has its proper accent, or, which in English versification

fication 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 disyllables formed by affixing a termination, the former syllable is commonly accented, as *childish*, *kingdom*, *ácted*, *toilsome*, *lover*, *scóffer*, *faírer*, *foremost*, *zéalous*, *fulness*, *gódly*, *méekly*, *ártist*.

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

3. Of disyllables, 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 cóntract*.

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*, *perfúme*.

4. All disyllables ending in *y*, as *cranny*; in *our*, as *labour*, *favour*; in *ow*, as *willow*, *wallow*, except *allow*; in *le*, as *bátte*, *bible*; in *ish*, as *bánish*; in *ck*, as *cámbrick*, *cássock*; in *ter*, as *to bátter*; in *age*, as *cóurage*; in *en*, as *fásten*; in *et*, as *quíet*, accent the former syllable.

5. Disyllable nouns in *er*, as *cánker*, *bútter*, have the accent on the former syllable.

6. Disyllable verbs terminating in a consonant and *e* final, as *compríse*, *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. Disyllable nouns having a diphthong in the latter syllable, have commonly their accent on the latter syllable, as *appláuse*; except words in *ain*, *certain*, *mountain*.

8. Trisyllables formed by adding a termination, or prefixing a syllable, retain the accent of the radical word, as *lowelinefs*, *ténderness*, *contémner*, *wágonner*, *phýsical*, *befpáttér*, *commenting*, *comméding*, *assurance*.

9. Trisyllables ending in *ous*, as *grácious*, *árduous*; in *al*, as *cápital*; in *ion*, as *méntion*, accent the first.

10. Trisyllables ending in *ce*, *ent*, and *ate*, accent the first syllable, as *cóuntenance*, *cóntinence*, *ármament*, *imminent*, *élegant*, *propágate*, except they be derived from words having the accent on the last, as *connivéence*, *acquáintance*; or the middle syllable hath a vowel before two consonants, as *promúlgate*.

11. Trisyllables ending in *y*, as *éntity*, *spécify*, *liberty*, *víctory*, *subsidy*, commonly accent the first syllable.

12. Trisyllables in *re* or *le* accent the first syllable, as *légible*, *théatre*, except *discíples*, and some words which have a position, as *exámple*, *épístle*.

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

14. Trisyllables ending in *ator* or *atour*, as *créatour*, or having in the middle syllable a diphthong, as *endéavour*; or a vowel before two consonants, as *doméstick*, accent the middle syllable.

15. Trisyllables 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 *árrogating*, *cóntinency*,

ENGLISH TONGUE.

incontinently, commendable, communicableness.

17. Words in *ion* have the accent upon the antepenult, as *salvátion, perturbátion, concóction*; words in *atour* or *ator* on the penult, as *dedicátor*.

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 *combústible*.

19. Words ending in *ous* have the accent on the antepenult, as *uxórious, volúptuous*.

20. Words ending in *ly* have their accent on the antepenult, as *pusillánimity, actívity*.

These rules are not advanced as complete or infallible, but proposed as useful. Almost 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, léfty*.

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?

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,

Expos'd to sleet and rain,

No sport our hours shall break,

To exercise our vein.

Who 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 silver swathes,

And what of all most dear,

Buxton's delicious baths,

Strong ale and noble cheer,

T'assist widge breem winter's scathes.

In places far or near,

Or famous, or obscure,

Where wholesom is the air,

Or where the most impure,

All times, and every where,

The muse is still in ure. *Drayt.*

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 does shew,

And ev'ry 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

A GRAMMAR OF THE

Confining on all three; with triple bound;
 Whence all things, though remote, are view'd around,
 And thither bring their undulating sound.

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 palace of loud Fame, her seat of pow'r,

Our trochaick measures are

Plac'd on the summit of a lofty tow'r;

Of three syllables,

A thousand winding entries long and wide

Here we may Think and pray,
 Before death

Receive of fresh reports a flowing tide.

Stops our breath:

A thousand crannies in the walls are made;

Other joys

Nor gate nor bars exclude the busy trade.

Are but toys.

'Tis built of brass, the better to diffuse

Of five,

In the days of old,
 Stories plainly told,
 Lovers felt annoy.

The spreading sounds, and multiply the news;

Of seven,

Fairest piece of well-form'd earth,
 Urge not thus your haughty birth.

Where echo's in repeated echo's play:

A mart for ever full; and open night and day.

Nor silence is within, nor voice express,

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

But a deaf noise of sounds that never cease;

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 Dryden's Polyolbion.

Confus'd, and chiding, like the hollow rore

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 fill'd with a tumultuous din

Of crouds, or issuing forth, or entering 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.

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

And farth'ft survey their soils with an ambitious eye,

Mervinia for her hills, as for their matchless crouds,

The nearest that are said to kiss the wand'ring clouds,

Especial audience craves, offended with the throng,

That she of all the rest neglected was so long;

Alledging for herself, when through the Saxons pride,

The godlike race of Brute to Severn's setting side

Were cruelly inforc'd, her mountains did relieve

These whom devouring war else every where did grieve.

ENGLISH TONGUE.

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

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 she is rich, in mountains, meres, and springs,

And holds herself as great in her superfluous waste,

As others by their towns, and fruitful til-
lage 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 verse of twelve syllables, called an *Alexandrine*, is now only used to diversify heroic lines.

Waller was smooth, but Dryden taught to
join
The varying verse, the full resounding
line,
The long majestic march, and energy di-
vine.

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 verses, consisting alternately of eight syllables and six.

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

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.

We have another measure very quick and lively, and therefore much used in songs, which may be called the *anapestick*, in which the accent rests upon every third syllable.

May I govern my passions with absolute
sway,
And grow wiser and better as life wears a-
way.

In this measure a syllable is often re-
trenched from the first foot, as

Diogenes furly and proud.

I think not of Iris, nor Iris of me.

These measures are varied by many combinations; and sometimes by double endings, either with or without rhyme, as in the heroic measure.

'Tis heav'n itself that points out an here-
after,

And intimates eternity to man.

So in that of eight syllables,
They neither added nor confounded,
They neither wanted nor abounded.

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.

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.

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

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

Our versification admits of few licences, except a *synalapha*, or elision of *e* in *the* before a vowel, as *th' eternal*; and more rarely of *o* in *to*, as *t'accept*; and a *synæresis*, by which two short vowels coalesce into one syllable, as *question*, *special* &c or a word is contracted by the expulsion of a short vowel before a liquid, as *av'rice*, *temp'rance*.

Thus have I collected rules and examples, by which the English language may be learned, if the reader be already acquainted with grammatical terms, or taught by a master to those that are more ignorant. To have written a grammar 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	ð	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, ð, þ, That ꝥ, and 7.

DIRECTIONS to the BOOK-BINDER.

Vol. I. Ends with Letter K.

Vol. II. Begins with Letter L.

A GENERAL
 DICTIONARY
 OF THE
 ENGLISH LANGUAGE.

A B A

A B B

A, Has, in the English language, three different sounds. The broad sound, as, *all, wall.* *A* open, *father, rather.* A 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 hunting. *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-*a.* *Dryd.*

7. *A* is sometimes put for *he.*

8. *A*, in composition, seems the French *a*, and sometimes *at, aside, aslope, aware.*

a weary, a-trip. *Shakespeare.*

9. *A* is sometimes redundant; as, *arise, arouse, awake.* *Dryd.*

10. *A*, in abbreviations, stands for *artium,* or arts.

A'BACUS. *f.* [Lat. *abacus.*]

1. A counting-table.

2. The uppermost member of a column.

ABA'FT. *a.* [of *abaftran,* Sax.] From the fore-part of the ship, towards the stern.

To ABA'NDON. *v. a.* [Fr. *abandonner.*]

1. To give up, resign, or quit. *Dryd.*

2. To desert. *Sidney. Shakesf.*

3. To forsake, *Spenser,*

ABANDONED. *part. ad.*

1. Given up. *Shakesf.*

2. Forfaken.

3. Corrupted in the highest degree.

ABA'NDONMENT. *f.* [*abandonnement, Fr.*] The act of abandoning.

ABARTICULA'TION. *f.* [from *ab, from,* and *articulus, a joint, Lat.*] That species of articulation that has manifest motion.

To ABA'SE. *v. a.* [Fr. *abaïsser.*] To cast down, to depress, to bring low. *Sidney.*

ABA'SEMENT. *f.* The state of being brought low; depression. *Ecclesiastical.*

To ABA'SH. *v. a.* [See **BASHFUL.**] To make ashamed. *Milton.*

To ABA'TE. *v. a.* [from the French *abbatre.*]

1. To lessen, to diminish. *Davies.*

2. To deject, or depress. *Dryd.*

3. To let down the price in selling.

To ABATE. *v. n.* To grow less. *Dryd.*

To ABATE. [in common law.] To *abate* a writ, is, by some exception, to defeat or overthrow it. *Cowel.*

ABA'TEMENT. *f.* [*abatement, Fr.*]

1. The act of abating. *Locke.*

2. The state of being abated. *Arbutb.*

3. The sum or quantity taken away by the act of abating. *Swift.*

4. The cause of abating; extenuation. *Atterbury.*

ABA'TER. *f.* The agent or cause by which an abatement is procured. *Arbutbncr.*

ABB. *f.* The yarn on a weaver's warp; among clothiers. *Chambers.*

ABB*A.* *f.* [Heb. אבא] A Syriac word, which signifies father.

A'BBACY. *f.* [Lat. *abbatia.*] The rights or privileges of an abbot.

A'B'BESS. *f.* [Lat. *abbatissa*, *abbesse* in Fr.] The superiour of a nunnery. *Dryd.*

A'B'BEY, or ABBY. *f.* [Lat. *abbatia*.] A monastery of religious persons, whether men or women. *Shakefp.*

A'B'BEY-LUEBER. *f.* A slothful loiterer in a religious house, under pretence of retirement. *Dryd.*

A'B'BOT. *f.* [in the lower Latin *abbas*.] The chief of a convent.

To ABBREVIATE *v. a.* [Lat. *abbreviare*.]
1. To shorten by contraction of parts without loss of the main substance. *Bacon.*
2. To shorten, to cut short. *Brown.*

ABBREVIATION. *f.*
1. The act of abbreviating.
2. The means used to abbreviate, as characters signifying whole words. *Swift.*

ABBREVIATOR. *f.* One who abridges.

ABBREVIATURE. *f.* [*abbreviatura*, Lat.]
1. A mark used for the sake of shortening.
2. A compendium or abridgement. *Taylor.*

ABBREUVOIR. [in French, a watering-place.] Among mafons, the joint or juncture of two stones.

A, B, C.
1. The alphabet.
2. The little book by which the elements of reading are taught.

To A'B'DICATE. *v. a.* [Lat. *abdico*.] To give up right; to resign. *Addison.*

ABDICATION. *f.* [*abdicatione*, Lat.] The act of abdicating; resignation.

ABDICATIVE. *a.* That which causes or implies an abdication.

ABDOMEN. *f.* [Lat. from *abdo*, to hide.] A cavity commonly called the lower vent or belly: It contains the stomach, guts, liver, spleen, bladder, and is within lined with a membrane called the peritonæum.

ABDOMINAL. } *a.* Relating to the
ABDOMINOUS. } abdomen.

To ABDUCE *v. a.* [Lat. *abduco*.] To draw to a different part; to withdraw one part from another. *Brown.*

ABDUCENT. *a.* Muscles abducent serve to open or pull back divers parts of the body.

ABDUCTOR. *f.* [*abductor*, Lat.] The muscles, which draw back the several members. *Arbuthnot.*

ABECEDARIAN. *f.* [from the names of *a, b, c.* A teacher of the alphabet, or first rudiments of literature.

ABECEDARY. *a.* Belonging to the alphabet.

ABED. *ad.* [from *a*, for *at*. See (A,) and *BED*.] In bed. *Sidney.*

ABERRANCE. *f.* A deviation from the right way; an error. *Glanville.*

ABERRANCY. The same with *ABERRANCE*. *Brown.*

ABERRANT. *a.* [from *aberrans*, Lat.] Wandering from the right or known way.

ABERRATION. *f.* [from *aberratio*, Lat.] The act of deviating from the common track. *Glanville.*

ABERRING. *part.* [*aberro*, Lat.] Going astray. *Brown.*

To ABERU'NCATE. *v. a.* [*averunco*, Lat.] To pull up by the roots.

To ABE'T. *v. a.* [from *betan*, Sax.] To push forward another, to support him in his designs by connivance, encouragement, or help. *Fairy Q.*

ABE'TMENT. *f.* The act of abetting.

ABE'TTER, or ABE'TTOR. *f.* He that abets; the supporter or encourager of another. *Dryd.*

ABEY'ANCE. *f.* The right of fee-simple lieth in *abeyance*, when it is all only in the remembrance, intentment, and consideration of the law. *Cozel.*

To ABHO'R. *v. a.* [*abhorreo*, Lat.] To hate with acrimony; to loath. *Milton.*

ABHORRENCE. *f.* [from *abbor*.] The act of abhorring, detestation. *South.*

ABHORRENCY. *f.* The same with *ABHORRENCE*. *Locke.*

ABHORRENT. *a.* [from *abbor*.]
1. Struck with abhorrence.
2. Contrary to, foreign, inconsistent with. *Dryden.*

ABHORRER. *f.* [from *abbor*.] A hater, detester. *Swift.*

To AB'UDE. *v. n.* I abode or abid. [from *abudian*, Sax.]
1. To dwell in a place, not remove. *Gen.*
2. To dwell. *Shakefp.*
3. To remain, not cease or fail. *Psalms.*
4. To continue in the same state. *Stillingfl.*
5. To wait for, expect, attend, await. *Fairy Q.*
6. To bear or support the consequences of a thing. *Milton.*
7. To bear or support, without being conquer'd. *Woodward.*
8. To bear without aversion. *Sidney.*
9. To bear or suffer. *Pope.*
10. It is used with the participle *with* before a person, and *at* or *in* before a place.

AB'IDER. *f.* [from *abide*.] The person that abides or dwells in a place.

ABIDING. *f.* [from *abide*.] Continuance. *Raleigh.*

A'B'JECT. *a.* [*abjectus*, Lat.]
1. Mean, or worthless. *Addison.*
2. Contemptible, or of no value. *Milt.*
3. Without hope or regard. *Milt.*
4. Despotic, mean and despicable. *Dryd. Pope.*

A'B'JECT. *f.* A man without hope. *Psalms.*

To AB'JECT. *v. a.* [*abjicio*, Lat.] To throw away.

AB'JECTEDNESS. *f.* [from *abject*.] The state of an abject. *Boyle.*

AB'JECTION.

ABJECTION. *f.* [from *abject.*] Meanness of mind; servility; baseness. *Hooker.*

A'BJECTLY. *a.* [from *abject.*] In an abject manner, meanly.

A'BJECTNESS. *f.* [from *abject.*] Servility, meanness. *Grew.*

ABI'LITY. *f.* [*Habilité, Fr.*]

1. The power to do any thing, whether depending upon skill, or riches, or strength. *Sidney.*
2. Capacity. *Dan.*
3. When it has the plural number, *abilities*, it frequently signifies the faculties or powers of the mind. *Rogers.*

ABINTESTATE. *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. *v. a.* [*abjuro*, Lat.]

1. To swear not to do something. *Hale.*
2. To retract, or recant, or abnegate a position upon oath.

ABJURA'TION. *f.* [from *abjure.*] The act of abjuring. The oath taken for that end.

TO ABLA'CTATE. *v. a.* [*ablactō*, Lat.] To wean from the breast.

ABLACTA'TION. *f.* One of the methods of grafting.

ABLAQUEA'TION. [*ablaqueatio*, Lat.] The practice of opening the ground about the roots of trees. *Evelyn.*

ABLA'TION. *f.* [*ablatio*, Lat.] The act of taking away.

ABLATIVE. [*ablativus*, Lat.]

1. That which takes away.
2. The sixth case of the Latin nouns.

A'BLE. *a.* [*babile*, 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. *Soub.*

TO A'BLE. *v. a.* To make able; to enable. *Shakesp.*

ABLE-BODIED. *ad.* Strong of body.

TO A'BLEGATE. *v. a.* [*ablego*, Lat.] To send abroad upon some employment.

ABLEGA'TION. *f.* [from *ablegate.*] A sending abroad.

A'BLENESS. *f.* [from *able.*] Ability of body, vigour, force. *Sidney.*

A'BLEPSY. *f.* [*Ἀβλεψία*, Gr.] Want of sight.

A'BLUENT. *a.* [*abluens*, Lat.]

That which has the power of cleansing.

ABLU'TION. *f.* [*ablutio*, Lat.]

1. The act of cleansing.
2. The rinsing of chemical preparations in water.
3. The cup given, without consecration, to the laity in the popish churches.

TO A'BNEGATE. *v. a.* [from *abnego*, Lat.] To deny.

ABNEGA'TION. *f.* [*abnegatio*, Lat.] Denial, renunciation. *Hammond.*

ABO'ARD. *a.* [from the French *à bord*, as, *aller à bord*, *envoyer à bord.*] In a ship. *Raleigh.*

ABO'DE. *f.* [from *abide.*]

1. Habitation, dwelling, place of residence. *Waller.*
2. Stay, continuance in a place. *Shakesp.*
3. To make *abode*; to dwell, to reside, to inhabit. *Dryd.*

TO ABO'DE. *v. a.* [See *BODE.*] To foretoken or foreshow; to be a prognostic, to be ominous. *Shakesp.*

ABO'DEMENT. *f.* [from *to abode.*] A secret anticipation of something future. *Shakesp.*

TO ABO'LISH. *v. a.* [from *aboleo*, Lat.]

1. To annul. *Hooker.*
2. To put an end to; to destroy. *Hayw.*

ABOLISHABLE. *a.* [from *abolish.*] That which may be abolished.

ABOLISHER. *f.* [from *abolish.*] He that abolishes.

ABOLISHMENT. *f.* [from *abolish.*] The act of abolishing. *Hooker.*

ABOLIT'ION. *f.* [from *abolish.*] The act of abolishing. *Grew.*

ABOMINABLE. *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. *Shakesp.*

ABOMINABLENESS. *f.* [from *abominable.*] The quality of being abominable; hatefulness, odiousness. *Bentley.*

ABOMINABLY. *a.* [from *abominable.*] excessively, extremely, exceedingly; in the ill sense. *Arbutnot.*

TO ABO'MINATE. *v. a.* [*abominor*, Lat.] To abhor, detest, hate utterly. *Southern.*

ABOMINA'TION. *f.*

1. Hatred, detestation. *Swift.*
2. The object of hatred. *Genesis.*
3. Pollution, defilement. *Shakesp.*
4. The cause of pollution. *2 Kings.*

ABORIGINES. *f.* Lat. The earliest inhabitants of a country; those of whom no original is to be traced; as, the Welsh in Britain.

ABORTION. *f.* [*abortio*, Lat.]

1. The act of bringing forth untimely.
2. The produce of an untimely birth. *Arbutnot.*

ABORTIVE. *f.* That which is born before the due time. *Peacham.*

ABORTIVE. *a.* [*abortivus*, Lat.]

1. Brought forth before the due time of birth. *Shakesp.*
2. Figurately, that which fails for want of time. *Soub.*
3. That which brings forth nothing. *Milton.*

A B O

ABO'RTIVELY. *ad.* [from *abortive.*] Born without the due time; immaturely, untimely.

ABO'RTIVENESS. *f.* [from *abortive.*] The state of abortion.

ABO'RTMENT. *f.* [from *aborto*, Lat.] The thing brought forth out of time; an untimely birth. *Bacon.*

ABO'VE. *prep.* [from *a*, and *bujan*, Saxon.] *boven*, Dutch.]

1. Higher in place. *Dryden.*
2. More in quantity or number, *Exod.*
3. Higher in rank, power or excellence. *Pfalm.*
4. Superiour to; unattainable by. *Swift.*
5. Beyond; more than. *Locke.*
6. Too proud for; too high for. *Pope.*

ABO'VE. *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. In the first place; chiefly. *Dryd.*

ABOVE-BOARD. In open sight; without artifice or trick. *L'Esfrange.*

ABOVE-CITED. Cited before. *Addison.*

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

ABOVE-MENTIONED. See **ABOVE-CITED.**

To ABOUND *v. n.* [*abundo*, Lat. *abonder*, French.]

1. To have in great plenty.
2. To be in great plenty.

ABO'UT. *prep.* [*abutan*, or *abuton*, Sax.]

1. Round, surrounding, encircling. *Dryd.*
2. Near to. *B. Jobnsf.*
3. Concerning, with regard to, relating to. *Locke.*
4. Engaged in, employed upon. *Taylor.*
5. Appendant to the Person; as, cloaths, &c. *Milton.*
6. Relating to the person, as a servant. *Sidney.*

ABO'UT. *ad.*

1. Circularly. *Shakesp.*
2. In circuit. *Shakesp.*
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. *Shakesp.*
7. To bring about; to bring to the point or state desired; as, *he has brought about his purposes.*
8. To come about; to come to some certain state or point.
9. To go about a thing; to prepare to do

A B R

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 quel-qu'un.*

A. Bp. for Archbishop.

ABRACADA'BRA. A superstitious charm against agues.

To ABRA'DE. *v. a.* [Lat. *abrado.*] To rub off; to wear away from the other parts. *Hale.*

ABRAHAM'S BALM. An herb.

ABRA'SION. [See **ABRADE.**]

1. The act of abrading; a rubbing off.
2. The matter worn off by the attrition of bodies.

ABRE'AST. *ad.* [See **BREAST.**] Side by side; in such a position that the breasts may bear against the same line. *Shakesp.*

To ABRID'GE. *v. a.* [*abreger*, Fr. *ab-brevio*, Lat.]

1. To make shorter in words, keeping still the same substance. *2 Macc.*
2. To contract, to diminish, to cut short. *Locke.*
3. To deprive of. *Shakesp.*

ABRIG'ED OF. *p.* Deprived of, debarred from.

An ABRID'GER. *f.* [from *abridge.*]

1. He that abridges; a shortener.
2. A writer of compendiums or abridgments.

ABRID'GMENT. *f.* [*abregement*, French.]

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.*

ABRO'ACH. *ad.* [See **To BROACH.**]

1. In a posture to run out. *Swift.*
2. In a state of being diffused or advanced. *Shakesp.*

ABRO'AD. *ad.* [compounded of *a* and *broad.*]

1. Without confinement; widely; at large. *Milton.*
2. Out of the house. *Shakesp.*
3. In another country. *Hooker.*
4. In all directions, this way and that. *Dryd.*
5. Without, not within. *Hooker.*

To A'BROGATE. *v. a.* [*abrogo*, Lat.] To take away from a law its force; to repeal, to annul. *Hooker.*

ABROGA'TION. *f.* [*abrogatio*, Lat.] The act of abrogating; the repeal of a law. *Clarendon.*

ABRU'PT. *a.* [*abruptus*, Lat.]

1. Broken, craggy. *Thomson.*
2. Divided, without any thing intervening. *Milton.*
3. Sudden, without the customary or proper preparatives. *Shakesp.*
4. Uncnnected. *B. Jobnsf.*

ABRUPTION.

ABRUPTION. *f.* [*abruptio*, Lat.] Violent and sudden separation. *Woodward.*

ABRUPTLY. *ad.* [See **ABRUPT.**] Hastily, without the due forms of preparation. *Sidney. Add.*

ABRUPTNESS. *f.* [from *abrupt.*]

1. An abrupt manner, haste, suddenness.
2. Unconnectedness, roughness, cragginess. *Woodward.*

A'BSCCESS. [*abscessus*, Lat.] A morbid cavity in the body. *Arbutb.*

To **ABSCIND.** *v. a.* To cut off.

ABSCISSA. [Lat.] Part of the diameter of a conic section, intercepted between the vertex and a semi-ordinate.

ABCISSION. *f.* [*abscissio*, Lat.]

1. The act of cutting off. *Wiseman.*
2. The state of being cut off. *Brown.*

To **ABSCOND.** *v. n.* [*abscondo*, Lat.] To hide one's self.

ABSCONDER. *f.* [from *abscond.*] The person that absconds.

A'BSENCE. *f.* [See **ABSENT.**]

1. The state of being absent, opposed to presence. *Shakefp.*
2. Want of appearance, in the legal sense. *Addison.*

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

A'BSENT. *a.* [*absens*, Lat.]

1. Not present; used with the particle *from*. *Pope.*
2. Absent in mind, inattentive. *Addison.*

To **ABSENT.** *v. a.* To withdraw, to forbear to come into presence. *Shakefp.*

ABSENTEE. *f.* A word used commonly with regard to Irishmen living out of their country. *Davies.*

ABSNTHIATED. *p.* [from *absinthium*, Lat.] Impregnated with wormwood.

To **ABSI'ST.** *v. n.* [*absisto*, Lat.] To stand off, to leave off.

To **ABSOLVE.** *v. a.* [*absolvo*, Lat.]

1. To clear, to acquit of a crime in a judicial sense. *Shakefp.*
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. *Hale.*

ABSOLUTE. *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. *Stillingsf.*
4. Not limited; as, *absolute* power. *Dryd.*

ABSOLUTELY. *ad.* [from *absolute.*]

1. Completely, without restriction. *Sidney.*
2. Without relation. *Hooker.*
3. Without limits or dependance, *Dryd.*

4. Without condition.

5. Peremptory, positively. *Hooker.*

ABSOLUTENESS. *f.* [from *absolute.*]

1. Compleatness. *Milten.*
2. Freedom from dependance, or limits. *Clarendon.*
3. Despotism. *Bacon.*

ABSOLUTION. *f.* [*absolutio*, Lat.]

1. Acquittal. *South.*
2. The remission of sins, or penance. *South.*

A'BSOLUTORY. *a.* [*absolutorius*, Lat.] That which absolves.

A'BSONANT. *a.* Contrary to reason.

A'BSONOUS. *a.* [*absonus*, Lat.] Absurd, contrary to reason.

To **ABSORB.** *v. a.* [*absorbeo*, Lat. preter, *absorbed*; part. pret. *absorbed*, or *absorpt.*]

1. To swallow up. *Phillips.*
2. To suck up. *Harvey.*

ABSORBENT. *f.* [*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. *p.* [from *absorb.*] Swallowed up. *Pope.*

ABSORPTION. *f.* [from *absorb.*] The act of swallowing up. *Burnet.*

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

ABSTEMIOUS. *a.* [*abstemius*, Lat.] Temperate, sober, abstinent.

ABSTEMIOUSLY. *ad.* [from *abstemious.*] Temperately, soberly, without indulgence.

ABSTEMIOUSNESS. *f.* [See **ABSTEMIOUS.**] The quality of being abstemious.

ABSTENTION. *f.* [from *abstineo*, Lat.] The act of holding off.

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

A'BSTERGENT. *a.* Cleansing; having a cleansing quality.

To **ABSTERSE.** [See **ABSTERGE.**] To cleanse, to purify. *Brown.*

ABSTERSION. *f.* [*abstersio*, Lat.] The act of cleansing. *Bacon.*

ABSTERSIVE. *a.* [from *absterge.*] That has the quality of absteiging or cleansing. *Bacon.*

A'BSTINENCE. *f.* [*abstinentia*, Lat.]

1. Forbearance of any thing. *Locke.*
2. Fasting, or forbearance of necessary food. *Shakefp.*

A'BSTINENT. *a.* [*abstinent*, Lat.] That uses abstinence.

To **ABSTRACT.** *v. a.* [*abstrahō*, Lat.]

1. To take one thing from another. *Decay.*
2. To separate ideas. *Locke.*
3. To reduce to an epitome. *Watts.*

A'BSTRACT. *a.* [*abstractus*, Lat.]

Separated from something else, generally used with relation to mental perceptions; as, *abstract* mathematics, *Wilkins.*

A'BSTRACT.

ABSTRACT. *f.* [from the verb.]
 1. A smaller quantity, containing the virtue or power of a greater. *Shakesp.*
 2. An epitome made by taking out the principal parts. *Watts.*
 3. The state of being abstracted. *Wotton.*

ABSTRACTED. *p. a.* [from *abstract.*]
 1. Separated. *Milton.*
 2. Refined, abstruse. *Donne.*
 3. Absent of mind.

ABSTRACTEDLY. *ad.* With abstraction, simply, separately from all contingent circumstances. *Dryd.*

ABSTRACTION. *f.* [*abstractio*, Lat.]
 1. The act of abstracting. *Watts.*
 2. The state of being abstracted.
 3. Absence of mind, inattention.
 4. Disregard of worldly objects.

ABSTRACTIVE. *a.* [from *abstract.*] Having the power or quality of abstracting.

ABSTRACTLY. *ad.* [from *abstract.*] In an abstract manner, absolutely. *Bentley.*

ABSTRU'SE. *a.* [*abstrusus*, Lat. thrust out of sight.]
 1. Hidden.
 2. Difficult, remote from conception or apprehension.

ABSTRU'SELY. *ad.* Obscurely, not plainly, or obviously.

ABSTRU'SENESS. *f.* [from *abstruse.*] Difficulty, obscurity. *Boyle.*

ABSTRU'SITY. *f.*
 1. Abstruseness.
 2. That which is abstruse. *Brown.*

To ABU'ME. *v. a.* [*absumo*, Lat.] To bring to an end by a gradual waste. *Hale.*

ABSURD. *a.* [*absurdus*, Lat.]
 1. Unreasonable; without judgment. *Bac.*
 2. Inconsistent; contrary to reason. *South.*

ABSURDITY. *f.* [from *absurd.*]
 1. The quality of being absurd. *Locke.*
 2. That which is absurd. *Addis.*

ABSURDLY. *ad.* [from *absurd.*] Improperly, unreasonably. *Swift.*

ABSURDNESS. *f.* The quality of being absurd; injudiciousness, impropriety.

ABUNDANCE. *f.* [*abundans*, Fr.]
 1. Plenty. *Croshaw.*
 2. Great numbers. *Addison.*
 3. A great quantity. *Raleigh.*
 4. Exuberance, more than enough. *Spens.*

ABUNDANT. *a.* [*abundans*, Lat.]
 1. Plentiful. *Par. Loß.*
 2. Exuberant. *Arbut.*
 3. Fully stored. *Burnet.*

ABUNDANTLY. *ad.* [from *abundans.*]
 1. In plenty. *Gen.*
 2. Amply, liberally, more than sufficiently. *Rogers.*

To ABU'SE. *v. a.* [*abutor*, Lat. In *abuse* the verb, *f* has the sound of *æ*; 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. *Shakesp.*

ABU'SE. *f.* [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. *Mitt.*

ABU'SER. *f.* [pronounced *abuszer.*]
 1. He that makes an ill use.
 2. He that deceives.
 3. He that reproaches with rudeness.
 4. A ravisher, a violater.

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

ABU'SIVELY. *ad.* [from *abuse.*]
 1. Improperly, by a wrong use. *Boyle.*
 2. Reproachfully. *Herbert.*

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

ABU'TMENT. *f.* [from *abut.*] That which abuts, or borders upon another.

ABY'SM. *f.* [*abyssme*, old Fr.] A gulf; the same with *abyss*. *Shakesp.*

ABY'SS. *f.* [*abyssus*, Lat. "Αβυσσος, 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. In the names of places as *Acon*, an oak, from the Saxon *ac*, an oak.

ACA'CIA. *f.* [Lat.]
 1. A drug brought from Egypt, which being supposed the inspissated juice of a tree, is imitated by the juice of flowers. *Savary.*
 2. A tree commonly so called here.

ACADE'MIAL. *a.* [from *academy.*] Relating to an academy.

ACADE'MIAN. *f.* [from *academy.*] A scholar of an academy or university. *Wood.*

ACADE'MICAL. *a.* [*academicus*, Lat.] Belonging to an university. *Wotton.*

ACADE'MICK. *f.* [from *academy.*] A student of university. *Watts.*

ACADE'MICK. *a.* [*academicus*, Lat.] Relating to an university. *Dunciad.*

ACADEM'ICIAN. *f.* [*academicien*, Fr.] The member of an academy.

ACA'DEMIST. *f.* [from *academy.*] The member of an academy. *Ray.*

ACA'DEMY. *f.* [*academia*, Lat.]
 1. An assembly or society of men, uniting for the promotion of some art. *Shakesp.*
 2. The place where sciences are taught. *Dryd.*

3. An university.

4. A place of education, in contradistinction to the universities or publick schools.

ACA'NTHUS. *f.* [Lat.] The herb bears-foot. *Milton.*

ACATALE'CTIC. *f.* [ἀκαταλέκτις, Gr.] A verse which has the compleat number of syllables.

To **ACCE'DE.** *v. n.* [accedo, Lat.] To be added to, to come to.

To **ACCE'LERATE.** *v. a.* [accelero, Lat.] To make quick, to hasten, to quicken motion. *Bacon.*

ACCE'LERATION. *f.* [acceleratio, Lat.]
1. The act of quickening motion.

2. The state of the body accelerated. *Hale.*

To **ACCE'ND.** *v. a.* [accendo, Lat.] To kindle, to set on fire. *Decay.*

ACCENS'ION. *f.* [accensio, Lat.] The act of kindling, or the state of being kindled. *Woodward.*

ACCENT. *f.* [accentus, Lat.]
1. The manner of speaking or pronouncing. *Stake'sp.*

2. The marks made upon syllables to regulate their pronuntiation. *Holder.*

3. A modification of the voice, expressive of the passions or sentiments. *Prior.*

To **ACCENT.** *v. a.* [from accentus, Lat.]

1. To pronounce, to speak words with particular regard to the grammatical marks or rules. *Locke.*

2. In poetry, to pronounce or utter in general. *Watton.*

3. To write or note the accents.

To **ACCENTUATE.** *v. a.* [accentuer, Fr.] To place the proper accents over the vowels.

ACCENTUA'TION. *f.* [from accentuate.] The act of placing the accent in pronouncing.

To **ACCEPT.** *v. a.* [accipio, Lat. accepter, French.]

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.*

ACCEPTAB'ILITY. *f.* The quality of being acceptable. *Taylor.*

ACCEPTABLE. *a.* [acceptable, Fr.]
1. Grateful; pleasing.

ACCEPTABLENESS. *f.* [from acceptable.] The quality of being acceptable. *Grew.*

ACCEPTAB'LY. *ad.* [from acceptable.] In an acceptable manner. *Taylor.*

ACCEPTANCE. *f.* [acceptance, Fr.] Reception with approbation. *Spensf.*

ACCEPTA'TION. *i.* [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.

An **ACCE'PTER.** *f.* [from accept.] The person that accepts.

ACCEPTILA'TION. *f.* [acceptilatio, Lat.] The remission of a debt by an acquittance from the creditor, testifying the receipt of money which has never been paid.

ACCE'PTION. [acceptio, Fr. from acceptio, Lat.] The received sense of a word; the meaning. *Hammond.*

ACCE'SS. *f.* [accessus, Lat. acces, 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. Encrease, enlargement, addition. *Bacon.*

4. The returns or fits of a distemper.

A'CCESSARINESS. *a.* [from accessary.] The state of being accessary.

A'CCESSARY. *a.* He that not being the chief agent in a crime, contributes to it. *Clarendon.*

ACCE'SSIBLE. *a.* [accessibilis, Lat.] *accessible,* Fr.] That which may be approached.

ACCE'SSION. *f.* [accessio, Lat. accessio, Fr.]

1. Encrease 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.

A'CCESSORILY. *ad.* [from accessory.] In the manner of an accessory.

A'CCESSORY. *a.* Joined to another thing, so as to increase it; additional.

A'CCESSORY. *f.* [accessorius, Lat. *accessoire,* Fr.]

1. A man that is guilty of a felonious offence, not principally, but by participation.

2. That which does accede unto some principal fact or thing in law.

A'C'CIDENCE. *f.* [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.

A'C'CIDENT. *f.* [accidens, Lat.]

1. The property or quality of any being, which may be separated from it, at least in thought. *Davies.*

2. In grammar, the property of a word. *Holder.*

3. That which happens unforeseen; casually, chance. *Hooker.*

ACCIDENTAL. *f.* [accidental, Fr.] A property nonessential.

ACCIDE'NTAL. *a.* [from accident.]

1. Having the quality of an accident, nonessential.

2. Casual, fortuitous, happening by chance.

ACCIDE'NTALLY. *ad.* [from accidental.]

1. Nonessentially.

2. Casually, fortuitously.

ACCIDENTALNESS. *f.* [from *accidental*.] The quality of being accidental.

ACCIPIENT. *f.* [*accipiens*, Lat.] A receiver.

To ACCITE. *v. a.* [*accito*, Lat.] To call, to summons. *Shakespeare.*

ACCLAM. *f.* [*acclamo*, Lat.] A shout of praise; acclamation.

ACCLAMATION. *f.* [*acclamatio*, Lat.] Shouts of applause.

ACCLIVITY. *f.* [from *acclivus*, Lat.] The steepness or slope of a line inclining to the horizon, reckoned upwards; as, the ascent of an hill is the *acclivity*, the descent is the declivity. *Ray.*

ACCLIVOUS. *a.* [*acclivus*, Lat.] Rising with a slope.

To ACCLOY. *v. a.* [See *CLOY*.]

1. To fill up, in an ill sense; to crowd; to stuff full. *Fairy Q.*

2. To fill to satiety. *Roy.*

To ACCOIL. *v. n.* [See *COIL*.] To crowd, to keep a *coil* about, to bustle, to be in a hurry. *Fairy Q.*

ACCOLENT. *f.* [*accolens*, Lat.] A borderer.

ACCOMMODABLE. *a.* [*accommodabilis*, Lat.] That which may be fitted. *Watts.*

To ACCOMMODATE. *v. a.* [*accommodo*, Lat.]

To supply with conveniencies of any kind. *Shakespeare.*

ACCOMMODATE. *a.* [*accommodatus*, Lat.] Suitable, fit.

ACCOMMODATELY. *ad.* [from *accommodate*.] Suitably, fitly.

ACCOMMODATION. *f.* [from *accommodate*.]

1. Provision of conveniencies.

2. In the plural. conveniencies, things requisite to ease or refreshment. *Clarend.*

3. Adaptation, fitness. *Hale.*

4. Composition of a difference, reconciliation, adjustment.

ACCOMPANABLE. *a.* [from *accompany*.] Sociable.

ACCOMPANIER. [from *accompany*.] The person that makes part of the company; companion.

To ACCOMPANY. *v. a.* [*accompagner*, Fr.]

1. To be with another as a companion.

2. To join with. *Swift.*

ACCOMPLICE. *f.* [*complice*, Fr. from *complex*, Lat.]

1. An associate, a partaker, usually in an ill sense. *Swift.*

2. A partner, or co-operator. *Addison.*

To ACCOMPLISH. *v. a.* [*accomplir*, Fr. from *compleo*, 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. *Shakespeare.*

5. To adorn, or furnish, either mind or body. *Shakespeare.*

ACCOMPLISHED. *p. a.*

1. Complete in some qualification. *Locke.*

2. Elegant, finished in respect of embellishments. *Milt.*

ACCOMPLISHER. *f.* [from *accomplish*.] The person that accomplishes.

ACCOMPLISHMENT. *f.* [*accomplissement*, Fr.]

1. Completion, full performance, perfection.

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. *f.* [*compte*, Fr.] An account, a reckoning. *Hooker.*

ACCOMPTANT. *f.* [*accountant*, Fr.] A reckoner, computer.

To ACCORD. *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. *v. n.* To agree, to suit one with another. *Tillot.*

ACCORD. *f.* [*accord*, Fr.]

1. A compact; an agreement. *Dryd.*

2. Concurrence, union of mind. *Spenser.*

3. Harmony, symmetry. *Dryden.*

3. Musical note. *Bacon.*

5. Voluntary motion. *Spenser.*

ACCORDANCE. *f.* [from *accord*.]

1. Agreement with a person. *Fairfax.*

2. Conformity to something. *Hammond.*

ACCORDANT. *a.* [*accordant*, Fr.] Willing; in a good humour. *Shakespeare.*

ACCORDING. *p.* [from *accord*.]

1. In a manner suitable to, agreeably to.

2. In proportion. *Hooker.*

3. With regard to. *Holder.*

ACCORDINGLY. *ad.* [from *accord*.] Agreeably, suitably, conformably. *Shakespeare.*

To ACCOST. *v. a.* [*accoster*, Fr.] To speak to first; to address; to salute. *Milt.*

ACCOUSTABLE. *a.* [from *acoust*.] Easy of access; familiar. *Wotton.*

ACCOUNT. *f.* [from the old French *account*.]

1. A computation of debts or expences. *Shakespeare.*

2. The state or result of a computation. *2 Mac.*

3. Value or estimation. *Pope.*

4. Distinction, dignity, rank. *Locke.*

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. *Shakespeare.*

9. Explanation; assignment of causes. *Locke.*

10. An opinion concerning things previously established. *Bacon.*

11. The reasons of any thing collected.

Addison.

12. [In law] A writ or action brought against a man.

Corwell.

To ACCO'UNT. *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.

Chron.

ACCO'UNTABLE. *a.* [from *account*.] Of whom an account may be required; who must answer for.

Oldham.

ACCO'UNTANT. *a.* [from *account*.] Accountable to; responsible for.

Shakespeare.

ACCO'UNTANT. *f.* [See ACCO'UNTANT.] A computer; a man skilled or employed in accounts.

Brown.

ACCO'UNT-BOOK. *f.* A book containing accounts.

Swift.

To ACCOUPLE. *v. a.* [*accoupler*, Fr.] To join, to link together.

Bacon.

To ACCO'URT. *v. a.* To entertain with courtship, or courtesy.

Fairy Queen.

To ACCO'UTRE. *v. a.* [*accouturer*, Fr.] To dress, to equip.

Dryden.

ACCO'UTREMENT. *f.* [*accoutrement*, Fr.] Dress, equipage, trappings, ornaments.

Sba.

ACCRE'TION. *f.* [*acretio*, Lat.] The act of growing to another, so as to encrease it.

Bacon.

ACCRE'TIVE. *a.* [from *acretion*.] Growing; that which by growth is added.

Glauv.

To ACCRO'ACH. *v. a.* [*acroccher*, Fr.] To draw to one as with a hook.

To ACCRU'E. *v. n.* [from the participle *acceru*, 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. *f.* [from *accubo*, to lye down to, Lat.] The antient posture of leaning at meals.

Brown.

To ACCUMB. *v. a.* [*accumbo*, Lat.] To lie at the table, according to the antient manner.

Diet.

To ACCUMULATE. *v. a.* [from *accumulo*, Lat.] To pile up, to heap together.

Sba.

ACCUMULA'TION. *f.* [from *accumulate*.]

1. The act of accumulating.

2. The state of being accumulated.

Arbutb.

ACCUMULATIVE. *a.* [from *accumulate*.]

1. That which accumulates.

2. That which is accumulated.

Go. of Ton.

ACCUMULA'TOR. *f.* [from *accumulate*.] He that accumulates; a gatherer or heaper

together.

Decay of Piety.

A'CCURACY. *f.* [*accuratio*, Lat.] Exactness, nicety.

Delany, Arbutb.

A'CCURATE. *a.* [*accuratus*, Lat.]

1. Exact, as opposed to negligence or ignorance.

2. Exact, without defect or failure.

Colson.

A'CCURATELY. *ad.* [from *accurate*.] Exactly, without error, nicely.

Newt.

A'CCURATENESS. *f.* [from *accurate*.] Exactness, nicety.

Newt.

To ACCURSE. *v. a.* [See CURSE.] To doom to misery.

Hooker.

ACCURSED. *part. a.*

1. That which is cursed or doomed to misery.

Denham.

2. Execrable; hateful; detestable.

Sba.

ACCUSABLE. *a.* [from the verb *accuse*.] That which may be censured; blameable; culpable.

Brown.

ACCUSA'TION. *f.* [from *accuse*.]

1. The act of accusing.

Milton.

2. The charge brought against any one.

Shakespeare.

ACCUSATIVE. *a.* [*accusativus*, Lat.] A term of grammar, signifying the relation of the noun, on which the action implied in the verb terminates.

ACCUSATORY. *a.* [from *accuse*.] That which produceth or containeth an accusation.

Ayliffe.

To ACCU'SE. *v. a.* [*accuso*, Lat.]

1. To charge with a crime.

Dryden.

2. To blame or censure.

Romans.

ACCUSER. *f.* [from *accuse*.] He that brings a charge against another.

Ayliffe.

To ACCO'USTOM. *v. a.* [*accoutumer*, Fr.] To habituate, to enure.

Milton.

ACCUSTOMABLE. *a.* [from *accustom*.] Of long custom or habit.

Halt.

ACCUSTOMABLY. *ad.* According to custom.

Bacon.

ACCUSTOMANCE. *f.* [*accoutumance*, Fr.] Custom, habit, use.

Boyle.

ACCUSTOMARILY. *ad.* In a customary manner.

ACCUSTOMARY. *a.* [from *accustom*.] Usual, practised.

ACCUSTOMED. [from *accustom*.] According to custom; frequent; usual.

Sba.

ACE. *f.* [*as*, Lat.]

Arbutbnot.

1. An unit; a single point on cards or dice.

South.

2. A small quantity.

Go. of the Tongue.

ACE'PHALOUS. *a.* [*ἀκέφαλος*, Gr.] Without a head.

Diet.

ACE'BRITY. *f.* [*acerbitas*, Lat.]

1. A rough sower taste.

2. Applied to men, sharpness of temper.

Pope.

To ACERVATE. *v. a.* [*acervo*, Lat.] To heap up.

Diet.

- ACERVA'TION.** *f.* [from *acervate.*] Heap-
ing together.
- ACE'SCENT.** *a.* [*acescens*, Latin.] That
which has a tendency to sourness or acidity.
Arbutnot.
- ACE'TOSE.** *a.* That which has in it acids.
Diët.
- ACETO'SITY.** *f.* [from *acetose.*] The state
of being acetose.
Diët.
- ACE'TOUS.** *a.* [from *actum*, vinegar, Lat.]
Sour.
Boyle.
- ACHE.** *f.* [ace, Saxon; ἄχος, Greek.] A
continued pain.
Shakesp.
- TO ACHE.** *v. n.* [See *ACHE.*] To be in
pain.
Glanv.
- TO ACHIEVE.** *v. a.* [*acbever*, Fr.]
1. To perform, to finish.
Dryden.
2. To gain, to obtain.
Milton.
- AN ACHIEVER.** *f.* He that performs what
he endeavours.
Shakesp.
- AN ACHIEVEMENT.** *f.* [*acbevement*, Fr.]
1. The performance of an action. *Fa. Qu.*
2. The escutcheon, or ensigns armorial.
Dryden.
- A'CHOR.** *f.* [*achor*, Lat. ἀχῶς, Gr.] A
species of the herpes.
- A'CID.** *a.* [*acidus*, Lat. *acide*, Fr.] Sour,
sharp.
Bacon, Quincy.
- ACIDITY.** *f.* [from *acid.*] Sharpness;
sourness.
Arbutb. Ray.
- A'CIDNESS.** *f.* [from *acid.*] The quality
of being acid.
- ACIDULÆ.** *f.* [that is, *aquæ acidulæ.*]
Medicinal springs impregnated with sharp
particles, as all the nitrous, chalybeate,
and alum-springs are.
Quincy.
- TO ACIDULATE.** *v. a.* To tinge with
acids in a slight degree.
Arbutnot.
- TO ACKNO'WLEDGE.** *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.
Psaln.
3. To own; as, a benefit.
Milton.
- ACKNO'WLEDGING.** *a.* [from *acknow-
ledge.*] Grateful.
Dryden.
- ACKNO'WLEDGMENT.** *f.* [from *acknow-
ledge.*]
1. Concession of any character in another.
Hale.
2. Concession of the truth of any position.
Hosker.
3. Confession of a fault.
4. Confession of a benefit received.
5. Act of attestation to any concession;
such as homage.
Spenser.
- ACME.** *f.* [ἀκμῆ, Gr.] The height of any
thing; more especially used to denote the
height of a distemper.
Quincy.
- ACOLOTHIST.** *f.* [ακολυθῆς, Gr.] One
of the lowest order in the Romish church.
Aylffe.
- A'CONITE.** *f.* [*aconitum*, Lat.] The herb
wolfs-bane. In poetical language, poison
in general.
Dryden.
- A'CORN.** *f.* [Æcern, Sax; from *ac*, an
oak, and *corn*, corn.] The seed or fruit
born by the oak.
Dryden.
- ACOUSTICKS.** *f.* [ἁκουστικά, of ἀκούω, Gr.]
1. The doctrine or theory of sounds.
2. Medicines to help the hearing. *Quincy.*
- TO ACQUA'INT.** *v. a.* [*accointer*, Fr.]
1. To make familiar with.
Davies.
2. To inform.
Shakesp.
- ACQUA'INTANCE.** *f.* [*acquaintance*, Fr.]
1. The state of being acquainted with;
familiarity, knowledge. *Dryd. Atterb.*
2. Familiar knowledge.
South.
3. A slight or initial knowledge, short of
friendship.
Swift.
4. The person with whom we are ac-
quainted, without the intimacy of friend-
ship.
Fairy Queen.
- ACQUA'INTED.** Familiar, well known.
Shakesp.
- ACQU'EST.** *f.* [*acquæst*, Fr.] Acquisition;
the thing gained.
Woodward.
- TO ACQUI'ESCE.** *v. n.* [*acquiescer*, Fr. *ac-
quiescere*, Lat.] To rest in, or remain fa-
tigated.
South.
- ACQUI'ESCENCE.** *f.* [from *acquiesce.*]
1. A silent appearance of content. *Clarend.*
2. Satisfaction, rest, content. *Addison.*
3. Submission.
South.
- ACQUI'RABLE.** *a.* [from *acquire.*] Attain-
able.
Bentley.
- TO ACQUI'RE.** *v. a.* [*acquerir*, Fr. *acquirô*,
Lat.] To gain by one's labour or power.
Shakesp.
- ACQUI'RED.** *particip. a.* [from *acquire.*]
Gained by one's self.
Locke.
- AN ACQUI'RER.** *f.* [from *acquire.*] The
person that acquires; a gainer.
- AN ACQUI'REMENT.** *f.* [from *acquire.*]
That which is acquired; gain; attain-
ment.
Hayward.
- ACQUI'SITION.** *f.* [*acquisitio*, Lat.]
1. The act of acquiring.
South.
2. The thing gained; acquirement. *Denb.*
- ACQUI'SITIVE.** *a.* [*acquisitivus*, Lat.]
That which is acquired.
Wotton.
- ACQUI'ST.** *f.* [See *ACQU'EST.*] Acquire-
ment; attainment.
Milton.
- TO ACQUIT.** *v. a.* [*acquiter*, 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.
- ACQUITMENT.** *f.* [from *acquit.*] The
state of being acquitted; or act of acquit-
ting.
South.
- ACQUIT'TAL.** *f.* Is a deliverance from an
offence.
Cowell.

To ACQUITTANCE. *v. n.* To procure an acquittance; to acquit. *Shakeſp.*

ACQUITTANCE. *f.* [from *acquit.*]

1. The act of diſcharging from a debt. *Milton.*
2. A writing teſtifying the receipt of a debt. *Shakeſp.*

ACRE. *f.* [*Æcre*, *Sax.*] A quantity of land containing in length forty perches, and four in breadth, or four thouſand eight hundred and forty ſquare yards. *Diſt.*

ACRID. *a.* [*acer*, *Lat.*] Of a hot biting taſte. *Arbutnot.*

ACRIMO'NIOUS. *a.* Abounding with acrimony; ſharp; corroſive. *Harvey.*

ACRIMONY. *f.* [*acrimonia*, *Lat.*]

1. Sharpneſs, corroſivenenſs. *Bacon.*
2. Sharpneſs of temper, ſeverity. *South.*

ACRINYAL. *f.* [from *acid.*] An acid taſte; a biting heat on the palate. *Grew.*

ACROAMA'TICAL. *a.* [*ἀκροάματα*, *Gr.*] Of or pertaining to deep learning.

ACRONYCAL. *a.* [from *ἀκρῶς*, *ſummus*, and *νύξ*, *nox*; importing the beginning of night.] A term applied to the ſtars, of which the riſing and ſetting is called *acrony-cal*, when they either appear above or ſink below the horizon at ſun-ſet.

ACRONYCALLY. *ad.* [from *acrony-cal.*] At the acrony-cal time. *Dryden.*

ACROSPIRE. *f.* [from *ἀκρῶς* and *σπείρα*, *Gr.*] A ſhoot or ſprout from the end of ſeeds. *Mortimer.*

ACROSPIRED. *part. a.* Having ſprouts. *Mortimer.*

ACROSS. *ad.* Athwart, laid over ſomething ſo as to croſs it. *Bacon.*

An ACROSTICK. *f.* [from *ἀκρῶς* and *σῆχος*, *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.

ACROTERS, or ACROTHERIA. *f.* [In architecture; from *ἄκρον*, *Gr.*] Little pedeaſts without baſes, placed at the middle and the two extremes of pediments.

To ACT. *v. n.* [*ago*, *actum*, *Lat.*]

1. To be in action, not to reſt. *Pope.*
2. To perform the proper functions. *South.*
3. To praife the arts or duties of life; to conduct one's ſelf. *Dryden.*

To ACT. *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. *Arbutnot.*
4. To actuate; to put in motion; to regulate the movements. *South.*

ACT. *f.* [*actum*, *Lat.*]

1. Something done; a deed; an exploit, whether good or ill. *Shakeſp.*

2. Agency; the power of producing an effect. *Shakeſp.*

3. Action; the performance of exploits. *Dryden.*

4. The doing of ſome particular thing; a ſtep taken; a meaſure executed. *Shak.*

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. *Shak.*

ACTION. *f.* [*action*, *Fr.* *actio*, *Lat.*]

1. The quality or ſtate of acting, oppoſite to reſt. *Shakeſp.*

2. An act or thing done; a deed. *Shak.*

3. Agency, operation. *Bentley.*

4. The ſeries of events repreſented in a table. *Addiſon.*

5. Geſticulation; the accordance of the motions of the body with the words ſpoken. *Addiſon.*

6. 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. *Cowell.*

7. In France, the ſame as ſtocks in England.

ACTIONABLE. *a.* [from *action.*] That which admits an action in law; puniſhable. *Howel.*

ACTION-TAKING. *a.* Litigious. *Shak.*

ACTION. *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.*

ACTIONELY. *ad.* [from *active.*] Buſily; nimbly.

ACTIVENESS. *f.* [from *active.*] Quickneſs; nimbleneſs. *Wilkins.*

ACTIVITY. *f.* [from *active.*] The quality of being active. *Bacon.*

ACTION. *f.* [*actor*, *Lat.*]

1. He that acts, or performs any thing. *Bacon.*

2. He that perſonates a character; a ſtage-player. *Ben. Johnſon.*

ACTION. *f.* [*actrice*, *Fr.*]

1. She that performs any thing. *Addiſon.*

2. A woman that plays on the ſtage. *Dryden.*

ACTION. *a.* [*actuel*, *Fr.*]

1. That which comprises action. *Shak.*

2. Really in act ; not merely potential. *Milton.*
3. In act ; not purely in speculation. *Dryd.*
- ACTUALITY. *f.* [from *actual.*] The state of being actual. *Cbeyne.*
- A'CTUALLY. *ad.* [from *actual.*] In act ; in effect ; really. *Soutb.*
- A'CTUALNESS. *f.* [from *actual.*] The quality of being actual.
- A'CTUARY. *f.* [*aquarius*, Lat.] The register who compiles the minutes of the proceedings of the court. *Ayliffe.*
- To A'CTUATE. *v. a.* [from *ago*, *actum*, Lat.] To put into action. *Addison.*
- A'CTUATE. *a.* [from the verb.] Put into action ; brought into effect. *Soutb.*
- ACTUO'SE. *a.* [from *act.*] That which hath strong powers. *Diſt.*
- To A'CUATE. *v. a.* [*acus*, Lat.] To sharpen.
- ACU'LEATE. *a.* [*aculeatus*, Lat.] Prickly ; that which terminates in a sharp point.
- ACU'MEN. *f.* [Lat.] A sharp point ; figuratively, quickness of intellects. *Pope.*
- ACU'MINATED. *particip. a.* Ending in a point ; sharp-pointed. *Wijeman.*
- ACUTE. *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. *Quinc.*
 5. Acute accent ; that which raises or sharpens the voice.
- ACU'TELY. *ad.* [from *acute.*] After an acute manner ; sharply. *Locke.*
- ACUTENESS. *f.* [from *acute.*]
1. Sharpness.
 2. Force of intellects. *Locke.*
 3. Violence and speedy crisis of a malady. *Brown.*
 4. Sharpness of sound. *Boyle.*
- ADA'CTED. *part. a.* [*adaetus*, Lat.] Driven by force. *Diſt.*
- A'DAGE. *f.* [*adagium*, Lat.] A maxim ; a proverb. *Glanville.*
- A'DA'GIO. *f.* [Italian.] A term used by musicians, to mark a slow time.
- A'DAMANT. *f.* [*adamans*, Lat.]
1. A stone of impenetrable hardness. *Sba.*
 2. The diamond. *Ray.*
 3. The loadstone. *Bacon.*
- A'DAMANTE'AN. *a.* [from *adamant.*] Hard as adamant. *Milton.*
- A'DAMANTINE. *a.* [*adamantinus*, Lat.]
1. Made of adamant. *Dryden.*
 2. Having the qualities of adamant ; as, hardness, indissolubility. *Davies.*
- A'DAM'S-APPLE. *f.* [in anatomy.] A prominent part of the throat.
- To A'DAP'P. *v. a.* [*adapto*, Lat.] To fit ;

- to fit ; to proportion. *Swift.*
- ADAPTA'TION. *f.* [from *adapt.*] The act of fitting one thing to another ; the fitness of one thing to another. *Boyle.*
- ADA'PTION. *f.* [from *adapt.*] The act of fitting. *Cbeyne.*
- To ADD. *v. a.* [*addo*, Lat.]
1. To join something to that which was before. *Dryden.*
 2. To perform the mental operation of adding one number or conception to another. *Locke.*
- To ADDE'CIIMATE. *v. a.* [*addecimo*, Lat.] To take or ascertain tithes. *Diſt.*
- To ADDE'EM. *v. a.* [from *deem.*] To esteem ; to account. *Daniel.*
- A'DDER. *f.* [*Aetere*, Sax. poison.] A serpent, a viper, a poisonous reptile. *Taylor.*
- A'DDER'S-GRASS. *f.* A plant.
- A'DDER'S-TONGUE. *f.* An herb. *Millar.*
- A'DDER'S-WORT. *f.* An herb.
- A'DDIBLE. *a.* [from *add.*] Possible to be added. *Locke.*
- ADDIBI'LITY. *f.* [from *addible.*] The possibility of being added. *Locke.*
- A'DDICE. *f.* [corruptly *adz*, *adere*, Sax.] A kind of ax. *Moxon.*
- To ADDICT. *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.*
- A'DDICTEDNESS. *f.* [from *addicted.*] The state of being addicted. *Boyle.*
- ADDI'CTION. *f.* [*addictio*, Lat.]
1. The act of devoting.
 2. The state of being devoted. *Shakespeare.*
- An A'DDITAMENT. *f.* Addition ; thing added. *Hale.*
- ADDI'TION. *f.* [from *add.*]
1. The act of adding one thing to another. *Bentley.*
 2. Additament, or the thing added. *Ham.*
 3. In arithmetick. *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. *Corwell, Shakespeare, Clarend.*
- ADDITIONAL. *a.* [from *addition.*] That which is added. *Addison.*
- A'DDITORY. *a.* [from *add.*] That which has the power of adding. *Arbutnot.*
- A'DDLE. *a.* [from *adel*, a disease, Sax.] Originally applied to eggs, and signifying such as produce nothing ; thence transferred to brains that produce nothing. *Burton.*
- To A'DDLE. *v. a.* [from *addle.*] To make addle ; to make barren. *Brown.*
- A'DDLE-PATED. *a.* Having barren brains. *Dryden.*
- To ADDRE'SS. *v. a.* [*addresser*, Fr.]
1. To prepare one's self to enter upon any action. *Shakespeare.*
 2. To

2. To get ready.
 3. To apply to another by words.
- ADDRES'S.** *f.* [*adresse*, Fr.]
 1. Verbal application to any one. *Prior.*
 2. Courtship. *Addison.*
 3. Manner of addressing another; *a man of a pleasing address.*
 4. Skill, dexterity. *Swift.*
 5. Manner of directing a letter.
- ADDRES'SER.** *f.* [from *address*.] The person that addresses.
- ADDU'CENT.** *a.* [*adducens*, Lat.] A word applied to those muscles that draw together the parts of the body. *Quincy.*
- To ADDU'LCE.** *v. a.* [*addoucir*, Fr. *dulcis*, Lat.] To sweeten.
- ADDENO'GRAPHY.** [from *ἀδνω* and *γράφω*, Gr.] A treatise of the glands.
- ADE'MPTION.** [*ademptum*, Lat.] Privation.
- ADE'PT.** *f.* [*adeptus*, Lat.] He that is completely skilled in all the secrets of his art. *Pope.*
- ADE'PT.** *a.* Skilful; & thoroughly versed. *Boyle.*
- A'DEQUATE.** *a.* [*adequatus*, Lat.] Equal to; proportionate. *South.*
- A'DEQUATELY.** *ad.* [from *adequate*.] In an adequate manner; with exactness of proportion. *South.*
- A'DEQUATENESS.** *f.* [from *adequate*.] The state of being adequate; exactness of proportion.
- To ADHE'RE.** *v. n.* [*adbæreo*, Lat.]
 1. To stick to.
 2. To be consistent; to hold together. *Shake'sp.*
 3. To remain firmly fixed to a party, or opinion. *Shake'sp. Boyle.*
- ADHERENCE.** *f.* [from *adhere*.]
 1. The quality of adhering, tenacity.
 2. Fixedness of mind; attachment; steadiness. *Swift.*
- ADHERENCY.** *f.* [The same with *adherence*.] *Decay of Piety.*
- ADHER'ENT.** *a.* [from *adhere*.]
 1. Sticking to. *Pope.*
 2. United with. *Watts.*
- ADHER'ENT.** *f.* [from *adhere*.] A follower; a partisan. *Raleigh.*
- ADHERER.** *f.* [from *adhere*.] He that adheres. *Swift.*
- ADHES'ION.** *f.* [*adhesio*, Lat.] The act or state of sticking to something. *Boyle.*
- ADHES'IVE.** *a.* [from *adhesion*.] Sticking; tenacious. *Thomson.*
- To ADHIBIT.** *v. a.* [*adhibeo*, Lat.] To apply; to make use of.
- ADHIBITION.** *f.* [from *adhibet*.] Application; use. *Diſt.*
- ADJ'ACENCY.** *f.* [from *adjaceo*, Lat.]
 1. The state of lying close to another thing.
 2. That which is adjacent. *Brown.*
- ADJ'ACENT.** *a.* [*adjacent*, Lat.] Lying

- close; bordering upon something. *Bacon.*
- ADJ'ACENT.** *f.* That which lies next another. *Locke.*
- ADIA'PHOROUS.** *a.* [*ἀδιαφορος*, Gr.] Neutral. *Boyle.*
- ADIA'PHORY.** *f.* [*ἀδιαφορία*, Gr.] Neutrality; indifference.
- To ADJ'ECT.** *v. a.* [*adjicio*, *adjectum*, Lat.] To add to; to put to.
- ADJ'ECTION.** *f.* [*adjectio*, Lat.]
 1. The act of adjecting, or adding.
 2. The thing adjected, or added. *Brown.*
- ADJ'ECTI'TIOUS.** *a.* [from *adjectio*.] Added; thrown in.
- A'DJECTIVE.** *f.* [*adjectivum*, 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.** *adv.* [from *adjective*.] After the manner of an adjective.
- ADIEU.** *ad.* [from *à Dieu*.] Farewel. *Prior.*
- To ADJ'JOIN.** *v. a.* [*adjoindre*, Fr. *adjungo*, Lat.] To join to; to unite to; to put to. *Watts.*
- To ADJ'JOIN.** *v. n.* To be contiguous to. *Dryden.*
- To ADJ'OURN.** *v. a.* [*adjourner*, Fr.] To put off to another day, naming the time. *Bacon.*
- ADJ'OURNMENT.** *f.* [*adjournment*, Fr.] A putting off till another day. *L'Eſtrange.*
- A'DIPOUS.** *a.* [*adiposus*, Lat.] Fat. *Diſt.*
- A'DIT.** *f.* [*aditus*, Lat.] A passage under ground. *Ray.*
- ADIT'ION.** *f.* [*aditum*, Lat.] The act of going to another.
- To ADJ'UDGE.** *v. a.* [*adjudico*, Lat.]
 1. To give the thing controverted to one of the parties. *Locke.*
 2. To sentence to a punishment. *Shake'sp.*
 3. Simply, to judge; to decree. *Knolles.*
- ADJUDICA'TION.** *f.* [*adjudicatio*, Lat.] The act of granting something to a litigant.
- To ADJ'UDICATE.** [*adjudico*, Lat.] To adjudge.
- To A'DJUGATE.** *v. a.* [*adjugo*, Lat.] To yoke to.
- A'DJUMENT.** *f.* [*adjumentum*, Lat.] Help.
- A'DJUNCT.** *f.* [*adjunctum*, Lat.] Something adherent or united to another. *Swift.*
- ADJ'UNCT.** *a.* Immediately consequent. *Sb.*
- ADJ'UNCTION.** *f.* [*adjunctio*, Lat.]
 1. The act of adjoining.
 2. The thing joined.
- ADJUNCTIVE.** *f.* [*adjunctivus*, Lat.]
 1. He that joins.
 2. That which is joined.
- ADJURA'TION.** *f.* [*adjuratio*, Lat.]
 1. The act of proposing an oath to another.
 2. The form of oath proposed to another. *Addison.*

To ADJURE. *v. a.* [*adjuro*, Lat.] To impose an oath upon another, prescribing the form. *Milton.*

To ADJUST. *v. a.* [*adjuster*, Fr.]
 1. To regulate; to put in order. *Swift.*
 2. To make accurate. *Locke.*
 3. To make conformable. *Addison.*

ADJUSTMENT. *f.* [*adjustment*, Fr.]
 1. Regulation; the act of putting in method. *Woodward.*
 2. The state of being put in method. *Watts.*

AJUTANT. *f.* A petty officer, whose duty is to assist the major, by distributing pay, and overseeing punishment.

To ADJUTE. *v. a.* [*adjuvo*, *ajutum*, Lat.] To help; to concur. *Johnson.*

ADJUTOR. *f.* [*adjutor*, Lat.] A helper.

ADJUTORY. *a.* That which helps.

ADJUVANT. *a.* [*adjuvans*, Lat.] Helpful; useful.

To ADJUVATE. *v. a.* [*adjuvo*, Lat.] To help; to further.

ADMEASUREMENT. *f.* [See MEASURE.] The act or practice of measuring according to rule. *Bacon.*

ADMENSURATION. *f.* [*ad* and *mensura*, Lat.] The act of measuring to each his part.

ADM'NICLE. *f.* [*admiculum*, Lat.] Help; support.

ADM'NICULAR. *a.* [from *admiculum*, Lat.] That which gives help.

To ADM'NISTER. *v. a.* [*administro*, 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 justice.
 4. To administer the sacraments. *Hooker.*
 5. To administer an oath. *Shakespeare.*
 6. To administer physick.
 7. To contribute; to bring supplies.
 8. To perform the office of an administrator.

To ADM'NISTRATE. *v. a.* [*administro*, Lat.] To give as physick. *Woodward.*

ADMINISTRATIO. *f.* [*administratio*, Lat.]

1. The act of administering or conducting any employment. *Shakespeare.*
 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.*

ADMINISTRATIVE. *a.* [from *administratio*.] That which administers.

ADMINISTRATOR. *f.* [*administrator*, Lat.]

1. He that has the goods of a man dying intestate, committed to his charge, and is accountable for the same.

Cowell, Bacon.

2. He that officiates in divine rites.

Watts.

3. He that conducts the government.

Swift.

ADMINISTRATRIX. *f.* [Lat.] She who administers in consequence of a will.

ADMINISTRATORSHIP. *f.* [from *administrator*.] The office of administrator.

ADMIRABLE. *a.* [*admirabilis*, Lat.] To be admired; of power to excite wonder.

Sidney.

ADMIRABLENESS. *f.* [from *admirable*.] The quality of being admirable.

ADMIRABILITY. *f.* [*admirabilis*, Lat.] The quality or state of being admirable.

ADMIRABLY. *ad.* [from *admirable*.] In an admirable manner. *Addison.*

ADMIRAL. *f.* [*amiral*, Fr.]
 1. An officer or magistrate that has the government of the king's navy. *Cowell.*

2. The chief commander of a fleet. *Knolles.*

3. The ship which carries the admiral. *Knolles.*

ADMIRALSHIP. *f.* [from *admiral*.] The office of admiral.

ADMIRALTY. *f.* [*amiralte*, Fr.] The power, or officers, appointed for the administration of naval affairs.

ADMIRATION. *f.* [*admiratio*, Lat.] Wonder; the act of admiring or wondering.

Milton.

To ADMIRE. *v. a.* [*adoror*, Lat.]

1. To regard with wonder.

2. To regard with love.

To ADMIRE. *v. n.* To wonder.

An ADMIRER. *f.* [from *admirare*.]
 1. The person that wonders, or regards with admiration.

2. A lover.

ADMIRINGLY. *ad.* [from *admirare*.] With admiration. *Shakespeare.*

ADMISSE. *a.* [*admitto*, *admissum*, Lat.] That which may be admitted. *Hale.*

ADM'SSION. *f.* [*admissio*, Lat.]

1. The act or practice of admitting. *Bacon.*

2. The state of being admitted. *Dryden.*

3. Admittance; the power of entering. *Woodward.*

4. The allowance of an argument.

To ADMIT. *v. a.* [*admitto*, 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.

ADMITTABLE. *a.* [from *admit*.] Which may be admitted. *Ayliffe.*

ADMITTANCE. *f.* [from *admit*.]

1. The act of admitting; permission to enter.

2. The power or right of entering.

3. Custom.

4. Concession of a position. *Brown.*

To ADMIX. *v. a.* [*admisco*, Lat.] To mingle with something else.

ADMIXTION, *f.* [from *admix.*] The union of one body with another. *Bacon.*

ADMIXTURE, *f.* [from *admix.*] The body mingled with another. *Woodward.*

To ADMONISH. *v. a.* [*admonco*, Lat.] To warn of a fault; to reprove gently.

Decay of Piety. Dryd.

ADMONISHER, *f.* [from *admonish.*] The person that puts another in mind of his faults or duty. *Dryden.*

ADMONISHMENT, *f.* [from *admonish.*] Admonition; notice of faults or duties.

ADMONITION, *f.* [*admonitio*, Lat.] The hint of a fault or duty; counsel; gentle reproof. *Hooker.*

ADMONITIONER, *f.* [from *admonition.*] A general adviser. A ludicrous term. *Hooker.*

ADMONITORY, *a.* [*admonitorius*, Lat.] That which admonishes. *Hooker.*

ADMURMURATION, *f.* [*admurmuro*, Lat.] The act of murmuring, to another.

To ADMOVE, *v. a.* [*admoveo*, Lat.] To bring one thing to another. *Brown.*

AD'O. *f.* [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 shew of business, than the affair is worth. *L'Estrange.*

ADOLESCENCE, *f.* [*adolescencia*, Lat.] The age succeeding childhood, and succeeded by puberty. *Bentley.*

ADOLESCENCY, *f.* The same with *adolescence*. *Brown.*

To ADOPT, *v. a.* [*adopto*, Lat.]

1. To take a son by choice; to make him a son, who was not so by birth.

2. To place any person or thing in a nearer relation, to something else. *Locke.*

ADOPTEDLY, *ad.* [from *adopted.*] After the manner of something adopted. *Shakesp.*

ADOPTER, *f.* [from *adopt.*] He that gives some one by choice the rights of a son.

ADOPTION, *f.* [*adoptio*, Lat.]

1. The act of adopting. *Shakesp.*

2. The state of being adopted. *Rogers.*

ADOPTIVE, *a.* [*adoptivus*, Lat.]

1. He that is adopted by another. *Bacon.*

2. He that adopts another. *Ayliffe.*

ADORABLE, *a.* [*adorable*, Fr.] That which ought to be adored. *Cheyne.*

ADORABLENESS, *f.* [from *adorable.*] Worthiness of divine honours.

ADORABLY, *ad.* [from *adorable.*] In a manner worthy of adoration.

ADORATION, [*adoratio*, Lat.]

1. The external homage paid to the Divinity. *Hooker.*

2. Homage paid to persons in high place or

esteem.

To ADO'RE, *v. a.* [*adoro*, Lat.] To worship with external homage. *Shakesp.*

ADO'RER, *f.* [from *adore.*] He that adores; a worshipper. *Dryden.*

To ADO'RN, *v. a.* [*adorno*, Lat.]

1. To dress; to deck the person with ornaments. *Prior.*

2. To set out any place or thing with decorations. *Cowley.*

3. To embellish with oratory. *Cowley.*

ADO'RNMENT, *f.* [from *adorn.*] Ornament; embellishment. *Sprat.*

ADO'WN, *ad.* [from *a* and *down.*] Down; on the ground. *Raleigh.*

ADO'WN, *prep.* Down towards the ground. *Fairy Queen.*

ADRE'AD, *ad.* [from *a* and *thead.*] In a state of fear. *Dryd.*

ADRI'FT, *ad.* [from *a* and *drift.*] Floating at random. *Sidney.*

ADRO'IT, *a.* [French.] Dextrous; active; skilful. *Jervas.*

ADRO'ITNESS, *f.* [from *adroit.*] Dexterity; readiness; activity.

ADRY'. *ad.* [from *a* and *dry.*] Athirst; thirsty. *Speck.*

ADSCIT'ITIOUS, *a.* [*adscititius*, Lat.] That which is taken in to complete something else.

ADSTR'ICTION, *f.* [*adstrictio*, Lat.] The act of binding together.

To ADVA'NCE, *v. a.* [*avancer*, Fr.]

1. To bring forward, in the local sense. *Paradise Lost.*

2. To raise to preferment; to aggrandize. *Efiber.*

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. *Dryden.*

To ADVA'NCE, *v. n.*

1. To come forward; *Parnel.*

2. To make improvement. *Locke.*

ADVANCE, *f.* [from *to advance.*]

1. The act of coming forward. *Clarendon.*

2. A tendency to come forward to meet a lover. *Walfb.*

3. Progression; rise from one point to another. *Atterbury.*

4. Improvement; progress towards perfection. *Hale.*

ADVANCEMENT, *f.* [*avancement*, Fr.]

1. The act of coming forward. *Swift.*

2. The state of being advanced; preferment. *Shakesp.*

3. Improvement. *Brown.*

ADVANCER, *f.* [from *advance.*] A promoter; forwarder. *Bacon.*

ADVANTAGE, *f.* [*avantage*, Fr.]

1. Superiority. *Sprat.*

2. Sup-

2. Superiority gained by stratagem. *Spenser.*
 3. Opportunity; convenience. *Shakespeare.*
 4. Favourable circumstances. *Wallier.*
 5. Gain; profit. *Job.*
 6. Overplus; something more than the mere lawful gain. *Shakespeare.*
 7. Preponderation on one side of the comparison. *Tillotson.*
- To ADVANTAGE. *v. a.* [from the noun.]
 1. To benefit. *Locke.*
 2. To promote; to bring forward. *Glanville.*
- ADVA'NTAGED. *a.* [from *to advantage.*] Possessed of advantages. *Glanville.*
- ADVA'NTAGE-GROUND. *f.* Ground that gives superiority, and opportunities of annoyance or resistance. *Clarendon.*
- ADVANTA'GEOUS. *a.* [*advantageux*, Fr.] Profitable; useful; opportune. *Hammond.*
- ADVANTA'GEOUSLY. *ad.* [from *advantageous.*] Conveniently; opportunely; profitably. *Arbutnot.*
- ADVANTA'GEOUSNESS. *f.* [from *advantageous.*] Profitableness; usefulness; convenience. *Boyle.*
- To ADVE'NE. *v. n.* [*advenio*, Lat.] To accede to something; to be separated. *Ayliffe.*
- ADVE'NIENT. *a.* [*adveniens*, Lat.] Advancing; superadded. *Glanville.*
- AD'VENT. *f.* [from *adventus.*] The name of one of the holy seasons, signifying the coming; this is, the coming of our Saviour; which is made the subject of our devotion during the four weeks before Christmas.
- ADVE'NTINE. *a.* [from *advenio*, *adventum.*] Adventitious; that which is extrinsically added. *Bacon.*
- ADVENTITIOUS. *a.* [*adventitiuus*, Lat.] That which advenes; accidental; supervenient; extrinsically added. *Boyle, Dryden.*
- ADVE'NTIVE. *f.* [from *advenio*, Lat.] The thing or person that comes from without. *Bacon.*
- ADVENTUAL. *a.* [from *advent.*] Relating to the season of advent. *Bishop Saunderson.*
- ADVE'NTURE. *f.* [French.]
 1. An accident; a chance; a hazard. *Hayward.*
 2. An enterprise in which something must be left to hazard. *Dryden.*
- To ADVE'NTURE. *v. n.* [*adventurer*, Fr.]
 1. To try the chance; to dare. *Shakespeare.*
 2. In an active sense, to put into the power of chance.
- ADVENTURER. *f.* [*adventurier*, Fr.] He that seeks occasions of hazard; he that puts himself in the hands of chance. *Fairy Queen.*
- ADVENTUROUS. *a.* [*adventureux*, Fr.]
 1. He that is inclined to adventures; daring, courageous. *Dryden.*
 2. Foll of hazard; dangerous. *Addison.*
- ADVE'NTUROUSLY. *ad.* [from *adventureux.*] Boldly; daringly. *Shakespeare.*
- ADVE'NTURESOME. *a.* [from *adventure.*] The same with *adventurous.*
- ADVENTURESOMENESS. *f.* [from *adventureux.*] The quality of being adventuresome.
- AD'VERB. *f.* [*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.*
- ADVE'RBIAL. *a.* [*adverbialis*, Lat.] That which has the quality or structure of an adverb.
- ADVE'RBIALLY. *ad.* [*adverbialiter*, Lat.] In the manner of an adverb. *Addison.*
- ADVE'RSABLE. *a.* [from *adverse.*] Contrary to.
- ADVE'RSARIA. *f.* [Lat. A common-place. *Bull.*
- AD'VERSARY. *f.* [*adversaire*, Fr. *adversarius*, Lat.] An opponent; antagonist; enemy. *Shakespeare.*
- ADVE'RSATIVE. *a.* [*adversativus*, Lat.] A word which makes some opposition or variety.
- AD'VERSE. *a.* [*adversus*, Lat.]
 1. Acting with contrary directions. *Milton.*
 2. Calamitous; afflictive; pernicious. Opposed to *prosperous.* *Roscommon.*
 3. Personally opponent. *Sidney.*
- ADVE'RSITY. *f.* [*adversité*, Fr.]
 1. Affliction; calamity.
 2. The cause of our sorrow; misfortune; *Shakespeare.*
 3. The state of unhappiness; misery. *Shakespeare.*
- AD'VERSLY. *a.* [from *adverse.*] Oppositely; unfortunately. *Shakespeare.*
- To ADVE'RT. *v. n.* [*advertio*, Lat.] To attend to; to regard; to observe. *Ray.*
- ADVE'RTENCE. *f.* [from *advert.*] Attention to; regard to. *Decay of Piety.*
- ADVE'RTENCY. *f.* [from *advert.*] The same with *advertence.* *Swift.*
- To ADVE'RTISE. *v. a.* [*advertir*, Fr.]
 1. To inform another; to give intelligence.
 2. To give notice of any thing, in the public prints.
- ADVE'RTISEMENT, [*advertissement*, Fr.],
 1. Instruction; admonition.
 2. Intelligence; information.
 3. Notice of any thing published in a paper of intelligence.
- ADVE'RTISER. *f.* [*advertiseur*, Fr.]
 1. He that gives intelligence or information.
 2. The paper in which advertisements are published.
- ADVE'RTISING, [from *advertise.*] Active in giving intelligence; monitory. *Shakespeare.*
- To ADVE'SPERATE. *v. n.* [*advespero*, Lat.]

- Lat.] To draw towards evening.
- ADVICE**. *f.* [*avis, avis, Fr.*]
1. Counsel; instruction.
 2. Reflection; prudent consideration.
 3. Consultation; deliberation.
 4. Intelligence.
- ADVICE-BOAT**. *f.* A vessel employed to bring intelligence.
- ADVISEABLE**. *a.* [*from advise.*] Prudent; fit to be advised. *South.*
- ADVISEABLENESS**. *f.* [*from adviseable.*] The quality of being adviseable; fitness; propriety.
- TO ADVISE**. *v. a.* [*adviser, Fr.*]
1. To counsel. *Shakesp.*
 2. To inform; to make acquainted.
- TO ADVISE**. *v. n.*
1. To consult; as, *be advised with his companions.*
 2. To consider; to deliberate. *Milton.*
- ADVISED**. *parti. a.* [*from advise.*]
1. Acting with deliberation and design; prudent; wise. *Bacon.*
 2. Performed with deliberation; acted with design. *Hooker.*
- ADVISEDLY**. *ad.* [*from advised.*] Deliberately; purposely; by design; prudently. *Suckling.*
- ADVISEDNESS**. *f.* [*from advised.*] Deliberation; cool and prudent procedure. *Saunderson.*
- ADVISEMENT**. *f.* [*advisement, Fr.*]
1. Counsel; information. *Spenser.*
 2. Prudence; circumspection.
- ADVISER**. *f.* [*from advise.*] The person that advises, a counsellor. *Waller.*
- ADULATION**. *f.* [*adulation, Fr. adulatorio, Lat.*] Flattery; high compliment. *Clarendon.*
- ADULATOR**. *f.* [*adulator, Lat.*] A flatterer.
- ADULATORY**. *a.* [*adulatorius, Lat.*] Flattering.
- ADULT**. *a.* [*adultus, Lat.*] Grown up; past the age of infancy. *Blackmore.*
- ADULT**. *f.* A person above the age of infancy, or grown to some degree of strength. *Sha p.*
- ADULTNESS**. *f.* [*from adult.*] The state of being adult.
- TO ADULTER**. *v. a.* [*adulterer, Fr.*] To commit adultery with another. *Johnson.*
- ADULTERANT**. *f.* [*adulterans, Lat.*] The person or thing which adulterates.
- TO ADULTERATE**. *v. a.* [*adulterer, Fr.*]
1. To commit adultery. *Shakesp.*
 2. To corrupt by some foreign admixture. *Boyle.*
- ADULTERATE**. *a.* [*from To adulterate.*]
1. Tainted with the guilt of adultery. *Sh.*
 2. Corrupted with some foreign mixture. *Swift.*
- ADULTERATENESS**. *f.* [*from adulterate.*] The quality or state of being adulterate.
- ADULTERATION**. *f.* [*from adulterate.*]
1. The act of corrupting by foreign mixture. *Bacon.*
 2. The state of being contaminated. *Felton.*
- ADULTERER**. *f.* [*adulter, Lat.*] The person guilty of adultery. *Dryd.*
- ADULTERESS**. *f.* [*from adulterer.*] A woman that commits adultery.
- ADULTERINE**. *f.* [*adulterine, Fr.*] A child born of an adulteress.
- ADULTEROUS**. *a.* [*adulter, Lat.*] Guilty of adultery. *Taylor.*
- ADULTERY**. *f.* [*adulterium, Lat.*] The act of violating the bed of a married person. *Dryd.*
- ADUMBRANT**. *a.* [*from adumbrate.*] That which gives a slight resemblance.
- TO ADUMBRATE**. *v. a.* [*adumbrans, Lat.*] To shadow out; to give a slight likeness; to exhibit a faint resemblance. *Dreay of Piety.*
- ADUMBRATION**. *f.* [*from adumbrate.*]
1. The act of giving a slight and imperfect representation. *Bacon.*
 2. A faint sketch.
- ADUNATION**. *f.* [*from ad and unus, Lat.*] The state of being united; union. *Boyle.*
- ADUNCITY**. *f.* [*aduncitas, Lat.*] Crookedness; hookedness. *Arbutnot.*
- ADUNQUE**. *a.* [*aduncus, Lat.*] Crooked. *Bacon.*
- ADVOCACY**. *f.* [*from advocate.*] Vindication; defence; apology. *Brown.*
- ADVOCATE**. *f.* [*advocatus, Lat.*]
1. He that pleads the cause of another in a court of judicature. *Ayl. Dryd.*
 2. He that pleads any cause, in whatever manner, as a controvertist or vindicator. *Shakesp.*
 3. In the sacred sense, one of the offices of our Redeemer. *Milton.*
- ADVOCATION**. *f.* [*from advocate.*] The office of pleading; plea; apology. *Shakesp.*
- ADVOLA'TION**. *f.* [*advolo, advolatum, Lat.*] The act of flying to something.
- ADVOLU'TION**. *f.* [*advolutio, Lat.*] The act of rolling to something.
- ADVOUTRY**. *f.* [*advoutrie, Fr.*] Adultery. *Bacon.*
- ADVOWE'**. *f.* He that has the right of advowson.
- ADVOWSON**. A right to present to a benefice. *Corwell.*
- TO ADURE**. *v. n.* [*aduro, Lat.*] To burn up. *Bacon.*
- ADUST**. *a.* [*adustus, Lat.*]
1. Burnt up, scorched. *Bacon.*
 2. It is generally now applied, to the humours of the body. *Pope.*
- ADUSTED**. *a.* [See **ADUST**.] Burnt; dried with fire. *Paradise Lost.*
- ADUSTIBLE**. *a.* [*from adust.*] That which may be adusted, or burnt up.

- ADUSTION.** *f.* [from *adust.*] The act of burning up, or drying. *Harvey.*
- Æ, or Æ.** A diphthong of the Latin language, which seems not properly to have any place in the English.
- ÆGILOPS.** *f.* [αἰγίλωψ, Gr.] A tumour or swelling in the great corner of the eye, by the root of the nose. *Quincy.*
- ÆGYPTIACUM.** *f.* An ointment consisting only of honey, verdigrease and vinegar. *Quincy.*
- ÆL, or EAL, or AL.** In compound names, *all, or altogether.* So: *Adred, altogether reverend: Alfred, altogether peaceful.* *Gib.*
- ÆLF.** Implies assistance. So *Ælfrain* is *vicarious.* *Gibson.*
- ÆRIAL.** *a.* [αἰρίων, Lat.]
1. Belonging to the air, as consisting of it. *Prior. Newton.*
 2. Produced by the air. *Dryd.*
 3. Inhabiting the air. *Milton.*
 4. Placed in the air. *Pope.*
 5. High; elevated in situation. *Philips.*
- ÆRIE.** *f.* [aire, Fr.] A nest of hawks and other birds of prey. *Cowell.*
- AEROLGY.** *f.* [ἀήρ and λόγος, Gr.] The doctrine of the air.
- ÆROMANCY.** *f.* [ἀήρ and μάντις, Gr.] The art of divining by the air.
- AEROMETRY.** *f.* [ἀήρ and μετρέω.] The art of measuring the air.
- AEROSCOPY.** *f.* [ἀήρ and σκόπεω, Gr.] The observation of the air.
- ÆTHIOPS-MINERAL.** *f.* A medicine so called, from its dark colour, prepared of quicksilver and sulphur, ground together in a marble mortar. *Quincy.*
- ÆTITES.** *f.* [ἀἰτή, an eagle.] Eagle-stone. *Quincy.*
- AFAIR.** *a.* [from *a* for *at*, and *far.*]
1. At a great distance. *Bacon.*
 2. To a great distance. *Dryd.*
 3. From afar; from a distant place. *Addison.*
 4. Afar off; remotely distant. *Hayward.*
- AFFEAR.** *participial a.* [from *to fear*, for *to fright*, with *a* redundant.] Frighted; terrified; afraid. *Fairy Queen. B. Johnson.*
- AFFER.** *f.* [Lat.] The southwest wind. *Milton.*
- AFFABILITY.** *f.* [affabilité, Fr. *affabilitas*, Lat.] Easiness of manners; courtesies; civility; condescension. *Clarend.*
- AFFABLE.** *a.* [affable, Fr. *affabilis*, Lat.]
1. Easy of manners; accostable; courteous; complaisant. *Bacon.*
 2. Applied to the external appearance; benign; mild.
- AFFABLENESS.** *f.* [from *affable.*] Courtesy; affability.
- AFFABLY.** *ad.* [from *affable.*] Courteously; civilly.
- AFFABROUS.** *a.* [affabre, Fr.] Skillfully made; complete.
- AFFAIR.** *f.* [affaire, Fr.] Business; something to be managed or transacted. *Pope.*
- TO AFFE'AR.** *v. n.* [from *affier*, Fr.] To confirm; to establish. *Shakesp.*
- AFFECT.** *f.* [from the verb *affect.*]
1. Affection; passion; sensation. *Bacon.*
 2. Quality; circumstance. *Wisem.*
- TO AFFE'CT.** *v. a.* [affecter, Fr. *afficio*, *affectum*, Lat.]
1. To act upon; to produce effects in any other thing. *Milton.*
 2. To move the passions. *Addison.*
 3. To aim at; to endeavour after. *Dryd.*
 4. To tend to; to endeavour after. *Newt.*
 5. To be fond of; to be pleased with; to love. *Hooker.*
 6. To study the appearance of any thing; with some degree of hypocrisy. *Prior.*
 7. To imitate in an unnatural and constrained manner. *Ben. Johnson.*
- AFFECTA'TION.** *f.* [affectation, Lat.] The act of making an artificial appearance. *Speelator.*
- AFFECTED.** *participial a.* [from *affect.*]
1. Moved; touched with affection. *Claren.*
 2. Studied with over-much care. *Shakesp.*
 3. In a personal sense, full of affectation; as, *an affected lady.*
- AFFECTEDLY.** *ad.* [from *affect.*] In an affected manner; hypocritically. *Brown.*
- AFFECTEDNESS.** *f.* [from *affect.*] The quality of being affected.
- AFFECTION.** *f.* [affectio, Fr. *affectio*, Lat.]
1. The state of being affected by any cause, or agent. *Shakesp.*
 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. *Shakesp.*
 6. Quality; property. *Holder.*
 7. State of the body. *Wiseman.*
 8. Lively representation in painting. *Wotton.*
- AFFECTIONATE.** *a.* [affectio, Fr. from *affectio*.]
1. Full of affection; warm; zealous. *Sprat.*
 2. Fond; tender. *Sidney.*
 3. Benevolent. *Rogers.*
- AFFECTIONATELY.** *ad.* [from *affectio*.] Fondly; tenderly; benevolently.
- AFFECTIONATENESS.** *f.* [from *affectio*.] Fondness; tenderness; good-will.
- AFFECTI'ONED.** *a.* [from *affectio*.]
1. Affecting; conceited. *Shakesp.*
 2. Inclined; mentally disposed. *Rom.*
- AFFECTIOUSLY.** *ad.* [from *affect.*] In an affecting manner.
- AFFECTIVE.** *a.* [from *affect.*] That which affects; which strongly touches. *Rogers.*
- AFFECTUOUSITY.** *f.* [from *affectuosus*.] Passionateness. *Diët.*

- AFFE'CTUOUS.** *a.* [from *affēct.*] Full of passion.
- TO AFFE'RE.** *v. a.* [*affier*, Fr.] A law term, signifying to confirm.
- AFFI'ANCE.** *f.* [*affiance*, from *affier*, Fr.]
1. A marriage-contract. *Fairy Queen.*
 2. Trust in general; confidence. *Shakesp.*
 3. Trust in the divine promises and protection.
- TO AFFI'ANCE.** *v. a.* [from the noun *affiance.*]
1. To betroth; to bind any one by promise to marriage. *Fairy Queen.*
 2. To give confidence. *Pope.*
- AFFI'ANCER.** *f.* [from *affiance.*] He that makes a contract of marriage between two parties.
- AFFIDA'TION.** *f.* [from *affido*, Lat. See *AFFIDATURE.*] Mutual contract; mutual oath of fidelity.
- AFFIDA'VIT.** *f.* [*affidavit* signifies, in the language of the common law, *be made oath.*] A declaration upon oath.
- AFFIED.** *particip. a.* [from the verb *affy*, derived from *affido.*] Joined by contract; affianced. *Shakesp.*
- AFFILIA'TION.** *f.* [from *ad* and *filius*, Lat.] Adoption. *Chambers.*
- A'FFINAGE.** *f.* [*affinage*, Fr.] The act of refining metals by the cupel. *Dict.*
- AFFI'NED.** *a.* [from *affinis*, Lat.] Related to another. *Shakesp.*
- AFFI'NITY.** *f.* [*affinité*, Fr. from *affinis*, Lat.]
1. Relation by marriage.
 2. Relation to; connexion with.
- TO AFFI'RM.** *v. n.* [*affirmo*, Lat.] To declare; to tell confidently: opposed to the word *deny*.
- TO AFFIRM.** *v. a.* To ratify or approve a former law, or judgment.
- AFFI'RMABLE.** *a.* [from *affirm.*] That which may be affirmed.
- AFFI'RMANCE.** *f.* [from *affirm.*] Confirmation; opposed to *repeal*. *Bacon.*
- AFFI'RMANT.** *f.* [from *affirm.*] The person that affirms.
- AFFI'RMATION.** *f.* [*affirmatio*, Lat.]
1. The act of affirming or declaring: opposed to *negation*. *Shakesp.*
 2. The position affirmed. *Hammond.*
 3. Confirmation: opposed to *repeal*. *Hook.*
- AFFI'RMATIVE.** *a.* [from *affirm.*]
1. That which affirms, opposed to *negative*.
 2. That which can or may be affirmed. *Newton.*
 3. Positive; dogmatical. *Taylor.*
- AFFI'RMATIVELY.** *ad.* [from *affirmative.*] On the positive side; not negatively. *Brown.*
- AFFI'RMER.** *f.* [from *affirm.*] The person that affirms. *Watts.*
- TO AFFI'X.** *v. a.* [*affigo*, *affixum*, Lat.] To unite to the end; to subjoin. *Rogers.*
- AFFI'X.** *f.* [*affixum*, Lat.] A particle united to the end of a word. *Clarke.*
- AFFI'XION.** *f.* [from *affix.*]
1. The act of affixing.
 2. The state of being affixed.
- AFFLA'TION.** *f.* [*afflo*, *afflatum*, Lat.] act of breathing upon any thing.
- AFFLA'TUS.** *f.* [Lat.] Communication of the power of prophecy.
- TO AFFLI'CT.** *v. a.* [*afflicto*, *afflictum*, Lat.] To put to pain; to grieve; to torment. *Hooker.*
- AFFLICTEDNESS.** *f.* [from *afflicted.*] Sorrowfulness; grief.
- AFFLI'CTER.** *f.* [from *afflicto.*] The person that afflicts.
- AFFLI'CTION.** *f.* [*afflictio*, Lat.]
1. The cause of pain or sorrow; calamity. *Hooker.*
 2. The state of sorrowfulness; misery. *Addison.*
- AFFLI'CTIVE.** *a.* [from *afflicto.*] Painful; tormenting. *South.*
- A'FFLUENCE.** *f.* [*affluence*, Fr. *affluentia*, Lat.]
1. The act of flowing to any place; course. *Wolton.*
 2. Exuberance of riches; plenty. *Rogers.*
- A'FFLUENCY.** *f.* The same with *affluence*.
- A'FFLUENT.** *a.* [*affluens*, Lat.]
1. Flowing to any part. *Harvey.*
 2. Abundant; exuberant; wealthy. *Prior.*
- A'FFLUENTNESS.** *f.* [from *affluent.*] The quality of being affluent.
- A'FFLUX.** *f.* [*affluxus*, Lat.]
1. The act of flowing to some place; affluence.
 2. That which flows to any place. *Harvey.*
- AFFLU'XION.** *f.* [*affluxio*, Lat.]
1. The act of flowing to a particular place.
 2. That which flows from one place to another. *Brown.*
- TO AFFO'RD.** *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 expences. *Swift.*
- TO AFFO'REST.** *v. a.* [*afforestare*, Lat.] To turn ground into forest. *Daviel.*
- TO AFFRA'NCHISE.** *v. a.* [*affrancher*, Fr.] To make free.
- TO AFFRA'Y.** *v. a.* [*effrayer*.] To fright; to terrify.
- AFFRA'Y.** A tumultuous assault of one or more persons upon others.
- AFFRI'CTION.** *f.* [*affricatio*, Lat.] The act of rubbing one thing upon another. *Boyle.*

- To **AFFRIGHT**. *v. a.* [See **FRIGHT**.]
To affect with fear; to terrify. *Waller.*
- AFFRIGHT**. *f.* [from the verb.]
1. Terrour; fear. *Dryden.*
2. The cause of fear; a terrible object. *Ben. Johnson.*
- AFFRIGHTFUL**. *a.* Full of affright or terrour; terrible. *Decay of Piety.*
- AFFRIGHTMENT**. *f.* [from *affright*.]
1. The impression of fear; terrour. *Locke.*
2. The state of fearfulness. *Hammond.*
- To **AFFRONT**. *v. a.* [*affronter*, Fr.]
1. To meet face to face; to encounter. *Shakespeare.*
2. To meet, in an hostile manner, front to front. *Milton.*
3. To offer an open insult; to offend avowedly. *Dryden.*
- AFFRONT**. *f.* [from the verb *affront*.]
1. Insult offered to the face. *Dryden.*
2. Outrage; act of contempt. *Milton.*
3. Open opposition; encounter. *Milton.*
4. Disgrace; shame. *Arbutnot.*
- AFFRONT**. *f.* [from *affront*.] The person that affronts.
- AFFRONTING**. *part. a.* [from *affront*.]
That which has the quality of affronting. *Watts.*
- To **AFFUSE**. *v. a.* [*affundo*, *affusum*, Lat.]
To pour one thing upon another. *Boyle.*
- AFFUSION**. *f.* [*affusio*, Lat.] The act of affusing. *Grew.*
- To **AFFY**. *v. a.* [*affier*, Fr.] To betroth in order to marriage. *Shakespeare.*
- To **AFFY**. *v. n.* To put confidence in; to put trust in. *Shakespeare.*
- AFIELD**. *ad.* [from *a* and *field*.] To the field. *Gay.*
- AFLAT**. *ad.* [from *a* and *flat*.] Level with the ground. *Bacon.*
- AFLOAT**. *ad.* [from *a* and *float*.] Floating. *Addison.*
- AFOOT**. *ad.* [from *a* and *foot*.]
1. On foot; not on horseback. *Shakespeare.*
2. In action; as, *a design is afoot*. *Idem.*
3. In motion. *Shakespeare.*
- AFORE**. *prep.* [from *a* and *fore*.]
1. Before; nearer in place to any thing.
2. Sooner in time. *Shakespeare.*
- AFORE**. *ad.*
1. In time foregone or past. *Shakespeare.*
2. First in the way. *Shakespeare.*
3. In front; in the fore-part. *Spenser.*
- AFOREGOING**. *part. a.* [from *afore* and *going*.] Going before.
- AFOREHAND**. *ad.* [from *afore* and *hand*.]
1. By a previous provision. *Go. of Tongue.*
2. Provided; prepared; previously fitted. *Bacon.*
- AFOREMENTIONED**. *a.* [from *afore* and *mentioned*.] Mentioned before. *Addison.*
- AFORENAMED**. *a.* [from *afore* and *named*.] Named before. *Peacham.*
- AFORESAID**. *a.* [from *afore* and *said*.]
Said before.
- AFORETIME**. *ad.* [from *afore* and *time*.]
In time past. *Susanna.*
- AFRID**. *particip. a.* [from the verb *affray*.]
Struck with fear; terrified; fearful. *Psalms, Dryden.*
- AFRESH**. *ad.* [from *a* and *fresh*.] Anew; again. *Watts.*
- AFRONT**. *ad.* [from *a* and *front*.] In front; in direct opposition. *Shakespeare.*
- AFTER**. *prep.* [*æfter*, Sax.]
1. Following in place. *Shakespeare.*
2. In pursuit of. *Samuel.*
3. Behind. *Newton.*
4. Posterior in time. *Dryden.*
5. According to. *Bacon.*
6. In imitation of. *Addison.*
- AFTER**. *ad.*
1. In succeeding time. *Bacon.*
2. Following another. *Shakespeare.*
- AFTER** is compounded with many words.
- AFTERAGES**. *f.* [from *after* and *ages*.]
Successive times; posterity. *Raleigh.*
- AFTERALL**. At last; in fine; in conclusion. *Atterbury.*
- AFTERBIRTH**. *f.* [from *after* and *birth*.]
The secundine. *Wiseman.*
- AFTERCLAP**. *f.* [from *after* and *clap*.]
Unexpected event happening after an affair is supposed to be at an end. *Spenser.*
- AFTERCOST**. *f.* The expence incurred after the original plan is executed. *Mort.*
- AFTERCROP**. *f.* Second harvest. *Mort.*
- To **AFTEREYE**. *v. a.* To follow in view. *Shakespeare.*
- AFTERGAME**. *f.* Methods taken after the first turn of affairs. *Wotton.*
- AFTERMATH**. *f.* [*after* and *math*, from *mov.*] Second crop of grafs mown in autumn.
- AFTERNOON**. *f.* The time from the meridian to the evening. *Dryden.*
- AFTERPAINS**. *f.* Pains after birth.
- AFTERTASTE**. *f.* Taste remaining upon the tongue after the draught.
- AFTERTHOUGHT**. *f.* Reflections after the act; expedients formed too late. *Dryd.*
- AFTERTIMES**. *f.* Succeeding times. *Dry.*
- AFTERWARD**. *ad.* In succeeding time. *Hooker.*
- AFTERWIT**. *f.* Contrivance of expedients after the occasion of using them is past. *L'Esrange.*
- AGAIN**. *ad.* [*agen*, Sax.]
1. A second time; once more. *Bacon.*
2. On the other hand. *Bacon.*
3. On another part. *Dryden.*
4. In return. *Bacon.*
5. Back; in restitution. *Shakespeare.*
6. In recompence. *Prov.*
7. In order of rank or succession. *Bacon.*
8. Besides; in any other time or place. *Bacon.*
9. Twice

- 9. Twice as much; marking the same quantity once repeated. *Pope.*
- 10. *Again and again*; with frequent repetition. *Locke.*
- 11. In opposition. *Romans.*
- 12. Back. *Dut.*

- AGA'INST.** *prep.* [*ængeon, Sax.*]
- 1. In opposition to any person. *Genesis.*
 - 2. Contrary; opposite, in general. *Dryden.*
 - 3. In contradiction to any opinion. *Swift.*
 - 4. With contrary motion or tendency; used of material action. *Shakesp.*
 - 5. Contrary to rule. *Dryden.*
 - 6. Opposite to, in place. *Dryden.*
 - 7. To the hurt of another. *Dryden.*
 - 8. In expectation of. *Clarendon.*

- AGA'PE.** *ad.* [*a and gape.*] Staring with eagerness. *Spektor.*
- A'GARICK.** *f.* [*azaricum, Lat.*] 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.

- AGA'ST.** *a.* [*from agaze.*] *Milton.*
- A'GATE.** *f.* [*agate, Fr. achates, Lat.*] A precious stone of the lowest class. *Woodw.*
- A'GATY.** *a.* [*from agate.*] Partaking of the nature of agate. *Woodward.*
- To AGA'ZE.** *v. a.* [*from a and gaze.*] To strike with amazement. *Fa. Queen.*

- AGE.** *f.* [*age, Fr.*]
- 1. Any period of time attributed to something as the whole, or part, of its duration. *Shakesp.*
 - 2. A succession or generation of men. *Rof.*
 - 3. The time in which any particular man, or race of men, lived; as, the *age* of heroes.
 - 4. The space of a 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. *Corwell.*

- A'GED.** *a.* [*from age.*]
- 1. Old; stricken in years. *Prior.*
 - 2. Old; applied to inanimate things. *Still.*

- A'GEDLY.** *ad.* [*from aged.*] After the manner of an aged person.
- AGEN.** *ad.* [*ægen, Sax.*] Again; in return. *Dryden.*

- A'GENCY.** *f.* [*from agent.*]
- 1. The quality of acting; the state of being in action. *Woodward.*
 - 2. Business performed by an agent. *Swift.*
- AGENT.** *a.* [*agens, Lat.*] That which acts. *Bacon.*

- A'GENT.** *f.*
- 1. A substitute; a deputy; a factor. *Dry.*

- 2. That which has the power of operating. *Temple.*
- AGGENERATION.** *f.* [*from ad and generatio, Lat.*] The state of growing to another body. *Brown.*

- To AGGERATE.** *v. a.* [*from agger, Lat.*] To heap up. *Dit.*
- To AGGLO'MERATE.** *v. a.* [*agglomeratio, Lat.*] To gather up in a ball, as thread.

- AGGLU'TINANTS.** *f.* [*from agglutinate.*] Those medicines which have the power of uniting parts together.

- To AGGLU'TINATE.** *v. n.* [*from ad and gluten, Lat.*] To unite one part to another. *Harvey.*

- AGGLUTINA'TION.** *f.* [*from agglutinatio, Lat.*] Union; cohesion. *Wiseman.*

- AGGLU'TINATIVE.** *a.* [*from agglutinatio, Lat.*] That which has the power of procuring agglutination. *Wiseman.*

- To A'GGRANDIZE.** *v. a.* [*aggrandiscere, Fr.*] To make great; to enlarge; to exalt. *Watts.*

- A'GGRANDIZEMENT.** *f.* [*aggrandissement, Fr.*] The state of being aggrandized.

- A'GGRANDIZER.** *f.* [*from aggrandize.*] The person that makes great another.

- To A'GGRAVATE.** *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.** *f.* [*from aggravate.*]
- 1. The act of aggravating.
 - 2. The extrinsecal circumstances, which increase guilt, or calamity. *Hammond.*

- A'GGREGATE.** *a.* [*aggregatus, Latin.*] Framed by the collection of particular parts into one mass. *Ray.*

- A'GGREGATE.** *f.* The result of the conjunction of many particulars. *Glanville.*

- To A'GGREGATE.** *v. a.* [*aggrego, Lat.*] To collect together; to heap many particulars into one mass. *Milton.*

- AGGREGA'TION.** *f.* [*from aggregate.*]
- 1. The act of collecting many particulars into one whole. *Woodward.*
 - 2. The whole composed by the coacervation of many particulars.
 - 3. State of being collected. *Brown.*

- To A'GGRESS.** *v. n.* [*aggredior, aggressum, Lat.*] To commit the first act of violence. *Prior.*

- AGGRESSION.** *f.* [*aggressio, Lat.*] Commencement of a quarrel by some act of iniquity. *L'Esrange.*

- AGGRE'SSOR.** *f.* [*from aggress.*] The assaulter or invader, opposed to the *defendant*. *Pope.*

- AGGRIEVANCE.** *f.* Injury; wrong.
- To A'GGRIEVE.** *v. a.* [*gravis, Lat.*]
- 1. To give sorrow; to vex. *Spenser.*

2. To impose; to hurt in one's right.
Granville.
- To AGGRO'UP. *v. a.* [*aggropare*, Ital.] To bring together into one figure. *Dryd.*
- AGHA'ST. *a.* [from *a* and *ἄσπετος*, a ghost.] Struck with horror, as at the sight of a spectre. *Addison.*
- A'GILE. *a.* [*agilis*, Lat.] Nimble; ready; active. *Prior.*
- A'GILENESS. *f.* [from *agile*.] Nimbleness; quickness; activity.
- AGILITY. *f.* [*agilitas*, Lat.] Nimbleness; quickness; activity. *Watts.*
- AGIO. *f.* [Italian.] A mercantile term, used chiefly in Holland and Venice, for the difference between the value of bank notes, and the current money. *Chambers.*
- To AGI'T. *v. a.* [*gisse*, Fr. a bed.] To take in and feed the cattle of strangers in the king's forest, and to gather the money. *Blount.*
- AGISTMENT. *f.* A *modus* or composition, or mean rate.
- A'GITABLE. *f.* [*agitabilis*, Latin.] That which may be put in motion.
- To A'GITATE. *v. a.* [*agito*, Lat.]
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. *f.* [*agitatio*, Lat.]
1. The act of moving any thing. *Bacon.*
 2. The state of being moved.
 3. Discussion; controversial examination. *L'Esrange.*
 4. Perturbation; disturbance of the thoughts. *Tatler.*
 5. Deliberation; the state of being consulted upon. *Swift.*
- AGITA'TOR. *f.* [from *agitate*.] He who manages affairs.
- A'GLET. *f.* [*aiguilette*, Fr.]
1. A tag of a point curved into some representation of an animal. *Hayw. Sba.*
 2. The pendants at the ends of the chieft of flowers.
- A'GMINAL. *a.* [from *agmen*, Lat.] Belonging to a troop. *Dict.*
- A'GNAIL. *f.* [from *ange*, grieved, and *nagle*, a nail.] A whitlow.
- AGNA'TION. *f.* [from *agnatus*, Lat.] Descendant from the same father, in a direct male line.
- AGNITION. *f.* [from *agnitio*, Lat.] Acknowledgment.
- To AGNIZE. *v. a.* [from *agnosco*, Lat.] To acknowledge; to own. *Sbakesp.*
- AGNOMINATION. *f.* [*agnominatio*, Lat.] Allusion of one word to another. *Camden.*
- AGNUS CASTUS. *f.* [Lat.] The chaste tree. *Dryden.*
- AGO'ad. [*agan*, Sax.] Past; as, *long ago*; that is, long time has past since. *Addison.*
- AGO'G. *ad.* In a state of desire. *Scrub.*
- AGO'ING. *a.* [*a* and *going*.] In action. *Tatler.*
- AGO'NE. *ad.* [*agan*, Sax.] Ago; past. *Ben. Johnson.*
- A'GONISM. *f.* [*ἀγωνισμὸς*, Gr.] Contention for a prize. *Dict.*
- AGONISTES. *f.* [*ἀγωνιστής*, Gr.] A prize-fighter; one that contends at a public solemnity for a prize. *Milton.*
- To A'GONIZE. *v. n.* [*agoniser*, Fr.] To be in excessive pain. *Pope.*
- A'GONY. *f.* [*ἀγὼν*, Gr. *agonie*, Fr.]
1. The pangs of death. *Roscommon.*
 2. Any violent pain of body or mind. *Milt.*
 3. It is particularly used in devotions for our Redeemer's conflict in the garden. *Hooker.*
- AGO'OD. *ad.* [*a* and *good*.] In earnest. *Sba.*
- AGO'UTY. *f.* 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. *v. a.* [from *a* and *grace*.] To grant favours to. *Fairy Queen.*
- AGRA'RIAN. *a.* [*agrarius*, Lat.] Relating to fields or grounds.
- To AGRE'ASE. *a.* [from *a* and *grease*.] To daub; to grease. *Fairy Queen.*
- To AGRE'E. *v. n.* [*agreer*, Fr.]
1. To be in concord. *Pope.*
 2. To yield to. *Burnet.*
 3. To settle terms by stipulation. *Matt.*
 4. To settle a price between buyer and seller. *Matt.*
 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 A'GREE. *v. a.*
1. To put an end to a variance. *Spenser.*
 2. To reconcile. *Roscommon.*
- AGRE'EABLE. *a.* [*agreeable*, Fr.]
1. Suitable to; consistent with. *Temple.*
 2. Pleasing. *Addison.*
- AGRE'EABLENESS. *f.* [from *agreeable*.]
1. Consistency with; suitability to. *Locke.*
 2. The quality of pleasing. *Collier.*
 3. Resemblance; likeness. *Grew.*
- AGRE'EABLY. *ad.* [from *agreeable*.] Consistently with; in a manner suitable to. *Swift.*
- AGRE'ED. *particip. a.* Settled by consent. *Locke.*
- AGRE'EINGNESS. *f.* [from *agree*.] Consistence; suitability.
- AGRE'EMENT. *f.* [*agrement*, Fr.]
1. Concord. *Ecclus.*
 2. Resemblance of one thing to another. *Locke.*
 3. Compact; bargain. *Arbutnot.*
- A'GRICULTURE. *f.* [*agricultura*, Latin.] Tillage; husbandry. *Pope.*
- A'GRIMONY.

- A'GRIMONY.** *f.* [*agrimonia*, Lat.] The name of a plant. *Millar.*
- AGRO'UND.** *ad.* [from *a* and *ground*.]
 1. Stranded; hindered by the ground from passing farther. *Raleighb.*
 2. Hindered in the progress of affairs.
- A'GUE.** *f.* [*aigu*, Fr.] An intermitting fever, with cold fits succeeded by hot. *Den.*
- A'GUED.** *a.* [from *ague*.] Struck with an ague; shivering. *Shakespeare.*
- A'GUE-FIT.** *f.* [from *ague* and *fit*.] The paroxysm of the ague. *Shakespeare.*
- A'GUE-TREE.** *f.* [from *ague* and *tree*.] Sassafras. *DiEt.*
- A'GUISH.** *a.* [from *ague*.] Having the qualities of an ague. *Granville.*
- A'GUISHNESS.** *f.* [from *aguisf*.] The quality of resembling an ague.
- AH.** *interjection.*
 1. A word noting sometimes dislike and censure. *Isaiab.*
 2. Sometimes contempt and exultation. *Psalms.*
 3. Most frequently, compassion and complaint. *Prior.*
- AHA', AHA'!** *interject.* A word intimating triumph and contempt. *Psalms.*
- AHE'AD.** *ad.* [from *a* and *head*.]
 1. Further onward than another. *Dryd.*
 2. Headlong; precipitant.
- AHE'IGHT.** *ad.* [from *a* and *height*.] Aloft; on high. *Shakespeare.*
- AHO'U'AI.** *f.* The name of a plant. *Millar.*
- To AID.** *v. a.* [*aider*, Fr.] To help; to support; to succour. *Waller.*
- AID.** *f.* [from *To aid*.]
 1. Help; support. *Pope.*
 2. The person that gives help; a helper. *Tobit.*
 3. In law. A subsidy. *Corwell.*
- A'IDANCE.** *f.* [from *aid*.] Help; support. *Shakespeare.*
- A'IDANT.** *a.* [*aidant*, Fr.] Helping; helpful. *Shakespeare.*
- A'IDER.** *f.* [from *aid*.] A helper; an ally. *Bacon.*
- A'IDLESS.** *a.* [from *aid*.] Helpless; unsupported. *Milton.*
- A'IGULET.** *f.* [*aigulet*, Fr.] A point with tags. *Fairy Queen.*
- To AIL.** *v. a.* [*eglan*, Sax.]
 1. To pain; to trouble; to give pain. *Genesis.*
 2. To affect in any manner. *Dryden.*
- AIL.** *f.* [from the verb.] A disease. *Pope.*
- A'ILMENT.** *f.* [from *ail*.] Pain; disease. *Granville.*
- A'ILING.** *partic'p. a.* Sickly.
- To AIM.** *v. a.* [*esner*, Fr.]
 1. To endeavour to strike with a missile weapon. *Pope.*
 2. To point the view, or direct the steps, towards any thing; to endeavour to reach or obtain. *Tillotson.*
3. To guess.
- AIM.** *f.* [from the verb.]
 1. The direction of a missile weapon. *Dry.*
 2. The point to which the thing thrown is directed. *Shakespeare.*
 3. An intention; a design. *Pope.*
 4. The object of a design. *Locke.*
 5. Conjecture; guess. *Shakespeare.*
- AIR.** *f.* [*air*, Fr. *aër*, Lat.]
 1. The element encompassing the terrestrial 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. *Shak.*
 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. *Swift.*
 12. Appearance. *Pope.*
- To AIR.** *v. a.* [from the noun.]
 1. To expose to the air. *Dryden.*
 2. To take the air. *Addison.*
 3. To open to the air. *Hooker.*
- A'IRBLADDER.** *f.* [from *air* and *bladder*.]
 1. Any cuticle filled with air. *Arbutnot.*
 2. The bladder in fishes, by the contraction and dilatation of which, they rise or fall. *Cudworth.*
- A'IRBUILT.** *a.* [from *air* and *build*.] Built in the air. *Pope.*
- AIR-DRAWN.** *a.* Painted in air. *Shakespeare.*
- A'IRER.** *f.* [from *To air*.] He that exposes to the air.
- A'IRHOLE.** *f.* [from *air* and *hole*.] A hole to admit air.
- A'IRINESS.** *f.* [from *airy*.]
 1. Exposure to the air.
 2. Lightness; gaiety; levity. *Felton.*
- A'IRING.** *f.* [from *air*.] A short journey. *Addison.*
- A'IRLESS.** *a.* [from *air*.] Without communication with the free air. *Shakespeare.*
- A'IRLING.** *f.* [from *air*.] A young gay person. *Ben. Johnson.*
- A'IRPUMP.** *f.* [from *air* and *pump*.] A machine by whose means the air is exhausted out of proper vessels. *Chambers.*
- A'IRSHAFT.** *f.* [from *air* and *shaft*.] A passage for the air into mines. *Ray.*
- A'IRY.** *a.* [from *air*; *aëreus*, Lat.]
 1. Composed of air. *Bacon.*
 2. Relating to the air. *Boyle.*
 3. High in air. *Addison.*
 4. Light as air; unsubstantial. *Shakespeare.*
 5. Without reality; vain; trifling. *Temple.*
 6. Flutter-

6. Fluttering; loose; full of levity. *Dry.*
 7. Gay; sprightly; full of mirth; lively; light of heart. *Taylor.*
- AISLE.** *f.* The walk in a church. *Addison.*
- AIT.** *f.* A small island in a river.
- TO AKE.** *v. n.* [from ἀχῶ, Gr.] To feel a lasting pain. *Locke.*
- AKIN.** *a.* {from *a* and *kin.*}
 1. Related to; allied to by blood. *Sidney.*
 2. Allied to by nature. *L'Esrange.*
- A'LABASTER.** *f.* [αλάβαστρον.] A kind of soft marble, easier to cut, and less durable, than the other kinds; the white is most common. *Shaksf.*
- A'LABASTER.** *a.* Made of alabaster. *Add.*
- ALACK.** *interject.* Alas; an expression of sorrow. *Shaksf.*
- ALACKADAY.** *interject.* A word noting sorrow and melancholy.
- ALACRIOUSLY.** *ad.* Cheerfully; without dejection. *Gov. of the Tongue.*
- ALACRITY.** *f.* [alacritas, Lat.] Cheerfulness; sprightliness; gayety. *Dryden.*
- ALAMO'DE.** *ad.* [à la mode, Fr.] According to the fashion.
- ALAND.** *ad.* [from *a* for *at*, and *land.*] At land; landed. *Dryden.*
- ALARM.** *f.* [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.
 3. Any tumult or disturbance. *Pope.*
- TO ALARM.** *v. a.*
 1. To call to arms. *Addison.*
 2. To surprize with the apprehension of any danger. *Tickell.*
 3. To disturb. *Dryden.*
- ALARMBELL.** *f.* [from *alarm* and *bell.*] The bell that is rung at the approach of an enemy. *Dryden.*
- ALARMING.** *particip. a.* [from *alarm.*] Terrifying; awakening; surprizing.
- ALARMPOST.** *f.* [from *alarm* and *post.*] The post appointed to each body of men to appear at.
- ALARUM.** *f.* See **ALARM.** *Prior.*
- TO ALARUM.** *v. a.* See **ALARM.** *Sba.*
- ALAS.** *interject.* [Lelas, Fr.]
 1. A word expressing lamentation. *Pope.*
 2. A word of pity. *Shaksf.*
- ALATE.** *ad.* [from *a* and *late.*] Lately.
- ALB.** *f.* [album, Lat.] A surplice.
- ALBE'IT.** *ad.* Although; notwithstanding. *South.*
- ALBUGINEOUS.** *a.* [albugo, Lat.] Resembling an albugo.
- ALBUGO.** *f.* [Lat.] A disease in the eye, by which the cornea contracts a whiteness.
- ALCAHEST.** *f.* An universal dissolvent.
- ALCA'ID.** *f.*
 1. The governour of a castle. *Dryden.*
 2. In Spain, the judge of a city. *Du Cange.*
- ALCA'NNA.** *f.* An Egyptian plant used in dyeing. *Brown.*
- ALCHYMICAL.** *a.* [from *alchymy.*] Relating to alchymy. *Camden.*
- ALCHYMICALLY.** *ad.* [from *alchymical.*] In the manner of an alchymist. *Camden.*
- AL'CHYMIST.** *f.* [from *alchymy.*] One who pursues or professes the science of alchymy. *Greiv.*
- AL'CHYMY.** *f.* [of *al*, Arab. and χημια.]
 1. The more sublime chymistry, which proposes the transmutation of metals. *Don.*
 2. A kind of mixed metal used for spoons. *Bacon, Milton.*
- AL'COHOL.** *f.* A high rectified dephlegmated spirit of wine. *Boyle.*
- ALCOHOLIZATION.** *f.* [from *alcoholizae.*] The act of alcoholizing or rectifying spirits.
- TO AL'COHOL.** *v. a.* [from *alcohol.*] To rectify spirits till they are wholly dephlegmated.
- AL'CORAN.** *f.* [*al* and *koran*, Arab.] The book of the Mahometan precepts, and credenda. *Sanderfon.*
- ALCOVE.** *f.* [alcoba, Span.] A recess, or part of a chamber, separated by an estrade, in which is placed a bed of state. *Trew.*
- AL'DER.** *f.* [albus, Lat.] A tree having leaves resembling those of the hazel. The wood will endure long under ground, or in water. *Pope.*
- ALDERL'VEST.** *a.* Most beloved. *Shaksf.*
- AL'DERMAN.** *f.* [from *ald*, old, and *man.*] The same as senator: a governour or magistrate. *Pope.*
- AL'DERMANLY.** *ad.* [from *alderman.*] Like an alderman. *Swift.*
- AL'DERN.** *a.* [from *alder.*] Made of alder. *May.*
- ALE.** *f.* [eale, Sax.]
 1. A liquor made by infusing malt in hot water, and then fermenting the liquor. *Shaksf.*
 2. A merry meeting used in country places. *Ben. Johnson.*
- A'LEBERRY.** *f.* [from *ale* and *berry.*] A beverage made by boiling ale with spice and sugar, and sops of bread.
- ALEBREWER.** *f.* [from *ale* and *brewer.*] One that professes to brew ale. *Mortimer.*
- A'LECONNER.** *f.* [from *ale* and *con.*] An officer in the city of London, whose business is to inspect the measures of publick houses.
- A'LECOST.** *f.* The name of an herb. *DiEt.*
- A'LEGAR.** *f.* [from *ale* and *eager*, sour.] Sour ale.
- ALEHOOF.** *f.* [from *ale* and hocpō, head.] Groundivy. *Temple.*
- A'LEHOUSE.** *f.* [from *ale* and *house.*] A tipling-house. *South.*
- A'LEHOUSEKEEPER.** *f.* [from *alehouse* and

- and keeper.] He that keeps ale publickly to sell.
- ALEKNIGHT.** *f.* [from *ale* and *knight*.] A pot-companion; a tippler. *Camden.*
- ALEMBICK.** *f.* 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.*
- ALENGTH.** *ad.* [from *a* for *at*, and *length*.] At full length.
- ALERT.** *a.* [*alerte*, Fr.]
1. Watchful; vigilant.
 2. Brisk; pert; petulant. *Addison.*
- ALERTNESS.** *f.* [from *alert*.] The quality of being alert; pertness. *Addison.*
- ALEWASHED.** *a.* [from *ale* and *wash*.] Soaked in ale. *Shakspeare.*
- ALEWIFE.** *f.* [from *ale* and *wife*.] A woman that keeps an alehouse. *Swift.*
- ALEXANDERS.** *f.* [*Smyrnum*, Lat.] The name of a plant. *Millar.*
- ALEXANDER'S FOOT.** *f.* The name of an herb.
- ALEXANDRINE.** *f.* A kind of verse borrowed from the French, first used in a poem called *Alexander*. This verse consists of twelve syllables. *Pope.*
- ALEXIPHARMICK.** *a.* [from *ἀλεξιόν* and *φάρμακον*.] That which drives away poison; antidotal. *Brown.*
- ALEXITERICAL, or ALEXITERICK.** *a.* That which drives away poison.
- ALGATES.** *ad.* [*all* and *gate*.] On any terms. *Fairfax.*
- ALGEBRA.** *f.* [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.
- ALGEBRAICAL.** } *a.* Relating to algebra-
- ALGEBRAICK.** } bra.
- ALGEBRAIST.** *f.* [from *algebra*.] A person that understands or practises the science of algebra. *Graunt.*
- ALGID.** *a.* [*algidus*, Lat.] Cold; chill. *Diſt.*
- ALGIDITY.** *f.* Chilness; cold. *Diſt.*
- ALGIFIC.** *a.* [from *algor*, Latin.] That which produces cold. *Diſt.*
- ALGOR.** *f.* [Lat.] Extreme cold; chilness. *Dſt.*
- ALGORISM.** } *f.* Arabick words, used
- ALGORITHM.** } to imply the science of numbers. *Diſt.*
- ALIAS.** *ad.* A Latin word, signifying otherwise; as, Mallet *alias* Malloch; that is, *otherwise* Malloch.
- ALIBLE.** *a.* [*alibilis*, Latin.] Nutritive; nourishing. *Diſt.*
- ALIEN.** *a.* [*alienus*, Lat.]
1. Foreign, or not of the same family or land. *Dryden.*
 2. Estranged from; not allied to. *Roger.*
- ALIEN.** *f.* [*alienus*, Lat.]
1. A foreigner; not a denison; a stranger. *Davies, Addison.*
 2. In law. An *alien* is one born in a strange country, and never enfranchised. *Corwell.*
- To ALIEN.** *v. a.* [*alienar*, Fr. *alieno*, Lat.]
1. To make any thing the property of another. *Hale.*
 2. To estrange; to turn the mind or affection. *Clarendon.*
- ALIENABLE.** *a.* [from *To alienate*.] That of which the property may be transferred. *Dennis.*
- To ALIENATE.** *v. a.* [*alienar*, Fr. *alieno*, Lat.]
1. To transfer the property of any thing to another. *Bacon.*
 2. To withdraw the heart or affections. *Tillotson.*
- ALIENATE.** *a.* [*alienatus*, Lat.] Withdrawn from; stranger to. *Swift.*
- ALIENATION.** *f.* [*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 ALIGHT.** *v. n.* [*alihan*, Sax.]
1. To come down. *Dryden.*
 2. To fall upon. *Dryden.*
- ALIKE.** *ad.* [from *a* and *like*.] With resemblance; in the same manner. *Pope.*
- ALIMENT.** *f.* [*alimentum*, Lat.] Nourishment; nutriment; food. *Arbutnot.*
- ALIMENTAL.** *a.* [from *aliment*.] That which has the quality of aliment; that which nourishes. *Brown.*
- ALIMENTARINESS.** *f.* [from *alimentary*.] The quality of being alimentary. *Diſt.*
- ALIMENTARY.** *a.* [from *aliment*.]
1. That which belongs to aliment. *Arbutnot.*
 2. That which has the power of nourishing. *Arbutnot.*
- ALIMENTATION.** *f.* [from *aliment*.] The quality of nourishing. *Bacon.*
- ALIMONIOUS.** *a.* [from *alimony*.] That which nourishes. *Harvey.*
- ALIMONY.** *f.* [*alimonia*, Latin.] 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.*
- ALÍQUANT.** *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.
- ALÍQUOT.** *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.
- ALÍSH.** *a.* [from *alc.*] Resembling ale. *Mertiner.*
- ALÍVE.** *a.* [from *a* and *live.*]
1. In the state of life; not dead. *Dryd.*
 2. Unextinguished; undestroyed; active. *Hooker.*
 3. Cheerful; sprightly. *Clariffa.*
 4. It is used to add an emphasis; is the best man alive. *Clarendon.*
- ALKAHEST.** *f.* An universal dissolvent, a liquor.
- ALKALÉSCENT.** *a.* [from *alkali.*] That which has a tendency to the properties of an alkali. *Arbutnot.*
- ALKALI.** *f.* [The word *alkali* comes from an herb, called by the Egyptians *kali*; by us *galswort.*] Any substance, which, when mingled with acid, produces fermentation.
- ÁLKALINE.** *a.* [from *alkali.*] That which has the qualities of alkali. *Arbutnot.*
- To ALKA'LIZATE.** *v. a.* [from *alkali.*] To make bodies alkaline.
- ALKALIZATE.** *a.* [from *alkali.*] That which has the qualities of alkali. *Newton.*
- ALKALIZÁTION.** *f.* [from *alkali.*] The act of alkalizing.
- ÁLKANET.** *f.* [*Anchusa*, Lat.] The name of a plant. *Millar.*
- ALKEKENGI.** *f.* A medicinal fruit or berry, produced by a plant of the same denomination; popularly also called *winter-cherry.* *Chambers.*
- ALKÉRMES.** *f.* A confection, whereof the *hermes* berries are the basis. *Chambers.*
- ALL.** *ad.* [See **ALL**, *a.*]
1. Quite; completely. *Locke.*
 2. Altogether; wholly. *Dryden.*
- ALL.** *a.* [Æll, Sax.]
1. The whole number; every one. *Tillot.*
 2. The whole quantity; every part. *Locke.*
- ALL.** *f.*
1. The whole. *Prior.*
 2. Every thing. *Shakespeare.*
- All* is much used in composition.
- ALL-BEARING.** *a.* [from *all* and *bear.*] Omniparous. *Pope.*
- ALL-CHEERING.** *a.* [from *all* and *cheer.*] That which gives gayety to all. *Shakespeare.*
- ALL-CONQUERING.** *a.* That which subdues every thing. *Milton.*
- ALL-DEVOURING.** *a.* [from *all* and *devour.*] That which eats up every thing. *Pope.*
- ALLFOURS.** *f.* [from *all* and *four.*] A low game at cards, played by two.
- ALL HAIL.** *f.* [from *all*, and *bail*, for health.] All health. *Walsh.*
- ALL-HALLOWN.** *f.* [from *all* and *hallow.*] The time about Allsaints day. *Shakespeare.*
- ALL-HALLOWTIDE.** *f.* [See **ALL-HALLOWN.**] The term near Allsaints, or the first of November. *Bacon.*
- ALL-HEAL.** *f.* [*Panax*, Lat.] A species of iron-wort.
- ALL-JUDGING.** *a.* [from *all* and *judge.*] That which has the sovereign right of judgment. *Rozve.*
- ALL KNOWING.** *a.* [from *all* and *know.*] Omniscient; all wise. *Atterbury.*
- ALL-SEEING.** *a.* [from *all* and *see.*] That beholds every thing. *Dryden.*
- ALL SOULS DAY.** *f.* The day on which supplications are made for all souls by the church of Rome; the second of November. *Shakespeare.*
- ALL-SUFFICIENT.** *a.* [from *all* and *sufficient.*] Sufficient to every thing. *Hooker.* *Norris.*
- ALL-WISE.** *a.* [from *all* and *wise.*] Possess of infinite wisdom. *Prior.*
- ALLANTO'IS.** *f.* The tunick placed between the amnion and chorion. *Quincy.*
- To ALLA'Y.** *v. a.* [from *alloyer*, Fr.]
1. To mix one metal with another, to make it fitter for coinage. In this sense, most authors write *ally.* See **ALLOY.**
 2. To join any thing to another, so as to abate its qualities. *South.*
 3. To quiet; to pacify; to repress. *Shak.*
- ALLA'Y.** *f.* [*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.*
- ALLA'YER.** *f.* [from *alloy.*] The person or thing which has the power or quality of alloying. *Harvey.*
- ALLA'YMENT.** *f.* [from *alloy.*] That which has the power of alloying. *Shakespeare.*
- ALLEGÁTION.** *f.* [from *alledge.*]
1. Affirmation; declaration.
 2. The thing alledged or affirmed. *Shak.*
 3. An excuse; a plea. *Pope.*
- To ALLE'GE.** *v. a.* [*allego*, Lat.]
1. To affirm; to declare; to maintain.
 2. To plead as an excuse; argument. *Locke.*
- ALLE'GEABLE.** *a.* [from *allege.*] That which may be alledged. *Brown.*

ALLEGEMENT. *f.* [from *allege.*] The same with *allegation*.

ALLEG'ER. *f.* [from *allege.*] He that alleges. *Boyle.*

ALLEG'IANCE. *f.* [*allegeance, Fr.*] The duty of subjects to the government. *Clarendon.*

ALLEG'GIANT. *a.* [from *allege.*] Loyal; conformable to the duty of *allegiance*. *Shakespeare.*

ALLEGO'RICK. *a.* [from *allegory.*] Not real; not literal. *Milton.*

ALLEGORICAL. *a.* [from *allegory.*] In the form of an allegory; not literal. *Pope.*

ALLEGORICALLY. *ad.* [from *allegory.*] After an allegorical manner. *Pope.*

To ALLEGORIZE. *v. a.* [from *allegory.*] To turn into allegory; to form an allegory. *Locke.*

ALLEGORY. *f.* [*ἀλληγορία.*] A figurative discourse, in which something other is intended, than is contained in the words literally taken. *Ben. Johnson.*

ALLEG'RO. *f.* A word denoting a sprightly motion. It originally means *gay*, as in *Milton.*

ALLELU'YAH. *f.* A word of spiritual exultation; *Praise God.* *Gov. of Tongue.*

To ALLEVIATE. *v. a.* [*allevio, Lat.*] To make light; to ease; to soften. *Bentley.*

ALLEVIA'TION. *f.* [from *alleviate.*]

1. The act of making light. *South.*
2. That by which any pain is eased, or fault extenuated. *Locke.*

A'LL'Y. *f.* [*allé, Fr.*]

1. A walk in a garden. *Dryden.*
2. A passage in towns narrower than a street. *Shakespeare.*

ALLIANCE. *f.* [*alliance, Fr.*]

1. The state of connection with another by confederacy; a league.
2. Relation by marriage. *Dryden.*
3. Relation by any form of kindred. *Shak.*
4. The persons allied to each other. *Addis.*

ALLI'CIENCY. *f.* [*allicio, Latin.*] The power of attracting. *Glanville.*

To A'LLIGATE. *v. a.* [*alligo, Lat.*] To tie one thing to another.

ALLIGA'TION. *f.* [from *alligate.*]

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.

ALLIGA'TOR. *f.* The crocodile. This name is chiefly used for the crocodile of America. *Garth.*

ALLI'SION. *f.* [*allido, allisum, Lat.*] The act of striking one thing against another. *Woodward.*

ALLOCA'TION. *f.* [*alloco, Lat.*]

1. The act of putting one thing to another.
2. The admission of an article in reckon-

ing, and addition of it to the account.

ALLOCU'TION. *f.* [*allocutio, Lat.*] The act of speaking to another.

ALLO'DIAL. *a.* [from *alodium.*] Not feudal; independent.

ALLO'DIUM. *f.* A possession held in absolute independence, without any acknowledgment of a lord paramount. There are no allodial lands in England.

ALLO'NGE. *f.* [*allonge, Fr.*] A pass or thrust with a rapier.

To ALLO'O. *v. a.* To set on; to incite. *Phillips.*

A'LL'QUY. *f.* [*alloguim, Lat.*] The act of speaking to another. *Dick.*

To ALLO'T. *v. a.* [from *lot.*]

1. To distribute by lot.
2. To grant. *Dryden.*
3. To distribute; to give each his share. *Tatler.*

ALLO'TMENT. *f.* [from *alLOT.*] The part; the share. *Roger.*

ALLO'TTERY. *f.* [from *alLOT.*] That which is granted to any in a distribution. *Shakespeare.*

To ALLOW. *v. a.* [*allower, Fr.*]

1. To admit; not to contradict. *Locke.*
2. To grant; to yield. *Locke.*
3. To permit. *Shakespeare.*
4. To authorize. *Shakespeare.*
5. To give to; to pay to. *Waller.*
6. To make abatement, or provision. *Addison.*

ALLO'WABLE. *a.* [from *allow.*]

1. That which may be admitted without contradiction. *Brown.*
2. Lawful; not forbidden. *Aterbury.*

ALLOWABLENESS. *f.* [from *allowable.*] Lawfulness; exemption from prohibition. *South.*

ALLO'WANCE. *f.* [from *allow.*]

1. Admission without contradiction. *Locke.*
2. Sanction; licence. *Hooker.*
3. Permission. *Locke.*
4. An appointment for any use. *Bacon.*
5. Abatement from the strict rigour. *Swift.*
6. Established character. *Shakespeare.*

ALLO'Y. *f.* [See *ALLAY.*]

1. Baser metal mixed in coinage. *Locke.*
2. Abatement; diminution. *Aterbury.*

To ALLUDE. *v. n.* [*alludo, Lat.*] To have some reference to a thing, without the direct mention. *Burnet.*

ALLU'MINOR. *f.* [*allumer, Fr. to light.*] One who colours or paints upon paper or parchment. *Cowell.*

To ALLURE. *v. a.* [*leurer, Fr.*] To entice to any thing. *Milton.*

ALLURE. *f.* [from the verb.] Something set up to entice birds. *Hayward.*

ALLUREMENT. *f.* [from *allure.*] Enticement; temptation. *Dryden.*

ALLURER. *f.* [from *allure.*] Enticer; en-
veigler.

ALLURINGLY. *ad.* [from *allure.*] In an
alluring manner; enticingly.

ALLURINGNESS. *f.* [from *alluring.*] En-
ticingment; temptation by proposing plea-
sure.

ALLUSION. *f.* [*allusio*, Lat.] A hint; an
implication. *Burnet.*

ALLUSIVE. *a.* [*alludo*, *allusum*, Latin.]
Hinting at something. *Roger.*

ALLUSIVELY. *ad.* [from *allusive.*] In an
allusive manner. *Hammond.*

ALLUSIVENESS. *f.* [from *allusive.*] The
quality of being allusive.

ALLUVION. *f.* [*alluvio*, Lat.]
1. The carrying of any thing to some-
thing else by the motion of the water.
2. The thing carried by water.

To ALLY. *v. a.* [*allier*, Fr.]
1. To unite by kindred, friendship, or
confederacy. *Pope.*
2. To make a relation between two things.
Dryden.

ALLY. *f.* [*allie*, Fr.] One united by some
means of connexion. *Temple.*

ALMACANTER. *f.* A circle drawn pa-
rallel to the horizon.

ALMACANTAR'S STAFF. *f.* An instru-
ment used to take observations of the sun,
about the time of its rising and setting.
Chambers.

ALMANACK. *f.* [from *al*, Arabic, and
مان, a month.] A calendar. *Dryden.*

ALMANDINE. *f.* [Fr. *almandina*, Ital.]
A ruby coarser and lighter than the ori-
ental. *D.H.*

ALMIGHTINESS. *f.* [from *almighty.*] Om-
nipotence; one of the attributes of God.
Taylor.

ALMIGHTY. *a.* [from *all* and *mighty.*]
Of unlimited power; omnipotent. *Genesis*,
Shakespeare.

ALMOND. *f.* [*amand*, Fr.] The nut of
the almond tree. *Locke.*

ALMOND TREE. *f.* It has leaves and
flowers very like those of the peach tree.
Dryden.

ALMONDS 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 com-
mon membrane of the fauces. *Wiseman.*

ALMOND FURNACE. *f.* A peculiar kind
of furnace used in refining. *Chambers.*

ALMONER. *f.* [*eleemosynarius*, Lat.] The
officer of a prince, employed in the dis-
tribution of charity. *Dryden.*

ALMONRY. *f.* [from *almoner.*] The place
where alms are distributed.

ALMOST. *ad.* [from *all* and *most.*] Nearly;
well nigh. *Bentley.*

ALMS. *f.* [*eleemosyna*, Lat.] What is given
in relief of the poor. *Swift.*

ALMSBASKET. *f.* [from *alms* and *basket.*]
The basket in which provisions are put to
be given away. *L'Estrange.*

ALMSDEED. *f.* [from *alms* and *deed.*] A
charitable gift. *Shakespeare.*

ALMSCIVER. *f.* [from *alms* and *giver.*]
He that supports others by his charity.
Bacon.

ALMSHOUSE. *f.* [from *alms* and *house.*]
An hospital for the poor. *Pope.*

ALMSMAN. *f.* [from *alms* and *man.*] A
man who lives upon alms. *Shakespeare.*

ALMUG-TREE. *f.* A tree mentioned in
scripture.

ALNAGAR. *f.* A measure by the ell; a
sworn officer, whose business formerly was
to inspect the assize of woollen cloth. *D.H.*

ALNAGE. *f.* [from *aulnage*, Fr.] Ell-
measure. *D.H.*

ALNIGHT. *f.* *Alnight* is a great cake of
wax, with the wick in the midst. *Bacon.*

ALOES. *f.* [אלהים.]
1. A precious wood used in the East for
perfumes, of which the best sort is of
higher price than gold. *Savary.*
2. A tree which grows in hot countries.
Millar.
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.

ALOE TICAL. *a.* [from *aloes.*] Consisting
chiefly of aloes. *Wiseman.*

ALOFT. *ad.* [*lofter*, to lift up, *Dan.*]
On high; in the air. *Suckling.*

ALOFT. *prep.* Above. *Milton.*

A'LOGY. *f.* [αλογία.] Unreasonableness;
absurdity. *D.H.*

ALONE. *a.* [*alleen*, Dutch.]
1. Without another; single. *Bentley.*
2. Without company; solitary. *Sidney*,
Dryden.

ALONG. *ad.* [*au longue*, Fr.]
1. At length. *Dryden.*
2. Through any space measured length-
wise. *Bacon.*
3. Forward; onward. *Pope.*

ALONGST. *ad.* Through the length. *Knolles.*

ALOFF. *ad.* [*all off*, that is, quite off.]
At a distance. *Dryden.*

ALOD. *ad.* [from *a* and *loud.*] Loudly;
with a great noise. *Waller.*

ALOW. *ad.* [from *a* and *low.*] In a low
place; not aloft. *Dryden.*

ALPHA. *f.* The first letter in the Greek
alphabet, answering to our A; therefore
used to signify the first. *Revelat.*

ALPHABET. *f.* [from *αλφα*, *alpha*, and
βητα, *beta*, the two first letters of the
Greeks.] The letters, or elements of
speech. *Dryden.*

ALPHABETICAL. *a.* [from *alphabet.*] Ac-
cording to the series of letters. *Swift.*

ALPHA-

ALPHABETICALLY. *adv.* [from *alphabetical.*] According to the order of the letters. *Holder.*

ALRE'ADY. *ad.* [from *all* and *ready.*] At this present time. *Pope.*

ALS. *ad.* [*als*, Dutch.] Also. *Spenser.*

A'LSO. *ad.* [from *all* and *so.*] In the same manner; likewise. *Burnet.*

A'LTAR. *f.* [*altare*, Lat.]

1. The place where offerings to heaven are laid. *Dryden.*

2. The table in christian churches where the communion is administered. *Sbak.*

A'LTARAGE. *f.* [*altaragium*, Lat.] An emolument from oblations. *Ayliffe.*

A'LRAR-CLOTH. *f.* [from *altar* and *cloth.*] The cloth thrown over the altar in churches. *Peacbam.*

To A'LTRER. *v. a.* [*alterer*, Fr.]

1. To change; to make otherwise than it is. *Stillingfleet.*

2. To take off from a persuasion or sect. *Dryden.*

To A'LTRER. *v. n.* To become otherwise than it was.

A'ALTERABLE. *a.* [from *alter*; *alterable*, Fr.] That which may be altered or changed. *Swift.*

A'ALTERABLENESS. *f.* [from *alterable.*] The quality of being alterable.

A'ALTERABLY. *ad.* [from *alterable.*] In such a manner as may be altered.

A'ALTERANT. *a.* [*alterant*, Fr.] That which has the power of producing changes. *Bacon.*

ALTERA'TION. *f.* [from *alter*; *alteration*, Fr.]

1. The act of altering or changing. *Hooker.*

2. The change made. *Hooker.*

A'ALTERATIVE. *a.* [from *alter.*] Medicines called *alterative*, are such as have no immediate sensible operation, but gradually gain upon the constitution. *Government of the Tongue.*

ALTERCA'TION. *f.* [*altercation*, Fr.] Debate; controversy. *Hakewell.*

ALTERN. *a.* [*alternus*, Lat.] Acting by turns. *Milton.*

ALTERNACY. *f.* [from *alternate.*] Action performed by turns.

ALTERNATE. *a.* [*alternus*, Lat.] Being by turns; reciprocal. *Soub.*

ALTERNATE. *f.* [from *alternate*, *a.*] Vicissitude. *Prior.*

To ALTE'RNATE. *v. a.* [*alternare*, Lat.]

1. To perform alternately. *Milton.*

2. To change one thing for another reciprocally. *Grew.*

ALTERNATELY. *ad.* [from *alternate.*] In reciprocal succession. *Newton.*

ALTERNATENESS. *f.* [from *alternate.*] The quality of being alternate. *Diſt.*

ALTERNATION. *f.* [from *alternate,*]

The reciprocal succession of things. *Brown.*
ALTE'RNATIVE. *f.* [*alternatif*, Fr.] The choice given of two things; so that if one be rejected, the other must be taken. *Young.*

ALTERNATIVELY. *ad.* [from *alternative.*] By turns; reciprocally. *Ayliffe.*

ALTERNATIVENESS. *f.* [from *alternative.*] The quality or state of being alternative. *Diſt.*

ALTE'RNITY. *f.* [from *altern.*] Reciprocal succession; vicissitude. *Brown.*

ALTHOUGH. *conj.* [from *all* and *thought.*] Notwithstanding; however. *Swift.*

ALTY'LOQUENCE. *f.* [*altus* and *loquor*, Lat.] Pompous language.

ALTYMETRY. *f.* [*altimetria*, Lat.] The art of taking or measuring altitudes or heights.

ALTYSONANT. *a.* [*altisonus*, Lat.] High sounding; pompous in sound. *Diſt.*

ALTYTUDE. *f.* [*altitudo*, Lat.]

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. Height of excellence. *Swift.*

5. Highest point. *Shakespeare.*

A'LTOTHE'GHER. *ad.* [from *all* and *together.*] Completely; without restriction; without exception. *Swift.*

A'LUDEL. *f.* [from *a* and *lutum.*] *Audels* are subliming pots used in chemistry, fitted into one another without luting. *Quincy.*

A'LUM. *f.* [*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. *f.* A stone or calx used in surgery. *Wiseman.*

ALUMINOUS. *a.* [from *alum.*] Relating to alum, or consisting of alum. *Wiseman.*

A'LWAYS. *ad.* [*alleways*, Sax.]

1. Perpetually; throughout all time. *Poppe.*

2. Constantly; without variation. *Dryden.*

A. M. *artium magister*, or master of arts.

AM. The first person of the verb *to be.* See To BE. *Prior.*

AMABI'LITY. *f.* [from *amabilis*, Latin.] Loveliness. *Taylor.*

AMADE'TTO. *f.* A sort of pear.

AMADOT. *f.* A sort of pear.

AMA'IN. *ad.* [from *maine*, or *maigne*, old Fr.] With vehemence; with vigour. *Dryden.*

AMA'LGAM. } *f.* The mixture of me-

AMA'LGAMA. } tals procured by amal-

To AMA'LGAMATE. *v. a.* [from *amalgam.*] To unite metals with quicksilver. *Boyle.*

AMANDA'TION.

AMANDA'TION, *f.* [from *amando*, Lat.] The act of sending on a message.

AMANUE'NSIS, *f.* [Lat.] A person who writes what another dictates.

AMARANTH, *f.* [*amaranthus*.] 1. The name of a plant. 2. In poetry, an imaginary flower. *Milton*.

AMARA'NTHINE, *a.* [*amaranthinus*, Lat.] Consisting of amarantus. *Pope*.

AMARITUDE, *f.* [*amaritudo*, Lat.] Bitterness. *Harvey*.

AMAS'MENT, *f.* [from *amass*.] A heap; an accumulation. *Glanville*.

To AMA'SS, *v. a.* [*amasser*, Fr.] 1. To collect together into one heap or mass. *Atterbury*. 2. To add one thing to another. *Pope*.

To AMA'TE, *v. n.* [from *a* and *mate*.] To terrify; to strike with horror.

AMATORY, *a.* [*amatorius*, Lat.] Relating to love. *Bramhal*.

AMAURO'SIS, *f.* [*ἀμαυρόσις*.] 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 AMA'ZE, *v. a.* [from *a* and *maze*, perplexity.] 1. To confuse with terrour. *Ezekiel*. 2. To put into confusion with wonder. *Smith*. 3. To put into perplexity. *Shakespeare*.

AMA'ZE, *f.* [from the verb *amazé*.] Astonishment; confusion, either of fear or wonder. *Milton*, *Dryden*.

AMA'ZEDLY, *ad.* [from *amazed*.] Confusedly; with amazement. *Macbeth*.

AMA'ZEDNESS, *f.* [from *amazed*.] The state of being amazed; wonder; confusion. *Shakespeare*.

AMA'ZEMENT, *f.* [from *amazé*.] 1. Confused apprehension; extreme fear; horror. *Shakespeare*. 2. Extreme dejection. *Milton*. 3. Height of admiration. *Waller*. 4. Wonder at an unexpected event. *AEs*.

AMA'ZING, *particip. a.* [from *amazé*.] Wonderful; astonishing. *Addison*.

AMA'ZINGLY, *ad.* [from *amazing*.] To a degree that may excite astonishment. *Watts*.

AMAZON, *f.* [*a* and *μάχη*.] The Amazons were a race of women famous for valour; so called from their cutting off their breasts. A virago. *Shakespeare*.

AMBAGES, *f.* [Lat.] A circuit of words; a multiplicity of words. *Locke*.

AMBASSA'DE, Embassy; not in use. *Shake*.

AMBASSADOUR, *f.* [*ambassadeur*, Fr.] A person sent in a publick manner from one sovereign power to another. The person of an ambassador is inviolable. *Dryden*.

AMBA'SSADDRESS, *f.* [*ambassadrice*, Fr.] 1. The lady of an ambassador. 2. A woman sent on a message. *Rowe*.

AMBASSAGE, *f.* [from *ambassadeur*.] An embassy. *Bacon*.

AMBER, *f.* [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, *a.* Consisting of amber. *Shakespeare*.

AMBER-DRI'NK, *f.* Drink of the colour of amber. *Bacon*.

AMBERGRIS, *f.* [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, resembles millet. *Chambers*.

AMBER-TREE, *f.* A shrub, whose beauty is in its small evergreen leaves. *Millar*.

AMBIDEXTER, *f.* [Lat.] 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.

AMBIDEXTERITY, *f.* [from *ambidexter*.] 1. The quality of being able equally to use both hands. 2. Double dealing.

AMBIDEXTROUS, *a.* [from *ambidexter*, Lat.] 1. Having, with equal facility, the use of either hand. *Vulgar Errors*. 2. Double dealing; practising on both sides. *L'Esrange*.

AMBIDEXTROUSNESS, *f.* [from *ambidextrous*.] The quality of being ambidextrous.

AMBIENT, *a.* [*ambiens*, Lat.] Surrounding; encompassing. *Newton*.

AMBIGU, *f.* [French.] An entertainment, consisting of a medley of dishes. *King*.

AMBIGUITY, *f.* [from *ambiguus*.] Doubtfulness of meaning; uncertainty of signification. *South*.

AMBIGUOUS, *a.* [*ambiguus*, Lat.] 1. Doubtful; having two meanings. *Clarendon*. 2. Using doubtful expressions. *Dryden*.

AMBIGUOUSLY, *ad.* [from *ambiguus*.] In an ambiguous manner; doubtfully.

AMBIGUOUSNESS, *f.* [from *ambiguus*.] Uncertainty of meaning; duplicity of signification.

AMBIGUOLOGY, *f.* [*ambo*, Lat. and *λογία*.] Talk of ambiguous signification.

AMBILOQUOUS, *a.* [from *ambo* and *loquor*, Lat.] Using ambiguous expressions.

AMBIT, *f.* [*ambitus*, Lat.] The compass or circuit of any thing. *Greuv*.

AMBI'TION. *f.* [*ambitio*, Lat.]

1. The desire of preferment or honour.
Sidney.
2. The desire of any thing great or excellent.
Davies.

AMBI'TIOUS. *a.* [*ambitiosus*, Lat.] Seized or touched with ambition; desirous of advancement; aspiring. *Arbutnot on Coins.*

AMBI'TIOUSLY. *ad.* [from *ambitious*.] With eagerness of advancement or preference.
Dryden.

AMBI'TIOUSNESS. The quality of being ambitious.

AMBI'TUDE. *f.* [*ambio*, Lat.] Compass; circuit.

To AM'BLE. *v. n.* [*ambler*, Fr. *ambulo*, Lat.]

1. To move upon an amble; to pace. *Dryd.*
2. To move easily. *Shakespeare.*
3. To move with submission. *Rowe.*
4. To walk daintily. *Shakespeare.*

AM'BLE. *f.* [from *to amble*.] A pace or movement in which the horse removes both his legs on one side.

AM'BLER. *f.* [from *to amble*.] A pacer.

AM'BLINGLY. *ad.* [from *ambling*.] With an ambling movement.

AMBRO'SIA. *f.* [*αμβροσία*.]

1. The imaginary food of the gods.
2. The name of a plant.

AMBRO'SIAL. *a.* [from *ambrosia*.] Partaking of the nature or qualities of ambrosia; delicious. *Pope.*

AM'BRY. *f.* [Corrupted from *almonry*.]

1. The place where alms are distributed.
2. The place where plate, and utensils for housekeeping, are kept.

AMBS-ACE. *f.* [from *ambo*, Lat. and *acc*.] A double ace. *Bramb.*

AMBULA'TION. *f.* [*ambulatio*, Lat.] The act of walking. *Brown.*

AM'BULATORY. *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.

AM'BURY. *f.* A bloody wart on a horse's body.

AMBUSCA'DE. *f.* [*embuscade*, Fr.] A private station in which men lie to surprize others. *Addison.*

AMBUSCA'DO. *f.* [*emboscada*, Span.] A private post, in order to surprize. *Shakespeare.*

AM'BUSH. *f.* [*embusche*, Fr.]

1. The post where soldiers or assassins are placed, in order to fall unexpectedly upon an enemy. *Dryden.*
2. The act of surprizing another, by lying in wait. *Milton.*
3. The state of lying in wait. *Hayward.*
4. The persons placed in private stations. *Shakespeare.*

AM'BUSHED. *a.* [from *ambush*.] Placed in 'ambush. *Dryden.*

AMBU'SHMENT. *f.* [from *ambush*.] Ambush; surprize. *Spenser.*

AMBU'STION. *f.* [*ambustio*, Lat.] A burn; a scald.

AM'EL. *f.* [*emil*, Fr.] The matter with which the variegated works are overlaid, which we call enamelled. *Boyle.*

AME'N. *a.* [Hebrew.] A term used in devotions, by which, at the end of a prayer, we mean, *so be it*, at the end of a creed, *so it is*. *Shakespeare.*

AME'NABLE. *a.* [*amenable*, Fr.] Responsible; subject so as to be liable to account. *Davies.*

AM'ENANCE. *f.* [from *amener*, Fr.] Conduct; behaviour. *Spenser.*

To AMEND. *v. a.* [*amender*, Fr.]

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 depraved.

To AMEN'D. *v. n.* To grow better. *Sidney.*

AME'NDE. *f.* [French.] A fine, by which recompense is supposed to be made for the fault.

AMENDMENT. *f.* [*amendement*, Fr.]

1. A change from bad for the better. *Ray.*
2. Reformation of life. *Hooker.*
3. Recovery of health. *Shakespeare.*
4. In law, the correction of an error committed in a process.

AME'NDER. *f.* [from *amend*.] The person that amends any thing.

AME'NDS. *f.* [*amende*, Fr.] Recompense; compensation. *Raleigh.*

AME'NITY. *f.* [*amenisé*, Fr. *aménitas*, Lat.] Agreeableness of situation. *Brown.*

To AME'RCIE. *v. a.* [*amercier*, Fr.] To punish with a fine or penalty. *Milton.*

AME'RCER. *f.* [from *amercie*.] He that sets a fine upon any misdemeanour.

AME'RCEMENT. *f.* [from *amercie*.] The pecuniary punishment of an offender. *Spenser.*

AMES-ACE. *f.* [*ambs acc*.] Two aces on two dice. *Dryden.*

AMETHO'DICAL. *a.* [from *a* and *method*.] Out of method; irregular.

AM'ETHYST. *f.* [*αμέθυστος*.] A precious stone of a violet colour, bordering on purple. The oriental *amethyst* is the most valuable. *Savary.*

AM'ETHYSTINE. *a.* [from *amethyst*.] Resembling an amethyst.

AM'IABLE. *a.* [*aimable*, Fr.]

1. Lovely; pleasing. *Hooker.*
2. Pretending love; shewing love. *Shakespeare.*

AM'IABLENESS. *f.* [from *aimable*.] Loveliness; power of raising love. *Addison.*

AM'IABLY. *ad.* [from *aimable*.] Such a manner as to excite love. *AM-*

- A'MICABLE.** *a.* [*amicabilis*, Lat.] Friendly; kind. *Pope.*
- A'MICABLENESS.** *f.* [from *amicable*.] Friendliness; goodwill.
- A'MICABLY.** *ad.* [from *amicable*.] In a friendly way. *Prior.*
- A'MICE.** [*amiſt*, Fr.] The first or undermost part of a priest's habit, over which he wears the alb. *Paradise Reg.*
- AMID.** } *prep.* [from *a* and *mid*.]
- AMIDST.** } *prep.* [from *a* and *mid*.]
1. In the midst; middle. *Paradise Lost.*
 2. Mingled with; surrounded by. *Dryden.*
 3. Amongst. *Addison.*
- AMISS.** *ad.* [*a* and *miss*.]
1. Faultily; criminally. *Addison.*
 2. In an ill sense. *Fairfax.*
 3. Wrong; not according to the perfection of the thing. *Dryden.*
 4. Impaired in health.
- AMISSION.** *f.* [*amissio*, Lat.] Loss.
- To AMIT.** *v. a.* [*amitto*, Lat.] To lose. *Brown.*
- A'MITY.** *f.* [*amicitia*, Fr.] Friendship. *Denb.*
- AMMONIAC.** *a.*
- GUM AMMONIAC** is brought from the East Indies, and is supposed to ooze from an umbelliferous plant.
- SAL AMMONIAC** is a volatile salt of two kinds. The ancient was a native salt, generated in inns where pilgrims, coming from the temple of Jupiter Ammon, used to lodge; who, travelling 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 foot, 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 foot.
- AMMONIACAL.** *a.* [from *ammoniac*.] Having the properties of ammoniac salt.
- AMMUNITION.** *f.* [*ammunitio*.] Military stores. *Clarendon.*
- AMMUNITION BREAD.** *f.* Bread for the supply of the armies.
- A'MNESTY.** *f.* [*ἀμνηστία*.] An act of oblivion. *Swift.*
- A'MNION.** } [Lat.] The innermost mem-
- A'MNIOS.** } brane with which the fœtus in the womb is immediately covered.
- AMOMUM.** *f.* [Lat.] A sort of fruit.
- AMONG.** } *prep.* [among, Saxon.]
- AMONGST.** } *prep.* [among, Saxon.]
1. Mingled with. *Paradise Lost.*
 2. Conjoined with others, so as to make part of the number. *Addison.*
- A'MORIST.** *f.* [from *amour*.] An innamorato; a gallant. *Boyle.*
- A'MOROUS.** *a.*
1. Enamoured. *Shakespeare.*
 2. Naturally inclined to love; fond. *Prior.*
 3. B longing to love. *Waller.*
- A'MOROUSLY.** *ad.* [from *amorous*.] Fondly; lovingly. *Donne.*
- A'MOROUSNESS.** *f.* [from *amorous*.] Fondness; lovingness. *Boyle.*
- AMORT.** *ad.* [*à la mort*, Fr.] Depressed; spiritless. *Shakespeare.*
- AMORTIZA'TION.** } *f.* [*amortissement*.]
- AMORTIZEMENT.** } The right or act of transferring lands to mortmain. *Ayliffe.*
- To AMORISE.** *v. a.* [*amortir*, Fr.] To alien lands or tenements to any corporation. *Blount.*
- To AMOVE.** *v. a.* [*amoveo*, Lat.]
1. To remove from a post or station.
 2. To remove; to move; to alter. *Fairy Queen.*
- To AMOUNT.** *v. n.* [*monter*, Fr.] To rise to in the accumulative quantity. *Burnet.*
- AMOUNT.** *f.* The sum total. *Thomson.*
- AMOUR.** *f.* [*amorc*, Fr.] An affair of gallantry; an intrigue. *South.*
- AMPHIBIOUS.** *a.* [*ἀμφι* and *βίωσις*.] That which can live in two elements. *Arbutnot.*
- AMPHIBIOUSNESS.** *f.* [from *amphibious*.] The quality of being able to live in different elements.
- AMPHIBOLO'GICAL.** *a.* [from *amphibology*.] Doubtful.
- AMPHIBOLO'GICALLY.** *ad.* [from *amphibological*.] Doubtfully.
- AMPHIBO'LOGY.** *f.* [*ἀμφιβολογία*.] Discourse of uncertain meaning. *Glanville.*
- AMPHIBOLOUS.** *a.* [*ἀμφι* and *βάλλω*.] Tossed from one to another. *Huwell.*
- AMPHISBÆ'NA.** *f.* [Lat. *ἀμφισβάνη*.] A serpent supposed to have two heads. *Milton.*
- AMPHI'SCII.** *f.* [Lat. *ἀμφίσκιοι*.] People dwelling in climates, wherein the shadows, at different times of the year, fall contrary ways.
- AMPHITHE'ATRE.** *f.* [of *ἀμφιθέατρον*.] A building in a circular or oval form, having its area encompassed with rows of seats one above another. *Dryden.*
- A'MPLE.** *a.* [*amplus*, Lat.]
1. Large; wide; extended. *Thomson.*
 2. Great in bulk. *Shakespeare.*
 3. Unlimited; without restriction. *Dryden.*
 4. Liberal; large; without parsimony. *Hooker.*
 5. Large; splendid. *Clarendon.*
 6. Diffusive; not contracted.
- A'MPLENESS.** *f.* [from *ample*.] Largeness; splendour. *South.*
- To A'MPLIATE.** *v. a.* To enlarge; to extend. *Brown.*
- AMPLIA'TION.** *f.* [from *ampliate*.]
1. Enlargement; exaggeration. *Ayliffe.*
 2. Diff-

2. Diffuseness. *Holder.*
To AMPLIFICATE. *v. a.* [*amplifico*, Lat.]
 To enlarge; to amplify.
AMPLIFICATION. *f.* [*amplification*, Fr.]
 1. Enlargement; extension.
 2. Exaggerated representation. *Popc.*
AMPLIFIER. *f.* [from *To amplify.*] One
 that exaggerates. *Sidney.*
To AMPLIFY. *v. a.* [*amplifier*, Fr.]
 1. To enlarge. *Bacon.*
 2. To exaggerate any thing. *Dwies.*
 3. To improve by new additions. *Watts.*
To AMPLIFY. *v. n.*
 1. To lay one's self out in diffusion. *Watts.*
 2. To form pompous representations. *Popc.*
AMPLITUDE. *f.* [*amplitude*, Fr.]
 1. Extent. *Glanville.*
 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. *ad.* [*amplè*, Lat.]
 1. Largely; liberally. *Atterbury.*
 2. At large; without reserve. *Par. Lost.*
 3. Copiously; with a diffusive detail.
Dryden.
To AMPUTATE. *v. a.* [*amputo*, Lat.]
 To cut off a limb. *Wifeman.*
AMPUTATION. *f.* [*amputatio*, Lat.] The
 operation of cutting off a limb, or other
 part of the body. *Brown.*
AMULET. *f.* [*amulette*, Fr.] An appended
 remedy: a thing hung about the neck,
 for preventing or curing. *Brown.*
To AMUSE. *v. a.* [*amuser*, Fr.]
 1. To entertain with tranquility. *Walsh.*
 2. To draw on from time to time.
AMUSEMENT. *f.* [*amusement*, Fr.] That
 which amuses; entertainment. *Rogers.*
AMUSER. *f.* [*amuseur*, Fr.] He that
 amuses.
AMUSIVE. *ad.* [from *amuse.*] That which
 has the power of amusing. *Thomson.*
AMYGDALATE. *ad.* [*amygdala*, Lat.]
 Made of almonds.
AMYGDALINE. *a.* [*amygdala*, Lat.] Re-
 sembling almonds.
AN. *article.* [ane, Saxon.]
 1. One, but with less emphasis. *Locke.*
 2. Any, or some. *Locke.*
ANA. *ad.* [*ἀνά.*] A word used in the pre-
 scriptions of physick, importing the like
 quantity. *Cowley.*
ANA. *f.* Books so called from the last syll-
 ables of their titles; as, *Scoligerana.*
ANACAMPTICK. *a.* [*ἀνακἀμπίτω.*] Re-
 flecting, or reflected.
ANACAMTICKS. *f.* The doctrine of re-
 flected light, or catoptricks.
- ANACATHARTICK.** *f.* Any medicine that
 works upwards.
ANACHORETE. } [*ἀναχωρήτης.*] A monk,
ANACHORITE. } who, leaves the con-
 vent for a more solitary life.
ANACHRONISM. *f.* [from *ἀνά* and
χρόνος.] An error in computing time.
Dryden.
ANACLATICKS. *f.* [*ἀνά* and *κλάω.*] The
 doctrine of refracted light; dioptricks.
ANADIPLCISIS. *f.* [*ἀναδιπλωσις.*] Redup-
 lication; a figure in rhetoric.
ANAGOGE'TICAL. *a.* [*ἀναγωγή.*] That
 which contributes or relates to spiritual
 elevation.
ANAGRAM. *f.* [*ἀνά* and *γράμμα.*] A con-
 ceit arising from the letters of a name trans-
 posed; as this, of *W, i, l, l, i, a, m, N, o, y,*
 attorney general to Charles I. a very la-
 borious man, *I moyl in law.* *Hewel.*
ANAGRAMMATISM. *f.* [from *anagram.*]
 The act or practice of making anagrams.
Cambden.
ANAGRAMMATIST. *f.* [from *anagram.*]
 A maker of anagrams.
To ANAGRAMMATIZE. *v. n.* [*anagram-
 matizer*, Fr.] To make anagrams.
ANALEPTICK. *a.* [*ἀναληπτικός.*] Com-
 fortting; corroborating. *Quincy.*
ANALOGICAL. *a.* [from *analogy.*] Used
 by way of analogy. *Watts.*
ANALOGICALLY. *ad.* [from *analogical.*]
 In an analogical manner; in an analogous
 manner. *Cheyne.*
ANALOGICALNESS. *f.* [from *analogical.*]
 The quality of being analogical.
To ANALOGIZE. *v. a.* [from *analogy*]
 To explain by way of analogy. *Cheyne.*
ANALOGOUS. *a.* [*ἀνά* and *λόγος.*] Hav-
 ing analogy; having something parallel.
Arbutnot.
ANA'LOGY. *f.* [*ἀναλογία.*]
 1. Resemblance between things with re-
 gard to some circumstances or effects.
Scrub.
 2. By grammarians, it is used to signify
 the agreement of several words in one com-
 mon mode; as, *love, loved, hate, hated.*
ANALYSIS. *f.* [*ἀναλυσις.*]
 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 cor-
 poreal or mental, to its first elements.
Glanville.
ANALYTICAL. *a.* [from *analysis.*]
 1. That which resolves any thing into first
 principles. *Boyle.*
 2. That which proceeds by analysis.
Glanville.
ANALYTICALLY. *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. *v. a.* [ἀναλύω.] To resolve a compound into its first principles. *Boyle.*
- ANALYZER. *f.* [from *To analyze.*] That which has the power of analyzing. *Boyle.*
- ANAMORPHOSIS. *f.* [ἀνά and μορφώ.] Deformation; perspective projection, so that at one point of view, it shall appear deformed, in another, an exact representation.
- ANANAS. *f.* The pine apple. *Thomson.*
- ANAPHORA. *f.* [ἀναφορά.] A figure, when several clauses of a sentence are begun with the same word.
- ANARCH. *f.* An author of confusion. *Milton.*
- ANARCHIAL. *a.* [from *anarchy.*] Confused; without rule. *Cheyne.*
- ANARCHY. *f.* [ἀναρχία.] Want of government; a state without magistracy. *Swift.*
- ANASARCA. *f.* [from ἀνά and σαρκί.] A sort of dropsy, where the whole substance is stuffed with pituitous humours. *Quincy.*
- ANASTOMOSIS. *f.* [from ἀνά and σωμα.] The incusculatation of vessels.
- ANASTROPHE. [ἀναστροφή.] A figure whereby words which should have been precedent, are postponed.
- ANATHEMA. *f.* [ἀνάθεμα.] A curse pronounced by ecclesiastical authority. *South.*
- ANATHEMATICAL. *a.* [from *anathema.*] That which has the properties of an anathema.
- ANATHEMATICALLY. *ad.* [from *anathematical.*] In an anathematical manner.
- To ANATHEMATIZE. *v. a.* [from *anathema.*] To pronounce accursed by ecclesiastical authority. *Hammond.*
- ANATIFEROUS. *a.* [from *anas* and *fero*, Lat.] Producing ducks. *Brown.*
- ANATOCISM. *-f.* [anotocismus, Lat. ἀνατοκισμὸς.] The accumulation of interest upon interest.
- ANATOMICAL. *a.* [from *anatomy.*]
1. Relating or belonging to anatomy. *Watts.*
 2. Proceeding upon principles taught in anatomy. *Swift.*
- ANATOMICALLY. *ad.* [from *anatomical.*] In an anatomical manner. *Brown.*
- ANATOMIST. *f.* [ἀνατομίστης.] He that studies the structure of animal bodies, by means of dissection. *Prior.*
- To ANATOMIZE. *v. a.* [ἀνατέμνω.]
1. To dissect an animal. *Hooker.*
 2. To lay any thing open distinctly, and by minute parts. *Shakespeare.*
- ANA'TOMY. *f.* [ἀνατομία.]
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. *Bacon.*
 4. A skeleton. *Shakespeare.*
 5. A thin meagre person. *Shakespeare.*
- A'NCESTOR. *f.* [ancestre, Fr.] One from whom a person descends. *Dryden.*
- A'NCESTREL. *a.* [from *ancestor.*] Claimed from ancestors. *Hale.*
- A'NCESTRY. *f.* [from *ancestor.*]
1. Lineage; a series of ancestors. *Pope.*
 2. The honour of descent; birth. *Aldison.*
- A'NCHENTRY. [from *ancient.*] Antiquity of a family. *Shakespeare.*
- A'NCHOR. *f.* [anchora, Lat.]
1. A heavy iron, to hold the ship, by being fixed to the ground. *Dryden.*
 2. Any thing which confers stability. *Hebrews.*
- To A'NCHOR. *v. r.* [from *anchor.*]
1. To cast anchor; to lie at anchor. *Pope.*
 2. To stop at; to rest on. *Shakespeare.*
- A'NCHOR. *Anchoret*, an abstemious reclus. *Shakespeare.*
- A'NCHOR-HOLD. *f.* [from *anchor* and *hold.*]
1. The hold or fastness of the anchor. *Wotton.*
 2. The set of anchors belonging to a ship. *Shakespeare.*
- A'NCHORED. *parti. a.* [from *To anchor.*] Held by the anchor. *Waller.*
- A'NCHORET. } *f.* [contracted from *anachoret*, ἀναχωρητής.] A recluse; a hermit. *Sprat.*
- A'NCHORITE. } *choret*, ἀναχωρητής.] A recluse; a hermit. *Sprat.*
- ANCHOVY. *f.* [from *anchova.*] A little sea-fish, much used by way of sauce, or seasoning. *Floyer.*
- A'NCIENT. *a.* [ancien, Fr.]
1. Old; not modern.
 2. Old; that has been of long duration. *Raleigh.*
 3. Past; former. *Shakespeare.*
- A'NCIENTS. *f.* Those that lived in old times, opposed to the moderns.
- A'NCIENT. *f.* The flag or streamer of a ship.
- A'NCIENT. *f.* The bearer of a flag, as was *Ancient Pistol*. *Shakespeare.*
- A'NCIENTLY. *ad.* [from *ancient.*] In old times. *Sidney.*
- A'NCIENTNESS. *f.* [from *ancient.*] Antiquity. *Dryden.*
- A'NCIENTRY. *f.* [from *ancient.*] The honour of ancient lineage. *Shakespeare.*
- A'NCONY. *f.* A bloom wrought into the figure of a flat iron bar. *Chambers.*
- AND. *conjunction.* The particle by which sentences or terms are joined.
- A'NDIRON. Irons at the end of a fire-grate, in which the spit turns. *Bacon.*

ANDRO'GYNAL. *a.* [from ἀνδρῆς and γυνή.]
Hermaphroditical.

ANDROGYNALLY. *ad.* [from androgynal.] With two sexes.

ANDRO'GYNUS. *f.* [See ANDROGYNAL.]
An hermaphrodite.

A'NECDOTE. *f.* [ἀνεκδοτῶν.] Something yet unpublished; secret history. *Prior.*

ANEMOGRAPHY. *f.* [ἀνεμος and γραφω.]
The description of the winds.

ANEMOMETER. *f.* [ἀνεμος and μέτρον.]
An instrument contrived to measure the wind.

ANEMONE. *f.* [ἀνεμώνη.] The wind flower. *Millar.*

A NEMOSCOPE. *f.* [ἀνεμος and σκοπεῖν.]
A machine invented to foretel the changes of the wind. *Chambers.*

ANENT. *prep.* Scotch.
1. Concerning; about.
2. Over against; opposite to. *Diſt.*

ANES. *f.* The spires or beards of corn. *Diſt.*

A'NEURISM. *f.* [ἀνευρῖσμος.] A disease of the arteries, in which they become excessively dilated. *Sharp.*

ANEW. *ad.* [from *a* and *new*.]
1. Over again; another time. *Prior.*
2. Newly; in a new manner. *Rogers.*

ANFRACTUOUSNESS. *f.* [from *anfractuus*.] Fulness of windings and turnings.

ANGEL. *f.* [ἄγγελος.]
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. *Angel*, in scripture, sometimes means *man of God*.
4. In the stile of love, a beautiful person. *Shakespeare.*
5. A piece of money anciently coined and impressed with an angel; rated at ten shillings. *Bacon.*

ANGEL. *a.* Resembling angels. *Pope.*

ANGELSHOT. *f.* [from *angel* and *shot*.]
Chain shot. *Diſt.*

ANGELICA. *f.* [Lat. *ab angelica virtute*.]
The name of a plant. *Millar.*

ANGELICAL. *a.* [angelicus, Lat.]
1. Resembling angels. *Raleigh.*
2. Partaking of the nature of angels. *Milton.*
3. Belonging to angels. *Wilkins.*

ANGELICALNESS. *f.* [from *angelical*.]
Excellence more than human.

ANGELICK. *a.* [angelicus, Lat.] Angelical; above human. *Pope.*

ANGELOT. *f.* A musical instrument, somewhat resembling a lute. *Diſt.*

A'NGER. *f.* [anger, Saxon.]
1. *Anger* is uneasiness upon receipt of any injury. *Locke.*
2. Smart of a fore. *Temple.*

To A'NGER. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To provoke; to enrage. *Clarendon.*

A'NGERLY. *ad.* In an angry manner. *Shak.*

ANGIOGRAPHY. *f.* [from ἀγγείον and γραφω.] A description of vessels in the human body.

ANGIOMONOSPERMOUS. *a.* [from ἀγγείον, μόνος, and σπέρμα.] Such plants as have but one single seed in the seed-pod.

A'NGLE. *f.* [angle, Fr.] The space intercepted between two lines intersecting each other. *Stone.*

A'NGLE. *f.* [angel, German.] An instrument to take fish, consisting of a rod, a line, and a hook. *Pope.*

To A'NGLE. *v. n.* [from the noun.]
1. To fish with a rod and hook. *Waller.*
2. To try to gain by some insinuating artifices. *Shakespeare.*

A'NGLE-ROD. *f.* [ongel roede, Dutch.] The stick to which the line and hook are hung. *Addison.*

A'NGLER. *f.* [from *angle*.] He that fishes with an angle. *Dryden.*

A'NGLICISM. *f.* [from *anglus*, Lat.] An English idiom.

A'NGOBER. *f.* A kind of pear.

A'NGRILY. *ad.* [from *angry*.] In an angry manner. *Shakespeare.*

A'NGRY. *a.* [from *anger*.]
1. Touched with anger. *Genesis.*
2. Having the appearance of anger. *Prov.*
3. Painful; inflamed. *Wiseman.*

A'NGUISH. *f.* [angoisse, Fr.] Excessive pain either of mind or body. *Donne.*

A'NGUISHD. *a.* [from *anguish*.] Excessively pained. *Donne.*

A'NGULAR. *a.* [from *angle*.] Having angles or corners. *Newton.*

ANGULARITY. *f.* [from *angular*.] The quality of being angular.

A'NGULARLY. *ad.* [from *angular*.] With angles. *Boyle.*

A'NGULARNESS. *f.* [from *angular*.] The quality of being angular.

A'NGULATED. *a.* [from *angle*.] Formed with angles. *Woodward.*

ANGULOSITY. *f.* [from *angulosus*.] Angularity. *Diſt.*

A'NGULOUS. *a.* [from *ang'le*.] Hooked; angular. *Glanville.*

ANGUST. *a.* [angustus, Lat.] Narrow; strait. *Diſt.*

ANGUSTA'TION. *f.* [from *angustus*.] The act of making narrow; the state of being narrowed. *Wiseman.*

ANHELATION. *f.* [anbelo, Lat.] The act of panting.

ANHELO'SE. *a.* [anbelus, Lat.] Out of breath. *Diſt.*

A'NIENTED. *a.* [anneantir, Fr.] Frustrated.

- ANIGHTS.** *ad.* [from *a* for *at*, and *night*.] In the night time. *Shakespeare.*
- A'NIL.** *f.* The shrub from whose leaves and stalks indigo is prepared.
- ANILENESS.** *f.* [*anlitas*, Lat.] The old age of women.
- ANILITY.** *f.* [*anlitas*, Lat.] The old age of women.
- A'NIMABLE.** *a.* [from *animate*.] That which may be put into life. *DiE.*
- ANIMADVERSION.** *f.* [*animadversio*, Lat.]
1. Reproof; severe censure. *Clarendon.*
 2. Punishment. *Swift.*
- ANIMADVERSIVE.** *a.* [from *animad-vert.*] That has the power of judging. *Glanville.*
- To ANIMADVERT.** *v. n.* [*animadverto*, Lat.]
1. To pass censures upon. *Dryden.*
 2. To inflict punishments. *Grew.*
- ANIMADVERTER.** *f.* [from *animadvert.*] He that passes censures, or inflicts punishments. *South.*
- A'NIMAL.** *f.* [*animal*, Lat.]
1. A living creature corporeal. *Ray.*
 2. By way of contempt, we say a stupid man is a *stupid animal*.
- A'NIMAL.** *a.* [*animalis*, Lat.]
1. That which belongs or relates to animals.
 2. *Animal* is used in opposition to *spiritual*.
- ANIMA'LCULE.** *f.* [*animalculum*, Latin.] A small animal. *Roy.*
- ANIMA'LITY.** *f.* [from *animal*.] The state of animal existence. *Watts.*
- To A'NIMATE.** *v. a.* [*animare*, Lat.]
1. To quicken; to make alive. *Dryden.*
 2. To give powers to. *Knolles.*
 3. To encourage; to incite. *Knolles.*
- A'NIMATE.** *a.* [from *To animate*.] Alive; possessing animal life. *Bentley.*
- A'NIMATED.** *part. a.* [from *animate*.] Lively; vigorous. *Pope.*
- ANIMA'TION.** *f.* [from *animate*.]
1. The act of animating or enlivening. *Bacon.*
 2. The state of being enlivened.
- ANIMATIVE.** *a.* [from *animate*.] That has the power of giving life.
- ANIMA'TOR.** *f.* [from *animate*.] That which gives life. *Brown.*
- ANIMO'SE.** *a.* [*animosus*, Latin.] Full of spirit; hot. *DiE.*
- ANIMO'SITY.** *f.* [*animositas*, Lat.] Vehemence of hatred; passionate malignity. *Swift.*
- A'NISE.** *f.* [*anison*, Latin.] A species of apium or parsley, with large sweet scented seeds. *Millar.*
- A'NKER.** *f.* [*ancker*, Dutch.] A liquid measure the fourth part of the awm, and contains two stekans: each stekan consists of sixteen mengles; the mengle being equal to two of our wine quarts. *Chambers.*
- A'NKLE.** *f.* [anclerp, Saxon.] The joint which joins the foot to the leg. *Prior.*
- A'NKLE-BONE.** *f.* [from *ankle* and *bone*.] The bone of the ankle. *Peacbam.*
- A'NNALIST.** *f.* [from *annals*.] A writer of annals. *Atterbury.*
- A'NNALS.** *f.* [*annates*, Latin.] Histories digested in the exact order of time. *Rogers.*
- A'NNATS.** *f.* [*annates*, Lat.] First fruits. *Cowell.*
- To ANNE'AL.** *v. a.* [ælan, Saxon.]
1. To heat glass, that the colours laid on it may pierce through. *Dryden.*
 2. To heat any thing in such a manner as to give it the true temper.
- To ANNE'X.** *v. a.* [*annecto*, *annexum*, Lat.]
1. To unite to the end. *Ral. igb.*
 2. To unite a smaller thing to a greater. *Brown.*
- ANNE'X.** *f.* [from *To annex*.] The thing annexed. *Brown.*
- ANNE'XATION.** *f.* [from *annex*.]
1. Conjunction; addition. *Hammond.*
 2. Union; coalition; conjunction. *Ayliffe.*
- ANNE'XTION.** *f.* [from *annex*.] The act of annexing. *Rogers.*
- ANNE'XMENT.** *f.* [from *annex*.]
1. The act of annexing.
 2. The thing annexed. *Shakespeare.*
- ANNIHILABLE.** *a.* [from *annihilate*.] That which may be put out of existence.
- To ANNI'HILATE.** *v. a.* [*ad* and *nihilum*, Lat.]
1. To reduce to nothing. *Bacon.*
 2. To destroy. *Raleigh.*
 3. To annul. *Hooker.*
- ANNIHILA'TION.** *f.* [from *annihilate*.] The act of reducing to nothing; the state of being reduced to nothing. *Dryden.*
- ANNIVERSARY.** *f.* [*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.** *a.* [*anniversarius*, Lat.] Returning with the revolution of the year; annual. *Ray.*
- A'NNO DOMINI.** [Latin.] In the year of our Lord; as, *anno domini*, or *A. D.* 1751; that is, in the seventeen hundred and fifty first year from the birth of our Saviour.
- A'NNOLIS.** *f.* An American animal, like a lizard.
- ANNO'TATION.** *f.* [*annotatio*, Lat.] Explication; note. *Boyle.*
- ANNO'TATOR.** *f.* [Latin.] A writer of notes; a commentator. *Felton.*
- To ANNO'UNCE.** *v. a.* [*annoncer*, Fr.]
1. To publish; to proclaim. *Milton.*
 2. To declare by a judicial sentence. *Prior.*
- To ANNO'Y.** *v. a.* [*annoyer*, Fr.] To incommode; to vex. *Sidney.*
- ANNO'Y.**

ANNOY. *f.* [from the verb.] Injury ; molestation. *Dryden.*

ANNOYANCE. *f.* [from *annoy.*]

1. That which annoys. *Shakespeare.*
2. The act of annoying. *South.*

ANNOYER. *f.* [from *To annoy*] The person that annoys.

ANNUAL. *a.* [*annuel, Fr.*]

1. That which comes yearly. *Pope.*
2. That which is reckoned by the year. *Shakespeare.*
3. That which lasts only a year. *Roy.*

ANNUALLY. *ad.* [from *annual.*] Yearly ; every year. *Ersson.*

ANNUITANT. *f.* [from *annuity.*] He that possesses or receives an annuity.

ANNUITY. *f.* [*annuité, Fr.*]

1. A yearly rent to be paid for term of life or years. *Cervel.*
2. A yearly allowance. *Clarendon.*

To ANNUL. *v. a.* [from *nullus.*]

1. To make void ; to nullify. *Rogers.*
2. To reduce to nothing. *Milton.*

ANNULAR. *a.* [from *annulus, Lat.*] Having the form of a ring. *Cbeayne.*

ANNULARY. *a.* [from *annulus, Lat.*] Having the form of rings. *Ray.*

ANNULET. *f.* [from *annulus, Lat.*]

1. A little ring.
2. [In architecture.] The small square members, in the Dorick capital, under the quarter round, are called *annulets.*

To ANNUMERATE. *v. a.* [*annumero, Lat.*] To add to a former number.

ANNUMERATION. *f.* [*annumeratio, Lat.*] Addition to a former number.

To ANNUNCIATE. *v. a.* [*annuncio, Lat.*] To bring tidings.

ANNUNCIATION-DAY. *f.* [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.*

ANODYNE. *a.* [from *ἀ and ὀδόν.*] That which has the power of mitigating pain. *Dryden.*

To ANOINT. *v. a.* [*oindre, enoindre ; part. oint, enoint, Fr.*]

1. To rub over with unctuous matter. *Shakespeare.*
2. To be rubbed upon. *Dryden.*
3. To consecrate by unction. *Shakespeare.*

ANOINTER. *f.* [from *anoint.*] The person that anoints.

ANOMALISM. *f.* [from *anomaly.*] Anomaly ; irregularity. *Diſt.*

ANOMALISTICAL. *a.* [from *anomaly.*] Irregular.

ANOMALOUS. *a.* [*a priv. and ἀμαλ.*] Irregular ; deviating from the general method or analogy of things. *Locke.*

ANOMALOUSLY. *ad.* [from *anomalous.*] Irregularly.

ANOMALY. *f.* [*anomalie, Fr.*] Irregularity ; deviation from rule. *South.*

ANOMY. *f.* [*a priv. and νόμος.*] Breach of law. *Bramhal.*

ANON. *ad.*

1. Quickly ; soon. *Waller.*
2. Now and then. *Milton.*

ANONYMOUS. *a.* [*a priv. and ἄνομα.*] Wanting a name. *Roy.*

ANONYMOUSLY. *ad.* [from *anonymous.*] Without a name. *Swift.*

ANOREXY. *f.* [*ἀνορεξία.*] Inappetency. *Quincy.*

ANOTHER. *a.* [from *an and other.*]

1. Not the same. *Locke.*
2. One more. *Shakespeare.*
3. Any other. *Samuel.*
4. Not one's self. *South.*
5. Widely different. *South.*

ANOTHERGAINES. *a.* Of another kind. *Sidney.*

ANOTHERGUESS. *a.* Of a different kind. *Arbutnot.*

ANSATED. *a.* [*anfatus, Lat.*] Having handles.

To ANSWER. *v. n.* [*ανδρῳαριν, Saxon.*]

1. To speak in return to a question. *Dryd.*
2. To speak in opposition. *Mutbew, Boyle.*
3. To be accountable for. *Brown.*
4. To vindicate ; to give a justificatory account of. *Swift.*
5. To give an account. *Temple.*
6. To correspond to ; to suit with. *Proz.*
7. To be equivalent to. *Ecclesiasticus.*
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. *Aterbury.*
13. To comply with. *Shakespeare.*
14. To succeed ; to produce the wished event. *Bacon.*
15. To appear to any call, or authoritative summons. *Shakespeare.*
16. To be over-against any thing. *Sbak.*

ANSWER. *f.* [from *To answer.*]

1. That which is said in return to a question, or position. *Aterbury.*
2. A confutation of a charge. *Ayliffe.*

ANSWER-JOBBER. *f.* He that makes a trade of writing answers. *Swift.*

ANSWERABLE. *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.*

ANSWERABLY. *ad.* [from *answerable.*] In due proportion ; with proper correspondence ;

- pendence; suitably. *Brerewood.*
- ANSWERABLENESS.** *f.* [from *answerable*.] The quality of being answerable. *Diſt.*
- ANSWERER.** *f.* [from *answer*.]
1. He that answers. *Swift.*
 2. He that manages the controverſy againſt one that has written firſt. *Swift.*
- ANT.** *f.* [αμεττ, Saxon.] An emmet; a piſſaire. *Pope.*
- ANTBEAR.** *f.* [from *ant* and *bear*.] An animal that feeds on ants. *Roy.*
- ANTHILL.** *f.* [from *ant* and *hill*.] The ſmall protuberance of earth in which ants make their neſts. *Addiſon.*
- ANT.** A contraction for *and it*, or *and if it*.
- ANTA'GONIST.** *f.* [ἀντι and ἀγωνίζω.]
1. One who contends with another; an oppoſite. *Milton.*
 2. Contrary. *Addiſon.*
 3. In anatomy, the *antagoniſt* is that muſcle which counteracts ſome others. *Arbutnot.*
- To ANTA'GONIZE.** *v. n.* [ἀντι and ἀγωνίζω.] To contend againſt another. *Diſt.*
- ANTALGICK.** *a.* [from ἀντι, againſt, and ἀλγος, pain.] That which ſoſtens pain.
- ANTANACLASIS.** *f.* [from ἀντανάκλασις.]
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.*
- ANTAPHRODITICK.** *e.* [from ἀντι, and ἀφροδιτην.] Efficacious againſt the venereal diſeaſe.
- ANTAPOPLECTICK.** *a.* [from ἀντι, and ἀποπληκτις.] Good againſt an apoplexy.
- ANTARCTICK.** *a.* [ἀντι and ἀρκτικός.] Relating to the ſouthern pole. *Wallar.*
- ANTARTHRTICK.** *a.* [ἀντι and ἀρθριτικός.] Good againſt the gout.
- ANTASTHMA'TICK.** *a.* [ἀντι and ἀσθμα.] Good againſt the aſthma.
- ANTE.** A Latin particle ſignifying *before*, which is frequently uſed in compoſitions; as, *antediluvian*, before the flood.
- ANTEACT.** *f.* [from *ante* and *act*.] A former act.
- ANTEAMBULATION.** *f.* [from *ante* and *ambulation*, Lat.] A walking before. *Diſt.*
- To ANTECE'DE.** *v. n.* [from *ante*, before, and *cedo*, to go.] To precede; to go before. *Hale.*
- ANTECE'DENCE.** *f.* [from *antecede*.] The act or ſtate of going before. *Hale.*
- ANTECE'DENT.** *a.* [antecedens, Latin.] Going before; preceding. *South.*
- ANTECE'DENT.** *f.* [antecedens, Lat.]
1. That which goes before. *South.*
 2. In grammar, the noun to which the relative is ſubjoined.
3. In logick, the firſt propoſition of an enthymeme. *Watts.*
- ANTECEDENTLY.** *ad.* [from *antecedent*.] Previously. *South.*
- ANTECE'SSOR.** *f.* [Latin.] One who goes before, or leads another. *Diſt.*
- ANTECHA'MBER.** *f.* [from *ante* before, and *chamber*.] The chamber that leads to the chief apartment. *Addiſon.*
- To ANTEDATE.** *v. a.* [from *ante* and *do*, datum, Lat.]
1. To date earlier than the real time. *Donne.*
 2. To take ſomething before the proper time. *Pope.*
- ANTEDILU'VIAN.** *a.* [from *ante* before, and *diluvium* a deluge.]
1. Exiſting before the deluge. *Woodward.*
 2. Relating to things exiſting before the deluge. *Brown.*
- ANTELOPE.** *f.* A goat with curled or wreathed horns. *Spencer.*
- ANTEMERIDIAN.** *a.* [ante and meridian.] Being before noon.
- ANTEME'TICK.** *a.* [ἀντι and ἐμέω.] That has the power of preventing or ſtopping vomiting.
- ANTEMUNDANE.** *a.* [ante and mundus.] That which was before the world.
- ANTEPAST.** *f.* [ante and paſſum.] A fore-taſte. *Decay of Piety.*
- ANTEPENULT.** *f.* [antepeultima, Lat.] The laſt ſyllable but two.
- ANTEPILEPTICK.** *a.* [ἀντι and ἐπιληψις.] A medicine againſt convulſions. *Brown.*
- To ANTEPONE.** *v. a.* [antepono, Lat.] To prefer. *Diſt.*
- ANTEPREDICAMENT.** *f.* [antepredicamentum, Lat.] Something previous to the doctrine of the predicaments.
- ANTERIORITY.** *f.* [from *anteriour*.] Priority; the ſtate of being before.
- ANTERIOUR.** *a.* [anterior, Lat.] Going before. *Brown.*
- AN'IES.** *f.* [Latin.] Pillars of large dimenſions that ſupport the front of a building.
- ANTESTO'MACH.** *f.* [from *ante* and *ſtomach*.] A cavity that leads into the ſtomach. *Roy.*
- ANTHELMINTHICK.** *a.* [ἀντι and ἔλμινθος.] That which kills worms. *Arbutnot.*
- ANTHEM.** *f.* [ἄνθυμος, Gr.] A holy ſong. *Addiſon.*
- ANTHO'LOGY.** *f.* [ἀνθολογία, Gr.]
1. A collection of flowers.
 2. A collection of devotions.
 3. A collection of poems.
- ANTHONY'S FIRE.** *f.* A kind of eryſipelas.
- ANTHRAX.** *f.* [ἀνθραξ, Gr.] A ſcab or blotch which burns the ſkin. *Quincy.*

ANTHROPO'LOGY. *f.* [*ἀνθρωπος* and *λόγος.*] The doctrine of anatomy.

ANTHROPO'PHAGI. *f.* [*ἀνθρωπος* and *φάγω.*] Man-eaters; cannibals. *Shakesp.*

ANTHROPOPHAG'INIAN. *f.* A ludicrous word, formed by *Shakespeare* from *anthropophagi.* *Shakespeare.*

ANTHROPO'PHAGY. *f.* [*ἀνθρωπος* and *φάγω.*] The quality of eating human flesh. *Brown.*

ANTHROPO'SOPHY. *f.* [*ἀνθρωπος* and *σοφία.*] The knowledge of the nature of man.

ANTHYPNO'TICK. *a.* [*ἀντι* and *ὑπνός.*] That which has the power of preventing sleep.

ANTI. [*ἀντι.*] A particle much used in composition with words derived from the Greek; it signifies *contrary to*; as, *antimonarchical*, opposite to monarchy.

ANTIA'CID. *a.* [from *ἀντι*, and *acidus*, four.] Alkali. *Arbutnot.*

ANTICHAMBER. *f.* Corruptly written for *antechamber.*

ANTICHRISTIAN. *a.* [from *ἀντι* and *χριστιανός.*] Opposite to christianity. *South.*

ANTICHRISTIANISM. *f.* [from *antichristian.*] Opposition or contrariety to christianity. *Decay of Piety.*

ANTICHRISTIA'NITY. *f.* [from *antichristian.*] Contrariety to christianity.

To ANTICIPATE. *v. a.* [*anticipo*, Lat] 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. *Denbam.*

4. To preclude. *Shakespeare.*

ANTICIPA'TION. *f.* [from *anticipate.*]

1. The act of taking up something before its time. *Holder.*

2. Foretaste. *L'Esrange.*

3. Opinion implanted before the reasons that opinion can be known. *Derbam.*

ANTICK. *a.* [*antiquus*, ancient.] Odd; ridiculously wild. *Dryden.*

ANTICK. *f.*

1. He that plays anticks, or uses odd gestulation; a buffoon. *Shakespeare.*

2. Odd appearance. *Spenser.*

To ANTICK. *v. a.* [from *antick.*] To make anticks. *Shakespeare.*

ANTICKLY. *ad.* [from *antick.*] With odd postures. *Shakespeare.*

ANTICLIMAX. *f.* [from *ἀντι* and *κλίμαξ.*] A sentence in which the last part is lower than the first. *Addison.*

ANTICONVULSIVE. *a.* [from *ἀντι* and *convulsivus.*] Good against convulsions. *Floyer,*

ANTICOR. *f.* [*ἀντι* and *cor.*] A preternatural swelling in a horse's breast, opposite to his heart. *Furrier's Dict.*

ANTICOURTIER. *f.* [from *ἀντι* and *courtier.*] One that opposes the court.

ANTIDOTAL. *a.* [from *antidote.*] That which has the quality of counteracting poison. *Brown.*

ANTIDOTE. *f.* [*ἀντιδοτή*, Gr.] A medicine given to expel poison. *Dryden.*

ANTIFEBRILE. *a.* [*ἀντι* and *febris.*] Good against fevers. *Floyer.*

ANTILOGARITHM. *f.* [from *ἀντι*, 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.*

ANTIMONARCHICAL. *a.* [*ἀντι* and *μοναρχία.*] Against government by a single person. *Addison.*

ANTIMONIAL. *a.* [from *antimony.*] Made of antimony. *Blackmore.*

ANTIMONY. *f.* *Antimony* is a mineral substance, of a metalline nature. Mines of all 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.*

ANTINEPHRITICK. *a.* [*ἀντι* and *νεφροίτις.*] Good against diseases of the reins and kidneys.

ANTINOMY. *f.* [*ἀντι* and *νόμος.*] A contradiction between two laws.

ANTIPARALYTICK. *a.* [*ἀντι* and *παράλυσις.*] Efficacious against the palsy.

ANTIPATHETICAL. *a.* [from *antipathy.*] Having a natural contrariety to any thing. *Howe.*

ANTIPATHY. *f.* [from *ἀντι* and *πάθος*; *antipathie*, Fr.] A natural contrariety to any thing, so as to shun it involuntarily: opposed to *sympathy.* *Locke.*

ANTIPERISTASIS. *f.* [*ἀντι* and *περιστάσις.*] The opposition of a contrary quality, by which the quality it opposes becomes heightened or intended. *Cowley.*

ANTIPESTILE'NTIAL. *a.* [*ἀντι* and *pestilential.*] Efficacious against the plague. *Harvey.*

ANTI'PHRASIS. *f.* [*ἀντι* and *φράσις.*] The use of words in a sense opposite to their proper meaning. *South.*

ANTI'PODAL. *a.* [from *antipodes.*] Relating to the antipodes. *Brown.*

ANTI'PODES. *f.* [*ἀντι* and *πόδες.*] Those people who, living on the other side of the globe, have their feet directly opposite to ours. *Waller.*

ANTI'POPE. *f.* [from *ἀντι* and *ποπός.*] He that usurps the popedom. *Addison.*

- ANTIPTOSIS.** *f.* [*ἀντίπρωσις.*] A figure in grammar, by which one case is put for another.
- ANTIQUARY.** *f.* [*antiquarius, Lat.*] A man studious of antiquity. *Pope.*
- ANTIQUARY.** *a.* Old; antique. *Shak.*
- TO ANTIQUATE.** *v. a.* [*antiquo, Lat.*] To make obsolete. *Addison.*
- ANTIQUATEDNESS.** *f.* [*from antiquated.*] The state of being obsolete.
- ANTIQUÉ.** *a.* [*antique, Fr.*]
1. Ancient; not modern. *Shakespeare.*
 2. Of genuine antiquity. *Prior.*
 3. Of old fashion. *Smith.*
 4. Odd; wild; antick. *Denné.*
- ANTIQUÉ.** *f.* [*from antique, a.*] An antiquity; a remain of ancient times. *Swift.*
- ANTIQUENESS.** *f.* [*from antique.*] The quality of being antique. *Addison.*
- ANTIQUITY.** *f.* [*antiquitas, Lat.*]
1. Old times. *Addison.*
 2. The ancients. *Raleigh.*
 3. Remains of old times. *Bacon.*
 4. Old age. *Shakespeare.*
- ANTISCII.** *f.* [*ἀνίσκια.*] 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.*
- ANTISCORBUTICAL.** *a.* [*ἀντι and scorbutum.*] Good against the scurvy. *Arbutn.*
- ANTISPASIS.** *f.* [*ἀντισπασίς.*] The revulsion of any humour.
- ANTISPASMO DICK.** *a.* [*ἀντισπασμοδίκ.*] That which has the power of relieving the cramp.
- ANTISPASTICK.** *a.* [*ἀντισπαστικός.*] Medicines which cause a revulsion.
- ANTISPLENETICK.** *a.* [*ἀντι and splenetick.*] Efficacious in diseases of the spleen. *Floyer.*
- ANTISTROPHE.** *f.* [*ἀντιτροπή.*] In an ode sung in parts, the second stanza of every three.
- ANTISTRUMATICK.** *a.* [*ἀντι and struma.*] Good against the king's evil. *Wisem.*
- ANTITHESIS.** *f.* in the plural *antitheses.* [*ἀντίθεσις.*] Opposition; contrast. *Pope.*
- ANTITYPE.** *f.* [*ἀντίτυπος.*] That which is resembled or shadowed out by the type. A term of theology. *Burnet.*
- ANTYTYPICAL.** *a.* [*from antitype.*] That which explains the type.
- ANTIVENEREAL.** *a.* [*ἀντι and veneral.*] Good against the venereal disease. *Wisem.*
- ANTLER.** *f.* [*andouillier, Fr.*] Branch of a stag's horns. *Prior.*
- ANTOECI.** *f.* [*from ἀντι and οὐρανός.*] 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. *Chamb.*
- ANTONOMASTIA.** *f.* [*from ἀντι and οὐρανός, 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.*
- ANTRE.** [*antre, Fr.*] A cavern; a den. *Shakespeare.*
- ANVIL.** *f.* [*ærpille, Saxon.*]
1. The iron block on which the smith lays his metal to be forged. *Dryden.*
 2. Any thing on which blows are laid. *Shakespeare.*
- ANXIETY.** *f.* [*anxietas, Lat.*]
1. Trouble of mind about some future event; solicitude. *Tilloson.*
 2. Depression; lowness of spirits. *Arbutn.*
- ANXIOUS.** *a.* [*anxius, Lat.*]
1. Disturbed about some uncertain event. *Pope.*
 2. Careful; full of inquietude. *Dryden.*
- ANXIOUSLY.** *ad.* [*from anxious.*] Solicitously; unquietly. *Smith.*
- ANXIOUSNESS.** *f.* [*from anxious.*] The quality of being anxious.
- ANY.** *a.* [*αντις, εντις, Saxon.*]
1. Every; whoever; whatever. *Pope.*
 2. It is used in opposition to none. *Deut.*
- AORIST.** *f.* [*ἀόριστος.*] Indefinite.
- AORTA.** *f.* [*αοτήν.*] The great artery which rises immediately out of the left ventricle of the heart. *Quincy.*
- APACE.** *ad.* [*from a and face.*]
1. Quick; speedily. *Tilloson.*
 2. Hastily. *Arterbury.*
- APAGOGICAL.** *a.* [*from ἀπαγωγικός.*] Such as does not prove the thing directly; but shews the absurdity, which arises from denying it. *Chambers.*
- APART.** *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. *Shakespeare.*
- APARTMENT.** *f.* [*apartement, Fr.*] A room; a set of rooms. *Addison.*
- APATHY.** *f.* [*a and πάθος.*] Exemption from passion. *South.*
- APE.** *f.* [*ape, Islandish.*]
1. A kind of monkey. *Grannville.*
 2. An imitator. *Shakespeare.*
- TO APE.** *v. a.* [*from ape.*] To imitate, as an ape imitates human actions. *Addison.*
- APEAK.** *ad.* [*à peque.*] In a posture to pierce the ground.
- APEPSY.** *f.* [*ἀπεψία.*] A loss of natural concoction. *Quincy.*
- APERIENT.** *a.* [*aperio, Latin.*] Gently purgative. *A buttnot.*
- APERITIVE.** *a.* [*from aperio, Lat.*] That which has the quality of opening. *Harvey.*
- APERT.** *a.* [*apertus, Lat.*] Open.
- APERTION.** *f.* [*from apertus, Lat.*]
1. An opening; a passage; a gap. *Wotton.*
 2. The

2. The act of opening. *Wijeman.*
APERTLY. *ad.* [*apertè*, Lat.] Openly.
APERTNESS. *f.* [from *apert.*] Openness.
Holder.
A'PERTURE. *f.* [from *apertus*, open.]
 1. The act of opening. *Holder.*
 2. An open place. *Glanville.*
APÉ'TALOUS. *a.* [of *a* and *πετάλον*, a leaf.] Without flower-leaves.
APEX. *f.* *apices*, plur. [Lat.] The tip or point. *Woodward.*
APHÆRESIS. *f.* [*ἀφαίρεσις*.] A figure in grammar that takes away a letter or syllable from the beginning of a word.
APHE'LION. *f.* *aphelia*, plur. [*ἀπῆλιον*.] That part of the orbit of a planet, in which it is at the point remotest from the sun. *Cheyne.*
APHILANTHROPY. *f.* [*ἀφιλανθρωπία*.] Want of love to mankind.
APHORISM. *f.* [*ἀφορισμὸς*.] A maxim; an unconnected position. *Rogers.*
APHORISTICAL. *a.* [from *aphorism.*] Written in separate unconnected sentences.
APHORISTICALLY. *ad.* [from *aphoristical.*] In the form of an aphorism. *Harvey.*
APHRODISIACAL. } *a.* [*ἀφροδιῶνα*.] Re-
APHRODISIACK. } lating to the venereal disease.
APIARY. *f.* [from *apis*, Lat. a bee.] The place where bees are kept. *Swift.*
APICES of a flower. Little knobs that grow on the tops of the stamina, in the middle of a flower. *Quincy.*
APIECE. *ad.* [a and *piece*.] To the part or share of each. *Hooker, Swift.*
A'PISH. *a.* [from *ape*.]
 1. Having the qualities of an ape; imitative. *Shakespeare.*
 2. Foppish; affected. *Shakespeare.*
 3. Silly; trifling. *Glanville.*
 4. Wanton; playful. *Prior.*
A'PISHLY. *ad.* [from *apish*.] In an apish manner.
A'PISHNESS. *f.* [from *apish*.] Mimickry; foppery.
API'TPAT. *ad.* [a word formed from the motion.] With quick palpitation. *Congreve.*
APLUSTRE. *f.* [Latin.] The ensign in sea-vessels. *Addison.*
APOCALYPSE. *f.* [from *ἀποκαλύπτω*.] Revelation; a word used only of the sacred writings. *Milton.*
APOCALYPTICAL. *a.* [from *apocalypse*.] Containing revelation. *Burnet.*
APOCOPE. *f.* [*ἀποκοπή*.] A figure, when the last letter or syllable is taken away.
APOCRUSTICK. *a.* [*ἀποκρούστικα*.] Repelling and astringent. *Chambers.*
APO'CRYPHA. *f.* [from *ἀποκρυφία*.] Books appended to the sacred writings, of doubtful authors. *Hooker.*

APO'CRYPHAL. *a.* [from *apocrypha*.]
 1. Not canonical; of uncertain authority. *Hooker.*
 2. Contained in the apocrypha. *Addison.*
APO'CRYPHALLY. *ad.* [from *apocryphal*.] Uncertainly.
APO'CRYPHALNESS. *f.* [from *apocryphal*.] Uncertainty.
APODICTICAL. *a.* [from *ἀποδεικτικός*.] Demonstrative. *Brown.*
APODIXYIS. *f.* [*ἀποδείξις*.] Demonstration. *Dis.*
APOGÆ'ION. } *f.* [*ἀπόγειον*.] A point in
A'POGEE. } the heavens, in which the
APOGE'UM. } sun, or a planet, is at the
 greatest distance possible from the earth in its whole revolution. *Fairfax.*
APOLOGE'TICAL. } *a.* That which is said
APOLOGE'TICK. } in defence of any thing. *Bye.*
APOLOGE'TICALLY. *ad.* [from *apologetical*.] In the way of defence or excuse.
To APOLOGIZE. *v. n.* [from *apology*.] To plead in favour. *Pope.*
A'POLOGUE. *f.* [*ἀπόλογος*.] Fable; story contrived to teach some moral truth. *Locke.*
APO'LOGY. *f.* [*ἀλογία*, Lat. *ἀπολογία*.] Defence; excuse. *Tilbotson.*
A'POMECOMETRY. *f.* [*ἀπό*, from *μάκρος*, and *μέτρημα*.] The art of measuring things at a distance.
A'PONEURO'SIS. *f.* [from *ἀπὸ* and *νεῦρον*.] An expansion of a nerve into a membrane. *Sharp.*
APO'PHASIS. *f.* [Lat. *ἀπόφασις*.] A figure by which the orator seems to wave what he would plainly insinuate. *Smith.*
APOPHLE'GMATICK. *a.* [*ἀπὸ* and *φλέγμα*.] Drawing away phlegm.
APOPHLE'GMATISM. *f.* [*ἀπὸ* and *φλέγμα*.] A medicine to draw phlegm. *Euseb.*
A'POPHTHEGM. *f.* [*ἀπόφθεγμα*.] A remarkable saying. *Prior.*
APO'PHYGE. *f.* [*ἀποφυγή*, flight.] That part of a column, where it begins to spring out of its base; the spring of a column. *Chambers.*
APO'PHYSIS. *f.* [*ἀπίφυσις*.] The prominent parts of some bones; the same as process. *Wijeman.*
APOPLE'CTICAL. *a.* [from *apoplexy*.] Relating to an apoplexy. *Dorham.*
APOPLE'CTICK. *a.* [from *apoplexy*.] Relating to an apoplexy. *Wijeman.*
A'POPLEXY. *f.* [*ἀπόπληξις*.] A sudden deprivation of all sensation. *Locke.*
APO'RIA. *f.* [*ἀπορία*.] A figure by which the speaker doubts where to begin. *Smith.*
APORRHŌ'EA. *f.* [*ἀπορροία*.] Effluvium; emanation. *Glanville.*
APOSIOPE'SIS. *f.* [*ἀποσιώπησις*.] A form of speech, by which the speaker, through some affection or vehemency, breaks off his speech. *Smith.*

APOSTASY. *f.* [*ἀποστασις*.] Departure from what a man has professed: it is generally applied to religion. *Sprat.*
APOSTATE. *f.* [*apostatata*, Lat. *ἀποστάτης*.] One that has forsaken his religion. *Rogers.*
APOSTATICAL. *a.* [from *apostate*.] After the manner of an apostate.
To APOSTATIZE. *v. n.* [from *apostate*.] To forsake one's religion. *Bentley.*
To APOSTEMATE. *v. n.* [from *aposteme*.] To swell and corrupt into matter. *Wiseman.*
APOSTEMATION. *f.* [from *apostemate*.] The gathering of a hollow purulent tumour. *Græw.*
APOSTEME. } *f.* [*ἀπίστημα*.] A hollow
APOSTUME. } swelling; an abscess. *Wiseman.*
APOSTLE. *f.* [*apostolus*, Lat. *ἀπόστολος*.] A person sent with mandates; particularly applied to them whom our Saviour deputed to preach the gospel. *Locke.*
APOSTLESHIP. *f.* [from *apostle*.] The office or dignity of an apostle. *Locke.*
APOSTOLICAL. *a.* [from *apostolick*.] Delivered by the apostles. *Hooker.*
APOSTOLICALLY. *ad.* [from *apostolical*.] In the manner of the apostles.
APOSTOLICK. *a.* [from *apostle*.] Taught by the apostles. *Dryden.*
APOSTROPHE. *f.* [*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. *v. a.* [from *apostrophe*.] To address by an apostrophe. *Pope.*
APOSTUME. *f.* A hollow tumour filled with purulent matter. *Harvey.*
APOTHECARY. *f.* [*apotheca*, Lat. a repository.] A man whose employment it is to keep medicines for sale. *South.*
APOTHEGM. *f.* [properly *apophthegm*.] A remarkable saying. *Watts.*
APOTHEOSIS. *f.* [from *ἀπὸ* and *θεός*.] Deification. *Gartb.*
APOTOME. *f.* [from *ἀποτέμω*, to cut off.] The remainder or difference of two incommensurable quantities. *Chambers.*
APOZEM. *f.* [*ἀπό*, from, and *ζέω*, to boil.] A decoction. *Wiseman.*
To APPAL. *v. a.* [*appallir*, Fr.] To fright; to depress. *Clarendon.*
APPALMENT. *f.* [from *appal*.] Depression; impression of fear. *Bacon.*
APPANAGE. *f.* [*appanagium*, low Latin.] Lands set apart for the maintenance of younger children. *Swift.*
APPARATUS. *f.* [Latin.] Tools; furniture; equipage; show. *Pope.*
APPAREL. *f.* [*appareil*, Fr.]
 1. Dress; vesture. *Shakespeare.*

2. External habiliments. *Tatler.*
To APPAREL. *v. a.* [from *apparel*, the noun.]
 1. To dress; to cloath. *Samuel.*
 2. To cover or deck. *Bentley.*
APPARENT. *a.* [*apparent*, Fr.]
 1. Plain; indubitable. *Hooker.*
 2. Seeming; not real. *Hale.*
 3. Visible. *Atterbury.*
 4. Open; discoverable. *Shakespeare.*
 5. Certain; not presumptive. *Shakespeare.*
APPARENTLY. *ad.* [from *apparent*.] Evidently; openly. *Tillotson.*
APPARITION. *f.* [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. *f.* [from *appareo*, Latin.] The lowest officer of the ecclesiastical court. *Ayliffe.*
To APPAY. *v. a.* [*appayer*, old Fr.] To satisfy; well *appayed*, is pleased; ill *appayed*, is uneasy. *Milton.*
To APPEACH. *v. a.*
 1. To accuse. *Bacon.*
 2. To censure; to reproach. *Dryden.*
APPEACHMENT. *f.* [from *appach*.] Charge exhibited against any man. *Wotton.*
To APPEAL. *v. n.* [*appello*, Lat.]
 1. To transfer a cause from one to another. *Stepney.*
 2. To call another as witness. *Locke.*
 3. To charge with a crime. *Shakespeare.*
APPEAL. *f.* [from the verb.]
 1. A provocation from an inferior to a superior judge. *Dryden.*
 2. In the common law, an accusation. *Coxwell.*
 3. A summons to answer a charge. *Dryden.*
 4. A call upon any as witness. *Bacon.*
APPEALANT. *f.* [from *appeal*.] He that appeals. *Shakespeare.*
To APPEAR. *v. n.* [*appareo*, Lat.]
 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 superiour. *Psalms.*
 4. To be the object of observation. *Psalms.*
 5. To exhibit one's self before a court. *Shakespeare.*
 6. To be made clear by evidence. *Spenser.*
 7. To seem; in opposition to reality. *Sidney.*
 8. To be plain beyond dispute. *Arbutnot.*
APPEARANCE. *f.* [from *To appear*.]
 1. The act of coming into sight.
 2. The thing seen.
 3. Phenomenon; any thing visible. *Glanv.*
 4. Semblance; not reality. *Dryden.*
 5. Outside; show. *Rogers.*
 6. Entry into a place or company. *Addison.*
 7. Apparition;

7. Apparition; supernatural visibility. *Addison.*
8. Exhibition of the person to a court. *Shakespeare.*
9. Open circumstance of a case. *Swift.*
10. Presence; mien. *Addison.*
11. Probability; likelihood. *Bacon.*
- APPE'ARER. *f.* [from *To appear.*] The person that appears. *Brown.*
- APPE'ASABLE. *a.* [from *appease.*] Reconcilable.
- APPE'ASABLENESS. *f.* [from *appease.*] Reconcilableness.
- To APPE'ASE. *v. a.* [*appeiser, Fr.*]
1. To quiet; to put in a state of peace. *Davies.*
 2. To pacify; to reconcile. *Milton.*
- APPE'ASEMENT. *f.* [from *appease.*] A state of peace. *Hayward.*
- APPE'ASER. *f.* [from *appease.*] He that pacifies; he that quiets disturbances.
- APPE'LLANT. *f.* [*appello, Lat. to call.*]
1. A challenger. *Shakespeare.*
 2. One that appeals from a lower to a higher power. *Ayliffe.*
- APPE'LLATE. *f.* [*appellatus, Lat.*] The person appealed against. *Ayliffe.*
- APPELLA'TION. *f.* [*appellatio, Latin.*] Name. *Brown.*
- APPELLATIVE. *f.* [*appellativum, Lat.*] Names for a whole rank of beings, are called *appellatives.* *Watts.*
- APPELLATIVELY. *ad.* [from *appellative.*] According to the manner of nouns appellative.
- APPELLATORY. *a.* [from *appeal.*] That which contains an appeal.
- APPE'LEE. *f.* One who is accused. *Dick.*
- To APPE'ND. *v. a.* [*appendo, Lat.*]
1. To hang any thing upon another.
 2. To add to something as an accessory.
- APPE'NDAGE. *f.* [French.] Something added to another thing, without being necessary to its essence. *Taylor.*
- APPE'NDANT. *a.* [French.]
1. Hanging to something else.
 2. Annexed; concomitant. *Rogers.*
 3. In law, any thing belonging to another, as *accessorium principali.* *Cowell.*
- APPE'NDANT. *f.* An accidental or adventitious part. *Grew.*
- To APPE'NDICATE. *v. a.* [*appendo, Lat.*]
- To add to another thing. *Hale.*
- APPENDICA'TION. *f.* [from *appendicate.*] Annexion. *Hale.*
- APPENDIX. *f.* *appendices, plur.* [Lat.]
1. Something appended or added. *Stillingsf.*
 2. An adjunct or concomitant. *Watts.*
- To APPERTAIN. *v. n.* [*appartenir, Fr.*]
1. To belong to as of right. *Raskin.*
 2. To belong to by nature. *Bacon.*
- APPERTA'INMENT. *f.* [from *appertain.*]
- That which belongs to any rank or dignity. *Shakespeare.*
- APPERTENANCE. *f.* [*appartenance, Fr.*]
- That which belongs to another thing. *Brown.*
- APPERTINENT. *a.* [from *To appertain.*]
- Belonging; relating. *Shakespeare.*
- APPETENCE. *f.* [*appetentia, Lat.*] Car-
- APPETENCY. *f.* } nal desire. *Milton.*
- APPETIBILITY. *f.* [from *appetibile.*] The quality of being desirable. *Brambal.*
- APPETIBLE. *a.* [*appetibilis, Lat.*] Desirable. *Brambal.*
- APPETITE. *f.* [*appetitus, Lat.*]
1. The natural desire of good. *Hooker.*
 2. The nature of sensual pleasure. *Dryden.*
 3. Violent longing. *Clarendon.*
 4. Keeness of stomach; hunger. *Bacon.*
- APPETITION. *f.* [*appetitio, Lat.*] Desire. *Hammond.*
- APPETITIVE. *a.* That which desires. *Hul.*
- To APPLA'UD. *v. a.* [*applaudo, Lat.*]
1. To praise by clapping the hand.
 2. To praise in general. *Pope.*
- APPLA'UDER. *f.* [from *applaud.*] He that praises or commends. *Glanville.*
- APPLA'USE. *f.* [*applausus, Lat.*] Approbation loudly expressed. *Dryden.*
- APPLE. *f.* [*æppel, Saxon.*]
1. The fruit of the apple tree. *Pope.*
 2. The pupil of the eye. *Deut.*
- APPLEWOMAN. *f.* [from *apple* and *woman.*] A woman that sells apples. *Arbuton.*
- APPLI'ABLE. *a.* [from *apply.*] That which may be applied. *South.*
- APPLI'ANCE. *f.* [from *apply.*] The act of applying; the thing applied. *Shakespeare.*
- APPLICAB'ILITY. *f.* [from *applicabile.*]
- The quality of being fit to be applied. *Digby.*
- APPLICABLE. *a.* [from *apply.*] That which may be applied. *Dryden.*
- APPLICABLENESS. *f.* [from *applicabile.*]
- Fitness to be applied. *Boyle.*
- APPLICABLY. *ad.* [from *applicabile.*] In such manner as that it may be properly applied.
- APPLICATE. *f.* [from *apply.*] A right line drawn across a curve, so as to bisect the diameter. *Chambers.*
- APPLICA'TION. *f.* [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. Intenseness of thought; close study. *Locke.*

6. Attention to some particular affair. *Addison.*
APPLICATIVE. *a.* [from *apply.*] That which applies. *Bramhal.*
APPLICATORY. *f.* That which applies. *Taylor.*
TO APPLY. *v. a.* [*applico, Lat.*]
 1. To put one thing to another. *Dryden.*
 2. To lay medicaments upon a wound. *Add.*
 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. *Locke.*
 7. To have recourse to, as a petitioner. *Swift.*
 8. To endeavour to work upon. *Sidney.*
 9. To ply; to keep at work. *Sidney.*
TO APPOINT. *v. a.* [*appointer, Fr.*]
 1. To fix any thing. *Galatians.*
 2. To settle any thing by compact. *Judges.*
 3. To establish any thing by decree. *Manasseh's Prayer.*
 4. To furnish in all points; to equip. *Hayward.*
APPOINTER. *f.* [from *appoint.*] He that settles or fixes.
APPOINTMENT. *f.* [*appointement, Fr.*]
 1. Stipulation. *Job.*
 2. Decree; establishment. *Hooker.*
 3. Direction; order. *Shakespeare.*
 4. Equipment; furniture. *Shakespeare.*
 5. An allowance paid to any man.
TO APPORTION. *v. a.* [from *portio, Lat.*]
 To set out in just proportions. *Collier.*
APPORTIONMENT. *f.* [from *apportion.*]
 A dividing into portions.
TO APPOSE. *v. a.* [*appono, Lat.*] To put questions to. *Bacon.*
APPOSITE. *a.* [*oppositus, Lat.*] Proper; fit; well adapted. *Wotton, Atterbury.*
APPOSITELY. *ad.* [from *opposite.*] Properly; fitly; suitably. *South.*
APPOSITENESS. *f.* [from *opposite.*] Fitness; propriety; suitability. *Hale.*
APPOSITION. *f.* [*oppositio, Lat.*]
 1. The addition of new matter. *Arbutn.*
 2. In grammar, the putting of two nouns in the same case.
TO APPRAISE. *v. a.* [*apprecier, Fr.*]
 To set a price upon any thing.
APPRAISER. *f.* [from *appraise.*] A person appointed to set a price upon things to be sold.
TO APPREHEND. *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. *f.* [from *apprehend.*]
 Conceive; thinker. *Glanville.*

APPREHENSIBLE. *a.* [from *apprehend.*]
 That which may be apprehended, or conceived. *Brown.*
APPREHENSION. *f.* [*apprehensio, Lat.*]
 1. The mere contemplation of things. *Watts.*
 2. Opinion; sentiment; concession. *South.*
 3. The faculty by which we conceive new ideas. *Milton.*
 4. Fear. *Addison.*
 5. Suspicion of something. *Shakespeare.*
 6. Seizure. *Shakespeare.*
APPREHENSIVE. *a.* [from *apprehend.*]
 1. Quick to understand. *South.*
 2. Fearful. *Tillotson.*
APPREHENSIVELY. *ad.* [from *apprehensivus.*] In an apprehensive manner.
APPREHENSIVENESS. *f.* [from *apprehensivus.*] The quality of being apprehensive. *Holder.*
APPRENTICE. *f.* [*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. *v. a.* [from the noun.]
 To put out to a master as an apprentice. *Pope.*
APPRENTICEHOOD. *f.* [from *apprentice.*] The years of an apprentice's servitude. *Shakespeare.*
APPRENTICESHIP. *f.* [from *apprentice.*]
 The years which an apprentice is to pass under a master. *Digby.*
TO APPRIZE. *v. a.* [*appris, Fr.*] To inform. *Chryne.*
TO APPROACH. *v. n.* [*approcher, Fr.*]
 1. To draw near locally. *Shakespeare.*
 2. To draw near, as time. *Gay.*
 3. To make a progress towards, mentally. *Locke.*
TO APPROACH. *v. a.* To bring near to. *Dryden.*
APPROACH. *f.* [from the verb.]
 1. The act of drawing near. *Denham.*
 2. Access. *Bacon.*
 3. Hostile advance. *Shakespeare.*
 4. Means of advancing. *Dryden.*
APPROACHER. *f.* [from *approach.*] The person that approaches. *Shakespeare.*
APPROACHMENT. *f.* [from *approach.*]
 The act of coming near. *Brown.*
APPROBATION. *f.* [*approbatio, Lat.*]
 1. The act of approving, or expressing himself pleased. *Shakespeare.*
 2. The liking of any thing. *South.*
 3. Attestation; support. *Shakespeare.*
APPROOF. *f.* [from *approve.*] Commendation. *Shakespeare.*
TO APPROPINQUE. *v. n.* [*appropriquo, Lat.*] To draw near to. *Hudibras.*
APPROQ

APPROPRIABLE. *a.* [from *appropriate*.]

That which may be appropriated. *Brown.*

To APPROPRIATE. *v. a.* [*appropriar*, Fr.]

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. *a.* [from the verb.] Peculiar; consigned to some particular.

Stillingfleet.

APPROPRIATION. *f.* [from *appropriate*]

1. The application of something to a particular purpose. *Locke.*

2. The claim of any thing as peculiar. *Shakespeare.*

3. The fixing a particular signification to a word. *Locke.*

4. In law, a severing of a benefice ecclesiastical to the proper and perpetual use of some religious house, or dean, and chapter, bishoprick, or college. *Covel.*

APPROPRIATOR. *f.* [from *appropriate*.]

He that is possessed of an appropriated benefice. *Ayliffe.*

APPROVABLE. That which merits approbation. *Brown.*

APPROVAL. *f.* [from *approve*.] Approbation. *Temple.*

APPROVANCE. *f.* [from *approve*.] Approbation. *Tbomson.*

To APPROVE. *v. a.* [*approver*, Fr.]

1. To like; to be pleased with. *Hooker, Davies.*

2. To express liking. *Locke.*

3. To prove; to show. *Tillotson.*

4. To experience. *Shakespeare.*

5. To make worthy of approbation. *Rogers.*

APPROVEMENT. *f.* [from *approve*.] Approbation; liking. *Hayward.*

APPROVER. *f.* [from *approve*.]

1. He that approves. *Shakespeare.*

2. He that makes trial. *Shakespeare.*

3. In law, one that confessing, felony of himself, accuse another. *Covel.*

APPROXIMATE. *a.* [from *ad*, and *proximus*, Lat.] Near to. *Brown.*

APPROXIMATION. *f.* [from *approximate*.]

1. Approach to any thing. *Brown.*

2. Continual approach nearer still, and nearer to the quantity sought.

APPULSE. *f.* [*appulsus*, Lat.] The act of striking against any thing. *Holder.*

A'PRICOT, or A'PRICOCK. A kind of wall fruit.

APRIL. *f.* [*Aprilis*, Lat. *Avril*, Fr.] The fourth month of the year, January counted first. *Peacham.*

A'PRON. *f.* A cloth hung before, to keep

the other dress clean.

Addison.

APRON. A piece of lead which covers the touch-hole of a great gun.

A'PRON-MAN. *f.* [from *apron* and *man*.] A workman; an artificer. *Shakespeare.*

APRONED. *a.* [from *apron*.] Wearing an apron. *Pope.*

A'PSIS. *f.* *apsides*, plural. [*ἀψις*.] The higher *apsis* is denominated aphelion, or apogee; the lower, perihelion, or perigee.

APT. *a.* [*aptus*, Lat.]

1. Fit. *Hooker.*

2. Having a tendency to. *Hooker.*

3. Inclined to; led to. *Bentley.*

4. Ready; quick; as, an apt wit. *Shakespeare.*

5. Qualified for. *2 Kings.*

To APT. *v. a.* [*apto*, Lat.]

1. To suit; to adapt. *Ben Johnson.*

2. To fit; to qualify. *Denham.*

To A'PTATE. *v. a.* [*aptatum*, Lat.] To make fit.

A'PTITUDE. *f.* [French.]

1. Fitness. *Decay of Piety.*

2. Tendency. *Decay of Piety.*

3. Disposition. *Locke.*

A'PTLY. *ad.* [from *apt*.]

1. Properly; fitly. *Blackmore.*

2. Justly; pertinently. *Addison.*

3. Readily; acutely; as, he learned his business very *aptly*.

A'PTNESS. *f.* [from *apt*.]

1. Fitness; suitability. *Norris.*

2. Disposition to any thing. *Shakespeare.*

3. Quickness of apprehension. *Bacon.*

4. Tendency. *Addison.*

A'PTOTE. *f.* [of *a* and *πρωτος*.] A noun which is not declined with cases.

AQUA. *f.* [Latin.] Water.

AQUA FORTIS. [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. This stone seems to me to be the beryllus of Pliny. *Woodward.*

AQUA VITÆ. [Latin.] Brandy.

AQUA'TICK. *a.* [*aquaticus*, Lat.]

1. That which inhabits the water. *Ray.*

2. That which grows in the water. *Mortimer.*

A'QUATILE. *a.* [*aquatilis*, Lat.] That which inhabits the water.

A'QUEDUCT. *f.* [*aquæductus*, Lat.] A conveyance made for carrying water. *Add.*

A'QUEOUS. *a.* [from *aqua*, water, Lat.] Watery. *Ray.*

A'QUEOUSNESS. *f.* [*aquositas*, Lat.] Wateryness.

A'QUILINE. *a.* [*aquilinus*, Lat.] Resembling an eagle; when applied to the nose, hooked. *Dryden.*

AQUOSE.

- AQUOSE.** *a.* [from *aqua*, Lat.] Watery.
- AQUOSITY.** *f.* [from *aguose*.] Wateriness.
- A. R. anno regni;** that is, the year of the reign.
- A'RABLE.** *a.* [from *aro*, Lat.] Fit for tillage. *Dryden.*
- ARACHNOIDES.** *f.* [from *αράχνη*, a spider, and *είδος*, form.] One of the tunicks of the eye, so called from its resemblance to a cobweb. *Derham.*
- ARAIGNEE.** *f.* A term in fortification, a branch, return, or gallery of a mine.
- ARA'NEOUS.** *a.* [from *dranea*, Lat. a cobweb.] Resembling a cobweb. *Derham.*
- ARATION.** *f.* [*aratio*, Lat.] The act or practice of plowing. *Cowley.*
- A'RATORY.** *a.* [from *aro*, Lat. to plow.] That which contributes to tillage.
- A'RBALIST.** *f.* [*arcus*, and *balista*.] A cross-bow. *Camden.*
- A'RBITER.** *f.* [Lat.]
1. A judge appointed by the parties, to whose determination they voluntarily submit. *Bacon.*
 2. A judge. *Temple.*
- A'RBITRABLE.** *a.* [from *arbitror*, Lat.] Arbitrary; depending upon the will. *Spelman.*
- ARBITRAMENT.** *f.* [from *arbitror*, Lat.] Will; determination; choice. *Milton.*
- ARBITRARILY.** *ad.* [from *arbitrari*.] With no other rule than the will; despotically; absolutely. *Dryden.*
- ARBITRA'RIOUS.** *a.* [from *arbitrarius*, Lat.] Arbitrary; depending on the will. *Norris.*
- ARBITRA'RIOUSLY.** *ad.* [from *arbitrarius*.] According to mere will and pleasure. *Glanville.*
- A'RBITRARY.** *a.* [*arbitrarius*, Lat.]
1. Despotick; absolute. *Prior.*
 2. Depending on no rule; capricious. *Brown.*
- To **A'RBITRATE.** *v. a.* [*arbitror*, Lat.]
1. To decide; to determine. *Shakespeare.*
 2. To judge of. *Milton.*
- To **A'RBITRATE.** *v. n.* To give judgement. *South.*
- A'RBITRARINESS.** *f.* [from *arbitrari*.] Despoticalness. *Temple.*
- ARBITRA'TION.** *f.* [from *arbitror*, Lat.] The determination of a cause by a judge mutually agreed on by the parties.
- ARBITRA'TOR.** *f.* [from *arbitrate*.]
1. An extraordinary judge between party and party, chosen by their mutual consent. *Cowel.*
 2. A governour; a president. *Par. Lost.*
 3. He that has the power of acting by his own choice. *Addison.*
 4. The determiner. *Shakespeare.*
- ARBITREMENT.** *f.* [from *arbitror*, Lat.]
1. Decision; determination. *Hayward.*
 2. Compromise. *Bacon.*
- A'RBORARY.** *a.* Of or belonging to a tree. *Dryden.*
- A'RBORET.** *f.* [*arbor*, Lat. a tree.] A small tree or shrub. *Milton.*
- A'RBO'ROUS.** *a.* [*arbores*, Lat.] Belonging to trees. *Brown.*
- A'RBORIST.** *f.* [*arboriste*, Fr.] A naturalist who makes trees his study. *Howel.*
- A'RBOROUS.** *a.* [from *arbor*, Lat.] Belonging to a tree. *Milton.*
- A'RBOUR.** *f.* [from *arbor*, Lat. a tree.] A bower. *Dryden.*
- A'RBUSCLE.** *f.* [*arbuscula*, Lat.] Any little shrub.
- A'RBU'UTE.** *f.* [*arbutus*, Lat.] Strawberry tree. *May.*
- ARC.** *f.* [*arcus*, Lat.]
1. A segment; a part of a circle. *Newton.*
 2. An arch. *Pope.*
- ARCA'DE.** *f.* [French.] A continued arch. *Pope.*
- ARCA'NUM.** *f.* in the plural *arcana*. [Latin.] A secret.
- ARCH.** *f.* [*arcus*, Lat.]
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. *Shakespeare.*
 4. A chief. *Shakespeare.*
- To **ARCH.** *v. a.* [*arcuo*, Lat.]
1. To build arches. *Pope.*
 2. To cover with arches. *Howel.*
- ARCH.** *a.* [from *ἀρχή*, chief.]
1. Chief; of the first class. *Shakespeare.*
 2. Waggish; mirthful. *Swift.*
- ARCH,** chief, of the first class.
- ARCHA'NGEL.** *f.* [*archangelus*, Lat.] One of the highest order of angels. *Norris.*
- ARCHA'NGEL.** A plant, *Dead nettle.*
- ARCHA'NGEL.** *a.* [from *archangel*.] Belonging to arch-angels. *Milton.*
- ARCHBE'ACON.** *f.* [from *arch* and *beacon*.] The chief place of prospect, or of signal. *Carew.*
- ARCHBI'SHOP.** *f.* [*arch* and *bishop*.] A bishop of the first class, who superintends the conduct of other bishops his suffragans. *Clarendon.*
- ARCHBI'SHOPRICK.** *f.* [from *archbishop*.] The state or jurisdiction of an archbishop. *Clarendon.*
- ARCHCHA'NTER.** *f.* [from *arch* and *chanter*.] The chief chanter.
- ARCHDE'ACON.** *f.* [*archidiaconus*, Lat.] One that supplies the bishop's place and office. *Ayliffe.*
- ARCHDE'ACONRY.** *f.* [*archidiaconatus*, Lat.] The office or jurisdiction of an archdeacon. *Carew.*
- ARCHDE'ACONSHIP.** *f.* [from *archdeacon*.] The office of an archdeacon.

ARCHDU'KE. *f.* [*archidux*, Lat.] A title given to princes, of Austria and Tuscany.

Carew.

ARCHDU'CHESS. *f.* [from *arch* and *duchefs*.] The sister or daughter of the archduke of Austria.

ARCHPHILO'SOPHER. *f.* [from *arch* and *philosopher*.] Chief philosopher. Hook.

ARCHPRE'LATE. *f.* [*arch* and *prelate*.] Chief prelate. Hooker.

ARCHPRE'SBYTER. [*arch* and *presbyter*.] Chief presbyter. Ayliffe.

ARCHAIO'LOGY. [*ἀρχαίολογία* and *λόγος*.] A discourse on antiquity.

ARCHAIOLO'GICK. *a.* from [*archaiology*.] Relating to a discourse on antiquity.

ARCHAISM. [*ἀρχαϊσμός*.] An ancient phrase. Watts.

ARCHED. *parti. a.* [To *arch*.] Bent in the form of an arch. Shakspeare.

ARCHER. [*archer*, Fr. from *arcus*, Lat. a bow.] He that shoots with a bow. Prior.

ARCHERY. *f.* [from *archer*.]

1. The use of the bow. Camden.

2. The act of shooting with the bow. Shakspeare.

3. The art of an archer. Crusarw.

ARCHES-COURT. *f.* [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 arch-wise. Cowell.

ARCHETYPE. *f.* [*archetypum*, Lat.] The original of which any resemblance is made. Watts.

ARCHE'TYPAL. *a.* [*archetypus*, Lat.] Original. Norris.

ARCHE'US. *f.* [from *ἄρχος*.] A power that presides over the animal economy.

ARCHIDIA'CONAL. *a.* [from *archidiaconus*.] Belonging to an archdeacon.

ARCHIEPI'SCOPAL. *a.* [from *archiepisopus*, Lat.] Belonging to an archbishop.

ARCHITECT. *f.* [*architectus*, Lat.]

1. A professor of the art of building. Wotton.

2. A builder. Milton.

3. The contriver of any thing. Shakspeare.

ARCHITECTIVE. *a.* [from *architect*.] That performs the work of architecture. Derbam.

ARCHITECTO'NICK. *a.* [from *ἄρχος*, chief, and *τέκτων*.] That which has the power or skill of an architect. Boyle.

ARCHITECTURE. *f.* [*architectura*, Lat.]

1. The art or science of building. Blackm.

2. The effect or performance of the science of building. Burnet.

ARCHITRAVE. *f.* [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.

ARCHIVES. *f.* without a singular. [*archiva*, Lat.] The places where records or ancient writings are kept. Woodward.

ARCHWISE. *a.* [*arch* and *wise*.] In the form of an arch. Ayliffe.

ARCTA'TION. *f.* [from *ἀρκτός*.] Confinement.

ARCTICK. *f.* [from *ἀρκτός*.] Northern. Philips.

ARCUATE. *a.* [*arcuatus*, Lat.] Bent in the form of an arch. Bacon.

ARCUA'TION. *f.* [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. *f.* [from *arcus*, a bow, and *ballista*.] A crossbow man. Camden.

ARD. Signifies natural disposition; as, God-dard is a divine. Camden.

ARDENCY. *f.* [from *ardent*.] Ardour; eagerness. Boyle.

ARDENT. *a.* [*ardens*,] Lat. burning.]

1. Hot; burning; fiery. Newton.

2. Fierce; vehement. Dryden.

3. Passionate; affectionate. Prior.

ARDENTLY. *ad.* [from *ardent*.] Eagerly; affectionately. Spira.

ARDOUR. *f.* [*ardor*, Lat. heat.]

1. Heat.

2. Heat of affection, as love, desire, covrage. South.

3. The person ardent or bright. Milton.

ARDUITY. *f.* [from *arduous*.] Height; difficulty. Ditch.

ARDUOUS. *a.* [*arduus*, Lat.]

1. lofty; hard to climb. Pope.

2. Difficult. South.

ARDUOUSNESS. *f.* [from *arduous*.] Height; difficulty.

ARE. The plural of the present tense of the verb to be.

A'REA. *f.* [Latin.]

1. The surface contained between any lines or boundaries. Watts.

2. Any open surface. Wotton.

To A'READ. To advise; to direct. Par. Less.

AREFA'CTION. *f.* [*aresacio*, Lat. to dry.] The state of growing dry; the act of drying. Bacon.

To A'REFY. *v. a.* [*aresacio*, Lat. to dry.] To dry. Bacon.

ARENA'CILOUS. *a.* [*arena*, Lat. sand] Sandy. Woodward.

ARENO'SE. *a.* [from *arena*, Lat.] Sandy.

ARE'NULOUS. *a.* [from *arenula*, Lat. sand.] Full of small sand; gravelly.

A'REC'

- AREO'TICK.** *a.* [*ἀραιωτική.*] Such medicines as open the pores.
- A'P.GENT.** *a.* [from *argentum*, Lat. silver.]
 1. Having the white colour used in the coats of gentlemen.
 2. Silver; bright like silver.
- A'RGIL.** *f.* [*argilla*, Lat.] Potters clay.
- ARGILLA'CEOUS.** *a.* [from *argil.*] Clayey; consisting of argil, or potter's clay.
- ARGILLOUS.** *a.* [from *argil.*] Consisting of clay; clayish; *Brown.*
- A'RGOSY.** [from *Argo*, the name of Jason's ship.] A large vessel for merchandise; a carrack. *Shakespeare.*
- To **A'RGUE.** *v. n.* [*arguo*, Lat.]
 1. To reason; to offer reasons. *Locke.*
 2. To persuade by argument. *Congreve.*
 3. To dispute. *Locke.*
- To **A'RGUE.** *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.*
- A'RGUER.** *f.* [from *argue.*] A reasoner; a disputer. *Decay of Piety.*
- A'RGUMENT.** *f.* [*argumentum*, Lat.]
 1. A reason alleged for or against any thing. *Locke.*
 2. The subject of any discourse or writing. *Milton. Sprat.*
 3. The contents of any work summed up by way of abstract. *Dryden.*
 4. Controversy. *Locke.*
- ARGUMENTAL.** *a.* [from *argument.*] Belonging to argument. *Pope.*
- ARGUMENTATION.** *f.* [from *argument.*] Reasoning; the act of reasoning.
- ARGUMENTATIVE.** *a.* [from *argument.*] Consisting of argument; containing argument. *Atterbury.*
- A'RGUTE.** *a.* [*arguto*, Ital. *argutus*, Lat.]
 1. Subtile; witty; sharp.
 2. Shrill.
- A'RID.** *a.* [*aridus*, Lat. dry.] Dry; parched up. *Arbutnot.*
- ARIDITY.** *f.* [from *arid.*]
 1. Dryness; ficcidity. *Arbutnot.*
 2. A kind of insensibility in devotion. *Norris.*
- A'RIES.** *f.* [Lat.] The ram; one of the twelve signs of the zodiack. *Thomson.*
- To **ARIVETATE.** *v. n.* [*arieto*, Lat.] To butt like a ram. To strike in imitation of the blows which rams give with their heads.
- ARIETATION.** *f.* [from *arietate.*]
 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 consisting in general. *Glanville.*
- ARIE'TTA.** *f.* [Ital. in musick.] A short air, song, or tune.
- AR'IGHT.** *ad.* [from *a* and *right.*
 1. Rightly; without error. *Dryden.*
 2. Rightly; without crime. *Psalm.*
 3. Rightly; without failing of the end designed. *Dryden.*
- ARIOLA'TION.** [*bariolus*, Lat.] Soothsaying. *Brown.*
- To **AR'ISE.** *v. n.* pret. *arose*, parti. *arisen.*
 1. To mount upward as the sun. *Dryden.*
 2. To get up as from sleep, or from rest. *Proverbs.*
 3. To come into view, as from obscurity. *Mattbew.*
 4. To revive from death. *Isaiab.*
 5. To proceed, or have its original. *Dryd.*
 6. To enter upon a new station. *Cowley.*
 7. To commence hostility. *1 Samuel.*
- ARISTO'CRACY.** *f.* [*ἀριστος* and *κρατία.*] That form of government which places the supreme power in the nobles. *Swift.*
- ARISTOCRA'TICAL.** *a.* [from *aristocracy.*] Relating to aristocracy. *Ayliffe.*
- ARISTOCRA'TICALNESS.** *f.* [from *aristocratical.*] An aristocratical state.
- ARITHMANCY.** *f.* [*ἀριθμός*, and *μαντεία.*] A foretelling future events by numbers.
- ARITHME'TICAL.** *a.* [from *arithmetick.*] According to the rules or method of arithmetick. *Newton.*
- ARITHME'TICALLY.** *ad.* [from *arithmetical.*] In an arithmetical manner. *Arbutnot.*
- ARITHMETICIAN.** *f.* [from *arithmetick.*] A master of the art of numbers. *Addison.*
- ARITHMETICK.** *f.* [*ἀριθμός*; and *μέγεθος.*] The science of numbers; the art of computation. *Taylor.*
- ARK.** *f.* [*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.** *f.* [*ερμ*, *ερμ*, Sax.]
 1. The limb which reaches from the hand to the shoulder. *Dryden.*
 2. The large bough of a tree. *Sidney.*
 3. An inlet of water from the sea. *Norris.*
 4. Power; might. As the secular arm. *Shakespeare.*
- ARM'S END.** A due distance. A phrase taken from boxing. *Sidney.*
- To **ARM.** *v. a.* [*a mo*, Lat.]
 1. To furnish with armour of defence, or weapons of offence. *Pope.*
 2. To plate with any thing that may add strength. *Shakespeare.*
 3. To furnish; to fit up. *Walton.*
- To **ARM.** *v. n.*
 1. To take arms. *Shakespeare.*
 2. To provide against. *Spenser.*

A R M

ARMADA. *f.* [Span. a fleet of war.] An armament for sea. *Fairfax.*

ARMADILLO. *f.* [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 armour.

ARMAMENT. *f.* [*armamentum*, Lat.] A naval force.

ARMATURE. *f.* [*armatura*, Lat.] Armour. *Ray.*

ARMED Chair. *f.* [from *armed* and *chair*.] An elbow chair.

ARME'NIAN Bole. *f.* A fatty medicinal kind of earth.

ARMENIAN Stone. *f.* A mineral stone or earth of a blue colour, spotted with green, black and yellow.

ARMENTAL. } Belonging to a drove or
ARMENTINE. } herd of cattle.

ARMGAUNT. *a.* [from *arm* and *gaunt*.] Slender as the arm. *Shakespeare.*

ARM-HOLE. *f.* [from *arm* and *bole*.] The cavity under the shoulder. *Bacon.*

ARMIGEROUS. *a.* [from *armiger*, Lat.] Bearing arms.

ARMILLARY. *a.* [from *armilla*.] Resembling a bracelet.

ARMILLATED. *a.* [*armillatus*, Lat.] Wearing bracelets. *DiF.*

ARMINGS. *f.* [in a ship.] The same with wateclothes.

ARMIPOTENCE. [*arma*, *potentia*.] Power in war.

ARMIPOTENT. *a.* [*armipotens*.] Mighty in war. *Dryden.*

ARMISTICE. *f.* [*armistitium*, Lat.] A short truce.

ARMLET. *f.* [from *arm*.]
1. A little arm.
2. A piece of armour for the arm.
3. A bracelet for the arm. *Donne.*

ARMONYPACK. *f.* [erroneously so written for *ammaniac*.]

ARMORER. *f.* [*armoxier*, Fr.]
1. He that makes armour, or weapons. *Pope.*
2. He that dresses another in armour. *Shakespeare.*

ARMORIAL. *a.* [*armorial*, Fr.] Belonging to the arms or escutcheon of a family.

ARMORY. *f.* [from *armour*.]
1. The place in which arms are repositid for use. *South.*
2. Armour; arms of defence. *Par. Lost.*
3. Ensigns armorial. *Fairy Queen.*

ARMOUR. *f.* [*armatura*, Lat.] Defensive arms. *South.*

ARMOUR BEARER. *f.* [from *armour* and *bear*.] He that carries the armour of another. *Dryden.*

ARMPIT. *f.* [from *arm* and *pit*.] The hollow place under the shoulder. *Swift.*

A R R

ARMS. *f.* *without the singular number.* [*arma*, Lat.]
1. Weapons of offence, or armour of defence. *Pope.*
2. A state of hostility. *Shakespeare.*
3. War in general. *Dryden.*
4. Action; and the act of taking arms. *Milton.*
5. The ensigns armorial of a family.

ARMY. *f.* [*armée*, Fr.]
1. A collection of armed men, obliged to obey one man. *Locke.*
2. A great number. *Shakespeare.*

AROMA'TICAL. *a.* [from *aromatick*.] Spicy; fragrant. *Bacon.*

AROMA'TICK. *a.* [from *aroma*, Lat. spice.]
1. Spicy. *Dryden.*
2. Fragrant; strong scented. *Pope.*

AROMA'TICKS. *f.* Spices. *Raleigh.*

AROMA'TIZATION. *f.* [from *aromatize*.] The mingling of aromatick spices.

TO AROMATIZE. *v. a.* [from *aroma*, Lat. spice.]
1. To scent with spices; to impregnate with spices. *Bacon.*
2. To scent; to perfume. *Brown.*

ARO'SE. The preterite of the verb *arise*.

AROUND. *ad.* [from *a* and *round*.]
1. In a circle. *Dryden.*
2. On every side.

AROUND. *prep.* About. *Dryden.*

TO AROUSE. *v. a.* [from *a* and *rouse*.]
1. To wake from sleep.
2. To raise up; to excite. *Thomson.*

ARO'W. *ad.* [from *a* and *rozu*.] In a row. *Sidney, Dryden.*

ARO'YNT. Be gone; away. *Shakespeare.*

ARQUEBUSE. *f.* A hand gun. *Bacon.*

ARQUEBUSIER. *f.* [from *arquebuse*.] A soldier armed with an arquebuse. *Knolles.*

ARRA'CK. A spirit procured by distillation from a vegetable juice called toddy, which flows by incision out of the cocoa-nut tree.

ARRACK. One of the quickest plants both in coming up and running to seed. *Mortimer.*

TO ARRANGIGN. *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. *Cowel.*
2. To accuse; to charge with faults in general, as in controversy, or in satire. *South.*

ARRANGIGNMENT. *f.* [from *arraign*.] The act of arraigning; a charge. *Dryden.*

TO ARRANGE. *v. a.* [*arranger*, Fr.] To put in the proper order for any purpose. *Fairy Queen.*

ARRANGEMENT. *f.* [from *arrange*.] The act of putting in proper order; the state of being put in order. *Cheyne.*

ARRANT. *a.* From *errant*, Bad in a high degree. *Dryden.*

- A'RRANTLY.** *a.* [from *arrant.*] Corruptly; shamefully. *L'Esfrange.*
- A'RRAS.** *f.* [from *Arras*, a town in Artois.] Tapestry. *Denbam.*
- ARRAUGHT.** Seized by violence. *Fairy Queen.*
- ARRAY.** *f.* [*arroy*, Fr.]
1. Drefs. *Dryden.*
 2. Order of battle.
 3. In law. The ranking or setting. *Coruel.*
- To ARRA'Y.** *v. a.* [*arroyer*, old Fr.]
1. To put in order.
 2. To deck; to drefs. *Dryden.*
- ARRA'YERS.** *f.* [from *array.*] Officers who anciently had the care of seeing the soldiers duly appointed in their armour.
- ARR'AR.** *a.* [*arriere*, Fr. behind.] Behind.
- ARRE'AR.** *f.* That which remains behind unpaid, though due. *Locke.*
- ARRE'ARAGE.** The remainder of an account. *Howel.*
- ARRENTA'TION.** *f.* [from *arrendar*, Span. to farm.] The licensing an owner of lands in the forest, to inclose.
- ARREPTITIOUS.** *a.* [*arreptus*, Lat.]
1. Snatched away.
 2. Crept in privily.
- ARRE'ST.** *f.* [from *arrestar*, Fr. to stop]
1. In law. A stop or stay. An arrest is a restraint of a man's person. *Howel.*
 2. Any caption. *Taylor.*
- To ARRE'ST.** *v. a.* [*arrestar*, Fr.]
1. To seize by a mandate from a court. *Shakespeare.*
 2. To seize any thing by law. *Shakespeare.*
 3. To seize; to lay hands on. *Soutb.*
 4. To with-hold; to hinder. *Darvies.*
 5. To stop motion. *Boyle.*
- ARRE'ST.** A mangey humour between the ham and the paster of the hinder legs of a horse. *DiEt.*
- To ARR'IDE.** *v. a.* [*arrideo*, Lat.]
1. To laugh at.
 2. To smile; to look pleasantly upon one.
- ARRIERE.** *f.* [French.] The last body of an army. *Hayward.*
- ARR'ISION.** *f.* [*arriso*, Lat.] A smiling upon.
- ARR'IVAL.** *f.* [from *arriuo*.] The act of coming to any place; the attainment of any purpose. *Waller.*
- ARR'IVANCE.** *f.* [from *arrive*.] Company coming. *Shakespeare.*
- To ARR'IVE.** *v. u.* [*arriver*, Fr.]
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. *Addison.*
 5. To happen. *Waller.*
- To ARRO'DE.** *v. a.* [*arrodo*, Lat.] To gnaw or nibble. *DiEt.*
- A'RRONGANCE.** } *f.* [*arrogantia*, Lat.]
- A'RRONGANCY.** } The act or quality of taking much upon one's self. *Dryden.*
- A'RRONGANT.** *a.* [*arrogans*, Lat.] Haughty; proud. *Temple.*
- A'RRONGANTLY.** *a.* [from *arrogant*.] In an arrogant manner. *Dryden.*
- A'RRONGANTNESS.** *f.* [from *arrogant*.] *Arrogance.*
- To A'RRONGATE.** *v. a.* [*arrego*, Lat.] To claim vainly; to exhibit unjust claims. *Raleigh.*
- ARROGA'TION.** *f.* [from *arrogate*.] A claiming in a proud manner.
- ARRO'SION.** *f.* [from *arofus*, Lat.] A Gnawing.
- ARRO'W.** *f.* [*arpepe*, Sax.] The pointed weapon which is shot from a bow. *Hayward.*
- A'RRROWHEAD.** *f.* [from *arroz* and *head*.] A water plant.
- A'RRROW.** *a.* [from *arroz*.] Consisting of arrows. *Par. Lost.*
- ARSE.** *f.* [*earpa*, Sax.] The buttocks. *To hang an ARSE.* To be tardy, sluggish.
- ARSE FOOT.** *f.* A kind of water fowl.
- ARSE SMART.** A plant.
- A'RSENAL.** *f.* [*arsenale*, Ital.] A repository of things requisite to war; a magazine. *Addison.*
- ARSE'NICAL.** *a.* [from *arsenick*.] Containing arsenick. *Woodward.*
- A'RSENICK.** *f.* [*ἀρσενικόν*.] A ponderous mineral substance, volatile and uninflam- mable, which gives a whiteness to metals in fusion, and proves a violent corrosive poison. *Woodward.*
- ART.** *f.* [*arte*, Fr. *ars*, Lat.]
1. The power of doing something not taught by nature and instinct. *Pope.*
 2. A science; as, the liberal arts. *Ben. Johnson.*
 3. A trade. *Boyle.*
 4. Artfulness; skill; dexterity. *Shakespeare.*
 5. Cunning.
 6. Speculation. *Shakespeare.*
- ARTE'RIAL.** *a.* [from *artery*.] That which relates to the artery; that which is contained in the artery. *Blackmore.*
- ARTE'RIOTOMY.** *f.* [from *ἀρτηρία*, and *τέμνω*, to cut.] The operation of letting blood from the artery.
- A'RTERY.** *f.* [*arteria*, Lat.] An artery is a conical canal, conveying the blood from the heart to all parts of the body. *Quincy.*
- A'RTFUL.** *a.* [from *art* and *full*.]
1. Performed with art. *Dryden.*
 2. Artificial; not natural.
 3. Cunning; skilful; dexterous. *Pope.*
- A'RTFULLY.** *ad.* [from *artful*.] With art; skilfully. *With Rogers.*
- A'RTFULNESS.** *f.* [from *artful*.]
1. Skill. *Cheyne.*
 2. Cunning.

ARTHRITICK. }
ARTHRITICAL. } *a.* [from *arthritis*.]

1. Gouty; relating to the gout. *Arbutb.*
2. Relating to joints. *Brown.*

ARTHRITIS. *f.* [*ἀρθριτις*.] The gout.

ARTICHOKE. *f.* [*artichault*, Fr.] This plant is very like the thistle, but hath large scaly heads shaped like the cone of the pine tree. *Millar.*

ARTICK. *a.* [It should be written *artick*.] Northern. *Dryden.*

ARTICLE. *f.* [*articulus*, Lat.]

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. *Shakespeare.*
4. Point of time; exact time. *Clarendon.*

To ARTICLE. *v. n.* [from the noun *article*.] To stipulate; to make terms. *Donne.*

To ARTICLE. *v. a.* To draw up in particular articles. *Taylor.*

ARTICULAR. *a.* [*articularis*, Lat. belonging to the joints.]

ARTICULATE. *a.* [from *articulus*, Lat.]

1. Distinct. *Milton.*
2. Branched out into articles. *Bacon.*

To ARTICULATE. *v. a.* [from *article*.]

1. To form words; to speak as a man. *Glanville.*
2. To draw up in articles. *Shakespeare.*
3. To make terms. *Shakespeare.*

ARTICULATELY. *ad.* [from *articulate*.] In an articulate voice. *Decay of Piety.*

ARTICULATENESS. *f.* [from *articulate*.] The quality of being articulate.

ARTICULATION. *f.* [from *articulate*.]

1. The juncture, or joint of bones. *Ray.*
2. The act of forming words. *Holder.*
3. [In botany.] The joints in plants.

ARTIFICE. *f.* [*artificium*, Lat.]

1. Trick; fraud; stratagem. *South.*
2. Art; trade.

ARTIFICER. *f.* [*artifex*, Lat.]

1. An artist; a manufacturer. *Sidney.*
2. A forger; a contriver. *Par. Lost.*
3. A dexterous or artful fellow. *B. Johnson.*

ARTIFICIAL. *a.* [*artificial*.] Fr.]

1. Made by art; not natural. *Wilkins.*
2. Fictitious; not genuine. *Shakespeare.*
3. Artful; contrived with skill. *Temple.*

ARTIFICIALLY. *ad.* [from *artificial*.]

1. Artfully; with skill; with good contrivance. *Ray.*
2. By art; not naturally. *Addison.*

ARTIFICIALNESS. *f.* [from *artificial*.] Artfulness.

ARTILLERY. *f.* *It has no plural.* [*artillerie*, Fr.]

1. Weapons of war. *Bible.*
2. Cannon; great ordnance. *Denham.*

ARTISAN. *f.* [French.]

1. Artist; professor of an art. *Watson.*

2. Manufacturer; low tradesman. *Addison.*

ARTIST. *f.* [*artiste*, Fr.]

1. The professor of an art. *Newton.*
2. A skilful man; not a novice. *Locke.*

ARTLESSLY. *ad.* [from *artless*.] In an artless manner; naturally; sincerely. *Pope.*

ARTLESS. *a.* [from *art* and *less*.]

1. Unskilful. *Dryden.*
2. Without fraud; as, an *artless* maid.
3. Contrived without skill; as, an *artless* tale.

To ARTUATE. *v.* [*artuatus*, Lat.] To tear limb from limb.

ARUNDINACIOUS. *a.* [*arundinaceus*, Lat.] Of or like reeds.

ARUNDINEOUS. *a.* [*arundineus*, Lat.] Abounding with reeds;

As. *conjunct.* [*als*, Teut.]

1. In the same manner with something else. *Shakespeare.*
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. *Gay.*

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. *Addison.*

12. Because. *Taylor.*

13. As being. *Bacon.*

14. Equally. *Dryden.*

15. How; in what manner. *Boyle.*

16. With; answering to *like* or *same*. *Shakespeare.*

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. *Cranville.*

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 a 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; as if. *Sharp.*

ASSAFOETIDA. *f.* A gum or resin brought from the East Indies, of a sharp taste, and a strong offensive smell.

ASARABACCA. *f.* [*asarum*, Lat.] The name of a plant. *Millar.*

ASBESTINE. *a.* [from *asbestos*.] Something incombustible.

ASBESTOS. *f.* [*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 endued with the wonderful property of remaining unconsumed in the fire, which only whitens it.

ASCARIDES. *f.* [*ασκαριδης*; from *ασκαριζω*, to leap.] Little worms in the rectum.

Quincy.

To **ASCEND.** *v. n.* [*ascendo*, Lat.]

1. To mount upwards. *Milton.*
2. To proceed from one degree of knowledge to another. *Watts.*
3. To stand higher in genealogy. *Broome.*

To **ASCEND.** *v. a.* To climb up any thing. *Delany.*

ASCENDANT. *f.* [from *ascend*.]

1. The part of the ecliptick at any particular time above the horizon, which is supposed by astrologers to have great influence. *Temple.*
2. Height; elevation. *Clarendon.*
3. Superiority; influence. *Clarendon.*
4. One of the degrees of kindred reckoned upwards. *Ayliffe.*

ASCENDANT. *a.*

1. Superiour; predominant; overpowering. *Soub.*
2. In an astrological sense, above the horizon. *Brown.*

ASCENDENCY. *f.* [from *ascend*.] Influence; power. *Watts.*

ASCENSION. *f.* [*ascensio*, Lat.]

1. The act of ascending or rising.
2. The visible elevation of our Saviour to heaven. *Brown.*
3. The thing rising, or mounting.

ASCENSION DAY. The day on which the ascension of our Saviour is commemorated, commonly called Holy Thursday; the Thursday but one before Whitsuntide.

ASCENSIVE. *a.* [from *ascend*.] In a state of ascent. *Brown.*

ASCENT. *f.* [*ascensus*, Lat.]

1. Rise; and the act of rising. *Milton.*
2. The way by which one ascends. *Bacon.*
3. An eminence, or high place. *Addison.*

To **ASCERTAIN.** *v. a.* [*ascertener*, Fr.]

1. To make certain; to fix; to establish. *Locke.*
2. To make confident. *Hammond.*

ASCERTAINER. *f.* [from *ascertain*.] The person that proves or establishes.

ASCERTAINMENT. *f.* [from *ascertain*.] A settled rule. *Swift.*

ASCETICK. *a.* [*ασκητικος*.] Employed wholly in exercises of devotion and mortification. *Soub.*

ASCETICK. *f.* He that retires to devotion; a hermit. *Norris.*

ASCII. *f.* It has no singular. [*a.* and *σινδ.*] Those people who, at certain times of the

year, have no shadow at noon; such are the inhabitants of the torrid zone.

ASCITES. *f.* [from *ασκος*, a bladder.] A particular species of dropsy; a swelling of the lower belly and depending parts, from an extravasation of water.

ASCITICAL. *a.* [from *ascites*.] Dropsical.

ASCITICK. *a.* [from *ascites*.] Dropsical.

ASCITIOUS. *a.* [*ascitiosus*, Lat.] Supplemental; additional. *Pope.*

ASCRIBABLE. *a.* [from *ascribe*.] That which may be ascribed. *Boyle.*

To **ASCRIBE.** *v. a.* [*ascribo*, Lat.]

1. To attribute to as a cause. *Dryden.*
2. To attribute to as a possessor. *Tillotson.*

ASCRPTION. *f.* [*ascriptio*, Lat.] The act of ascribing. *DiEr.*

ASCRIPTIOUS. *a.* [*ascriptiosus*, Lat.] That which is ascribed.

ASH. *f.* [*fraxinus*, Lat. *αϛc.* Saxon.] A tree. *Dryden.*

ASH COLOURED. *a.* [from *ash* and *colour*.] Coloured between brown and grey. *Woodward.*

ASHAMED. *a.* [from *shame*.] Touched with shame. *Taylor.*

A'SHEN. *a.* [from *ash*.] Made of ash wood. *Dryden.*

A'SHES. *f.* wants the singular. [*αϛca*, Sax.]

1. The remains of any thing burnt. *Digby.*
2. The remains of the body. *Pope.*

ASHWEDNESDAY. *f.* The first day of Lent, so called from the ancient custom of sprinkling ashes on the head.

A'SHLAR. *f.* [with masons.] Free stones as they come out of the quarry.

A'SHLERING. *f.* [with builders.] Quartering in garrets. *Builder.*

ASHORE. *ad.* [from *a* and *shore*.]

1. On shore; on the land. *Raleigh.*
2. To the shore; to the land. *Milton.*

A'SHWEED. *f.* [from *ash* and *weed*.] An herb.

A'SHY. *a.* [from *ash*.] Ash coloured; pale; inclining to a whitish grey. *Stakep.*

ASIDE. *ad.* [from *a* and *side*.]

1. To one side. *Dryden.*
2. To another part. *Bacon.*
3. From the company. *Mark.*

ASINARY. *a.* [*asinarius*, Lat.] Belonging to an ass.

ASININE. *a.* [from *asinus*, Lat.] Belonging to an ass. *Milton.*

To **ASK.** *v. a.* [*αϛκαν*, Saxon.]

1. To petition; to beg. *Swift.*
2. To demand; to claim. *Dryden.*
3. To enquire; to question. *Jeremiah.*
4. To require. *Addison.*

ASKA'NCE. *a.* Sideways; obliquely. *Milton.*

ASKA'UNCE. *a.* Sideways; obliquely. *Milton.*

ASKA'UNT. *a.* Sideways; obliquely. *Milton.*

ASP

ASKA'UNT. *ad.* Obliquely; on one side. *Dryden.*

A'SKER. *f.* [from *ask.*]
 1. Petitioner.
 2. Enquirer. *South. Digby.*

A'SKER. *f.* A water newt.

ASKE'W. *ad.* [from *a* and *skew.*] Aside; with contempt; contemptuously. *Prior.*

To ASLA'KE. *v. a.* [from *a* and *flake*, or *slack.*] To remit; to slacken. *Spenser.*

ASLA'NT. *ad.* [from *a* and *slant.*] Obliquely; on one side. *Dryden.*

ASLE'P. *ad.* [from *a* and *sleep.*]
 1. Sleeping; at rest. *Dryden.*
 2. To sleep. *Milton.*

ASLO'PE. *ad.* [from *a* and *slope.*] With declivity; obliquely. *Hudibras.*

ASP. or **ASPI'CK.** *f.* 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. *f.* A tree.

ASPALATHUS. *f.*
 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.

ASPARAGUS. *f.* The name of a plant.

A SPECT. *f.* [*aspectus*, Lat.]
 1. Look; air; appearance. *Burnet.*
 2. Countenance; look. *Pope.*
 3. Gance; view; act of beholding. *Milton.*
 4. Direction towards any point; position. *Swift.*
 5. Disposition of any thing to something else; relation. *Locke.*
 6. Disposition of a planet to other plants. *Bentley.*

To ASPE'CT. *v. a.* [*aspicio*, Latin.] To behold. *Temple.*

ASPE'CTABLE. *a.* [*aspectabilis*, Latin.] Visible. *Ray.*

ASPE'CTION. *f.* [from *aspect.*] Beholding; view. *Bacon.*

A'SPEN. *f.* [esse, Saxon.] The leaves of this tree always tremble. *Spenser.*

A SPEN. *a.* [from *asp* or *aspen.*]
 1. Belonging to the asp tree. *Gay.*
 2. Made of aspen wood.

A'SPER. *a.* [Lat.] Rough; rugged. *Bacon.*

To A'SPERATE. *v. a.* [*aspero*, Lat.] To make rough. *Boyle.*

ASPERA'TION. *f.* [from *asperate.*] A making rough.

ASPERIFOLIOUS. *a.* [*asper* and *folium*, Lat.] Plants, so called from the roughness of their leaves.

ASS

ASPE'RITY. *f.* [*asperitas*, Lat.]
 1. Unevenness; roughness of surface. *Boyle.*
 2. Roughness of sound.
 3. Roughness, or ruggedness of temper. *Rogers.*

ASPERNA'TION. *f.* [*aspernatio*, Latin.] Neglect; disregard. *Diſt.*

A'SPEROUS. *a.* [*asper*, Latin.] Rough; uneven. *Boyle.*

To ASPE'RS. *v. a.* [*aspergo*, Lat.] To bespatter with censure or calumny. *Swift.*

ASPE'RSION. *f.* [*aspersio*, Lat.]
 1. A sprinkling. *Shakespeare.*
 2. Calumny; censure. *Dryden.*

ASPHALTICK. *a.* [from *asphaltos.*] Gummy; bituminous. *Milton.*

ASPHALTOS. *f.* [*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.

ASPHALTUM. *f.* [Latin.] A bituminous stone found near the ancient Babylon.

A'SPHODEL. *f.* [*asphodelus*, Latin.] Day-lily. *Pope.*

A'SPICK. *f.* [See **ASP.**] The name of a serpent. *Addison.*

To A'SPIRATE. *v. a.* [*aspiro*, Lat.] To pronounce with full breath; as, *horse*, *hog*.

To A'SPIRATE. *v. n.* [*aspiro*, Lat.] To be pronounced with full breath. *Dryden.*

A'SPIRATE. *a.* [*aspiratus*, Latin.] Pronounced with full breath. *Holder.*

ASPIRA'TION. *f.* [*aspiratio*, Lat.]
 1. A breathing after; an ardent wish. *Watts.*
 2. The act of aspiring, or desiring something high. *Shakespeare.*
 3. The pronounciation of a vowel with full breath. *Holder.*

To ASPI'RE. *v. r.* [*aspiro*, Lat.]
 1. To desire with eagerness; to pant after something higher. *Sidney, Davies.*
 2. To rise higher. *Waller.*

ASPORTA'TION. *f.* [*asportatio*, Latin.] A carrying away. *Diſt.*

ASQU'INT. *ad.* [from *a* and *squint.*] Obliquely; not in the strait line of vision. *Swift.*

ASS. *f.* [*asinus*, Lat.]
 1. An animal of burden. *Shakespeare.*
 2. A stupid, heavy, dull fellow; a dolt. *Shakespeare.*

To ASSA'IL. *v. a.* [*assailler*, Fr.]
 1. To attack in a hostile manner; to assault; to fall upon. *Spenser.*
 2. To attack with argument, or censure. *Pope.*

ASSAIIABLE. *a.* [from *assail.*] That which may be attacked. *Shakespeare.*

ASSAII-

ASSA'ILANT. *f.* [*assailant*, Fr.] He that attacks. *Hayward.*
 ASSA'ILANT. *a.* Attacking; invading. *Milton.*
 ASSA'ILER. *f.* [from *assail*.] One who attacks another. *Sidney.*
 ASSAPA'NICK. *f.* The flying squirrel.
 ASSA'RT. *f.* [*essart*, Fr.] An offence committed in the forest, by plucking up woods by the roots. *Cowell.*
 ASSA'SSIN. } *f.* [*assassin*, Fr.] A
 ASSA'SSINATE. } murderer; one that kills
 by sudden violence. *Pope.*
 ASSA'SINATE. *f.* [from *assassin*.] The
 crime of an assassin; murder. *Pope.*
 To ASSA'SSINATE. *v. a.* [from *assassin*.]
 1. To murder by violence. *Dryden.*
 2. To way-lay; to take by treachery.
Milton.
 ASSASSINA'TION. *f.* [from *assassinate*.]
 The act of assassinating. *Clarendon.*
 ASSASSINA'TOR. *f.* [from *assassinate*.]
 Murderer; mankiller.
 ASSA'TION. *f.* [*assatus*, roasted, Lat.]
 Roasting. *Brown.*
 ASSA'ULT. *f.* [*assault*, French.]
 1. Storm; opposed to *sop* or *siege*. *Bacon.*
 2. Violence. *Spenser.*
 3. Invasion; hostility; attack. *Clarendon.*
 4. In law. A violent kind of injury offered to a man's person. *Cowell.*
 To ASSA'ULT. *v. a.* [from the noun.]
 To attack; to invade. *Dryden.*
 ASSA'ULTER. *f.* [from *assault*.] One who violently assaults another. *Sidney.*
 ASSA'Y. *f.* [*essaye*, Fr.]
 1. Examination. *Shakespeare.*
 2. In law. The examination of measures and weights used by the clerk of the market. *Cowell.*
 3. The first entrance upon any thing. *Spenser.*
 4. Attack; trouble. *Spenser.*
 To ASSA'Y. *v. a.* [*essayer*, Fr.]
 1. To make trial of. *Hayward.*
 2. To apply to, as the touchstone in assaying metals. *Milton.*
 3. To try; to endeavour. *Samuel.*
 ASSA'YER. *f.* [from *assay*.] An officer of the mint, for the due trial of silver. *Cowell, Woodward.*
 ASSECTA'TION. *f.* [*assessatio*, Lat.] Attendance. *DiEt.*
 ASSECUTION. *f.* [from *assequor*, *asssecutum*, to obtain.] Acquirement. *Ayliffe.*
 ASSEMBLAGE. *f.* [*assemblage*, Fr.] A collection; a number of individuals brought together. *Locke.*
 To ASSEMBLE. *v. a.* [*assembler*, Fr.] To bring together into one place. *Shakesp.*
 To ASSEMBLE. *v. n.* To meet together. *Daniel.*

ASSE'MBLY. *f.* [*assemblée*, Fr.] A company met together. *Shakespeare.*
 ASSENT. *f.* [*assensus*, Lat.]
 1. The act of agreeing to any thing. *Locke.*
 2. Consent; agreement. *Hooker.*
 To ASSENT. *v. n.* [*assentire*, Lat.] To concede; to yield to. *AsIs.*
 ASSENTA'TION. *f.* [*assentatio*, Latin.] Compliance with the opinion of another out of flattery. *DiEt.*
 ASSENTMENT. *f.* [from *assent*.] Consent. *Brown.*
 To ASSERT. *v. a.* [*affero*, Lat.]
 1. To maintain; to defend either by words or actions. *Dryden.*
 2. To affirm.
 3. To claim; to vindicate a title to. *Dryden.*
 ASSE'RTION. *f.* [from *assert*.] The act of asserting. *Brown.*
 ASSE'RTIVE. *a.* [from *assert*.] Positive; dogmatical. *Glanville.*
 ASSE'RTOR. *f.* [from *assert*.] Maintainer; vindicator; affirmer. *Prior.*
 To ASSE'RVE. *v. a.* [*asservio*, Lat.] To serve, help, or second. *DiEt.*
 To ASSE'SS. *v. a.* [from *assessare*, Ital.] To charge with any certain sum. *Bacon.*
 ASSE'SSION. *f.* [*assissio*, Lat.] A sitting down by one. *DiEt.*
 ASSE'SSMENT. *f.* [from *to assess*.]
 1. The sum levied on certain property.
 2. The act of assessing. *Howel.*
 ASSE'SSOR. *f.* [*assessor*, Lat.]
 1. The person that sits by the judge. *Dryden.*
 2. He that sits by another as next in dignity. *Milton.*
 3. He that lays taxes; from *assess*.
 ASSE'TS. *f.* without the singular. [*assēs*, Fr.] Goods sufficient to discharge that burden, which is cast upon the executor or heir. *Cowell.*
 To ASSE'VER. } *v. a.* To affirm with
 To ASSE'VERATE. } great solemnity, as upon oath.
 ASSEVERA'TION. *f.* [from *assverate*.] Solemn affirmation, as upon oath. *Hooker.*
 AS'SHEAD. *f.* [from *ass* and *head*.] A blockhead. *Shakespeare.*
 ASSIDU'ITY. *f.* [*assiduité*, Fr.] Diligence. *Rogers.*
 ASSIDUOUS. *a.* [*assiduus*, Lat.] Constant in application. *Prior.*
 ASSIDUOUSLY. *ad.* [from *assiduus*.] Diligently; continually. *Bentley.*
 ASSIE'NTO. *f.* [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 ASS'IGN. *v. a.* [*assigner*, Fr.]
 1. To mark out; to appoint. *Addison.*
 2. To fix with regard to quantity or value. *Locke.*
 3. In law. To appoint a deputy, or make over a right to another. *Cowell.*
 ASSIGNABLE. *a.* [from *assign*.] That which may be marked out, or fixed. *Soutb.*
 ASSIGNATION. *f.* [*assignatio*, Lat.]
 1. An appointment to meet; used generally of love appointments. *Swift.*
 2. A making over a thing to another.
 ASSIGNEE. *f.* [*assigné*, Fr.] He that is appointed or deputed by another, to do any act, or perform any business, or enjoy any commodity. *Cowell.*
 ASSIGNER. *f.* [from *assign*.] He that appoints. *Decay of Piety.*
 ASSIGNMENT. *f.* [from *assign*.] Appointment of one thing with regard to another thing or person. *Locke.*
 ASSIMILABLE. *a.* [from *assimilate*.] That which may be converted to the same nature with something else. *Brown.*
 To ASSIMILATE. *v. a.* [*assimilo*, Lat.]
 1. To convert to the same nature with another thing. *Newton.*
 2. To bring to a likeness, or resemblance. *Swift.*
 ASSIMILATENESS. *f.* [from *assimilate*.] Likeness. *Dist.*
 ASSIMILATION. *f.* [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 ASSIST. *v. a.* [*assistere*, Fr. *assistere*, Lat.] To help. *Romans.*
 ASSISTANCE. *f.* [*assistance*, Fr.] Help; furtherance. *Stillingfleet.*
 ASSISTANT. *a.* [from *assist*.] Helping; lending aid. *Hale.*
 ASSISTANT. *f.* [from *assist*.] A person engaged in an affair not as principal, but as auxiliary or ministerial. *Bacon.*
 ASSIZE. *f.* [*assise*, a fitting, Fr.]
 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 court where the writs are taken. *Cowell.*
 5. Any court of justice. *Dryden.*
 6. *Assize of bread*, measure or quantity.
 7. Measure; rate. *Spenser.*
 To ASSIZE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To fix the rate of any thing.
 ASSIZER. *f.* [from *assize*.] An officer that has the care of weights and measures. *Chambers.*

ASSOCIABLE. *a.* [*associabilis*, Lat.] That which may be joined to another.
 To ASSO'CIATE. *v. a.* [*associer*, Fr.]
 1. To unite with another as a confederate. *Shakespeare.*
 2. To adopt as a friend upon equal terms. *Dryden.*
 3. To accompany. *Shakespeare.*
 ASSO'CIATE. *a.* [from the verb.] Confederate. *Milton.*
 ASSO'CIATE. *f.* [from the verb.]
 1. A partner. *Sidney.*
 2. A confederate. *Hooker.*
 3. A companion. *Watton.*
 ASSOCIATION. *f.* [from *associate*.]
 1. Union; conjunction; society. *Hooker.*
 2. Confederacy. *Hooker.*
 3. Partnership. *Boyle.*
 4. Connection. *Watts.*
 5. Apposition; union of matter. *Newton.*
 ASSONANCE. *f.* [*assonance*, Fr.] Reference of one sound to another resembling it. *Dist.*
 ASSONANT. *a.* [*assonant*, Fr.] Resembling another sound. *Dist.*
 To ASSO'RT. *v. a.* [*assortir*, Fr.] To range in classes.
 To ASSO'RT. *v. a.* [from *sort*; *assorter*, Fr.] To infatuate. *Spenser.*
 To ASSUA'GE. *v. a.* [*assuare*, Saxon.]
 1. To mitigate; to soften. *Addison.*
 2. To appease; to pacify. *Clarendon.*
 3. To ease.
 To ASSUA'GE. *v. n.* To abate. *Genesis.*
 ASSUA'GEMENT. *f.* [from *assuage*.] What mitigates or softens. *Spenser.*
 ASSUA'GER. *f.* [from *assuage*.] One who pacifies or appeases.
 ASSUA'SIVE. *a.* [from *assuage*.] Softening; mitigating. *Pope.*
 To ASSU'BJUGATE. *v. a.* [*subjugo*, Lat.] To subject to. *Shakespeare.*
 ASSUEFA'CTION. *f.* [*assuefacio*, Latin.] The state of being accustomed. *Brown.*
 ASSU'ETUDE. *f.* [*assuetudo*, Latin.] Accustomance; custom. *Bacon.*
 To ASSU'ME. *v. a.* [*assumo*, Lat.]
 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.*
 ASSU'MER. *f.* [from *assume*.] An arrogant man. *Soutb.*
 ASSU'MING. *particip. a.* [from *assume*.] Arrogant; haughty. *Dryden.*
 ASSU'MPSIT. *f.* [*assumpo*, Lat.] A voluntary promise made by word, whereby a man taketh upon him to perform or pay any thing to another. *Cowell.*

ASSU'MP-

ASSUMPTION. *f.* [*assumptio*, Lat.]

1. The act of taking any thing to one's self. *Hammond.*
2. The supposition of any thing without farther proof. *Norris.*
3. The thing supposed; a postulate. *Dryd.*
4. The taking up any person into heaven. *Stillingfleet.*

ASSUMPTIVE. *a.* [*assumptivus*, Latin.] That may be assumed.

ASSURANCE. *f.* [*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. Ground of confidence; security given. *Davies.*
7. Spirit; intrepidity. *Dryden.*
8. Sanguinity; readiness to hope. *Hamm.*
9. Testimony of credit. *Tillotson.*
10. Conviction. *Tillotson.*
11. Insurance.

To ASSURE. *v. a.* [*asseurer*, Fr.]

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 affianc; to betroth. *Shakespeare.*

ASSURED. *particip. a.* [from *assure*.]

1. Certain; indubitable. *Bacon.*
2. Certain; not doubting. *Shakespeare.*
3. Immodest; viciously confident.

ASSUREDLY. *ad.* [from *assured*.] Certainly; indubitably. *South.*

ASSUREDNESS. *f.* [from *assured*.] The state of being assured; certainty.

ASSURER. *f.* [from *assure*.]

1. He that gives assurance.
2. He that gives security to make good any loss.

A'STERISK. *f.* A mark in printing; as, *. *Grecv.*

A'STERISM. *f.* [*asterismus*, Lat.] A constellation. *Bentley.*

A'STHMA. *f.* [*ἄσθμα*.] A frequent, difficult, and short respiration, joined with a hissing sound and a cough. *Floyer.*

ASTHMATICAL. } *a.* [from *asthma*.]
ASTHMATICK. } Troubled with an asthma. *Floyer.*

ASTER'N. *ad.* [from *a* and *stern*.] In the hinder part of the ship; behind the ship. *Dryden.*

To ASTERT. *v. a.* To terrify; to startle; to fright. *Spenser.*

ASTONIED. *part. a.* A word used for astonished. *Isaiah.*

To ASTONISH. *v. a.* [*astonner*, Fr.] To

confound with fear or wonder; to amaze. *Addison.*

ASTONISHINGNESS. *f.* [from *astonish*.] Quality to excite astonishment.

ASTONISHMENT. *f.* [*estonnement*, Fr.] Amazement; confusion of mind. *South.*

To ASTOUND. *v. a.* [*estonner*, Fr.] To astonish; to confound with fear or wonder. *Milton.*

ASTRA'DDLE. *ad.* [from *a* and *straddle*.] With one's legs across any thing. *Diet.*

ASTRAGAL. *f.* [*ἀστράγαλος*.] A little round member, in the form of a ring, at the tops and bottoms of columns. *SpeEt.*

A'STRAL. *a.* [from *astrum*, Lat.] Starry; relating to the stars. *Dryden.*

ASTRAY. *ad.* [from *a* and *stray*.] Out of the right way. *Milton.*

To ASTRIC'T. *v. a.* [*astringo*, Lat.] To contract by applications. *Arbutnot.*

ASTRI'CTION. *f.* [*astrictio*, Lat.] The act or power of contracting the parts of the body. *Bacon.*

ASTRI'CTIVE. *a.* [from *astrict*.] Stiptick; binding.

ASTRI'CTORY. *a.* [*astrictorius*, Latin.] Astrington.

ASTRI'DE. *ad.* [from *a* and *stride*.] With the legs open. *Boyle.*

ASTRI'FEROUS. *a.* [*astrifer*, Lat.] Bearing, or having stars. *Diet.*

To ASTRINGE. *v. a.* [*astringo*, Latin.] To press by contraction; to make the parts draw together. *Bacon.*

ASTRINGENCY. *f.* [from *astringe*.] The power of contracting the parts of the body. *Bacon.*

ASTRINGENT. *a.* [*astringens*, Latin.] Binding; contracting. *Bacon.*

ASTRO'GRAPHY. *f.* [from *ἄστρον* and *γραφία*.] The science of describing the stars.

ASTROLABE. *f.* [*ἀστρολάβιον*, of *ἄστρον* and *λαβειν*, to take.] An instrument chiefly used for taking the altitude of the pole, the sun or stars, at sea.

ASTRO'LOGER. *f.* [*astrologus*, Lat.] One that, supposing the influences of the stars to have a causal power, professes to foretel or discover events. *Swift.*

ASTROLOGIAN. *f.* [from *astrology*.] *Astrologer.* *Hudibras.*

ASTRO'LOGICAL. } *a.* [from *astrology*.]
ASTRO'LOGICK. } Relating to astrology; professing astrology. *Watson.*

ASTRO'LOGICALLY. *ad.* [from *astrology*.] In an astrological manner.

To ASTROLOGIZE. *v. n.* [from *astrology*.] To practise astrology.

ASTRO'LOGY. *f.* [*astrologia*, Lat.] The practice of foretelling things by the knowledge of the stars. *Swift.*

ASTRO'

ASTRONOMER. *f.* [from ἀστρον and νόμος.] He that studies the celestial motions. *Locke.*

ASTRONOMICAL. } *a.* [from *astronomical.* }
ASTRONOMICK. } *ny.*] Belonging to astronomy. *Brown.*

ASTRONOMICALLY. *a.* [from *astronomical.*] In an astronomical manner.

ASTRONOMY. *f.* [ἀστρονομία.] A mixed mathematical science teaching the knowledge of the celestial bodies, their magnitudes, motions, distances, periods, eclipses, and order. *Cowley.*

ASTRO-THEOLOGY. *f.* [astrum and theologia.] Divinity founded on the observation of the celestial bodies. *Derbam.*

ASUNDER. *ad.* [ap-undran, Sax.] Apart; separately; not together. *Davies.*

ASYLUM. *f.* [ἀσυλον.] A sanctuary; a refuge. *Ayliffe.*

ASYMMETRY. *f.* [from ασυμμετρία.] Contrariety to symmetry; disproportion. *Greav.*

ASYMPTOTE. *f.* [from ασυμπλόω.] *Asymptotes* are right lines, which approach nearer and nearer to some curve; but which would never meet. *Greav.*

ASYNDETON. *f.* [ἀσύνδετον.] A figure in grammar, when a conjunction copulative is omitted.

AT. *prep.* [æt, Saxon.]

1. *At* before a place, notes 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. *Swift.*

3. *At* before a causal word signifies nearly the same as *with*. *Dryden.*

4. *At* before a superlative adjective implies *in the state*, as *at most*, in the state of most perfection, &c. *South.*

5. *At* signifies the particular condition of the person; as, *at peace*. *Swift.*

6. *At* sometimes notes employment or attention. *Pope.*

7. *At* sometimes the same with *furnished with*, after the French *a*; as, a man *at* arms. *Shakespeare.*

8. *At* sometimes notes the place where any thing is. *Pope.*

9. *At* sometimes signifies in consequence of. *Hale.*

10. *At* marks sometimes the effect proceeding from an act. *Dryden.*

11. *At* sometimes is nearly the same as *in*, noting situation. *Swift.*

12. *At* sometimes marks the occasion, like *on*. *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 to. *Pope.*

17. *At all.* In any manner. *Pope.*

A'TABAL. *f.* A kind of tabour used by the Moors. *Dryden.*

ATARA'XIA. } *f.* Exemption from vexation; tranquillity. *Glanv.*

A'TARAXY. }
ATE. The preterite of *eat*. *South.*

A'THANOR. *f.* A digesting furnace to keep heat for some time.

A'THEISM. *f.* [from *atheist*.] The disbelief of a God. *Tytoton.*

A'THEIST. *f.* [ἄθεος.] One that denies the existence of God. *Bentley.*

A'THEIST. *a.* Atheistical; denying God. *Atton.*

A'THEISTICAL. *a.* [from *atheist*.] Given to atheism; impious. *South.*

A'THEISTICALLY. *ad.* [from *atheistical*.] In an atheistical manner. *South.*

A'THEISTICALNESS. *f.* [from *atheistical*.] The quality of being atheistical. *Hammond.*

A'THEISTICK. *a.* [from *atheist*.] Given to atheism. *Ray.*

A'THEOUS. *a.* [ἄθεος.] Atheistick; godless. *Milton.*

ATHERO'MA. *f.* [ἀθήρωμα.] A species of wen. *Sharp.*

ATHERO'MATOUS. *a.* [from *atheroma*.] Having the qualities of an atheroma, or curdy wen. *Wiseman.*

ATHIRST. *ad.* [from *a* and *thirst*.] Thirsty; in want of drink. *Dryden.*

ATHLETICK. *a.* [from *athleta*.]

1. Belonging to wrestling.

2. Strong of body; vigorous; lusty; robust. *Dryden.*

ATHWART. *prep.* [from *a* and *thwart*.]

1. Across; transverse to any thing. *Bacon.*

2. Through. *Addison.*

ATHWART. *ad.*

1. In a manner vexatious and perplexing. *Shakespeare.*

2. Wrong. *Shakespeare.*

ATILT. *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.*

A'TLAS. *f.*

1. A collection of maps.

2. A large square folio.

3. Sometimes, the supporter of a building.

4. A rich kind of silk.

A'TMOSPHERE. *f.* [ἄτμος and σφαῖρα.] The air that encompasses the solid earth on all sides. *Locke.*

ATMOSPHERICAL. *a.* [from *atmosphere*.] Belonging to the atmosphere. *Boyle.*

- A'TOM.** *f.* [*atomus*, Lat.]
 1. Such a small particle as cannot be physically divided. *Ray.*
 2. Any thing extremely small. *Shakeſp.*
- ATOMICAL.** *a.* [from *atom.*]
 1. Conſiſting of atoms. *Brown.*
 2. Relating to atoms. *Bentley.*
- A'TOMIST.** *f.* [from *atom.*] One that holds the *atomical* philoſophy. *Locke.*
- A'TOMY.** *f.* An *atom.* *Shakeſpeare.*
- TO ATONE.** *v. n.* [*to be at one.*]
 1. To agree; to accord. *Shakeſpeare.*
 2. To ſtand as an equivalent for ſomething. *Locke.*
- TO ATONE.** *v. a.* To expiate. *Pope.*
- ATONEMENT.** *f.* [from *atone.*]
 1. Agreement; concord. *Shakeſpeare.*
 2. Expiation; expiatory equivalent. *Swift.*
- ATOP.** *ad.* [from *a* and *top*] On the top; at the top. *Milton.*
- ATRABIL'RIAN.** *a.* [from *atra bilis.*] Melancholy. *Arbutnot.*
- ATRABIL'RIOUS.** *a.* Melancholick.
- ATRABIL'RIOUSNESS.** *f.* [from *atrabilarius.*] The ſtate of being melancholy.
- ATRAMENTAL.** *a.* [from *atramentum*, ink, Lat.] Inky; black. *Brown.*
- ATRAMENTOUS.** *a.* [from *atramentum*, ink, Lat.] Inky; black. *Brown.*
- ATROCIOUS.** *a.* [*atrox*, Lat.] Wicked in a high degree; enormous. *Ayliffe.*
- ATROCIOUSLY.** *ad.* [from *atrocious.*] In an atrocious manner.
- ATROCIOUSNESS.** *f.* [from *atrocious.*] The quality of being enormously criminal.
- ATROCITY.** *f.* [*atrocitas*, Lat.] Horrible wickedneſs.
- A'TROPHY.** *f.* [*ἄτροφία*.] Want of nourishment; a diſeaſe. *Milton.*
- TO ATTA'CH.** *v. a.* [*attacher*, Fr.]
 1. To arreſt; to take or apprehend. *Corvel.*
 2. To ſeize. *Shakeſpeare.*
 3. To lay hold on. *Shakeſpeare.*
 4. To win; to gain over; to enamour. *Milton.*
 5. To fix to one's intereſt. *Rogers.*
- ATTA'CHMENT.** *f.* [*attachement*, Fr.] Adherence; regard. *Addiſon.*
- TO ATTA'CK.** *v. a.* [*attaquer*, Fr.]
 1. To aſſault an enemy. *Philips.*
 2. To impugn in any manner.
- ATTA'CK.** *f.* [from the verb.] An aſſault. *Pope.*
- ATTA'CKER.** *f.* [from *attack.*] The perſon that attacks.
- TO ATTA'IN.** *v. a.* [*atteindre*, Fr.]
 1. To gain; to procure. *Tillotſon.*
 2. To overtake. *Bacon.*
 3. To come to. *Milton.*
 4. To reach; to equal. *Bacon.*
- TO ATTA'IN.** *v. n.*
 1. To come to a certain ſtate. *Arbutnot.*
 2. To arrive at.
- ATTA'IN.** *f.* [from the verb.] The thing attained. *Glanville.*
- ATTA'INABLE.** *a.* [from *attain.*] That which may be attained; procurable. *Tillotſon.*
- ATTA'INABLENESS.** *f.* [from *attainable.*] The quality of being attainable. *Cbeyne.*
- ATTA'INDER.** *f.* [from *to attain.*]
 1. The act of attaining in law. *Bacon.*
 2. Taint. *Shakeſpeare.*
- ATTA'INMENT.** *f.* [from *attain.*]
 1. That which is attained; acquisition. *Grew.*
 2. The act or power of attaining. *Hooker.*
- TO ATTA'INT.** *v. a.* [*attenter*, Fr.]
 1. To *attaint* is 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. *Shakeſpeare.*
- ATTA'INT.** *f.* [from the verb.]
 1. Any thing injurious, as illneſs, wearineſs. *Shakeſpeare.*
 2. Stain; ſpot; taint. *Shakeſpeare.*
- ATTA'INTURE.** *f.* [from *attaint.*] Reproach; imputation. *Shakeſpeare.*
- TO ATTA'MINATE.** *v. a.* [*attamino*, Lat.] To corrupt.
- TO ATTE'MPER.** *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 fit to ſomething elſe. *Pope.*
- TO ATTE'MPERATE.** *v. a.* [*attempero*, Lat.] To proportion to ſomething. *Hamm.*
- TO ATTE'MPT.** *v. a.* [*attenter*, Fr.]
 1. To attack; to venture upon. *Milton.*
 2. To try; to endeavour. *Maccabees.*
- ATTE'MPT.** *f.* [from the verb.]
 1. An attack. *Bacon.*
 2. An eſſay; an endeavour. *Dryden.*
- ATTE'MPTABLE.** *a.* [from *attempt.*] Liable to attempts or attacks. *Shakeſp.*
- ATTE'MPTER.** *f.* [from *attempt.*]
 1. The perſon that attempts. *Milton.*
 2. An endeavourer. *Glanville.*
- TO ATTE'ND.** *v. a.* [*attendre*, Fr.]
 1. To regard; to fix the mind upon. *Shak.*
 2. To wait on. *Shakeſpeare.*
 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; to await. *Locke.*
 9. To wait for inſidiously. *Shakeſpeare.*
 10. To be bent upon any object. *Dryden.*
 11. To ſtay for. *Dryden.*
- TO ATTE'ND.** *v. n.*
 1. To yield attention. *Taylor.*
 2. To

2. To stay; to delay. *Davies.*
- ATTENDANCE.** *f.* [*attendance*, Fr.]
1. The act of waiting on another. *Shak.*
 2. Service. *Shakespeare.*
 3. The persons waiting; a train. *Milton.*
 4. Attention; regard. *Timothy.*
 5. Expectation. *Hooker.*
- ATTENDANT.** *a.* [*attendant*, Fr.] Accompanying as subordinate. *Milton.*
- ATTENDANT.** *f.*
1. One that attends. *Shakespeare.*
 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.** *f.* [from *attend*.] Companion; associate. *Ben. Johnson.*
- ATTENT.** *a.* [*attentus*, Latin.] Intent; attentive. *Chronicles, Taylor.*
- ATTENTATES.** *f.* [*attentata*, Lat.] Proceedings in a court after an inhibition is decreed. *Ayliffe.*
- ATTENTION.** *f.* [*attention*, Fr.] The act of attending or heeding. *Locke.*
- ATTENTIVE.** *a.* [from *attent*.] Heedful; regardful. *Hooker.*
- ATTENTIVELY.** *ad.* [from *attentive*.] Heedfully; carefully. *Bacon.*
- ATTENTIVENESS.** *f.* [from *attentive*.] Heedfulness; attention. *Shakespeare.*
- ATTENUANT.** *a.* [*attenuans*, Latin.] What has the power of making thin, or slender. *Newton.*
- ATTENUATE.** *a.* [from the verb.] Made thin, or slender. *Bacon.*
- ATTENUATION.** *f.* [from *attenuate*.] The act of making any thing thin or slender. *Bacon.*
- ATTHER.** *f.* [*ætþer*, Saxon.] Corrupt. *Skin.*
- To ATTEST.** *v. a.* [*attestor*, Lat.]
1. To bear witness of; to witness. *Addis.*
 2. To call to witness. *Dryden.*
- ATTEST.** *f.* [from the verb.] Testimony; attestation. *Milton.*
- ATTESTATION.** *f.* [from *attest*.] Testimony; evidence. *Woodward.*
- ATTIGUOUS.** *a.* [*attiguus*, Lat.] Hard by.
- To ATTINGE.** *v. a.* [*attingo*, Lat.] To touch lightly.
- To ATTIRE.** *v. a.* [*astirer*, Fr.] To dress; to habit; to array. *Spenser.*
- ATTIRE.** *f.* [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.** *f.* [from *attire*.] One that attires another; a dresser.
- ATTITUDE.** *f.* [*attitude*, Fr.] The posture or action in which a statue or painted figure is placed. *Prior.*
- ATTO'LENT.** *a.* [*attolens*, Lat.] That which raises or lifts up. *Derbam.*
- ATTORNEY.** *f.* [*attornatus*, low Lat.]
1. Such a person as by consent, command, or request, takes heed, fees, 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. *Shakespeare.*
 3. It was anciently used for those who did any business for another. *Shakespeare.*
- To ATTORNEY.** *v. a.* [from the noun.]
1. To perform by proxy. *Shakespeare.*
 2. To employ as a proxy. *Shakespeare.*
- ATTORNEYSHIP.** *f.* [from attorney.] The office of an attorney. *Shakespeare.*
- ATTO'URNMENT.** *f.* [*attournement*, Fr.] An yielding of the tenant to a new lord. *Corwell.*
- To ATTRACT.** *v. a.* [*attracto*, *attractum*, Latin.]
1. To draw to something. *Brown.*
 2. To allure; to invite. *Milton.*
- ATTRACT.** *f.* [from *to attract*.] Attraction; the power of drawing. *Hudibras.*
- ATTRACTIVE.** *a.* [from *attract*.] Having the power to draw. *Ray.*
- ATTRACTION.** *f.* [from *attract*.]
1. The power of drawing any thing. *Bacon, Newton.*
 2. The power of alluring or enticing. *Shakespeare.*
- ATTRACTIVE.** *a.* [from *attract*.]
1. Having the power to draw any thing. *Blackmore.*
 2. Inviting; alluring; enticing. *Milton.*
- ATTRACTIVE.** *f.* [from *attract*.] That which draws or incites. *South.*
- ATTRACTIVELY.** *ad.* [from *attractive*.] With the power of attracting.
- ATTRACTIVENESS.** *f.* [from *attractive*.] The quality of being attractive.
- ATTRACTOR.** *f.* [from *attract*.] The agent that attracts. *Brown.*
- ATTRAHENT.** *f.* [*atrabens*, Lat.] That which draws. *Glanville.*
- ATTRACTION.** *f.* [*attractio*, Lat.] Frequent handling. *Dick.*
- ATTRIBUTABLE.** *a.* [*attribuo*, Latin.] That which may be ascribed or attributed. *Hale.*
- To ATTRIBUTE.** *v. a.* [*attribuo*, Lat.]
1. To ascribe; to yield. *Tilloson.*
 2. To impute, as to a cause. *Newton.*
- ATTRIBUTE.** *f.* [from *to attribute*.]
1. The thing attributed to another. *Raleigb.*
 2. Quality; adherent. *Bacon.*

3. A thing belonging to another; an appendant. *Addison.*
4. Reputation; honour. *Shakespeare.*
- ATTRIBUTION. *f.* [from *attribuere*.] Commendation. *Shakespeare.*
- ATTRITE. *a.* [*attritus*, Lat.] Ground; worn by rubbing. *Milton.*
- ATTRITENE-S. *f.* [from *attrite*] The being much worn.
- ATTRITION. *f.* [*attritio*, Lat.]
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.
- ATTUNE. *v. a.* [from *tune*.]
1. To make any thing musical. *Milton.*
 2. To tune one thing to another.
- ATWEEN. *ad. or prep.* Between; between. *Spenser.*
- ATWIXT. *prep.* In the middle of two things. *Spenser.*
- TO AVAIL. *v. a.* [from *valoir*, Fr.]
1. To profit; to turn to profit. *Dryden.*
 2. To promote; to prosper; to assist. *Pope.*
- AVAIL. *f.* [from *avail*.] Profit; advantage; benefit. *Locke.*
- AVAILABLE. *a.* [from *avail*.]
1. Profitable; advantageous. *Hooker.*
 2. Powerful; having force. *Atterbury.*
- AVAILABLENESS. *f.* [from *avail*.] Power of promoting the end for which it is used. *Hale.*
- AVAILABLY. *ad.* [from *available*.] Powerfully; profitably.
- AVAILMENT. *f.* [from *avail*.] Usefulness; advantage.
- TO AVA'LE. *v. a.* [*avaler*, to let sink.] To let fall; to depress. *Wotton.*
- TO AVA'LE. *v. n.* To sink. *Spenser.*
- AVANT-GUARD. *f.* [*avantgarde*, Fr.] The van. *Hayward.*
- AVARICE. *f.* [*avarice*, Fr.] Covetousness; insatiable desire. *Dryden.*
- AVARICIOUS. *a.* [*avaricieux*, Fr.] Covetous. *Broome.*
- AVARICIOUSLY. *ad.* [from *avaricious*.] Covetously.
- AVARICIOUSNESS. *f.* [from *avaricious*.] The quality of being avaricious.
- AVAUNT. *interject.* [*avant*, Fr.] A word of abhorrence, by which any one is driven away. *Dunciad.*
- A'UBURNE. *a.* [from *aubour*, Fr.] Brown; of a tan colour. *Philips.*
- AUCTION. *f.* [*auctio*, Lat.]
1. A manner of sale in which one person bids after another.
 2. The things sold by auction. *Pope.*
- TO A'UCTION. *v. a.* [from *auction*.] To sell by auction.
- AUCTIONARY. *a.* [from *auction*.] Belonging to an auction. *Dryden.*
- A'UCTIONIER. *f.* [from *auction*.] The person that manages an auction.
- A'UCTIVE. *a.* [from *auctus*, Lat.] Of an increasing quality.
- AUCUPATION. *f.* [*aucupatio*, Latin.] Fowling; bird-catching.
- AUDA'CIOUS. *a.* [*audacicus*, Fr.] Bold; impudent. *Dryden.*
- AUDA'CIOUSLY. *ad.* [from *audacious*.] Boldly; impudently. *Shakespeare.*
- AUDA'CIOUSNESS. *f.* [from *audacious*.] Impudence.
- AUDA'CITY. *f.* [from *audax*, Lat.] Spirit; boldness. *Tatler.*
- A'UDIBLE. *a.* [*audibilis*, Lat.]
1. That which may be perceived by hearing. *Greav.*
 2. Loud enough to be heard. *Bacon.*
- A'UDIBLENESS. *f.* [from *audible*.] Capableness of being heard.
- A'UDIBLY. *ad.* [from *audible*.] In such a manner as to be heard. *Milton.*
- A'UDIENCE. *f.* [*audience*, Fr.]
1. The act of hearing. *Milton.*
 2. The liberty of speaking granted; a hearing. *Hooker.*
 3. An auditory; persons collected to hear. *Atterbury.*
 4. The reception of any man who delivers a solemn message. *Dryden.*
- A'UDIENCE Court. A court belonging to the archbishop of Canterbury, of equal authority with the arches court.
- A'UDIT. *f.* [from *audit*, he hears, Latin.] A final account. *Shakespeare.*
- TO A'UDIT. *v. a.* [from *audit*.] To take an account finally. *Arbutnot.*
- AUDITION. *f.* [*auditio*, Lat.] Hearing.
- A'UDITOR. *f.* [*auditor*, Lat.]
1. A hearer. *Sidney.*
 2. A person employed to take an account ultimately. *Shakespeare.*
 3. A king's officer, who, yearly examining the accounts of all under-officers accountable, makes up a general book. *Cowel.*
- AUDITORY. *a.* [*auditorius*, Lat.] That which has the power of hearing. *Newton.*
- A'UDITORY. *f.* [*auditorium*, Lat.]
1. An audience; a collection of persons assembled to hear. *Atterbury.*
 2. A place where lectures are to be heard.
- A'UDITRESS. *f.* [from *auditor*.] The woman that hears. *Milton.*
- TO AVE'L. *v. a.* [*avello*, Lat.] To pull away. *Brown.*
- A'VE MARY. *f.* A form of worship repeated by the Romanists in honour of the Virgin Mary. *Shakespeare.*
- A'VENAGE. *f.* [of *avena*, oats, Lat.] A certain quantity of oats paid to a landlord.
- TO AVE'NGE. *v. a.* [*venger*, Fr.]
1. To revenge. *Isaiah.*
 2. To punish. *Dryden.*

- AVENGEANCE.** *f.* [from *avenger*.] Punishment. *Philips.*
- AVENGEMENT.** *f.* [from *avenger*.] Vengeance; revenge. *Spenser.*
- AVENGER.** *f.* [from *avenger*.]
1. Punisher. *Par. Lost.*
 2. Revenger; taker of vengeance. *Dryden.*
- AVENS.** *f.* Herb bennet.
- AVENTURE.** *f.* [*aventure*, Fr.] A mischance, causing a man's death, without felony; *Corvel.*
- AVENUE.** *f.* [*avenue*, Fr.]
1. A way by which any place may be entered. *Clarendon.*
 2. An alley, or walk of trees before a house.
- To AVE'R.** *v. a.* [*avercer*, Fr.] To declare positively. *Prior.*
- A'VERAGE.** *f.* [*averagium*, Lat.]
1. That duty or service which the tenant is to pay to the king. *Cbambers.*
 2. A medium; a mean proportion.
- AVERMENT.** *f.* [from *aver*.] Establishment of any thing by evidence. *Bacon.*
- AVERNAT.** *f.* A sort of grape.
- To AVERRUNCATE.** *v. a.* [*averrunco*, Lat.] To root up. *Hudibras.*
- AVERSA'TION.** *f.* [from *aversor*, Lat.] Hatred; abhorrence. *South.*
- AV'ERSE.** *a.* [*aversus*, Lat.]
1. Malign; not favourable. *Dryden.*
 2. Not pleased with; unwilling to. *Prior.*
- AV'ERSELY.** *ad.* [from *aversus*.]
1. Unwillingly.
 2. Backwardly. *Brown.*
- AV'ERSENES.** *f.* [from *aversus*.] Unwillingness; backwardness. *Atterbury.*
- AV'ERSION.** *f.* [*aversio*, Fr.]
1. Hatred; dislike; detestation. *Milton.*
 2. The cause of aversion. *Pope.*
- To AVERT.** *v. a.* [*averto*, Lat.]
1. To turn aside; to turn off. *Shakespeare, Dryden.*
 2. To put by. *Sprat.*
- AUF.** [of *af*, Dutch.] A fool, or silly fellow. See **OAF.**
- A'UGER.** *f.* [egger, Dutch.] A carpenter's tool to bore holes with. *Moxon.*
- AUGHT.** *pronoun.* [auht, aphht, Saxon.] Any thing. *Addison.*
- To AUGMENT.** *v. a.* [*augmenter*, Fr.] To encrease; to make bigger, or more. *Fairfax.*
- To AUGMENT.** *v. n.* To encrease; to grow bigger. *Dryden.*
- AUGMENT.** *f.* [*augmentum*, Lat.]
1. Encrease. *Walton.*
 2. State of encrease. *Wifem.*
- AUGMENTA'TION.** *f.* [from *augment*.]
1. The act of encreasing or making bigger. *Addison.*
 2. The state of being made bigger. *Bentley.*
3. The thing added, by which another is made bigger. *Hooker.*
- A'UGUR.** *f.* [*augur*, Lat.] One who pretends to predict by the flight of birds. *Prior.*
- To A'UGUR.** *v. n.* [from *augur*.] To guess; to conjecture by signs. *Dryden.*
- To A'UGURATE.** *v. n.* [*augurator*, Lat.] To judge by augury. *Brown.*
- AUGURA'TION.** *f.* [from *augur*.] The practice of augury. *Brown.*
- A'UGURER.** *f.* [from *augur*.] The same with *augur*. *Shakespeare.*
- A'UGURIAL.** *a.* [from *augury*.] Relating to augury. *Brown.*
- A'UGURY.** *f.* [*augurium*, Lat.]
1. The act of prognosticating by omens. *Swift.*
 2. The rules observed by augurs. *L'Esrange.*
 3. An omen or prediction. *Dryden.*
- AUGUST.** *a.* [*augustus*, Lat.] Great; grand; royal; magnificent. *Dryden.*
- A'UGUST.** *f.* [*augustus*, Lat.] The name of the eighth month from January inclusive. *Peacham.*
- AUGUSTNESS.** *f.* [from *august*.] Elevation of look; dignity.
- A'VIARY.** *f.* [from *avis*, Lat.] A place inclosed to keep birds in. *Evelyn.*
- AVI'DITY.** *f.* [*avidité*, Fr.] Greediness; eagerness.
- AVITOUS.** *a.* [*avitus*, Lat.] Left by a man's ancestors.
- To AVIZE.** *v. a.* [*aviser*, Fr.]
1. To counsel. *Spenser.*
 2. To bethink himself. *Spenser.*
 3. To consider. *Spenser.*
- AULD.** *a.* [old, Sax.] Old. *Shakespeare.*
- AULE'TICK.** [*auleticus*, Lat.] Belonging to pipes.
- A'ULICK.** *a.* [*aulicus*, Lat.] Belonging to the court.
- AULN.** *f.* [*aune*, Fr.] A French measure of length; an ell.
- To AUMA'IL.** *v. a.* [from *maille*, Fr.] To variegate. *Fairy Queen.*
- AUNT.** *f.* [*tante*, Fr.] A father or mother's sister. *Pope.*
- A'VOCA'DO.** *f.* A plant.
- To AVO'CATÉ.** *v. a.* [*avoco*, Lat.] To call away. *Boyle.*
- AVOCA'TION.** *f.* [from *avocato*.]
1. The act of calling aside. *Dryden.*
 2. The business that calls. *Hale.*
- To AVO'ID.** *v. a.* [*vider*, Fr.]
1. To shun; to escape. *Tillotson.*
 2. To endeavour to shun. *Shakespeare.*
 3. To evacuate; to quit. *Bacon.*
 4. To oppose; to hinder effect. *Bacon.*
- To AVOID.** *v. n.*
1. To retire. *Sam.*
 2. To become void or vacant. *Ayliffe.*
- AVO'ID.**

- AVOIDABLE.** *a.* [from *avoid.*] That which may be avoided, or escaped. *Locke.*
- AVOIDANCE.** *f.* [from *avoid.*]
1. The act of avoiding. *Watts.*
 2. The course by which any thing is carried off. *Bacon.*
- AVOIDER.** *f.* [from *avoid.*]
1. The person that thuns any thing.
 2. The person that carries any thing away.
 3. The vessel in which things are carried away.
- AVOIDLESS.** *a.* [from *avoid.*] Inevitable. *Dennis.*
- AVOIRDUPOIS.** [*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.*
- AVOLATION.** *f.* [from *avolo, Lat.*] The flying away. *Brown.*
- To AVOUCH.** *v. a.* [*avouer, Fr.*]
1. To affirm; to maintain. *Hooker.*
 2. To produce in favour of another. *Spenser.*
 3. To vindicate; to justify. *Shakespeare.*
- AVOUCH.** *f.* [from the verb.] Declaration; evidence. *Shakespeare.*
- AVOUCHABLE.** *a.* [from *avouch.*] That may be avouched.
- AVOUCHER.** *f.* [from *avouch.*] He that avouches.
- To AVO'W.** *v. a.* [*avouer, Fr.*] To justify; not to dissemble. *Swift.*
- AVOWABLE.** *a.* [from *avow.*] That which may be openly declared.
- AVOWAL.** *f.* [from *avow.*] Justificatory declaration.
- AVOWEDLY.** *ad.* [from *avow.*] In an avowed manner. *Clarendon.*
- AVOW'EE.** *f.* [*avoué, Fr.*] He to whom the right of advowson of any church belongs.
- AVOW'ER.** *f.* [from *avow.*] He that avows or justifies. *Dryden.*
- AVOW'RY.** *f.* [from *avow.*] Where one takes a distress, the taker shall justify, for what cause he took it; which is called his *avowry.*
- AVOWSAL.** *f.* [from *avow.*] A confession.
- AVOW'TRY.** *f.* [See *ADVOW'TRY.*] Adultery.
- AURATE.** *f.* A sort of pear.
- AURELIA.** *f.* [Lat.] A term used for the first apparent change of the eruca, or maggot of any species of insects. *Ray.*
- AURICLE.** *f.* [*auricula, Lat.*]
1. The external ear.
 2. Two appendages of the heart; being two muscular caps, covering the two ventricles thereof. *Ray.*
- AURICULA.** *f.* Bears ear; a flower.
- AURICULAR.** *f.* [from *auricula, Lat.*]
1. Within the sense or reach of hearing. *Shakespeare.*
 2. Secret; told in the ear.
- AURICULARLY.** *ad.* In a secret manner, *Decay of Piety.*
- AURIFEROUS.** *a.* [*aurifer, Lat.*] That which produces gold. *Thomson.*
- AURIGATION.** *f.* [*auriga, Lat.*] The act of driving carriages.
- AURO'RA.** *f.* [Lat.]
1. A species of crowfoot.
 2. The goddess that opens the gates of day; poetically, the morning.
- AURUM fulminans.** [Latin.] 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. *Gartb.*
- AUSCULTATION.** *f.* [from *ausculta, Lat.*] A hearkening or listening to.
- AUSPICE.** *f.* [*auspiciu, Lat.*]
1. The omens of any future undertaking drawn from birds.
 2. Protection; favour shewn. *B. Johnson.*
 3. Influence; good derived to others from the piety of their patron. *Dryden.*
- AUSPICIAL.** *a.* [from *auspice.*] Relating to prognosticks.
- AUSPICIOUS.** *a.* [from *auspice.*]
1. With omens of success.
 2. Prosperous; fortunate. *Dryden.*
 3. Favourable; kind; propitious. *Shakespeare.*
 4. Lucky; happy; applied to things. *Roscommon.*
- AUSPICIOUSLY.** *ad.* [from *auspicious.*] Happily; prosperously.
- AUSPICIOUSNESS.** *f.* [from *auspicious.*] Prosperity; happiness.
- AUSTERE.** *a.* [*austerus, Lat.*]
1. Severe; harsh; rigid. *Rogers.*
 2. Sower of taste; harsh. *Blackmore.*
- AUSTERE'LY.** *ad.* [from *austere.*] Severely; rigidly. *Paradise Lost.*
- AUSTERE'NESS.** *f.* [from *austere.*]
1. Severity; strictness; rigour. *Shakespeare.*
 2. Roughness in taste.
- AUSTERITY.** *f.* [from *austere.*]
1. Severity; mortified life; strictness. *Ben Johnson.*
 2. Cruelty; harsh discipline. *Roscommon.*
- AUSTRAL.** *a.* [*australis.*] Southern.
- To AUSTRALIZE.** *v. n.* [from *auster.*] To tend towards the south. *Brown.*
- AUSTRINE.** *a.* [from *austrinus, Lat.*] Southern.
- AUTHE'NTICAL.** *a.* Authentick. *Hale.*
- AUTHE'NTICALLY.** *a.* [from *authentical.*] With circumstances requisite to procure authority. *Soub.*

A U T

AUTHENTICNESS. *f.* [from *authentica.*] The quality of being authentick; genuineness. *Addison.*

AUTHENTICITY. *f.* [from *authentick.*] Authority; genuineness.

AUTHE'NTICK. *a.* [*authenticus*, Lat.] That which has every thing requisite to give it authority. *Cowley.*

AUTHENTICKLY. *ad.* [from *authentick.*] After an authentick manner.

AUPHENTICKNESS. *f.* [from *authentick.*] Authenticity.

A'UTHOR. *f.* [*author*, 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. *Shakespeare.*

AUTHORITATIVE. *a.* [from *authority.*]

1. Having due authority.
2. Having an air of authority. *Swift.*

AUTHORITATIVELY. *ad.* [from *authoritative.*]

1. In an authoritative manner; with a shew of authority.
2. With due authority. *Hale.*

AUTHORITATIVENESS. *f.* [from *authoritative.*] Authoritative appearance.

AUTHORITY. *f.* [*authoritas*, Lat.]

1. Legal power. *Shakespeare.*
2. Influence; credit. *Locke.*
3. Power; rule. *1 Tim.*
4. Support; countenance. *Ben. Johnson.*
5. Testimony. *Sidney.*
6. Credibility. *Hooker.*

AUTHORIZATION. *f.* [from *authorize.*] Establishment by authority. *Hale.*

TO AUTHORIZE. *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. *Soutb.*

AUTO'CRASY. [*αυτοκρατεια.*] Independent power.

AUTOGRA'PH. *f.* [*αυτογραφον.*] A particular person's own writing; the original.

AUTOGRA'PHICAL. *a.* [from *autography.*] Of one's own writing.

AUTOMA'TICAL. *a.* [from *automaton.*] Having the power of moving itself.

AUTOMATON. *f.* [*αυτομαλον.*] A machine that hath the power of motion within itself. *Wilkins.*

AUTOMATOUS. *a.* [from *automaton.*] Having in itself the power of motion. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

A W F

AUTO'NOMY. *f.* [*αυτονομια.*] The living according to one's mind and prescription.

A'UTOPSY. *f.* [*αυτοψια.*] Ocular demonstration. *Ray.*

AUTO'PTICAL. *a.* [from *autopsy.*] Perceived by one's own eyes. *Brown.*

AUTO'PTICALLY. *a.* [from *autoptical.*] By means of one's own eyes. *Brown.*

A'UTUMN. *f.* [*autumnus*, Lat.] The season of the year between summer and winter. *Philips.*

AUTUM'NAL. *a.* [from *autumn.*] Belonging to autumn. *Donne.*

AVU'LSION. *f.* [*avulso*, Lat.] The act of pulling one thing from another. *Philips.*

AUXE'SIS. *f.* [Latin.] Exoriation, amplification.

AUXILIAR. } *f.* [from *auxilium*, Lat.]

AUXILIARY. } Helper; assistant. *Soutb.*

AUXILIAR. } *a.* [from *auxilium*, Lat.]

AUXILIARY. } Assistant; helping. *Milton, Dryden.*

AUXILIARY Verb. A verb that helps to conjugate other verbs. *Watts.*

AUXILIATION. *f.* [from *axilistus*, Lat.] Help; aid.

TO AWAIT. *v. a.* [from *a* and *wait.*]

1. To expect; to wait for. *Fairfax.*
2. To attend; to be in store for. *Rogers.*

AWAIT. *f.* [from the verb.] Ambush. *Spenser.*

TO AWAKE. *v. a.* [peccian, Sax.]

1. To rouse out of sleep. *Shakespeare.*
2. To raise from any state resembling sleep. *Dryden.*
3. To put into new action. *Pope.*

TO AWAKE. *v. n.* To break from sleep; to cease to sleep. *Shakespeare.*

AWAKE. *a.* [from the verb.] Without sleep; not sleeping. *Dryden.*

TO AWAKEN. See **AWAKE.**

TO AWARD. *v. a.* [peap'rdig, Sax.]

1. To adjudge; to give any thing by a judicial sentence. *Collier.*
2. To judge; to determine. *Pope.*

AWARD. *f.* [from the verb.] Judgment; sentence; determination. *Addison.*

AWARE. *ad.* [περαπαν, Sax.] Vigilant; attentive. *Atterbury.*

TO AWARE. *v. n.* To beware; to be cautious. *Paradise Lost.*

AWAY. *ad.* απεξ, Saxon.]

1. Absent. *Ben. Johnson.*
2. From any place or person. *Shakespeare.*
3. Let us go. *Shakespeare.*
4. Begone. *Smith.*
5. Out of one's own hand. *Tillotson.*

AWE. *f.* [ege, Saxon.] Reverential fear; reverence. *Soutb.*

TO AWE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To strike with reverence, or fear. *Bacon.*

A'WEBAND. *f.* A check.

A'WFUL. *a.* [from *awe* and *full.*]

1. That which strikes with awe, or fills with reverence. *Milton.*

2. Worshipful; invested with dignity. *Shakespeare.*

3. Struck with awe; timorous. *Watts.*

A'WFULLY. *ad.* [from *awful.*] In a reverential manner. *South.*

A'WFULNESS. *f.* [from *awful.*]

1. The quality of striking with awe; solemnity. *Addison.*

2. The state of being struck with awe. *Taylor.*

To AWHAPPE. *v. a.* To strike; to confound. *Hubberd's Tale.*

AWHILE. Some time. *Milton.*

AWK. *a.* [*awkward.*] Odd. *L'Estrange.*

A'WKWARD. *a.* [*æpawð,* Saxon.]

1. Inelegant; unpolite; untaught. *Shakespeare.*

2. Unready; unhandy; clumsy. *Dryden.*

3. Perverse; untoward. *Hudibras.*

A'WKWARDLY. *ad.* [from *awkward.*] Clumsily; unready; inelegantly. *Sidney, Prior, Watts.*

A'WKWARDNESS. *f.* [from *awkward.*] Inelegance; want of gentility. *Watts.*

AWL. *f.* [*æle,* *ale,* Sax.] A pointed instrument to bore holes. *Mortimer.*

A'WLESS. *a.* [from *awe,* and the negative *less.*]

1. Without reverence. *Dryden.*

2. Without the power of causing reverence. *Shakespeare.*

AWME. A Dutch measure answering to what in England is called a tierce, or one seventh of an English ton. *Arbutnot.*

A'WNING. *f.* A cover spread over a boat or vessel, to keep off the weather. *Robinson Crusoe.*

AWOKE. The preterite from *awake.*

A'WORK. *ad.* [from *a* and *work.*] On work; into a state of labour. *Hammond.*

A'WORKING. *a.* [from *awork.*] In the

state of working. *Hubberd's Tale.*

AWRY. *ad.* [from *a* and *wry.*]

1. Not in a straight direction; obliquely. *Milton.*

2. Asquint; with oblique vision. *Denham.*

3. Not level; unevenly. *Brerewood.*

4. Not equally between two points. *Pope.*

5. Not in a right state; perversely. *Sidney.*

AXE. *f.* [*eax,* Sax.] An instrument consisting of a metal head, with a sharp edge. *Dryden.*

AXVLLAR. } *a.* [from *axilla,* Lat.] Be-

A'XILLARY. } longing to the armpit. *Brown.*

A'XIOM. *f.* [*axioma,* Lat.] A proposition evident at first sight. *Hooker.*

A'XIS. *f.* [*axis,* Lat.] The line real or imaginary that passes through any thing, on which it which it may revolve. *Bentley.*

A'XLE. } *f.* [*axis,* Lat.] The pin

AXLE-TREE. } which passes through the

midst of the wheel, on which the circum-

volutions of the wheel are performed. *Shakespeare, Milton.*

AY. *ad.* [perhaps from *aio,* Lat.] Yes. *Shakespeare.*

AYE. *ad.* [*æpa,* Saxon.] Always; to eternity; for ever. *Philips.*

A'YGREEN. *f.* The same with *houfeleek.*

A'YRY. *f.* [See *AIRY.*]

A'ZIMUTH. *f.* [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. *a.* [*azur,* Fr.] Blue; faint blue. *Newton.*

B.

B A C

B, Is pronounced by pressing the whole length of the lips together, and forcing them open with a strong breath.

BAA. f. [See the verb.] The cry of a sheep.

To BAA. v. n. [*balo*, Lat.] To cry like a sheep.

To BA'BBLE. v. n. [*babbelen*, Germ.]

1. To prattle like a child. *Prior.*

2. To talk idly. *Arbutnot, Prior.*

3. To tell secrets. *L'Esrange.*

4. To talk much. *Prior.*

BA'BBLE. f. [*babil*, Fr.] Idle talk; senseless prattle. *Shakespeare.*

BA'BBLEMENT. f. [from *babble*.] Senseless prate. *Milton.*

BA'BLER. f. [from *babble*.]

1. An idle talker. *Rogers.*

2. A teller of secrets. *Fairy Queen.*

BABE. f. [*aban*, Welch.] An infant. *Dryden.*

BA'BERY. f. [from *babe*.] Finery to please a babe or child. *Sidney.*

BABISH. a. [from *babe*.] Childish. *Ascham.*

BA'BOON. f. [*babouin*, Fr.] A monkey of the largest kind. *Addison.*

BA'BY. f. [See *BABE*.]

1. A child; an infant. *Locke.*

2. A small image in imitation of a child, which girls play with. *Stillington.*

BA'CCATED. a. [*baccatus*, Lat.] Beset with pearls. Having many berries.

BACCHANALIAN. f. [from *baccanalia*, Lat.] A drunkard.

BA'CCHANALS. f. [*bacchanalia*, Lat.] The drunken feasts of Bacchus. *Pope.*

BA'CCHUS BOLE. f. A flower not tall, but very full and broad-leaved.

BACCI'FEROUS. a. Berry-bearing. *Roy.*

BA'CHELOR. f. [*baccalaureus*.]

1. A man unmarried. *Dryden.*

2. A man who takes his first degrees. *Ascham.*

3. A knight of the lowest order.

BA'CHELORS. Button. *Campan;* an herb.

BA'CHELORSHIP. f. [from *bachelor*.] The condition of a bachelor. *Shakespeare.*

BACK. f. [*bac*, *baec*, Sax.]

1. The hinder part of the body. *Bacon.*

2. The outer part of the hand when it is shut. *Donne.*

3. Part of the body; which requires cloaths. *Locke.*

4. The rear. *Clarendon.*

5. The place behind. *Dryden.*

B A C

6. The part of any thing out of sight.

Bacon.

7. The thick part of any tool. *Arbutnot.*

BACK. 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. *Burnet.*

5. Again; in return. *Shakespeare.*

6. Again; a second time. *Dryden.*

To BACK. v. a.

1. To mount a horse. *Shakespeare.*

2. To break a horse. *Roscommon.*

3. To place upon the back. *Shakespeare.*

4. To maintain; to strengthen. *South.*

5. To justify; to support. *Boyle.*

6. To second. *Dryden.*

To BA'CKBITE. v. a. [from *back* and *bite*.]

To censure or reproach the absent. *Shakespeare.*

BA'CKBITER. f. [from *backbite*.] A privy calumniator; censurer of the absent. *South.*

BACCA'RRY. Having on the back. Cowel.

BACKDO'OR. f. [from *back* and *door*.] The door behind the house. *Atterbury.*

BA'CKED. a. [from *back*.] Having a back. *Dryden.*

BA'CKFRIEND. f. [from *back* and *friend*.] An enemy in secret. *South.*

BA'CKGAMMON. f. [from *back gammon*, Welch, a little battle.] A play or game with dice and tables. *Swift.*

BA'CKHOUSE. f. [from *back* and *house*.] The buildings behind the chief part of the house. *Carew.*

BA'CKPIECE. f. [from *back* and *piece*.] The piece of armour which covers the back. *Canden.*

BA'CKROOM. A room behind. Moxon.

BA'CKSIDE. f. [from *back* and *side*.]

1. The hinder part of any thing. *Newton.*

2. The hind part of an animal. *Addison.*

3. The yard or ground behind a house. *Mortimer.*

To BACKSLIDE. v. n. [from *back* and *slide*.] To fall off. *Jeremiab.*

BACKSLIDER. f. [from *backslide*.] An apostate. *Prov.*

BA'CKSTAFF. f. [from *back* and *staff*; because, in taking an observation, the observer's back is turned towards the sun.] An instrument useful in taking the sun's altitude at sea.

BA'CKSTAIRS. *f.* The private stairs in the house. *Bacon.*
BA'CKSTAYS. *f.* [from *back* and *stay*.] Ropes which keep the masts from pitching forward.
BA'CKSWORD. *f.* [from *back* and *sword*.] A sword with one sharp edge.
BA'CKWARD. } *a.* [back and *pearb*,
BA'CKWARDS. } *Sax.*
 1. With the back forwards. *Gen. ix.*
 2. Towards the back. *Bacon.*
 3. On the back. *Dryden.*
 4. From the present station to the place behind. *Shakespeare.*
 5. Regressively. *Newton.*
 6. Towards something past. *South.*
 7. Out of the progressive state. *Davies.*
 8. From a better to a worse state. *Dryden.*
 9. Past; in time past. *Locke.*
 10. Perversely. *Shakespeare.*
BA'CKWARD. *a.*
 1. Unwilling; averse. *Atterbury.*
 2. Hesitating. *Shakespeare.*
 3. Sluggish; dilatory. *Watts.*
 4. Dull; not quick or apprehensive. *South.*
BA'CKWARD. The things past. *Shakespeare.*
BA'CKWARDLY. *ad.* [from *backward*.]
 1. Unwillingly; averse. *Sidney.*
 2. Perversely. *Shakespeare.*
BA'CKWARDNESS. *f.* [from *backward*.] Dulness; sluggishness. *Atterbury.*
BA'CON. *f.* The flesh of a hog salted and dried. *Dryden.*
BAD. [quoad, Dutch.]
 1. Ill; not good. *Pope.*
 2. Vitious; corrupt. *Prior.*
 3. Unfortunate; unhappy. *Dryden.*
 4. Hurtful; unwholesome. *Addison.*
 5. Sick.
BAD. } The preterite of *bid*.
BADE. }
BADGE. *f.*
 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. *v. a.* To mark. *Shakespeare.*
BADGER. *f.* A brock. *Brown.*
BA'DGER. *f.* One that buys corn and victuals in one place, and carries it into another. *Cowel.*
BA'DLY. *ad.* Not well.
BA'DNESS. *f.* Want of good qualities. *Addison.*
TO BA'FFLE. *v. a.* [beffler, Fr.]
 1. To elude. *South.*
 2. To confound. *Dryden.*
 3. To crush. *Addison.*
BA'FFLE. *f.* [from the verb.] A defeat. *South.*

BA'FFLER. *f.* [from *buffle*.] He that puts to confusion. *Government of the Tongue.*
BAG. *f.* belge, Sax.]
 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. *v. a.* [from the noun.]
 1. To put into a bag. *Dryden.*
 2. To load with a bag. *Dryden.*
TO BAG. *v. n.* To swell like a full bag. *Dryden.*
BA'GATELLE. *f.* [bagatelle, Fr.] A trifle. *Prior.*
BA'GGAGE. *f.* [baggage, Fr.]
 1. The furniture of an army. *Bacon.*
 2. A worthless woman. *Sidney.*
BA'GNIO. *f.* [bagno, Ital.] A house for bathing, and sweating. *Arbutnot.*
BA'GPIPE. *f.* [bag and pipe.] A musical instrument, consisting of a leathern bag, and pipes. *Addison.*
BAGPIPER. *f.* [from *bagpipe*.] One that plays on a bagpipe. *Shakespeare.*
BAIL. *f.* *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. *v. a.* from the noun.]
 1. To give bail for another.
 2. To admit to bail. *Clarendon.*
BA'ILABLE. *a.* [from *bail*.] That may be set at liberty by bail.
BA'ILIFF. *f.* [baillie, Fr.]
 1. A subordinate officer. *Addison.*
 2. An officer whose business it is to execute arrests. *Bacon.*
 3. An under-steward of a manor.
BA'ILIWICK. *f.* [baillie, and pic, Sax.] The place of the jurisdiction of a bailiff. *Hale.*
TO BAIT. *v. a.* baitin, Sax.]
 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. *v. a.* [from *battre*, Fr.] To let dogs upon. *Shakespeare.*
TO BAIT. *v. n.*
 1. To stop at any place for refreshment; *Par. Lost.*
 2. To clap the wings. *Shakespeare.*
BAIT. *f.*
 1. Meat set to allure animals to a snare. *Shakespeare.*
 2. A temptation; an enticement. *Addison.*
 3. A refreshment on a journey.

B A L

BAIZE. *f.* A kind of coarse open cloth.

To **BAKE.** *v. a.* [*bæcan, Sax.*]

1. To heat any thing in a close place. *Isaiab. Bacon. Dryden.*
2. To harden in the fire.
3. To harden with heat.

To **BAKE.** *v. n.*

1. To do the work of baking. *Shakespeare.*
2. To be baked. *Shakespeare.*

BA'KEHOUSE. *f.* A place for baking bread.

BAKER. *f.* [from *to bake.*] He whose trade is to bake. *South.*

BA'LVANCE. *f.* [*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, *Libra.*

To **BA'LVANCE.** *v. a.* [*balancer, Fr.*]

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 **BA'LVANCE.** *v. n.* To hesitate; to fluctuate. *Locke.*

BA'LVANCER. *f.* [from *balance.*] The person that weighs.

BA'LVASS. *Ruby. f.* [*balas, Fr.*] A kind of ruby.

BALCO'NY. *f.* [*balcon, Fr.*] A frame of wood, or stone, before the window of a room. *Herbert.*

BALD. *a.* [*bal, Welch.*]

1. Without hair. *Addison.*
2. Without natural covering. *Shakespeare.*
3. Undorned; inelegant. *Dryden.*
5. Stipped; without dignity. *Shakespeare.*

BA'LVDERDASH. *f.* Rude mixture.

To **BA'LVDERDASH.** *v. a.* To adulterate liquor.

BA'LVDLY. *ad.* [from *bald.*] Nakedly; meanly; inelegantly.

BA'LVDMONY. *f.* Gentian; a plant.

BA'LVDNES. *f.* [from *bald.*]

1. The want of hair.
2. The loss of hair. *Swift.*
3. Meanness of writing.

BA'LVDRICK. *f.*

1. A girdle. *Pope.*
2. The zodiac. *Spenser.*

BALE. *f.* [*balle, Fr.*] A bundle of goods. *Woodward.*

BALE. *f.* [*bæl, Sax.*] Misery. *F. Queen.*

To **BALE.** *v. n.* To make up into a bale.

BA'LVFUL. *a.* [from *bale.*]

1. Sorrowful; sad. *Par. Lost.*
2. Full of mischief. *Fairy Queen, Dryden.*

B A L

BALEFULLY. *ad.* [from *baleful.*] Sorrowfully; mischievously.

BALK. *f.* [*balk, Dut.*] A great beam.

BALK. *f.* A bridge of land left unploughed.

To **BALK.** *v. a.* [See the noun.]

1. To disappoint; to frustrate. *Prior.*
2. To miss any thing. *Drayton.*
3. To omit. *Shakespeare.*

BA'LVKERS. *f.* Men who give a sign which way the shoal of herrings is. *Carew.*

BALL. *f.* [*bol, Dan.*]

1. Any thing made in a round form. *Howel.*
2. A round thing to play with. *Sidney.*
3. A globe. *Granville.*
4. A globe borne as an ensign of sovereignty. *Bacon.*
5. Any part of the body that approaches to roundness. *Peacham.*

BALL. *f.* [*bal, Fr.*] An entertainment of dancing. *Swift.*

BA'LVLLAD. *f.* [*balade, Fr.*] A song. *Watts.*

To **BA'LVLLAD.** *v. n.* To make or sing ballads. *Shakespeare.*

BA'LVLLAD-SINGER. *f.* One whose employment it is to sing ballads in the streets. *Gay.*

BA'LVLLAST. *f.* [*balloste, Dutch.*] Something put at the bottom of the ship to keep it steady. *Wilkins.*

To **BA'LVLLAST.** *v. a.*

1. To put weight at the bottom of a ship. *Wilkins.*
2. To keep any thing steady. *Donne.*

BALLETTE. *f.* [*ballette, Fr.*] A dance. *Spenser.*

BA'LVLLIARDS. *f.* Billiards.

BA'LVLLON. } *f.* [*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, mounts in the air, and then bursts.

BALLOT. *f.* [*ballotte, Fr.*]

1. A little ball or ticket used in giving votes.
2. The act of voting by ballot.

To **BA'LVLOT.** *v. n.* [*balloter, Fr.*] To choose by ballot. *Wotton, Swift.*

BALLOTATION. *f.* [from *ballot.*] The act of voting by ballot. *Wotton.*

BALM. *f.* [*baume, Fr.*]

1. The sap or juice of a shrub, remarkably odoriferous. *Dryden.*
2. Any valuable or fragrant ointment. *Shakespeare.*
3. Any thing that soothes or mitigates pain. *Shakespeare.*

BALM. } *f.* The name of a plant.

BALM Mint. } *Miller.*

BALM of *Gilead*.

1. The juice drawn from the balsam tree.
2. A plant remarkable for the strong balsamick scent.

To **BALM**. *v. a.* [from *balm*.]

1. To anoint with balm. *Shakespeare.*
2. To sooth; to mitigate. *Shakespeare.*

BAL'MY. *a.* [from *balm*.]

1. Having the qualities of balm. *Milton.*
2. Producing balm.
3. Soothing; soft. *Dryden.*
4. Fragrant; odoriferous. *Dryden.*
5. Mitigating; assuasive. *Shakespeare.*

BAL'NEARY. *f.* [*balnearium*, Latin.] A bathing-room. *Brown.*

BALNEA'TION. *f.* [from *balneum*, Lat.] The act of bathing. *Brown.*

BAL'NEATORY. *a.* [*balneatorius*, Latin.] Belonging to a bath.

BAL'SAM. *f.* [*balsamum*, Lat.] Ointment; unguent. *Denham.*

BAL'SAM *Apple*. An Indian plant.

BALSA'MICAL. } *a.* Unctuous; mitigat-

BALSA'MICK. } ing. *Hale.*

BALUSTRADE. *f.* Rows of little turned pillars, called balusters.

BAMBOO. *f.* An indian plant of the reed kind.

To **BAMBOOZLE**. *v. a.* To deceive; to impose upon. *Arbutnot.*

BAMBOOZLER. *f.* A cheat. *Arbutnot.*

BAN. *f.* [*ban*, Teutonic.]

1. Publick notice given of any thing. *Cowel.*
2. A curse; excommunication. *Raleigh.*
3. Interdiction. *Milton.*
4. *Ban of the empire*; a publick censure by which the privileges of any German prince are suspended. *Howel.*

To **BAN**. *v. a.* [*bannen*, Dutch.] To curse; to execrate. *Knellz.*

BANANA Tree. Plantain.

BAND. *f.* [*bende*, Dutch.]

1. A tie; a bandage. *Shakespeare.*
2. A chain by which any animal is kept in restraint. *Dryden.*
3. Any union or connexion. *Shakespeare.*
4. A y thing bound round another. *Bacon.*
5. A company of persons joined together. *Taylor.*

6. In architecture. Any flat low moulding, fascia, face, or plinth.

To **BAND**. *v. a.* [from *band*.]

1. To unite together into one body or troop. *Milton.*
2. To bind over with a band. *Dryden.*

BANDAGE. *f.* [*bandage*, Fr.]

1. Something bound over another. *Addison.*
2. The fillet or roller wrapped over a wounded member.

BANDBOX. *f.* [*band* and *box*.] A slight box used for bands and other things of small weight. *Addison.*

BANDELET. *f.* [*bandelet*, Fr.] Any flat moulding or fillet.

BANDIT. } *f.* in the plural *banditti*.

BANDIT'TO. } [*bandito*, Italian.] A man outlawed. *Shakespeare, Pope.*

BAN'DOG. *f.* [*band* and *dog*.] A mastiff. *Shakespeare.*

BAN'DOLEERS. *f.* [*bandouliers*, French.] Small wooden cases covered with leather, each of them containing powder that is a sufficient charge for a musket.

BAN'DROL. *f.* [*banderol*, Fr.] A little flag or streamer.

BAN'DY. *f.* [from *bander*, Fr.] A club turned round at bottom for striking a ball.

To **BAN'DY**. *v. a.*

1. To beat to and fro, or from one to another. *Blackmore.*
2. To give and take reciprocally. *Shakespeare.*
3. To agitate; to toss about. *Locke.*

To **BAN'DY**. *v. n.* To contend. *Hudibras.*

BAN'DYLEG. *f.* [from *bander*, Fr.] A crooked leg. *Swift.*

BAN'DYLEGGED. *a.* [from *bandyleg*.] Having crooked legs.

BANE. *f.* [*bana*, Saxon.]

1. Poison. *Addison.*
2. Mischieif; ruin. *Hooker.*

To **BANE**. *v. a.* To poison. *Shakespeare.*

BANEFUL. *a.*

1. Poisonous. *Pope.*
2. Destructive. *Ben. Johnson.*

BANEFULNESS. *f.* [from *baneful*.] Poisonousness; destructiveness.

BAN'EWORT. *f.* Deadly nightshade.

To **BANG**. *v. a.* [*wengolen*, Dutch.]

1. To beat; to thump. *Howel.*
2. To handle roughly. *Shakespeare.*

BANG. *f.* [from the verb.] A blow; a thump. *Hudibras.*

To **BAN'ISH**. *v. a.* [*banir*, Fr.]

1. To condemn to leave his own country. *Shakespeare.*
2. To drive away. *Tillotson.*

BAN'ISHER. *f.* [from *banish*.] He that forces another from his own country. *Shakespeare.*

BAN'ISHMENT. *f.*

1. The act of banishing another.
2. The state of being banished; exile. *Dryden.*

BANK. *f.* [*banc*, Saxon.]

1. The earth rising on each side of a water. *Craford.*
2. Any heap of earth piled up. *Samuel.*
3. A bench of rowers. *Waller.*
4. A place where money is laid up to be called for occasionally. *South.*
5. The company of persons concerned in managing a bank.

To **BANK**. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To lay up money in a bank. *Thomson.*
2. To inclose with banks.

BANK-BILL. *f.* [from *bank* and *bill*.] A note for money laid up in a bank, at the sight

B A P

fight of which the money is paid. *Swift.*
BANKER. *f.* [from *bank.*] One that trafficks in money. *Dryden.*

BANKRUPTCY. *f.* [from *bankrupt.*]
 1. The state of a man broken, or bankrupt.

2. The act of declaring one's self bankrupt.

BANKRUPT. *a.* [*banqueroute, Fr.*] In debt beyond the power of payment.

To **BANKRUPT.** *v. a.* To break; to disable one from satisfying his creditors. *Hammond.*

BANNER. *f.* [*banniere, Fr.*]
 1. A flag; a standard. *Milton.*

2. A streamer borne at the end of a lance.

BANNERET. *f.* [from *banner.*] A knight made in the field. *Camden.*

BANNEROL. *f.* [from *banderole, Fr.*] A little flag or streamer. *Camden.*

BANNIAN. *f.* A man's undress, or morning gown.

BANNOCK. *f.* A kind of oaten or pease meal cake.

BANQUET. *f.* [*banquet, Fr.*] A feast. *Job.*

To **BANQUET.** *v. a.* To treat any one with feasts. *Hayward.*

To **BANQUET.** *v. n.* To feast; to fare daintily. *South.*

BANQUETER. *f.* [from *banquet.*]
 1. A feaster; one that lives deliciously.

2. He that makes feasts.

BANQUET-HOUSE. } *f.* [*banquet*
BANQUETING-HOUSE. } and *house.*] A

house where banquets are kept. *Dryden.*

BANQUETTE. *f.* A small bank at the foot of the parapet.

BANSTICLE. *f.* A small fish; a stickle-back.

To **BANTER.** *v. a.* [*badiner, Fr.*] To play upon; to rally. *L'Estrange.*

BANTER. *f.* [from the verb.] Ridicule; raillery. *L'Estrange.*

BANTERER. *f.* [from *banter.*] One that banters. *L'Estrange.*

BANTLING. *f.* [*bairnling.*] A little child. *Prior.*

BAPTISM. *f.* [*baptismus, Lat. βαπτισμὸς.*]

1. *Baptism* is given by water, and that prescript form of words which the church of Christ doth use. *Hooker.*

2. *Baptism* is often taken in Scripture for sufferings. *Luke.*

BAPTISMAL. *a.* [from *baptism.*] Of or pertaining to baptism. *Hammond.*

BAPTIST. *f.* [*baptiste, Fr. βαπτιστης.*] He that administers baptism. *Milton.*

BAPTISTERY. *f.* [*baptisterium, Lat.*] The place where the sacrament of baptism is administered. *Addison.*

To **BAPTIZE.** *v. a.* [*baptiser, Fr. from βαπτίζω.*] To christen; to administer the

B A R

sacrament of baptism. *Milton, Rogers.*
BAPTIZER. *f.* [from *to baptize.*] One that christens; one that administers baptism.

BAR. *f.* [*barre, Fr.*]

1. A piece of wood laid cross a passage to hinder entrance. *Exodus.*

2. A bolt. *Nebemiab.*

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 inclosed place in a tavern, where the housekeeper sits. *Addison.*

8. In law. A peremptory exception against a demand or plea. *Cowley.*

9. Any thing by which the 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. *f.* Two half bullets joined together by an iron bar.

To **BAR.** *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To fasten or shut any thing with a bolt, or bar. *Swift.*

2. To hinder; to obstruct. *Shakespeare.*

3. To prevent. *Sidney.*

4. To shut out from. *Dryden.*

5. To exclude from a claim. *Hooker.*

6. To prohibit. *Addison.*

7. To except. *Shakespeare.*

8. To hinder a suit. *Dryden.*

BARB. *f.* [*barba, a beard, Lat.*]

1. Any thing that grows in the place of the beard. *Walton.*

2. The points that stand backward in an arrow. *Pope.*

3. The armour for horses. *Hayward.*

BARB. *f.* [contracted from *Barbary.*] A Barbary horse.

To **BARB.** *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To shave; to dress out the beard. *Shak.*

2. To furnish horses with armour. *Dryden.*

3. To jag arrows with hooks. *Philips.*

BARBACAN. *f.* [*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.

BARBADOES Cherry. [*malpighia, Latin.*]
 A pleasant tart fruit in the West Indies.

BARBADOES Tar. A bituminous substance, differing little from petroleum. *Woodward.*

BARBARIAN. *f.*

1. A man uncivilized; a savage. *Stillingfl.*

2. A foreigner. *Shakespeare.*

3. A man without pity. *Philips.*

BARBA-

- BARBA'RIAN.** *a.* 'Savage. *Pope.*
- BARBA'RICK.** *a.* [*barbaricus*, Lat.] Foreign; far-fetched. *Milton.*
- BARBARISM.** *f.* [*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. *Davies.*
 4. Cruelty; hardness of heart. *Shakespeare.*
- BARBA'RITY.** *f.* [from *barbarous*.]
1. Savageness; incivility.
 2. Cruelty; inhumanity. *Clarendon.*
 3. Impurity of speech. *Swift.*
- BARBAROUS.** *a.* [*barbare*, Fr.]
1. Stranger to civility; savage; uncivilized. *Davies.*
 2. Unacquainted with arts. *Dryden.*
 3. Cruel; inhuman. *Clarendon.*
- BARBAROUSLY.** *ad.* [from *barbarous*.]
1. Without knowledge or arts.
 2. In a manner contrary to the rules of speech. *Stepney.*
 3. Cruelly; inhumanly. *Spectator.*
- BARBAROUSNESS.** *f.* [from *barbarous*.]
1. Incivility of manners. *Temple.*
 2. Impurity of language. *Brewerwood.*
 3. Cruelty. *Hale.*
- TO BAR'BEQUE.** *v. a.* A term for dressing a hog whole. *Pope.*
- BARBEQUE.** *f.* A hog dressed whole.
- BARBED,** *particip. a.* [from *to barb*.]
1. Furnished with armour. *Shakespeare.*
 2. Bearded; jagged with hooks. *Milton.*
- BAR'BEL.** *f.* [from *barb*.] A kind of fish found in rivers. *Walton.*
- BAR'BER.** *f.* [from *to barb*.] A man who shaves the beard. *Wotton.*
- TO BAR'BER.** *v. a.* [from the noun.] To dress out; to powder. *Shakespeare.*
- BAR'BER CHIRURGEON.** *f.* A man who joins the practice of surgery to the barber's trade. *Wiseman.*
- BAR'BER-MONGER.** *f.* A fop decked out by his barber. *Shakespeare.*
- BARBERRY.** *f.* [*berberis*, Lat.] Pepperidge bush. *Mortimer.*
- BARD.** *f.* [*bardd*, Welch.] A poet. *Spenser.*
- BARE.** *a.* [*bape*, Saxon.]
1. Naked; without covering. *Addison.*
 2. Uncovered in respect. *Clarendon.*
 3. Unadorned; plain; simple. *Spenser.*
 4. Detected; without concealment. *Milt.*
 5. Poor; without plenty. *Hooker.*
 6. Mere. *South.*
 7. Threadbare; much worn.
 8. Not united with any thing else. *Hooker.*
- TO BARE.** *v. a.* [from the adjective.] To strip. *Bacon.*
- BARE.** *preterite of to bear.*
- BAR'BONE.** *f.* [from *bare* and *bone*.] Lean.
- BARRE'FACED.** *a.*
1. With the face naked; not masked. *Shakespeare.*
 2. Shameless; unreserved. *Clarendon.*
- BARRE'FACEDLY.** *ad.* [from *barrefaced*.] Openly; shamelessly; without disguise. *Locke.*
- BARRE'FACEDNESS.** *f.* [from *barrefaced*.] Effrontery; assurance; audaciousness.
- BAR'REFOOT.** *a.* [from *bare* and *foot*.] Without shoes. *Addison.*
- BAR'REFOOTED.** *a.* Without shoes. *Sidney.*
- BAR'REHEADED.** *a.* [from *bare* and *head*.] Uncovered in respect. *Dryden.*
- BAR'RELY.** *ad.* [from *bare*.]
1. Nakedly.
 2. Merely; only. *Hooker.*
- BAR'RENESS.** *f.* [from *bare*.]
1. Nakedness. *Shakespeare.*
 2. Leanness. *Shakespeare.*
 3. Poverty. *South.*
 4. Meanness of clothes.
- BARGAIN.** *f.* [*bargaigne*, Fr.]
1. A contract or agreement concerning sale. *Bacon.*
 2. The thing bought or sold. *L'Esrange.*
 3. Stipulation. *Bacon.*
 4. An unexpected reply, tending to obscenity. *Dryden.*
 5. An event; an upshot. *Arbutnot.*
- TO BARGAIN.** *v. n.* To make a contract for sale. *Addison.*
- BARGAINEE'.** *f.* [from *bargain*.] He or she that accepts a bargain.
- BARGAINEER.** *f.* [from *bargain*.] The person who proffers or makes a bargain.
- BARGE.** *f.* [*bargie*, Dutch.]
1. A boat for pleasure. *Raleigh.*
 2. A boat for burden.
- BARGER.** *f.* [from *barge*.] The manager of a barge. *Carew.*
- BARK.** *f.* [*bark*, Danish.]
1. The rind or covering of a tree. *Bacon.*
 2. A small ship. [*barca*, low Lat.] *Granw.*
- TO BARK.** *v. n.* [beorcan, Saxon.]
1. To make the noise which a dog makes. *Cowley.*
 2. To clamour at. *Shakespeare.*
- TO BARK.** *v. a.* [from the noun.] To strip trees of their bark. *Temple.*
- BARK-BARED.** *a.* Stripped of the bark. *Mortimer.*
- BAR'KER.** *f.* [from *bark*.]
1. One that barks or clamours. *B. Johns.*
 2. One employed in stripping trees.
- BAR'KY.** *a.* [from *bark*.] Consisting of bark. *Shakespeare.*
- BAR'LEY.** *f.* A grain.
- BA'LEYBRAKE.** *f.* A kind of rural play. *Sidney.*
- BAR'LEY BROTH.** *f.* [*barley* and *broth*.] Strong beer. *Shakespeare.*
- BAR'LEY**

BARLEYCORN. *f.* [from *barley* and *corn.*]

A grain of barley. *Tickell.*

BARM. *f.* [*burm*, Welch.] Yeast; the ferment put into drink to make it work.

Shakespeare.

BA'RMY. *a.* [from *barm.*] Containing barm.

Dryden.

BARN. *f.* [*bejn*, Sax.] A place or house for laying up any sort of grain, hay, or straw.

Addison.

BA'RNACLE. *f.* [*beajn*, a child, and *aac*, an oak.] A bird like a goose, fabulously supposed to grow on trees.

Bentley.

BAROMETER. *f.* [from *βάρος* and *μέτρον.*] 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. *a.* [from *barometer.*] Relating to the barometer.

Derbam.

BA'RON. *f.* [*Baro*, Lat.]

1. A degree of nobility next to a viscount.
2. *Baron* is an officer, as *barons* of the exchequer.

3. There are also *barons* of the cinque ports, that have places in the lower house of parliament.

4. *Baron* is used for the husband in relation to his wife.

Cowel.

5. A *baron* of beef is when the two sirloins are not cut asunder.

D. G.

BA'RONAGE. *f.* [from *baron.*] The dignity of a baron.

BA'RONESS. *f.* [*baronessa*, Ital.] A baron's lady.

BA'RONET. *f.* [of *baron* and *et*, diminutive termination.] The lowest degree of honour that is hereditary; it is below a baron, and above a knight.

BA'RONY. *f.* [*baronnie*, Fr.] That honour or lordship that gives title to a baron.

Cowel.

BA'ROSCOPE. *f.* [*βάρος* and *σκοπεω.*] An instrument to shew the weight of the atmosphere.

Arbutnot.

BARRACAN. *f.* [*bouracan*, Fr.] A strong thick kind of camelot.

BARRACK. *f.* [*barracca*, Span.] Building to lodge soldiers.

BARRATOR. *f.* [old Fr. *barateur*, a cheat.] A wrangler, and encourager of law suits.

Arbutnot.

BARRATRY. *f.* [from *barrator.*] Foul practice in law.

Hudibras.

BA'RREL. *f.* [*baril*, Welch.]

1. A round wooden vessel to be stopp'd close.

Dryden.

2. A *barrel* of wine is thirty one gallons and a half; of ale, thirty two gallons; of beer, thirty six gallons, and of beer vinegar, thirty four gallons.

3. Any thing hollow, as the *barrel* of a gun.

D. G. ty.

4. A cylinder.

To BA'RREL. *v. a.* To put any thing in a barrel.

Moxon.

Spenser.

BA'RREL-BELLIED. *a.* Having a large belly.

Dryden.

BA'RREN. *a.* [bape, Saxon.]

1. Not prolifick.

Shakespeare.

2. Unfruitful; not fertile; sterile.

Popr.

3. Not copious; scanty.

Swift.

4. Unmeaning; uninventive; dull.

Shak.

BA'RRENLY. *ad.* [from *barren.*] Unfruitfully.

BA'RRENNESS. *f.* [from *barren.*]

1. Want of the power of procreation.

Milton.

2. Unfruitfulness; sterility.

Bacon.

3. Want of invention.

Dryden.

4. Want of matter.

Hooker.

5. In theology, want of sensibility.

Taylor.

BA'RREN WORT. *f.* A plant.

BA'RRFUL. *a.* [*bar* and *full.*] Full of obstructions.

Shakespeare.

BARRICA'DE. *f.* [*barricade*, Fr.]

1. A fortification made to keep off an attack.

2. Any stop; bar; obstruction.

Derbam.

To BARRICA'DE. *v. a.* [*barricader*, Fr.]

To stop up a passage.

Gay.

BARRICA'DO. *f.* [*barricada*, Span.] A fortification; a bar.

Bacon.

To BARRICA'DO. *v. a.* To fortify; to bar.

Clarendon.

BA'RRIER. *f.* [*barriere*, Fr.]

1. A barricade; an entrenchment.

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.

BA'RRISTER. *f.* [from *bar.*] A person qualified to plead the causes of clients in the courts of justice.

Blount.

BA'RROW. *f.* [*beſepe*, Saxon.] Any carriage moved by the hand, as a *band-barrow.*

Gay.

BA'RROW. *f.* [*bejn*, Saxon.] A hog.

To BA'RTER. *v. n.* [*baratter*, Fr.] To traffick by exchanging one commodity for another.

Collier.

To BA'RTER. *v. a.* To give any thing in exchange.

Prior.

BA'RTER. *f.* [from the verb.] The act or practice of trafficking by exchange.

Felton.

BA'RTERER. *f.* [from *barter.*] He that trafficks by exchange.

BA'RTERY. *f.* [from *barter.*] Exchange of commodities.

Camden.

BA'RTAM. *f.* A plant; pellitory.

BASE. *a.* [*bas*, French.]

1. Mean; vile; worthless.

Peacham.

2. Disingenuous; illiberal; ungenerous.

Atterbury.

3. Of

3. Of low station; of mean account. *Dryden.*
 4. Base-born; born out of wedlock. *Camden.*
 5. [Applied to metals;] without value. *Watts.*
 6. [Applied to founds.] deep, grave. *Bacon.*
 BASE-BORN. *a.* Born out of wedlock. *Gay.*
 BASE-COURT. *f.* Lower court.
 BASE-MINDED. *a.* Mean spirited. *Camden.*
 BASE-VIOL. *f.* An instrument used in concerts for the base found. *Addison.*
 BASE. *f.* [*bas*, French.]
 1. The bottom of any thing. *Prior.*
 2. The pedestal of a statue. *Broome.*
 3. Hoofings. *Sidney.*
 4. The bottom of a cone.
 5. Stockings. *Hudibras.*
 6. The place from which racers or tilters run. *Dryden.*
 7. The string that gives a base found. *Dryden.*
 8. An old rustick play. *Shakespeare.*
 To BASE. *v. a.* [*baser*, Fr.] To embase; to make less valuable. *Bacon.*
 BA'SELY. *ad.* [from *base*.]
 1. Meanly; dishonourably. *Clarendon.*
 2. In bastardy. *Knolies.*
 BA'SENESS. *f.* [from *base*.]
 1. Meanness; vileness. *South.*
 2. Vileness of metal. *Swift.*
 3. Bastardy. *Shakespeare.*
 4. Deepness of sound. *Bacon.*
 To BASH. *v. n.* [probably from *base*.] To be ashamed. *Spenser.*
 BASHA'W. *f.* Among the Turks, the viceroy of a province. *Bacon.*
 BA'SHFUL. *a.* [*verbaesfen*, Dutch.]
 1. Modest; shamefaced. *Shakespeare.*
 2. Vitiously modest. *Sidney.*
 BA'SHFULLY. *ad.* [from *bashful*.] Timorously; modestly.
 BA'SHFULNESS. *f.* [from *bashful*.]
 1. Modesty. *Dryden.*
 2. Vitious or rustick shame. *Dryden.*
 BA'SIL. *f.* The name of a plant.
 BA'SIL. *f.* The angle to which the edge of a joiner's tool is ground away.
 BA'SIL. *f.* The skin of a sheep tanned.
 To BA'SIL. *v. a.* To grind the edge of a tool to an angle. *Mixon.*
 BASILICA. *f.* [*Βασιλική*.] The middle vein of the arm. *Quincy.*
 BASILICAL } *a.* [from *basilica*.] The
 BASILICK. } basilick vein. *Sharp.*
 BASILICK. *f.* [*basilique*, Fr. *Βασιλική*.]
 A large hall, a magnificent church.
 BASILICON. *f.* [*Βασιλικόν*.] An ointment called also tetrapharmacon. *Wiseman.*
 BA'SILISK. *f.* [*basiliscus*, Lat.]
 1. A kind of serpent; a cockatrice; said to kill by looking. *Brown.*

2. A species of cannon. *Brown.*
 BA'SIN. *f.* [*bassin*, 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 inclosed in rocks. *Pope.*
 4. Any hollow place capacious of liquids. *Blackmore.*
 5. A dock for repairing and building ships.
 6. *Basins of a balance*; the same with the scales.
 BA'SIS. *f.* [*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. *Shakespeare.*
 5. The groundwork. *Shakespeare.*
 To BASK. *v. a.* [*backeren*, Dutch.] To warm by laying out in the heat. *Milton.*
 To BASK. *v. n.* To lie in the warmth. *Dryden.*
 BA'SKET. *f.* [*basged*, Welch.] A vessel made of twigs, rushes, or splinters. *Dryden.*
 BA'SKET-HILT. *f.* A hilt of a weapon so made as to contain the whole hand. *Hudibras.*
 BA'SKET-WOMAN. *f.* A woman that plies at markets with a basket.
 BASS. *a.* [In music.] grave; deep.
 BASS-VIOL. See *BASE-VIOL*.
 BASS. *f.* [by *Junius* derived from some British word signifying a *rush*; perhaps properly *boss*, from the French *basse*.] A mat used in churches. *Mortimer.*
 BASS-RELIEF. *f.* [*bas* and *relief*.] Sculpture, the figures of which do not stand out from the ground in their full proportion.
 BA'SSET. *f.* [*basset*, Fr.] A game at cards. *Dennis.*
 BASSO'N. } *f.* [*basson*, Fr.] A musical
 BASSO'ON. } instrument of the wind kind, blown with a reed.
 BA'SSOCK. *f.* Bafs.
 BA'STARD. *f.* [*bastardd*, Welch.]
 1. A person born of a woman out of wedlock.
 2. Any thing spurious. *Shakespeare.*
 BA'STARD. *a.*
 1. Begotten out of wedlock. *Shakespeare.*
 2. Spurious; supposititious; adulterate. *Temple.*
 To BA'STARD. *v. a.* To convict of being a bastard. *Bacon.*
 To BA'STARDIZE. *v. a.* [from *bastard*.]
 1. To convict of being a bastard.
 2. To beget a bastard. *Shakespeare.*
 BA'STARDLY. *ad.* [from *bastard*.] In the manner of a bastard. *Donne.*
 To

B A T

- To BASTE. *v. a.* [*bastonier*, Fr.]
 1. To beat with a stick. *Hudibras.*
 2. To drip butter upon meat on the spit. *Shakespeare.*
 3. To sew slightly. [*bafter*, Fr.]

- BASTINA'DE. } *f.* [*bastonnade*, Fr.]
 BASTINA'DO. }
 1. The act of beating with a cudgel. *Sidney.*
 2. A Turkish punishment of beating an offender on his feet.
 To BASTINA'DE. } *v. a.* [from the noun ;
 To BASTINA'DO. } [*bastonner*, Fr.] To beat. *Arbutnot.*

- BA'STION. *f.* [*bastion*, Fr.] A huge mass of earth, usually faced with sods, standing out from a rampart ; a bulwark, *Harris.*
 BAT. *f.* [*bat*, Saxon.] A heavy stick. *Hakewell.*

- BAT. *f.* 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. *f.* [from *bat* and *fowl*.] Birdcatching in the night time. They light torches, then beat the bushes ; upon which the birds flying to the flames, are caught. *Peacbam.*

- BA'TABLE. *a.* [from *bate*.] Disputable. *Batable* ground seems to be the ground heretofore in question, whether it belonged to England or Scotland.

- BATCH. *f.* [from *bake*.]
 1. The quantity of bread baked at a time. *Mortimer.*
 2. Any quantity made at once. *B. Johnson.*

- BATE. *f.* [from *debate*.] Strife ; contention.

- To BATE. *v. a.* [contracted from *abate*.]
 1. To lessen any thing ; to retrench. *Shak.*
 2. To sink the price. *Locke.*
 3. To lessen a demand. *Shakespeare.*
 4. To cut off. *Dryden.*

- To BATE. *v. n.*
 1. To grow less. *Shakespeare.*
 2. To remit. *Dryden.*

- BATE, once the preterite of *bite*. *Spenser.*

- BA'TEFUL. *a.* [from *bate* and *full*.] Contentious. *Sidney.*

- BA'TEMENT. *f.* Diminution. *Moxon.*

- BATH. *f.* [*bað*, Saxon.]
 1. A *batb* is either hot or cold, either of art or nature. *Addison.*
 2. Outward heat, applied to the body. *Shakespeare.*
 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. *v. a.* [*baðian*, Saxon.]
 1. To wash in a bath. *South.*
 2. To supple or soften by the outward

B A T

- application of warm liquors. *Dryden.*
 3. To wash with any thing. *Dryden.*
 To BATHE. *v. n.* To be in the water. *Waller.*
Waller.

- BA'TING. *prep.* [from *bate*.] Except. *Rowe.*

- BATLET. *f.* [from *bat*.] A square piece of wood used in beating linen. *Shakespeare.*

- BATO'ON. *f.* [*bâton*, Fr. formerly spelt *baston*.]
 1. A staff or club. *Bacon.*
 2. A truncheon or marshal's staff.

- BA'TTAILLOUS. *a.* [from *bataille*, Fr.] Warlike ; with military appearance. *Fairfax.*

- BATTA'LIA. *f.* [*battaglia*, Ital.] The order of battle. *Clarendon.*

- BATTA'LION. *f.* [*bataillon*, Fr.]
 1. A division of an army ; a troop ; a body of forces. *Pope.*
 2. An army. *Shakespeare.*

- To BA'TTEN. *v. a.*
 1. To fatten, or make fat. *Milton.*
 2. To fertilize. *Philips.*

- To BA'TTEN. *v. n.* To grow fat. *Gartb.*

- BA'TTEN. *f.* A *batten* is a scantling of wooden stuff. *Moxon.*

- To BA'TTER. *v. a.* [*battre*, to beat, Fr.]
 1. To beat ; to beat down. *Waller.*
 2. To wear with beating. *Swift.*
 3. To wear out with service. *Southern.*

- BA'TTER. *f.* [from *to batter*.] A mixture of several ingredients beaten together. *King.*

- BA'TTERER. *f.* [from *batter*.] He that batters.

- BA'TTERY. *f.* [*batterie*, Fr.]
 1. The act of battering. *Locke.*
 2. The instruments with which a town is battered. *South.*
 3. The frame upon which cannons are mounted.

4. In law, a violent striking of any man. *Shakespeare.*

- BA'TTLE. *f.* [*bataille*, Fr.]
 1. A fight ; an encounter between opposite armies. *Ecclesiasticus.*
 2. A body of forces. *Bacon.*
 3. The main body. *Hayward.*

- To BA'TTLE. *v. n.* [*batailler*, Fr.] To contend in fight. *Prior.*

- BA'TTLE-ARRAY. *f.* Array, or order of battle. *Addison.*

- BA'TTLE-AXE. *f.* A weapon ; a bill. *Carew.*

- BA'TTLE-DOOR. *f.* [*door* and *battle*.] An instrument with a round handle and a flat blade. *Locke.*

- BA'TTLEMENT. *f.* [from *battle*.] A wall with interstices. *Norris.*

- BA'TTY. *a.* [from *bat*.] Belonging to a bat. *Shakespeare.*

BA'VAROY.

B A Y

B E A

BA'VAROY. *f.* A kind of cloke. *Gay.*
BA'UBEE. *f.* In Scotland, a halfpenny. *Bramfl.*
BA'VIN. *f.* A stick like those bound up in faggots. *Mortimer.*
BA'WBLE. *f.* [*baubellum*, barbarous Latin.] A gew-gaw; a trifling piece of finery. *Prior.*
BA'WBLING. *a.* [from *bauble*.] Trifling; contemptible. *Shakespeare.*
BA'WCOCK. *f.* A fine fellow. *Shakespeare.*
BA'WD. *f.* [*baude*, old Fr.] A procurer or procurer's.
To BA'WD. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To procure. *Dryden.*
BA'WDILY. *ad.* [from *lawdy*.] Obscenely.
BA'WDINESS. *f.* [from *lawdy*.] Obsceneness.
BA'WDRICK. *f.* [See *BALDRICK*.] A belt. *Chapman.*
BA'WDRY. *f.*
 1. A wicked practice of procuring and bringing whores and rogues together. *Ayliffe.*
 2. Obscenity. *Ben. Johnson.*
BA'WDY. *a.* [from *baud*.] Obscene; unchaste. *Soutbern.*
BA'WDY-HOUSE. *f.* A house where traffick is made by wickedness and debauchery. *Dennis.*
To BA'WL. *v. n.* [*ballo*, Lat.]
 1. To hoot; to cry out with great vehemence. *Smith on Philippi.*
 2. To cry as a froward child. *L'Esrange.*
To BA'WL. *v. a.* To proclaim as a crier. *Swift.*
BA'WREL. *f.* A kind of hawk. *Dicf.*
BA'WSN. *f.* A badger. *Dicf.*
BAY. *a.* [*badus*, Lat.] A bay horse is inclining to a chestnut. And bay horses have black manes. *Dryden.*
BAY. *f.* [*baye*, Dutch.] An opening into the land. *Bacon.*
BAY. *f.* The state of any thing surrounded by enemies. *Swift, Thomson.*
BAY. *f.* In architecture, a term used to signify the magnitude of a building. Bays are from fourteen to twenty feet long. *Shakespeare.*
BAY. *f.* A tree.
BAY. *f.* An honorary crown or garland. *Pope.*
To BAY. *v. n.*
 1. To bark as a dog at a thief. *Spenser.*
 2. To shut in. *Shakespeare.*
To BAY. *v. a.* To follow with barking. *Shakespeare.*
BAY Salt. 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. A window jutting outward. *Shakespeare.*

BA'YARD. *f.* [from *bay*.] A bay horse.
BA'YONET. *f.* [*bayonette*, Fr.] A short sword fixed at the end of a musket.
BDE'LLIUM. *f.* [*βδέλλιον*.] An aromatick gum brought from the Levant. *Raleigh.*
To BE. *v. n.*
 1. To have some certain state, condition, quality; as, the man is wife. *Shakespeare.*
 2. It is the auxiliary verb by which the verb passive is formed. *Shakespeare.*
 3. To exist; to have existence. *Dryden.*
 4. To have something by appointment or rule. *Locke.*
BEACH. *f.* The shore; the strand. *Milton.*
BE'ACHED. *a.* [from *beach*.] Exposed to the waves. *Shakespeare.*
BE'ACHY. *a.* [from *beach*.] Having beaches. *Shakespeare.*
BE'ACON. *f.* [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. *f.* [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. *Shakespeare.*
 3. Any globular bodies. *Boyle.*
BEAD Tree. [AZEDARACH.] The nut is, by religious persons, bored through, and strung as beads; whence it takes its name. *Miller.*
BE'ADLE. *f.* [by'bel, Saxon; a messenger.]
 1. A messenger or servitor belonging to a court. *Covel.*
 2. A petty officer in parishes. *Prior.*
BE'ADROLL. *f.* [from *bead* and *roll*.] A catalogue of those who are to be mentioned at prayers. *Bacon.*
BE'ADSMAN. *f.* [from *bead* and *man*.] A man employed in praying for another. *Spenser.*
BE'AGLE. *f.* [*bigle*, Fr.] A small hound with which hares are hunted. *Dryden.*
BEAK. *f.* [*bec*, Fr.]
 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 gallies. *Dryden.*
 3. Any thing ending in a point like a beak. *Carew.*
BE'AKED. *a.* [from *beak*.] Having a beak. *Milton.*
BE'AKER. *f.* [from *beak*.] A cup with a spout in the form of a bird's beak. *Pope.*
BEAL. *f.* [*bolli*, Ital.] A whelk or pimple.
To BEAL. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To ripen; to gather matter.
BEAM. *f.* [beam, Saxon; a tree.]
 1. The main piece of timber that supports the house. *Dryden.*
 2. Any

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. *Dryden.*
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. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To emit rays or beams. *Pope.*
- BEAM *Tree.* Wildservice.
- BE'AMY. *a.* [from *beams.*]
1. Radiant; shining; emitting beams. *Smith.*
2. Having horns or antlers. *Dryden.*
- BEAN. *f.* [*faba*, Lat.] The common garden bean. The horse bean.
- BEAN *Caper.* [*fabago.*] A plant.
- To BEAR. *v. a.* pret. *I bore*, or *bare*. [beoan, Saxon.]
1. To carry as a burden. *Isaiah.*
2. To convey or carry. *Dryden.*
3. To carry as a mark of authority. *Shak.*
4. To carry as a mark of distinction. *Hale.*
5. To carry as in show. *Shakespeare.*
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. *Genesis.*
17. To possess, as power or honour. *Aldis.*
18. To gain; to win. *Shakespeare.*
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. *Dryden.*
23. To supply. *Dryden.*
24. To be the object of, *Shakespeare.*
25. To behave. *Shakespeare.*
26. To impel; to urge; to push. *Hayward.*
27. To press. *Ben. Johnson.*
28. To incite; to animate. *Milton.*
29. To bear in hand. To amuse with false pretences; to deceive. *Shakespeare.*
30. To bear off. To carry away by force. *Greech.*
31. To bear out. To support; to maintain. *South.*

- To BEAR. *v. n.*
1. To suffer pain. *Pope.*
2. To be patient. *Dryden.*
3. To be fruitful or prolifick. *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. *Brome.*
10. To bear with. To endure an unpleasing thing. *Milton.*
- BEAR. *f.* [*beja*, Saxon.]
1. A rough savage animal. *Shakespeare.*
2. The name of two constellations, called the greater and lesser bear; in the tail of the lesser bear, is the pole star. *Craeb.*
- BEAR-BIND. *f.* A species of bindweed.
- BEAR-FLY. *f.* An insect. *Bacon.*
- BEAR-GARDEN. *f.* [from *bear* and *garden.*]
1. A place in which bears are kept for sport. *Spectator.*
2. Any place of tumult or misrule.
- BEAR'S-BREECH. *f.* [*acanthus.*] The name of a plant.
- BEAR'S-EAR, or *Auricula.* The name of a plant.
- BEAR'S-FOOT. *f.* A species of hellebore.
- BEAR'S-WORT. *f.* An herb.
- BEARD. *f.* [*beard*, Saxon.]
1. The hair that grows on 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'Estrange.*
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. *v. a.* [from *beard.*]
1. To take or pluck by the beard. *Shak.*
2. To oppose to the face. *Swift.*
- BE'ARDED. *a.* [from *beard.*]
1. Having a beard. *Dryden.*
2. Having sharp prickles, as corn. *Milton.*
3. Barbed or jagged. *Dryden.*
- BE'ARDLESS. *a.* [from *beard.*]
1. Without a beard. *Camden.*
2. Youthful. *Dryden.*
- BE'ARER. *f.* [from *to bear.*]
1. A carrier of any thing. *Swift.*
2. One employed in carrying burthens. *Chronicles.*
3. One who wears any thing. *Shakespeare.*
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

raised up between the ends of a piece of timber.

BE'ARHERD. *f.* [from *bear* and *berd.*] A man that tends bears. *Shakspeare.*

BE'ARING. *f.* [from *bear.*]

1. The site or place of any thing with respect to something else. *Pope.*
2. Gesture; mien; and behaviour. *Shakspeare.*

BE'ARWARD. *f.* [from *bear* and *ward.*] A keeper of bears. *Shakspeare.*

BEAST. *f.* [*beste*, Fr.]

1. An animal distinguished from birds, insects, fishes, and man. *Shakspeare.*
2. An irrational animal, opposed to man. *Dryden.*
3. A brutal savage man.

BEASTLINESS. *f.* [from *beastly.*] Brutality. *Spenser.*

BE'ASTLY. *a.* [from *beast.*]

1. Brutal; contrary to the nature and dignity of man. *Ben Johnson.*
2. Having the nature or form of beasts. *Prior.*

To BEAT. *v. a.* preter. *beat*, part. pass. *beat*, or *leaten.* [*battre*, French.]

1. To strike; to knock. *Dryden.*
2. To punish with stripes. *Locke.*
3. To strike an instrument of music. *Shakspeare.*
4. To comminute by blows. *Broome.*
5. To strike ground, to rouse game. *Prior.*
6. To thresh corn. *Rutb.*
7. To mix things by long and frequent agitation. *Boye.*
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. *Hakerwell.*
14. To lay, or press. *Shakspeare.*
15. To depress. *Addison.*
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. *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 throb; to be in agitation. *Shakspeare.*
5. To fluctuate; to be in motion. *Shakspeare.*
6. To try different ways; to search. *Pope.*

7. To act upon with violence. *Jonab.*
8. To enforce by repetition. *Hocker.*

BEAT. *f.* [from the verb.]

1. Stroke.
2. Manner of striking. *Greuv.*

BE'ATEN. *particip.* [from *beat.*]

BE'ATER. *f.* [from *beat.*]

1. An instrument with which any thing is comminuted or mingled. *Moxon.*
2. A person much given to blows. *Aycham.*

BEAT'IFICAL. } *a.* [*beatificus*, low Lat.]

BEAT'IFICK. } Blisful. It is used only of heavenly fruition after death. *Souib.*

BEAT'IFICALLY. *ad.* [from *beatifical.*] In such a manner as to complete happiness. *Hakerwell.*

BEATIFICATION. *f.* Beatification is an acknowledgement made by the pope, that the person beatified is in heaven, and therefore may be revered as blessed.

To BEATIFY. *v. a.* [*beatifico*, Lat.] To bless with the completion of celestial enjoyment. *Hammond.*

BE'ATING. *f.* [from *beat.*] Correction by blows. *Ben Johnson.*

BEA'TITUDE. *f.* [*beatitudo*, Lat.]

1. Blessedness; felicity; happiness. *Taylor.*
2. A declaration of blessedness made by our Saviour to particular virtues.

BEAU. *f.* [*beau*, Fr.] A man of dress. *Dryden.*

BEAVER. *f.* [*bievre*, Fr.]

1. An animal, otherwise named the *castor*, amphibious, and remarkable for his art in building his habitation. *Hakerwell.*
2. A hat of the best kind. *Addison.*
3. The part of a helmet that covers the face. [*bavire*, Fr.] *Bacon.*

BEAVERED. *a.* [from *beaver.*] Covered with a beaver. *Pope.*

BEAU'ISH. *a.* [from *beau.*] Befitting a beau; foppish.

BEAU'TEOUS. *a.* [from *beauty.*] Fair; elegant in form. *Prior.*

BEAU'TEOUSLY. *ad.* [from *beauteous.*] In a beauteous manner. *Taylor.*

BEAU'TEOUSNESS. *f.* [from *beauteous.*] The state of being beauteous. *Danne.*

BEAU'TIFUL. Fair. *Raleigh.*

BEAU'TIFULLY. *ad.* [from *beautiful.*] In a beautiful manner. *Prior.*

BEAU'TIFULNESS. *f.* [from *beautiful.*] The quality of being beautiful.

To BEAU'TIFY. *v. a.* [from *beauty.*] To adorn; to embellish. *Blackmore.*

To BEA'UTIFY. *v. n.* To grow beautiful. *Addison.*

BEAU'TY. *f.* [*beauté*, Fr.]

1. That assemblage of graces, which pleases the eye. *Ray.*
2. A particular grace. *Dryden.*

3. A

B E D

3. A beautiful person. *Paradise Lost.*
 To BEAU'TY. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To adorn; to beautify. *Shakespeare.*
 BEAUTY-SPOT. *f.* [from *beauty* and *spot.*] A spot placed to heighten some beauty. *Grew.*
 BECAFI'CO. *f.* [*becafigo*, Span.] A bird like a nightingale; a fig-pecker. *Pope.*
 TO BECA'LM. *v. a.* [from *calm*] 1. To still the elements. *Dryden.*
 2. To keep a ship from motion. *Locke.*
 3. To quiet the mind. *Philips.*
 BECA'ME. The preterite of *become*.
 BECA'USE. *conjunct.* [from *by* and *cause.*] For this reason that; on this account that. *Hammond.*
 TO BECHA'NCE. *v. n.* [from *be* and *chance.*] To befall; to happen to. *Shakespeare.*
 BECHICKS. *f.* [*βήχινα.*] Medicines proper for relieving coughs.
 TO BECK. *v. a.* [beacan, Sax.] To make a sign with the head. *Shakespeare.*
 BECK. *f.* [from the verb.] 1. A sign with the head; a nod. *Milton.*
 2. A nod of command. *Pope.*
 TO BE'CKON. *v. n.* To make a sign. *Addison.*
 TO BECLIP. *v. a.* [of *be clyppan*, Sax.] To embrace.
 TO BECOME. *v. a.* pret. *I became*; comp. pret. *I have become.*
 1. To enter into some state or condition. *Gen. ii. 7.*
 2. To become of. To be the fate of; to be the end of. *Ruleigh.*
 TO BECOME. *v. a.* [from *be* or *by*, and *cpemen*, Sax.] 1. To appear in a manner suitable to something. *Dryden.*
 2. To be suitable to the person; to befit. *Shakespeare, Stillingfleet.*
 BECO'MING. *parti. a.* [from *become.*] That which pleases by an elegant propriety; graceful. *Suckling.*
 BECO'MING. *f.* [from *become.*] Behaviour. *Shakespeare.*
 BECO'MINGLY. *ad.* After a becoming manner.
 BECO'MINGNESS. *f.* [from *becoming.*] Elegant congruity; propriety. *Grew.*
 BED. *f.* [*bed*, Sax.] 1. Something made to sleep on. *Bacon.*
 2. Lodging. *Shakespeare.*
 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 layer; a stratum. *Burnet.*
 8. To bring to BED. To deliver of a child.
 9. To make *she* BED. To put the bed in order after it has been used.

B E D

- TO BED. *v. a.* [from the noun.] 1. To go to bed with. *Shakespeare.*
 2. To be placed in bed. *Bacon.*
 3. To be made partaker of the bed. *Bacon.*
 4. To sow, or plant in earth. *Mortimer.*
 5. To lay in a place of rest. *Donne.*
 6. To lay in order; in strata. *Shakespeare.*
 TO BED. *v. n.* To cohabit. *Wise man.*
 TO BEDA'BBLE. *v. a.* [from *dabble.*] To wet; to besprinkle. *Shakespeare.*
 TO BEDA'GGLE. *v. a.* [from *duggle.*] To bemire.
 TO BEDA'SH. *v. a.* [from *dash.*] To bespatter. *Shakespeare.*
 TO BED'AWB. *v. a.* [from *dawb.*] To besmear. *Shakespeare.*
 TO BEDA'ZZLE. To make the sight dim by too much lustre. *Shakespeare.*
 BEDCHA'MBER. The chamber appropriated to rest. *Clarendon.*
 BEDCLO'ATHS. *f.* Coverlets spread over a bed. *Shakespeare.*
 BE'DDER. } *f.* [from *bed.* The ne-
 BE'DETTER. } ther-stone of an oil-mill.
 BE'DDING. *f.* [from *bed.*] The materials of a bed. *Dryden.*
 TO BEDE'CK. *v. a.* [from *deck.*] To deck; to adorn. *Norris.*
 BE'DEHOUSE. *f.* [from *bede*, Sax. a prayer, and *house.*] An hospital or almshouse.
 TO BEDE'W. *v. a.* [from *dew.*] To moisten gently, as with the fall of dew. *Shakespeare.*
 BE'DFELLOW. *f.* [from *bed* and *fellow.*] One that lies in the same bed. *Shakespeare.*
 TO BE'DIGHT. *v. a.* [from *digit.*] To adorn; to dress. *Gay.*
 TO BE'DI'M. *v. a.* [from *dim.*] To obscure; to cloud; to darken. *Shakespeare.*
 TO BE'DI'ZEN. *v. a.* [from *dizen.*] To dress out.
 BE'DLAM. *f.* [corrupted from *Bethlehem*, the name of a religious house in London, converted afterwards into an hospital for the mad.] 1. A madhouse. *Shakespeare.*
 2. A madman.
 BE'DLAM. *a.* Belonging to a madhouse. *Shakespeare.*
 BEDLAMITE. *f.* [from *bedlam.*] A mad man. *Lewis.*
 BE'DMAKER. *f.* [from *bed* and *make.*] A person in the universities, whose office it is to make the beds. *Spettator.*
 BE'DMATE. *f.* [from *bed* and *mate.*] A bedfellow. *Shakespeare.*
 BE'DMOULDING. } *f.* [from *bed*
 BEDDING MOULDING. } and *mould.*] A particular moulding. *Builder's Dict.*
 BE'DPOST. *f.* [from *bed* and *post.*] The post at the corner of the bed, which supports the canopy. *Wise man.*
 BE'DPRESSER. *f.* A heavy lazy fellow. *Shakespeare.*

- To **BEDRA'GGLE**. *v. a.* To soil the cloaths. *Swift.*
- To **BEDRE'NCH**. *v. a.* *be* and *drench*.] To drench; to soak. *Shakespeare.*
- BE'DRID**. *a.* [from *bed* and *ride*.] Confined to the bed by age or sickness. *Shakespeare.*
- BE'DRITE**. *f.* The privilege of the marriage bed. *Shakespeare.*
- To **BEDRO'P**. *v. a.* [from *be* and *drop*.] To besprinkle; to mark with drops. *Pope.*
- BEDSTEAD**. *f.* [from *bed* and *stead*.] The frame on which the bed is placed. *Swift.*
- BE'DSTRAW**. *f.* The straw laid under a bed to make it soft. *Bacon.*
- BEDSWER'VER**. *f.* One that is false to the bed. *Shakespeare.*
- BE'DTIME**. *f.* [from *bed* and *time*.] The hour of rest. *Milton.*
- To **BEDU'NG**. *v. a.* To cover with dung.
- To **BEDU'ST**. *v. a.* [from *be* and *dust*.] To sprinkle with dust.
- BE'DWARD**. *ad.* [from *bed* and *ward*.] Toward bed. *Shakespeare.*
- To **BEDWA'RF**. *v. a.* To make little; to stunt. *Donne.*
- BE'DWORK**. *f.* [from *bed* and *work*.] Work performed without toil of the hands. *Shakespeare.*
- BEE**. *f.* [beo, Saxon.]
1. The animal that makes honey. *Locke.*
 2. An industrious and careful person.
- BEE-EATER**. *f.* [from *bee* and *eat*.] A bird that feeds upon bees.
- BEE-FLOWER**. *f.* [from *bee* and *flower*.] A species of fool-stones. *Millar.*
- BEE-GARDEN**. *f.* A place to set hives of bees in. *Mortimer.*
- BEE-HIVE**. *f.* The case, or box, in which bees are kept.
- BEE-MASTER**. *f.* One that keeps bees. *Mortimer.*
- BEECH**. *f.* [bece, or boc, Saxon.] A tree. *Dryden.*
- BE'ECHEN**. *a.* [bucene, Sax.] Consisting of the wood of the beech. *Dryden.*
- BEEF**. *f.* [bauf, French.]
1. The flesh of black cattle prepared for food. *Swift.*
 2. An ox, bull, or cow, it has the plural *beeves*. *Raleigh.*
- BEEF**. *a.* Consisting of the flesh of black cattle. *Swift.*
- BEEF-EATER**. *f.* A yeoman of the guard.
- BEEN**. [beon, Saxon.] The *participle present* of To **BE**.
- BEER**. *f.* [bir, Welch] Liquor made of malt and hops. *Bacon.*
- BEE'T**. *f.* [beta, Lat.] The name of a plant.
- BE'ETLE**. *f.* [bytel, Saxon.]
1. An insect distinguished by having hard
- cases or sheaths, under which he folds his wings. *Shakespeare.*
2. A heavy mallet. *Stillingfleet.*
- To **BE'ETLE**. *v. n.* To jut out. *Shakespeare.*
- BEE'TLEBRO'WED**. *a.* Having prominent brows.
- BEE'TLEHE'ADED**. Loggerheaded; having a stupid head. *Shakespeare.*
- BE'ETLESTOCK**. *f.* The handle of a beetle. *Shakespeare.*
- BE'ETRAVE**. } *Beet.*
- BE'ET RADISH**. } *Beet.*
- BEEVES**. *f.* [The plural of *beef*.] Black cattle; oxen. *Milton, Pope.*
- To **BEFA'LL**. *v. n.* It befell, it bath befallen.]
1. To happen to. *Addison.*
 2. To come to pass. *Milton.*
 3. To befall of. To become of. *Shakespeare.*
- To **BEFI'T**. *v. a.* To suit; to be suitable to. *Milton.*
- To **BEFO'OL**. *v. a.* [from *be* and *fool*.] To infatuate; to fool. *South.*
- BEFO'RE**. *prep.* [bifon, Sax.]
1. Farther onward in place. *Dryden.*
 2. In the front of; not behind. *Par. Lost.*
 3. In the presence of. *Dryden.*
 4. In sight of. *Shakespeare.*
 5. Under the cognizance of. *Ayliffe.*
 6. In the power of. *Dryden.*
 7. By the impulse of something behind. *Shakespeare.*
 8. Preceding in time. *Dryden.*
 9. In preference to. *Hooker.*
 10. Prior to.
 11. Superior to.
- BEFORE**. *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. Farther onward in place. *Shakespeare.*
- BEFOREHAND**. *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'Esrange.*
- BEFO'RETIME**. *ad.* Formerly. *Sam.*
- To **BEFO'RTUNE**. *v. n.* To betide. *Shakespeare.*
- To **BEFO'UL**. *v. a.* To make foul; to soil.
- To **BEFRI'END**. *v. a.* To favour; to be kind to. *Pope.*
- To **BEFR'UNGE**. *v. a.* To decorate, as with fringes. *Pope.*
- To **BEG**. *v. n.* [beggeren, Germ.] To live upon alms. *Luke.*
- To

To **BEG**, *v. a.*

1. To ask; to seek by petition. *Matth.*
2. To take any thing for granted. *Burnet.*

To **BEGE'T**, *v. a.* I *begot*, or *begat*; I have *begotten*. [*begettan*, Saxon.]

1. To generate; to procreate. *Isaiab.*
2. To produce, as effects. *Shakespeare.*
3. To produce, as accidents. *Denbam.*

BEGE'TTER, *f.* [from *beget*.] He that procreates, or begets. *Locke.*

BEGGAR, *f.* [from *beg*.]

1. One who lives upon alms. *Broome.*
2. A petitioner. *Dryden.*
3. One who assumes what he does not pro. ve. *Tillotson.*

To **BEGGAR**, *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To reduce to beggary; to impoverish. *Grant.*
2. To deprive. *Shakespeare.*
3. To exhaust. *Shakespeare.*

BEGGARLINESS, *f.* [from *beggarly*.] The state of being beggarly.

BEGGARLY, *a.* [from *beggar*.] Mean; poor; indigent. *South.*

BEGGARLY, *ad.* [from *beggar*.] Meanly; despicably. *Hooker.*

BEGGARY, *f.* [from *beggar*.] Indigence. *Swift.*

To **BEGIN**, *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. *Exekiel, 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**, *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. *Government of the Tongue.*

BEGINNER, *f.* [from *begin*.]

1. He that gives the first cause, or original, to any thing. *Hooker.*
2. An unexperienced attempter. *Hooker.*

BEGINNING, *f.* [from *begin*.]

1. The first original or cause. *Swift.*
2. The entrance into act, or being. *Denbam.*
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**, *v. a.* I *begirt*, or *begirded*; I have *begirt*.

1. To bind with a girdle. *Milton.*
2. To surround; to encircle. *Prior.*
3. To shut in with a siege; to beleaguer. *Clarendon.*

BEGLERBEG, *f.* [Turkish.] The chief governour of a province among the Turks.

To **BEGNA'W**, *v. a.* [from *be* and *gnaw*.] To bite; to eat away. *Shakespeare.*

BEGO'NE, *interject.* Go away; hence; away. *Addison.*

BEGO'T, } The *parti. passive* of the

BEGO'TTEN, } verb *beget*.

To **BEGRE'ASE**, *v. a.* To soil or dawb with fat matter.

To **BEGRI'ME**, *v. a.* To soil with dirt deep impressed. *Shakespeare.*

To **BEGUI'LE**, *v. a.* [from *be* and *guile*.]

1. To impose upon; to delude. *Milton, South.*
2. To deceive; to evade. *Shakespeare.*
3. To deceive pleasingly; to amuse. *Davies.*

BEGU'N, The *particle passive* of *begin*.

BEHA'LF, *f.* [From *beboof*, profit.]

1. Favour; cause. *Clarendon.*
2. Vindication; support. *Addison.*

To **BEHA'VE**, *v. a.* To carry; to conduct. *2 Theffalonians, Atterbury.*

To **BEHAVE**, *v. n.* To act; to conduct one's self.

BEHA'VIOUR, *f.* [from *behave*.]

1. Manner of behaving one's self, whether good or bad. *Sidney.*
2. External appearance. *1 Sam. xxi.*
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, noting such a state as requires great caution. *L'Estrange.*

To **BEHE'AD**, *v. a.* [from *be* and *head*.] To kill by cutting off the head. *Clarendon.*

BEHE'LD, *particip. passive*, from *beheld*.

BE'HEMOTH, *f.* The *hippopotamus*, or river-horse. *Job.*

BE'HEN, } Valerian root.

BEN, } Command; precept. *Fairfax.*

To **BEHI'GHT**, *v. a.* pret. *bebht*, part. *be-light*. [from *hazan*.]

1. To promise. *Spenser.*
2. To entrust; to commit. *Spenser.*

BEHI'ND, *prep.* [from *hindan*, Saxon.]

1. At the back of another. *Knolles.*
2. On the back part. *Mark.*
3. Towards the back. *Judges.*
4. Following another. *2 Sam.*
5. Remaining after the departure of something else. *Shakespeare.*
6. Remaining after the death of those to whom it belonged. *Pope.*
7. At a distance from something going before. *Dryden.*
8. Inferiour to another. *Hooker.*
9. On the other side of something. *Dryden.*

BEHIND, *ad.* Out of sight. *Locke.*

BE-

BEHINDHAND. *ad.* [from *behind* and *band*.]

1. In a state in which rents or profits are anticipated. *Locke.*

2. Not upon equal terms, with regard to forwardness. *Spenser.*

TO BEHOULD. *v. a. pret.* *I beheld, I have beheld, or beholden.* [behealdan, Saxon.]
To view; to see. *Dryden.*

BEHOULD. *interjct.* See; lo. *Genesius, Milton.*

BEHOULDEN. *parti. a.* [gebouden, Dutch.]
Bound in gratitude. *Shakespeare.*

BEHOULDER. *f.* [from *behold*.] *Spectator.*
Atterbury.

BEHOULDING. *a.* Beholden. *Carew.*

BEHOULDINGNESS. *f.* [from *beholding*,
mistaken for *beholden*.] The state of being obliged. *Donne.*

BEHO'OF. *f.* [from *beboove*.] Profit; advantage. *Locke.*

TO BEHO'OVE. *v. n.* [behœpan, Saxon.]
To be fit; to be meet. *Hooker.*

BEHO'VEFUL. *a.* [from *beboof*.] Useful; profitable. *Clarendon.*

BEHO'VEFULLY. *ad.* [from *bebooveful*.]
Profitably; usefully. *Spenser.*

TO BEHO'WL. *v. a.* To howl at. *Shakespeare.*

BE'ING. *f.* [from *be*.]
1. Existence; opposed to nonentity. *Davies.*

2. A particular state or condition. *Pope.*

3. The person existing. *Dryden.*

BE'ING. *conjunct.* [from *be*.] Since.

BE IT SO. A phrase, *suppose it to be so.*
Shakespeare.

TO BELA'BOUR. *v. a.* [from *be* and *labour*.]
To beat; to thump. *Swift.*

BEL'AMIE. *f.* [*bel amie*, Fr.] A friend; an intimate. *Spenser.*

BEL'AMOUR. *f.* [*bel amour*, Fr.] A Gallant; consort. *Spenser.*

BELA'TED. *a.* [from *be* and *late*.] Benighted. *Milton.*

TO BELA'Y. *v. a.*
1. To block up; to stop the passage. *Dryden.*

2. To place in ambush. *Spenser.*

TO BELCH. *v. n.* [bealcan, Saxon.]
1. To eject the wind from the stomach. *Arbutnot.*

2. To issue out by eructation. *Dryden.*

TO BELCH. *v. a.* To throw out from the stomach. *Pope.*

BELCH. *f.* [from the verb.]
1. The act of eructation.

2. A cant term for malt liquor. *Dennis.*

BELDA'M. *f.*
1. An old woman. *Milton.*

2. A hag. *Dryden.*

TO BELE'AGUER. *v. a.* [*beleggeren*, Dut.]
To besiege; to block up a place. *Dryden.*

BELE'AGURER. *f.* [from *beleaguer*.] One that besieges a place.

BELEMNITES. *f.* [from *βελῆς*, a dart.]
Arrowhead, or finger-stone.

BELFLO'WER. *f.* A plant.

BELFO'UNDER. *f.* [from *bell* and *found*.]
He whose trade it is to found or cast bells. *Bacon.*

BEL'FRY. *f.* [*Beffroy*, in French, is a tower.] The place where the bells are rung. *Gay.*

BELGA'RD. *f.* [*bellie egard*, Fr.] A soft glance. *Spenser.*

TO BELIE. *v. a.* [from *be* and *lie*.]
1. To counterfeit; to feign; to mimic. *Dryden.*

2. To give the lie to; to charge with falsehood. *Dryden.*

3. To calumniate. *Shakespeare.*

4. To give a false representation of any thing. *Dryden.*

BELIE'F. *f.* [from *believe*.]
1. Credit given to something which we know not of ourselves. *Wotton.*

2. The theological virtue of faith, or firm confidence of the truths of religion. *Hooker.*

3. Religion; the body of tenets held. *Hooker.*

4. Persuasion; opinion. *Temple.*

5. The thing believed. *Baron.*

6. Creed; a form containing the articles of faith.

BELIEVEABLE. *a.* [from *believe*.] Creditible.

TO BELIEVE. *v. a.* [*gelyfan*, Saxon.]
1. To credit upon the authority of another. *Watts.*

2. To put confidence in the veracity of any one. *Exodus.*

TO BELIEVE. *v. n.*
1. To have a firm persuasion of any thing. *Genesius.*

2. To exercise the theological virtue of faith. *Shakespeare.*

BELIEVER. *f.* [from *believe*.]
1. He that believes, or gives credit. *Hooker.*

2. A professor of christianity. *Hooker.*

BELIEVINGLY. *ad.* [from *to believe*.]
After a believing manner.

BELI'KE. *ad.* [from *like*, as by *likelibeod*.]
1. Probably; likely; perhaps. *Raleigh.*

2. Sometimes in a sense of irony. *Hooker.*

BELI'VE. *ad.* [*balive*, Sax.] Speedily; quickly. *Spenser.*

BELL. *f.* [*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. *Holder.*

2. It is used for any thing in the form of a bell, as the cups of flowers. *Shakespeare.*

3. A small hollow globe of metal perforated,

ed,

- ed, and containing in it a solid ball; which, when it is shaken by bounding against the sides, gives a sound. *Shakespeare.*
4. To bear the bell. To be the first.
- To BELL. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To grow in the form of a bell. *Mortimer.*
- BELL-FASHIONED. *a.* [from *bell* and *fashion.*] Having the form of a bell. *Mortimer.*
- BELLE. *f.* [*beau, belle, Fr.*] A young lady. *Pope.*
- BELLES LETTRES. *f.* [*Fr.*] Polite literature. *Tatler.*
- BELLIBONE. [*belle & bonne, Fr.*] A woman excelling both in beauty and goodness. *Spenser.*
- BELLIGEROUS. *a.* [*belliger, Lat.*] Waging war.
- To BELLOW. *v. n.* [*bellan, Saxon.*]
1. To make a noise as a bull. *Dryden.*
 2. To make any violent outcry. *Shakespeare.*
 3. To vociferate; to clamour. *Tatler.*
 4. To roar as the sea, or the wind. *Dryden.*
- BELLOWS. *f.* [*bi'lg, Sax.*] The instrument used to blow the fire. *Sidney.*
- BELLUINE. *a.* [*belluinus, Lat.*] Beastly; brutal. *Atterbury.*
- BELLY. *f.* [*balg, Dutch.*]
1. That part of the human body which reaches from the breast to the thighs, containing the bowels. *Shakespeare.*
 2. The womb. *Congreve.*
 3. That part of a man which requires food. *Hayward.*
 4. That part of any thing that swells out into a larger capacity. *Bacon.*
 5. Any place in which something is inclosed. *Jonah.*
- To BELLY. *v. n.* To hang out; to bulge out. *Greecb.*
- BE'LLYACHE. *f.* [from *belly* and *ache.*] The cholick.
- BE'LLYBOUND. *a.* Costive.
- BE'LLY-FRETTING. *f.* [With farriers.] The chafing of a horic's belly with the foregirt.
- BELLYFUL. *f.* [from *bel'y* and *full.*] As much food as fills the belly.
- BE'LLYGOD. *f.* [from *belly* and *god.*] A glutton. *Hakewell.*
- BELLY-ROLL. *f.* [from *belly* and *roll.*] A roll so called, as it seems, from entering into the hollows. *Mortimer.*
- BE'LLY-TIMBER. *f.* Food. *Prior.*
- BE'LMAN. *f.* [from *bell* and *man.*] He whose business it is to proclaim any thing in towns, and to gain attention by ringing his bell. *Swift.*
- BE'LMETAL. *f.* [from *bell* and *metal.*] The metal of which bells are made; being a mixture of five parts copper with one of pewter. *Newton.*
- To BELO'CK. *v. a.* To fasten. *Shakespeare.*
- To BELO'NG. *v. n.* [*belargen, Dutch.*]
1. To be the property of. *Ruth.*
 2. To be the province or business of. *Shakespeare, Boyle.*
 3. To adhere, or be appendent to. *Luke.*
 4. To have relation to. *1 Sam.*
 5. To be the quality or attribute of. *Cheyne.*
 6. To be referred to. *1 Cor.*
- BELO'VED. Loved; dear. *Milton.*
- BELO'W. *prep.* [from *be* and *low.*]
1. Under in place; not so high. *Shakespeare.*
 2. Inferiour in dignity. *Addison.*
 3. Inferiour in excellence. *Felton.*
 4. Unworthy of; unfitting. *Dryden.*
- BELO'W. *ad.*
1. In the lower place. *Dryden.*
 2. On earth; in opposition to heaven. *Smith.*
 3. In hell; in the regions of the dead. *Tickell.*
- To BELO'WT. *v. a.* [from *be* and *lowt.*] To treat with opprobrious language. *Camden.*
- BELSWA'GGER. *f.* A whoremaster. *Dryden.*
- BELT. *f.* [*belz, Sax.*] A girdle; a cinchure. *South.*
- BELWE'THER. *f.* [from *bell* and *wether.*] A sheep which leads the flock with a bell on his neck. *Howel.*
- To BEMA'D. *v. a.* To make mad. *Shakespeare.*
- To BEMIRE. *v. a.* [from *be* and *mire.*] To drag, or incumber in the mire. *Swift.*
- To BEMOAN. *v. a.* [from *to moan.*] To lament; to bewail. *Addison.*
- BEMO'ANER. *f.* [from the verb.] A lamentor.
- To BEMO'IL. *v. a.* [*be* and *moil, from mouiller, Fr.*] To bedrable; to bemire. *Shakespeare.*
- To BEMO'NSTER. *v. a.* To make monstrous. *Shakespeare.*
- BEMU'SED. *a.* Overcome with musing. *Pope.*
- BENCH. *f.* [*benc, Sax.*]
1. A seat. *Dryden.*
 2. A seat of justice. *Shakespeare.*
 3. The persons sitting on a bench. *Dryden.*
- To BENCH. *v. a.* [from the noun.]
1. To furnish with benches. *Dryden.*
 2. To seat upon a bench. *Shakespeare.*
- BENCHER. *f.* [from *bench.*] Those gentlemen of the inns of court are called benchers, who have been readers. *Blount.*
- To BEND. *v. a.* pret. *bended, or bent.* [*bendan, Saxon.*]
1. To make crooked; to crook. *Dryden.*
 2. To direct to a certain point. *Fairfax.*
 3. To apply. *Hosker.*
 4. To put any thing in order for use. *L'Estrange.*
 5. To incline. *Pope.*

B E N

6. To subdue; to make submissive.
 7. To bend the brow. To knit the brow.
Camden.

To BEND, *v. n.*

1. To be incurvated.
 2. To lean or jut over. *Shakspeare.*
 3. To resolve; to determine. *Addison.*
 4. To be submissive; to bow. *Isaiab.*

BEND, *f.* [from *to bend.*]

1. Flexure; incurvation. *Shakspeare.*
 2. The crooked timbers which make the ribs or sides of a ship.

BE'NDABLE *a* [from *bend.*] That may be incurvated.

BE'NDER, *f.* [from *to bend.*]

1. The person who bends.
 2. The instrument with which any thing is bent. *Wilkins.*

BE'NDWITH, *f.* An herb.

BE'NEAPED, *a.* [from *neep.*] A ship is said to be *neaped*, when the water does not flow high enough to bring her off the ground.

BE'NEATH, *prep.* [beneþ, Saxon.]

1. Under; lower in place. *Prior.*
 2. Under. *Dryden.*
 3. Lower in rank, excellence, or dignity.
 4. Unworthy of. *Atterbury.*

BE'NEATH, *ad.*

1. In a lower place; under. *Amos.*
 2. Below, as opposed to *heaven*. *Exodus.*
 BE'NELECT, *a.* [benelectus, Lat.] Having mild and salubrious qualities. *Bacon.*

BENEDICTION, *f.* [benedictio, Lat.]

1. Blessing; a decretory pronounciation of happiness. *Milton.*
 2. The advantage conferred by blessing. *Bacon.*
 3. Acknowledgments for blessings received. *Ray.*
 4. The form of instituting an abbot. *Ayliffe.*

BENEFAC'TION, *f.* [from *benefacio*, Lat.]

1. The act of conferring a benefit.
 2. The benefit conferred. *Atterbury.*

BENEFAC'TOR, *f.* [from *benefacio*, Lat.] He that confers a benefit. *Milton.*

BENEFAC'TRESS, *f.* [from *benefactor.*] A woman who confers a benefit.

BENEFICE, *f.* [from *beneficium*, Lat.] Advantage conferred on another. This word is generally taken for all ecclesiastical livings. *Dryden.*

BENEFICED, *a.* [from *benefice.*] Possessed of a benefice. *Ayliffe.*

BENEFICENCE, *f.* [from *beneficent.*] Active goodness. *Dryden.*

BENEFICENT, *f.* [from *beneficus.*] Kind; doing good. *Hale.*

BENEFICIAL, *a.* [from *beneficium*, Lat.]

1. Advantageous; conferring benefits; profitable. *Tillotson.*
 2. Helpful; medicinal. *Arbutnot.*

B E N

BENEFIC'IALY, *ad.* [from *beneficial.*]

Advantageously; helpfully.

BENEFIC'IALNESS, *f.* [from *beneficial.*]

Usefulness; profit. *Hale.*

BENEFIC'IARY, *a.* [from *benefice.*] Holding something in subordination to another. *Bacon.*

BENEFIC'IARY, *f.* He that is in possession of a benefice. *Ayliffe.*

BE'NEFIT, *f.* [beneficium, Lat.]

1. A kindness; a favour conferred. *Milton.*

2. Advantage; profit; use. *Wisdom.*

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 commissioner standing by, do say, *Legit ut clericus.* *Corwel.*

To BE'NEFIT, *v. a.* [from the noun.] To do good to. *Arbutnot.*

To BE'NEFIT, *v. n.* To gain advantage. *Milton.*

BENE'MPT, *a.* Appointed; marked out. *Spenser.*

To BENE'T, *v. a.* [from *net.*] To ensnare. *Shakspeare.*

BENE'VOLENCE, *f.* [benevolentia, Lat.]

1. Disposition to do good; kindness. *Pope.*
 2. The good done; the charity given.
 3. A kind of tax. *Bacon.*

BENE'VOLENT, *a.* [benevolens, Latin.] Kind; having good will. *Pope.*

BENE'VOLENTNESS, *f.* The same with *benevolence.*

BENGAL, *f.* A sort of thin slight stuff.

BE'NJAMIN, *f.* [Benzoin.] The name of a tree.

To BENI'GHT, *v. a.* [from *night.*]

1. To surprize with the coming on of night. *Sidney.*

2. To involve in darkness; to embarrass by want of light. *Boyle.*

BENIGN, *a.* [benignus, Lat.]

1. Kind; generous; liberal. *Milton.*
 2. Wholesome; not malignant. *Arbutnot.*

BENIGN Disease, is when all the usual symptoms appear favourably. *Quincy.*

BENIGNESS, *f.* [from *benign.*] The same with *benignity.*

BENIGNI'Y, *f.* [from *benign.*]

1. Graciousness; actual kindness. *Hooker.*
 2. Salubrity; wholesome quality. *Wijeman.*

BENI'GNLY, *ad.* [from *benign.*] Favourably; kindly. *Waller.*

BENISON, *f.* [benir, to bless.] Blessing; benediction. *Milton.*

BENNET, *f.* An herb.

BENT, *f.* [from the verb *to bend.*]

1. The state of being bent. *Walton.*
 2. Degree of flexure.

3. Declivity. *Dryden.*
 4. Utmost power. *Shakspeare.*

5. Application

5. Application of the mind. *Locke.*
 6. Inclination; disposition towards something. *Milton.*
 7. Determination; fixed purpose. *Hooker.*
 8. Turn of the temper, or disposition. *Dryden.*
 9. Tendency; flexion. *Locke.*
 10. A stalk of grafs, called *bent-grafs*. *Bacon.*
- BE'NTING** *Time*. [from *bent*.] The time when pigeons feed on bents before peas are ripe. *Dryden.*
- To BENU'M**. *v. a.* [benumen, Saxon.]
 1. To make torpid. *Fairfax.*
 2. To stupify. *Dryden.*
- BENZOIN**. *f.* A medicinal kind of resin imported from the East Indies, and vulgarly called *berjamine*. *Boyle.*
- To BEPA'INT**. *v. a.* [from *paint*.] To cover with paint. *Shakespeare.*
- To BEP'INCH**. *v. a.* [from *pinch*.] To mark with pinches. *Chapman.*
- To BEPI'SS**. *v. a.* [from *pis*.] To wet with urine. *Derham.*
- To BEQUE'ATH**. *v. a.* [cpw, Saxon, a will.] To leave by will to another. *Sidney.*
- BEQU'EST**. *f.* Something left by will. *Hale.*
- To BERA'TTLE**. *v. a.* [from *rattle*.] To rattle off. *Shakespeare.*
- BERBERRY**. *f.* [*berberis*.] A berry of a sharp taste, used for pickles. *Bacon.*
- To BERE'AVE**. *v. n.* preter. *I bereaved, or bereft*. [bereowan, Saxon.]
 1. To strip off; to deprive of. *Bentley.*
 2. To take away from. *Shakespeare.*
- BERE'FT**. *part. pass.* of *bereave*.
- BERGAMOT**. *f.* [*bergamotte*, Fr.]
 1. A sort of pear, commonly called *burgamot*.
 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 snuff.
- To BERHY'ME**. *v. a.* [from *rhyme*.] To celebrate in rhyme, or verses. *Pope.*
- BERLIN**. *f.* A coach of a particular form. *Swift.*
- To BERO'B**. *v. a.* [from *rob*.] To rob; to plunder. *Spenser.*
- BERRY**. *f.* [*beruz*, Saxon.] Any small fruit, with many seeds. *Shakespeare.*
- To BE'RRY**. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To bear berries.
- BERTRAM**. *f.* Bastard pellitory.
- BERYL**. *f.* [*beryllus*, Lat.] A kind of precious stone. *Milton.*
- To BESCRE'EN**. *v. a.* [from *screen*.] To shelter; to conceal. *Shakespeare.*
- To BESE'ECH**. *v. a.* pret. *I besought, I have besought*. [from *pecan*, Saxon.]
 1. To entreat; to supplicate; to implore. *Philemon.*
2. To beg; to ask. *Sprat.*
- To BESE'EM**. *v. n.* [*beziemen*, Dutch.] To become; to be fit. *Hooker.*
- BESE'EN**. *part.* Adapted; adjusted. *Spenser.*
- To BESE'T**. *v. a.* pret. *I beset; I have beset*. [beperzan, Saxon.]
 1. To besiege; to hem in. *Aldison.*
 2. To embarrass; to perplex. *Rowe.*
 3. To waylay; to surround. *Locke.*
 4. To fall upon; to harass. *Spenser.*
- To BESHRE'W**. *v. a.* [*beschryen*, Germ.] to enchant.]
 1. To wish a curse to. *Dryden.*
 2. To happen ill to. *Shakespeare.*
- BESIDE**. } *prep.* [from *be* and *side*.]
BESIDES. }
1. At the side of another; near. *Fairfax.*
 2. Over and above. *Hale.*
 3. Not according to, though not contrary. *South.*
 4. Out of; in a state of deviation from. *Hudibras.*
- BESIDE**. } *ad.*
BESIDES. }
1. Over and above. *Tillotson.*
 2. Not in this number; beyond this class. *Pope.*
- BESI'DERY**. *f.* A species of pear.
- To BESIE'GE**. *v. a.* [from *siege*.] To besiege; to lay siege to; to beset with armed forces. *Shakespeare.*
- BESIE'GER**. *f.* [from *besiege*.] One employed in a siege. *Swift.*
- To BESLU'BBER**. *v. a.* [from *slubber*.] To dawb; to smear. *Shakespeare.*
- To BESME'AR**. *v. a.* [from *smear*.]
 1. To bedawb. *Denham.*
 2. To soil; to foul. *Shakespeare.*
- To BESM'URCH**. *v. a.* To soil; to discolour. *Shakespeare.*
- To BESMO'KE**. *v. a.*
 1. To foul with smoke.
 2. To harden or dry in smoke.
- To BESMUT**. *v. a.* [from *smut*.] To blacken with smoke or foot.
- BE'SOM**. *f.* [*besm*, Saxon.] An instrument to sweep with. *Bacon.*
- To BESORT**. *v. a.* [from *sort*.] To suit; to fit. *Shakespeare.*
- BESORT**. *f.* [from the verb.] Company; attendance; train. *Shakespeare.*
- To BESOT**. *v. a.* [from *so*.]
 1. To infatuate; to stupify. *Milton.*
 2. To make to doat. *Dryden.*
- BESO'UGHT**. [*part. passive* of *beseech*; which see.] *Milton.*
- To BESPAN'GLE**. *v. a.* [from *spangle*.] To adorn with spangles; to besprinkle with something shining. *Pope.*
- To BESPAT'TER**. *v. a.* [from *spatter*.] To spot or sprinkle with dirt or water. *Swift.*

B E S

To **BESPA'WL.** *v. a.* [from *spawl.*] To dawb with spittle.

To **BESPE'AK.** *v. a.* I *bespoke*, or *bespake*; I have *bespoke*, or *bespoken*.

1. To order, or entreat any thing beforehand. *Swift.*

2. To make way by a previous apology. *Dryden.*

3. To foreboode. *Swift.*

4. To speak to; to address. *Dryden.*

5. To betoken; to shew. *Addison.*

BESPE'AKER. *f.* [from *bespeak.*] He that bespeaks any thing. *Wotton.*

To **BESPE'CKLE.** *v. a.* [from *speckle.*] To mark with speckles or spots.

To **BESPE'W.** *v. a.* [from *spew.*] To dawb with spew or vomit.

To **BESPI'CE.** *v. a.* [from *spice.*] To season with spices. *Shakespeare.*

To **BESPI'T.** *v. a.* [from *spit.*] To dawb with spittle.

To **BESPO'T.** *v. a.* [from *spot.*] To mark with spots. *Mortimer.*

To **BESPRE'AD.** *v. a.* [from *spread.*] To spread over. *Deham.*

To **BESPRINKLE.** *v. a.* [from *sprinkle.*] To sprinkle over. *Brown.*

To **BESPU'TTER.** *v. a.* [from *sputter.*] To sputter over something; to dawb any thing by sputtering.

BEST. *a.* the *superlative* of *good*. [*βεττε*, *best.*]

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. *ad.* [from *well.*] In the highest degree of goodness. *Deuteronomy.*

To **BESTA'IN.** *v. a.* [from *stain.*] To mark with stains; to spot. *Shakespeare.*

To **BESTE'AD.** *v. a.* [from *stead.*]

1. To profit. *Milton.*

2. To treat; to accommodate. *Isaiab.*

BESTIAL. *a.* [from *beast.*]

1. Belonging to a beast. *Dryden.*

2. Brutal; carnal. *Shakespeare.*

BESTIALITY. *f.* [from *bestial.*] The quality of beasts. *Arbutnot.*

BESTIALLY. *ad.* [from *bestial.*] Brutally.

To **BESTI'CK.** *v. a.* preter. I *bestuck*, I have *bestuck*. [from *slick.*] To slick over with any thing. *Milton.*

To **BESTI'R.** *v. a.* [from *stir.*] To put into vigorous action. *Ray.*

To **BESTO'W.** *v. a.* [*bestiden*, Dutch.]

1. To give; to confer upon. *Clarendon.*

2. To give as charity. *Hooker.*

3. To give in marriage. *Shakespeare.*

4. To give as a present. *Dryden.*

5. To apply. *Swift.*

6. To lay out upon. *Deuteronomy.*

B E T

7. To lay up; to stow; to place. *Kings.*
BESTO'WER. *f.* [from *bestow.*] Giver; dispofer. *Stillingfleet.*

BESTRA'UGHT. *particip.* Distracted; mad. *Shakespeare.*

To **BESTRE'W.** *v. a.* *particip. pass.* *bestrewed*, or *bestrown.* To sprinkle over. *Milton.*

To **BESTRI'DE.** *v. a.* I *bestrid*; I have *bestrid*, or *bestridden.*

1. To stride over any thing; to have any thing between one's legs. *Waller.*

2. To step over. *Shakespeare.*

To **BESTU'D.** *v. a.* [from *stud.*] To adorn with studs. *Milton.*

BET. *f.* [from *betan*, to encrease.] A wager. *Prior.*

To **BET.** *v. a.* [from the noun.] To wager; to stake at a wager. *Ben. Johnson.*

To **BETA'KE.** *v. a.* preter. I *betock*; *part. pass.* *betaken.*

1. To take; to seize. *Spenser.*

2. To have recourse to. *Hooker.*

3. To move; to remove. *Milton.*

To **BETE'EM.** *v. a.* [from *teem.*] To bring forth; to bestow. *Shakespeare.*

To **BETHI'NK.** *v. a.* I *thought.* [from *think.*] To recal to reflection. *Palgrave.*

To **BETHRA'L.** *v. a.* [from *thral.*] To enslave; to conquer. *Shakespeare.*

To **BETHUM'P.** *v. a.* [from *thump.*] To beat. *Shakespeare.*

To **BETI'DE.** *v. n.* pret. *It betided*, or *betid*; *part. pass.* *betid.* [from *tid*, Saxon.]

1. To happen to; to befall. *Milton.*

2. To come to pass; to fall out; to happen. *Shakespeare.*

3. To become. *Shakespeare.*

BETI'ME. } *ad.* [from *by* and *time.*]

1. Seasonably; early. *Milton.*

2. Soon; before long time has passed. *Tillotson.*

3. Early in the day. *Shakespeare.*

BET'TLE. } *f.* An Indian plant, called wa-

BET'TRE. } ter pepper.

To **BETO'KEN.** *v. a.* [from *token.*]

1. To signify; to mark; to represent. *Hooker.*

2. To foreshew; to presignify. *Tillotson.*

BETONY. *f.* [*betonica*, Lat.] A plant.

BETO'OK. [*irreg. pret* from *betoke.*]

To **BETO'SS.** *v. a.* [from *tofs.*] To disturb; to agitate. *Shakespeare.*

To **BETRA'Y.** *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. *Addison.*

BETRA'YER.

BETRAYER. *f.* [from *betray.*] He that betrays; a traitor. *Hooker.*

To BETRIM. *v. a.* [from *trim*] To deck; to dress; to grace. *Shakespeare.*

To BETROTH. *v. a.* [from *troth.*]

1. To contract to any one; to affianse. *Cowley.*
2. To nominate to a bishoprick. *Ayliffe.*

To BETRUST. *v. a.* [from *truff.*] To entrust; to put into the power of another. *Watts.*

BETTER. *a.* the comparative of good. [*βεττερος*, Saxon.] Having good qualities in a greater degree than something else. *Shakespeare.*

The BETTER.

1. The superiority; the advantage. *Prior.*
2. Improvement. *Dryden.*

BETTER. *ad.* Well, in a greater degree. *Dryden.*

To BETTTER. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To improve; to meliorate. *Hooker.*
2. To surpass; to exceed. *Shakespeare.*
3. To advance. *Bacon.*

BETTER. *f.* Superiour in goodness. *Hooker.*

BETTOR. *f.* [from *to bet.*] One that lays bets or wagers. *Addison.*

BETTY. *f.* An instrument to break open doors. *Arbutnot.*

BETWEEN. *prep.* [*βετween*, Saxon.]

1. In the intermediate space. *Pope.*
2. From one to another. *Bacon.*
3. Belonging to two in partnership. *Locke.*
4. Bearing relation to two. *South.*
5. In separation of one from the other. *Locke.*

BETWIXT. *prep.* [*βετwixt*, Saxon.] Between.

BEVEL. *f.* In masonry and joinery, a *BEVEL.* *f.* kind of square, one leg of which is frequently crooked. *Swift.*

To BEVEL. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To cut to a bevel angle. *Moxon.*

BEVERAGE. *f.* [from *bevare*, to drink, Italian.] Drink; liquor to be drank. *Dryden.*

BEVY. *f.* [*beva*, Italian.]

1. A flock of birds.
2. A company; an assembly. *Pope.*

To BEWAIL. *v. a.* [from *wail*] To bemoan; to lament. *Denham.*

To BEWARE. *v. n.* [from *be* and *ware.*] To regard with caution; to be suspicious of danger from. *Pope.*

To BEWE'EP. *v. a.* [from *weep.*] To weep over or upon. *Shakespeare.*

To BEWET. *v. a.* To wet; to moisten. *Shakespeare.*

To BEWILDER. *v. a.* [from *wild.*] To lose in pathless places; to puzzle. *Blackmore.*

To BEWITCH. *v. a.*

1. To injure by witchcraft. *Dryden.*
2. To charm; to please. *Sidney.*

BEWITCHERY. *f.* [from *bewitch*] Fascination; charm. *South.*

BEWITCHMENT. *f.* [from *bewitch.*] Fascination. *Shakespeare.*

To BEWRA'Y. *v. a.* [*bepprayan*, Saxon.]

1. To betray; to discover perfidiously. *Sperfer.*
2. To shew; to make visible. *Sidney.*

BEWRA'YER. *f.* [from *bevray.*] Betrayer; discoverer. *Addison.*

BEYOND. *pr.p.* [*beeyond*, Saxon.]

1. Before; at a distance not reached. *Pope.*
2. On the farther side of. *Deuteronomy.*
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. *Theobald.*

BEZEL. *f.* That part of a ring in which

BEZIL. *f.* the stone is fixed.

BEZOAR. *f.* A medicinal stone, formerly in high esteem as an antidote, brought from the East Indies.

BEZOARDICK. *a.* [from *bezoar.*] Compounded with bezoar. *Floyer.*

BI'ANGULATED. *f.* [*binus* and *an-*

BI'ANGULOUS. *f.* *gulus*, Lat.] Having two corners or angles.

BI'AS. *f.* [*biais*, Fr.]

1. The weight lodged on one side of a bowl, which turns it from the straight line. *Shakespeare.*
2. Any thing which turns a man to a particular course. *Dryden.*
3. Propension; inclination. *Dryden.*

To BI'AS. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To incline to some side. *Watts.*

BI'AS. *ad.* Wrong. *Shakespeare.*

BIB. *f.* A small piece of linen put upon the breasts of children, over their cloaths. *Addison.*

To BIB. *v. n.* [*bibo*, Lat.] To tipple; to sip. *Camden.*

BIBA'CIOUS. *a.* [*bibax*, Lat.] Much addicted to drinking. *Dier.*

BI'BER. *f.* [from *to bib.*] A tippler.

BIBLE. *f.* [from *βιβλιον*, a book; and called, by way of excellence, *The Book.*] The sacred volume in which are contained the revelations of God. *Tillotson, Watts.*

BIBLIO'GRAPHER. *f.* [from *βιβλιος* and *γραφω.*] A transcriber.

BIBLIOTHE'CAL. *a.* [from *bibliotheca*, Lat.] Belonging to a library.

BIBULOUS. *a.* [*bibulus*, Lat.] That which has the quality of drinking moisture. *Thomson.*

BICA'PSULAR. *a.* [*bicapsularis*, Lat.] A plant whose seed-pouch is divided into two parts.

B I F

BICE. *f.* A colour used in painting. *Peacocks.*

BICIPITAL. } *a.* [*bicipitis*, Lat.]

BICIPITOUS. }
 1. Having two heads. *Brown.*
 2. It is applied to one of the muscles of the arm. *Brown.*

TO BICKER. *v. n.* [*bicre*, Welsh.]
 1. To skirmish; to fight off and on. *Sidney.*
 2. To quiver; to play backward and forward. *Milton.*

BICKERER. *f.* [from the verb.] A skirmisher.

BICKERN. *f.* [apparently corrupted from *beakiron*.] An iron ending in a point. *Moxon.*

BICORNE. } *a.* [*bicornis*, Lat.] Having

BICORNOUS. } two horns. *Brown.*

BICORPORAL. *a.* [*bicorpor*, Lat.] Having two bodies.

TO BID. *v. a. pret.* I *bid*, *bad*, *bade*, I have *bid*, or *bidden*. [*biðan*, Saxon.]
 1. To desire; to ask. *Shakespeare.*
 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.*

BIDDALE. *f.* [from *bid* and *ale*.] An invitation of friends to drink. *Dict.*

BIDDEN. *part. pass.* [from *to bid*.]
 1. Invited. *Bacon.*
 2. Commanded. *Pope.*

BIDDER. *f.* [from *to bid*.] One who offers or proposes a price. *Addison.*

BIDDING. *f.* [from *bid*.] Command; order. *Milton.*

TO BIDE. *v. a.* [*biðan*, Saxon.] To endure; to suffer. *Dryden.*

TO BIDE. *v. n.*
 1. To dwell; to live; to inhabit. *Milton.*
 2. To remain in a place. *Shakespeare.*

BIDENTAL. *a.* [*bidens*, Lat.] Having two teeth. *Swift.*

BIDING. *f.* [from *bid*.] Residence; habitation. *Rowe.*

BIENNIAL. *a.* [*biennis*, Latin.] Of the continuance of two years. *Ray.*

BIEBER. *f.* [from *to bear*.] A carriage on which the dead are carried to the grave. *Milton.*

BIESTINGS. *f.* [*byrting*, Saxon.] The first milk given by a cow after calving. *Dryden.*

BIFARIOUS. *a.* [*bifarius*, Lat.] Twofold.

BIFEROUS. *a.* [*biferens*, Latin.] Bearing fruit twice a year.

BIFID. } *a.* [*bifidus*, Lat.] Open-

BIFIDATED. } ing with a cleft.

BIFOLD. *a.* [from *bikus*, Lat. and *fold*.] Twofold; double. *Shakespeare.*

B I L

BIFORMED. *a.* [*biformis*, Lat.] Composed of two forms.

BIFURCATED. *a.* [*binus* and *furca*.] Shooting out into two heads. *Woodward.*

BIFURCATION. *f.* [*binus* and *furca*.] Division into two.

BIG. *a.*
 1. Great in bulk; large. *Thomson.*
 2. Teeming; pregnant. *Waller.*
 3. Full of something. *Addison.*
 4. Distended; swollen. *Shakespeare.*
 5. Great in air and mien; proud. *Ascham.*
 6. Great in spirit; brave. *Shakespeare.*

BIGAMIST. *f.* [*bigamius*, low Lat.] One that has committed bigamy.

BIGAMY. *f.* [*bigamia*, low Latin.] The crime of having two wives at once. *Arbutnot.*

BIGBELLIED. *a.* [from *big* and *bely*.] Pregnant. *Shakespeare.*

BIGGIN. *f.* [*beguin*, Fr.] A child's cap. *Shakespeare.*

BIGLY. *ad.* [from *big*.] Tumidly; haughtily. *Dryden.*

BIGNESS. *f.* [from *big*.]
 1. Greatness of quantity. *Ray.*
 2. Size; whether greater or smaller. *Newton.*

BIGOT. *f.* A man devoted to a certain party. *Watts.*

BIGOTED. *a.* [from *bigot*.] Blindly prepossessed in favour of something. *Garth.*

BIGOTRY. *f.* [from *bigot*.]
 1. Blind zeal; prejudice. *Watts.*
 2. The practice of a bigot. *Pope.*

BIGSWOLN. *a.* [from *big* and *swoln*.] Turgid. *Addison.*

BILANDER. *f.* [*belandre*, Fr.] A small vessel used for the carriage of goods. *Dryden.*

BILBERRY. *f.* [*bił*, Sax. a bladder, and *berry*.] Whortleberry.

BILBO. *f.* [from *bilboa*.] A rapier; a sword. *Shakespeare.*

BILBOES. *f.* A sort of stocks. *Shakespeare.*

BILE. *f.* [*bilis*, Latin.] A thick, yellow, bitter liquor, separated in the liver, collected in the gall bladder, and discharged by the common duct. *Quincy.*

BILE. *f.* [*bile*, Saxon.] A fore angry swelling. *Shakespeare.*

TO BILGE. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To spring a leak.

BILIARY. *a.* [from *bilis*, Lat.] Belonging to the bile. *Arbutnot.*

BILINGSATE. *f.* Ribaldry; foul language. *Pope.*

BILINGUOUS. *a.* [*bilinguis*, Lat.] Having two tongues.

BILIOUS. *a.* [from *bilis*, Lat.] Consisting of bile. *Garth.*

TO BILK. *v. a.* [*bilican*, Gothick.] To cheat; to defraud. *Dryden.*

BILL.

B I N

- BILL.** *f.* [*bile*, Sax.] The beak of a fowl. *Carew.*
- BILL.** *f.* [*bille*, Saxon.] A kind of hatchet with a hooked point. *Temple.*
- BILL.** *f.* [*bill-ét*, French.]
1. A written paper of any kind. *Shakespeare.*
 2. An account of money. *Bacon.*
 3. A law presented to the parliament. *Bacon.*
 4. An act of parliament. *Asterbury.*
 5. A physician's prescription. *Dryden.*
 6. An advertisement. *Dryden.*
- TO BILL.** *v. n.* To carefs, as doves by joining bills. *Ben. Johnson.*
- TO BILL.** *v. a.* To publish by an advertisement. *L'Esrange.*
- BILLET.** *f.* [*billet*, French.]
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. *Dgby.*
- TO BILLET.** *v. a.* [from the noun.]
1. To direct a soldier by a ticket where he is to lodge. *Shakespeare.*
 2. To quarter soldiers. *Clarendon.*
- BILLIARDS.** *f.* *without a singular.* [*billiard*, Fr.] A kind of play. *Boyle.*
- BILLOW.** *f.* [*bilge*, German.] A wave swollen. *Derbam.*
- TO BILLOW.** *v. n.* [from the noun.] To swell, or roll. *Prior.*
- BILLOWY.** *a.* Swelling; turgid. *Thomson.*
- BIN.** *f.* [*binne*, Saxon.] A place where bread or wine is repositid. *Swift.*
- BINARY.** *a.* [from *binus*, Latin.] Two; double.
- TO BIND.** *v. a.* pret. *I bound*; particip. pass. *bound*, or *bounden*. [*tī ðan*, Sax.]
1. To confine with bonds; to enchain. *Job.*
 2. To gird; to enwrap. *Proverbs.*
 3. To fasten to any thing. *Josua.*
 4. To fasten together. *Matibew.*
 5. To cover a wound with dressings. *Wiseman.*
 6. To compel; to constrain. *Hale.*
 7. To oblige by stipulation. *Pope.*
 8. To confine; to hinder. *Shakespeare.*
 9. To make costive. *Bacon.*
 10. To restrain. *Feton.*
 11. *To bind to.* To oblige to serve some one. *Dryden.*
 12. *To bind over.* To oblige to make appearance. *Addison.*
- TO BIND.** *v. n.*
1. To contract; to grow stiff. *Mortimer.*
 2. To be obligatory. *Locke.*
- BIND.** *f.* A species of hops. *Mortimer.*
- BINDER.** *f.* [from *to bind*.]
1. A man whose trade it is to bind books.
 2. A man that binds sheaves. *Chapman.*

B I R

3. A fillet; a shred cut to bind with. *Wiseman.*
- BINDING.** *f.* [from *bind*.] A bandage. *Tatler.*
- BINDWEED.** *f.* [*convolvulus*, Lat.] The name of a plant.
- BINOCLE.** *f.* A telescope fitted so with two tubes, as that a distant object may be seen with both eyes.
- BINOCULAR.** *a.* [from *binus* and *oculus*, Lat.] Having two eyes. *Derbam.*
- BIOGRAPHER.** *f.* [*βίος* and *γραφω*.] A writer of lives. *Addison.*
- BIOGRAPHY.** *f.* [*βίος* and *γραφω*.] Writing the lives of men is called *biography*. *Watts.*
- BIVOUAC.** } *f.* [Fr. from *vey wach*, a
BIVOUAC. } double guard, Germ.] A
BIVOUAC. } guard at night performed
 by the whole army. *Harris.*
- BIPAROUS.** *a.* [from *binus* and *pario*.] Bringing forth two at a birth.
- BIPARTITE.** *a.* [*binus* and *partior*.] Having two correspondent parts.
- BIPARTITION.** *f.* [from *bipartite*.] The act of dividing into two.
- BIPED.** *f.* [*bipes*, Lat.] An animal with two feet. *Brown.*
- BIPEDAL.** *a.* [*bipedit*, Lat.] Two feet in length.
- BIPENNATED.** *a.* [from *binus* and *penna*.] Having two wings. *Derbam.*
- BIPETALOUS.** *a.* [of *bis* and *πέταλον*.] Consisting of two flower leaves.
- BIQUADRATE.** } *f.* The fourth power
BIQUADRATIC. } arising from the multiplication of a square by itself. *Harris.*
- BIRCH Tree.** *f.* [*tīrc*, Saxon.] A tree.
- BIRCHEN.** *a.* [from *birch*.] Made of birch. His beaver'd brow a birchen garland bears. *Pope.*
- BIRD.** *f.* [*tīrd*, or *brīd*, Saxon.] A general term for the feathered kind; a fowl. *Locke.*
- TO BIRD.** *v. n.* To catch birds. *Shakespeare.*
- BIRDBOLT.** *f.* A small shot or arrow. *Shakespeare.*
- BIRDCATCHER.** *f.* One that makes it his employment to take birds. *L'Esrange.*
- BIRDER.** *f.* [from *bird*.] A birdcatcher.
- BIRDINGPIECE.** *f.* A gun to shoot birds with. *Shakespeare.*
- BIRDLIME.** *f.* [from *bird* and *lime*.] A glutinous substance spread upon twigs, by which the birds that light upon them are entangled. *Dryden.*
- BIRDMAN.** *f.* A birdcatcher. *L'Esrange.*
- BIRDSEYE.** *f.* The name of a plant.
- BIRDSFOOT.** *f.* A plant.
- BIRDSNEST.** *f.* An herb.
- BIRDSTONGUE.** *f.* An herb. *BIRGAN-*

BIRGANDER. *f.* A fowl of the goose kind.

BIRT. *f.* A fish; the turbot.

BIRTH. *f.* [beorpp, Saxon.]
 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. Johnson.*
 6. The act of bringing forth. *Milton.*

BIRTHDAY. *f.* [from *birth* and *day*.] The day on which any one is born.

BIRTHDOM. *f.* Privilege of birth. *Shak.*

BIRTHNIGHT. *f.* [from *birth* and *night*.] The night in which any one is born. *Milt.*

BIRTHPLACE. *f.* Place where any one is born. *Swift.*

BIRTHRIGHT. *f.* [from *birth* and *right*.] The rights and privileges to which a man is born; the right of the first born. *Addison.*

BIRTHSTRANGLER. *a.* Strangled in being born. *Shakespeare.*

BIRTHWORT. *f.* The name of a plant.

BISCOTIN. *f.* A confection.

BISCUIT. *f.* [*bis* and *cuit*.]
 1. A kind of hard dry bread, made to be carried to sea. *Knolles.*
 2. A composition of fine flour, almonds, and sugar.

To BISECT. *v. a.* [*binus* and *seco*.] To divide into two parts.

BISECTION. *f.* [from the verb.] A geometrical term, signifying the division of any quantity into two equal parts.

BISHOP. *f.* [*biscop*, Saxon.] One of the head order of the clergy. *South.*

BISHOP. *f.* A cant word for a mixture of wine, oranges, and sugar. *Swift.*

To BISHOP. *v. a.* To confirm; to admit solemnly into the church. *Donne.*

BISHOPRICK. *f.* [*biscoprice*, Sax.] The diocese of a bishop. *Bacon.*

BISHOPSWEEED. *f.* A plant.

BISK. *f.* [*bisque*, Fr.] Soup; broth. *King.*

BISMUTH. *f.* Marcasite; a hard, white, brittle, mineral substance, of a metalline nature, found at Misnia.

BISSEXTILE. *f.* [*bis* and *sextilis*.] Leap year. *Brown.*

BIVSSON. *a.* Blind. *Shakespeare.*

BISTRE. *f.* [French.] A colour made of chimney foot boiled, and then diluted with water.

BISTORT. *f.* A plant called *snakeweed*.

BISTOURY. *f.* [*bifouri*, Fr.] A surgeon's instrument used in making incisions.

BISULCOUS. *a.* [*bifulcus*, Lat.] Cloven-footed. *Brown.*

BIT. *f.* [*bitol*, Sax.] A bridle; the bit-mouth. *Addison.*

BIT. *f.*
 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 Indian silver coin, valued at sevenpence halfpenny.
 4. *A bit the better or worse.* In the smallest degree. *Arbutnot.*

To BIT. *v. a.* To put the bridle upon a horse.

BITCH. *f.* [*bitze*, Saxon.]
 1. The female of the canine kind. *Spenser.*
 2. A name of reproach for a woman. *Arbutnot.*

To BITE. *v. a.* pret. I *bit*; part. pass. I have *bit*, or *bitten*. [*bitan*, Sax.]
 1. To crush, or pierce with the teeth. *Arbutnot.*
 2. To give pain by cold. *Rowe.*
 3. To hurt or pain with reproach. *Roscommon.*
 4. To cut; to wound. *Shakespeare.*
 5. To make the mouth smart with an acrid taste. *Bacon.*
 6. To cheat; to trick. *Pope.*

BITE. *f.* [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.

BITER. *f.* [from *bite*.]
 1. He that bites. *Camden.*
 2. A fish apt to take the bait. *Walton.*
 3. A tricker; a deceiver. *Spectator.*

BITTACLE. *f.* A frame of timber in the steerage, where the compass is placed. *DiG.*

BITTER. *a.* [*biten*, Saxon.]
 1. Having a hot, acrid, biting taste, like wormwood. *Locke.*
 2. Sharp; cruel; severe. *Sprat.*
 3. Calamitous; miserable. *Dryden.*
 4. Sharp; reproachful; fatirical. *Shak.*
 5. Unpleasing or hurtful. *Watts.*

BITTERGROUND. *f.* A plant.

BITTERLY. *ad.* [from *bitter*.]
 1. With a bitter taste.
 2. In a bitter manner; sorrowfully; calamitously. *Shakespeare.*
 3. Sharply; severely. *Sprat.*

BITTERN. *f.* [*butour*, Fr.] A bird with long legs, which feeds upon fish. *Walton.*

BITTERN. *f.* [from *bitter*.] A very bitter liquor, which drains off in making salt.

BITTERNESSE. *f.* [from *bitter*.]
 1. A bitter taste. *Locke.*
 2. Malice; grudge; hatred; implacability. *Clarendon.*
 3. Sharpness; severity of temper. *Clarend.*
 4. Satire; piquancy; keenness of reproach. *Bacon.*
 5. Sorrow;

5. Sorrow; vexation; affliction. *Wake.*
BITTERSWEET. *f.* An apple which has a compounded taste. *Sub.*
BITTERN. *f.* The bittern. *Dryden.*
BITUMEN. *f.* [Latin.] A fat unctuous matter dug out of the earth, or scummed off lakes. *Woodward.*
BITUMINOUS. *a.* Compounded of bitumens. *Bacon.*
BIVALVE. *a.* [binus and valvæ.] Having two valves or shutters; used of those fish that have two shells, as oysters. *Woodward.*
BIVALVULAR. *a.* [from bivalve.] Having two valves.
BIXWORT. *f.* An herb.
BIZANTINE. *f.* [from byzantium.] A great piece of gold valued at fifteen pound, which the king offereth upon high festival days. *Camden.*
To BLAB. *v. a.* [blabberen, Dutch.] To tell what ought to be kept secret. *Swift.*
To BLAB. *v. n.* To tattle; to tell tales. *Shakespeare.*
BLAB. *f.* [from the verb.] A teltale. *Milton.*
BLABBER. *f.* [from blab.] A tattler; a teltale.
To BLABBER. *v. n.* To whistle to a horse. *Skinner.*
BLACK. *a.* [blac, Saxon.]
 1. Of the colour of night. *Proverbs.*
 2. Dark. *Kings.*
 3. Cloudy of countenance; fullen. *Shak.*
 4. Horrible; wicked. *Dryden.*
 5. Dismal; mournful. *Shakespeare.*
BLACK-BRYONY. *f.* The name of a plant.
BLACK-CATTLE. Oxen; bulls; and cows.
BLACK-GUARD. *a.* A dirty fellow. *Swift.*
BLACK-LEAD. *f.* A mineral found in the lead-mines, much used for pencils.
BLACK-PUDDING. *f.* A kind of food made of blood and grain.
BLACK-ROD. *f.* [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. *f.* [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. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To make black; to blacken. *Boyle.*
BLA'CKMOOR. *f.* A negro.
BLA'CKBERRIED. *Heatb. f.* A plant.
BLA'CKBERRY. *Busb. f.* A species of bramble.
BLA'CKBERRY. *f.* The fruit. *Gay.*
BLA'CKBIRD. *f.* The name of a bird. *Garcw.*

To BLA'CKEN. *v. a.* [from black.]
 1. To make of a black colour. *Prior.*
 2. To darken. *South.*
 3. To defame. *South.*
To BLA'CKEN. *v. n.* To grow black. *Dryden.*
BLA'CKISH. *a.* [from black.] Somewhat black. *Boyle.*
BLA'CKMOOR. *f.* [from black and Moor.] A negro. *Milton.*
BLA'CKNESS. *f.* [from black.]
 1. Black colour. *Locke.*
 2. Darkness. *Shakespeare.*
BLA'CKSMITH. *f.* A smith that works in iron; so called from being very smutty. *Spektator.*
BLA'CKTAIL. *f.* [from black and tail.] A fish; ruff or pope.
BLA'CKTHORN. *f.* The sloe.
BLA'DDER. *f.* [blæðre, Saxon.]
 1. That vessel in the body which contains the urine. *Ray.*
 2. A blister; a pustule.
BLA'DDER-NUT. *f.* [staphylodendron, Lat.] A plant.
BLA'DDER SENA. *f.* A plant.
BLADE. *f.* [blæð, Saxon.] The spire of grafs; the green shoots of corn. *Bacon.*
BLADE. *f.* [blatte, German.]
 1. The sharp or striking part of a weapon or instrument. *Pepe.*
 2. A brisk man, either fierce or gay. *L'Esfrange.*
BLADE of the Shoulder. } *f.* The scapula,
BLADEBONE. } or scapular bone. *Pepe.*
To BLADE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To fit with a blade.
BLA'DED. *a.* [from blade.] Having blades or spires. *Shakespeare.*
BLAIN. *f.* [blegene, Saxon.] A pustule; a blister. *Milton.*
BLA'MABLE. *a.* [from blame.] Culpable; faulty. *Dryden.*
BLA'MABLENESS. *f.* [from blamable.] Fault.
BLA'MABLY. *ad.* [from blamable.] Culpably.
To BLAME. *v. a.* [blâmer, Fr.] To censure; to charge with a fault. *Dryden.*
BLAME. *f.*
 1. Imputation of a fault. *Hayward.*
 2. Crime. *Hooker.*
 3. Hurt. *Spenser.*
BLAMEFUL. *a.* [from blame and full.] Criminal; guilty. *Shakespeare.*
BLA'MELESS. *a.* [from blame.] Guiltless; innocent. *Locke.*
BLA'MELESSLY. *ad.* [from blameless.] Innocently. *Hammond.*
BLA'ME-

BLA'MELESNESS. *f.* [from *blameless.*] Innocence. *Hammond.*

BLA'MER. *f.* [from *blame.*] A censurer. *Donne.*

BLAMEWORTHY. Culpable; blameable. *Hooker.*

To BLANCH. *v. a.* [*blanchir, Fr.*] *Dryden.*

1. To whiten. *Wiseman.*

2. To strip or peel such things as have husks. *Bacon.*

3. To obliterate; to pass over. *Bacon.*

To BLANCH. *v. n.* To evade; to shift. *Bacon.*

BLA'NCHER. *f.* [from *blanch.*] A whiten-er.

BLAND. *a.* [*blandus, Lat.*] Soft; mild; gentle. *Milton.*

To BLA'NDISH. *v. a.* [*blond'or, Lat.*] To smooth; to soften. *Milton.*

BLA'NDISHMENT. *f.* [from *blandish;* *blanditia, Lat.*]

1. Act of fondness; expression of tenderness by gesture. *Milton.*

2. Soft words; kind speeches. *Bacon.*

3. Kind treatment; caress. *Swift.*

BLANK. *a.* [*blanc, Fr.*]

1. White. *Paradise Lost.*

2. Unwritten. *Addison.*

3. Confused; crushed. *Pope.*

4. Without rhyme. *Shakespeare.*

BLANK. *f.* [from the adjective.]

1. A void space. *Swift.*

2. A lot, by which nothing is gained. *Dryden.*

3. A paper unwritten. *Paradise Lost.*

4. The point to which an arrow is directed. *Shakespeare.*

5. Aim; shot. *Shakespeare.*

6. Object to which any thing is directed. *Shakespeare.*

To BLANK. *v. a.* [from *blank.*]

1. To damp; to confuse; to dispirit. *Tillotson.*

2. To efface; to annul. *Spenser.*

BLANKET. *f.* [*blanchette, Fr.*]

1. A woolen cover, soft, and loosely woven. *Temple.*

2. A kind of pear.

To BLANKET. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To cover with a blanket. *Shakespeare.*

2. To toss in a blanket. *Pope.*

BLANKLY. *a.* [from *blank.*] In a blank manner; with whiteness; with confusion.

To BLARE. *v. n.* [*blaren, Dutch.*] To bellow; to roar. *Skinner.*

To BLASPHE'ME. *v. a.* [*blasphemio, low Lat.*]

1. To speak in terms of impious irreverence of God.

2. To speak evil of. *Shakespeare.*

To BLASPHE'ME. *v. n.* To speak blasphemously. *Shakespeare.*

BLASPHE'MER. *f.* [from *blaspheme.*] A wretch that speaks of God in impious and irreverent terms. *1 Tim. i. 13.*

BLASPHE'MEOUS. *a.* [from *blaspheme.*] Impiously irreverent with regard to God. *Sidney, Tillotson.*

BLA'SPHEMOUSLY. *ad.* [from *blaspheme.*] Impiously; with wicked irreverence. *Swift.*

BLA'SPHEMY. *f.* [from *blaspheme.*] *Blasphemy,* is an offering of some indignity unto God himself. *Hammond.*

BLAST. *f.* [from *blætt, Saxon.*]

1. A gust, or puff of wind. *Shakespeare.*

2. The sound made by any instrument of wind music. *Milton.*

3. The stroke of a malignant planet. *Job.*

To BLAST. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To strike with some sudden plague. *Addison.*

2. To make to wither. *Shakespeare.*

3. To injure; to invalidate. *Stillingfleet.*

4. To confound; to strike with terror. *Shakespeare.*

BLA'STMENT. *f.* [from *blast.*] Sudden stroke of infection. *Shakespeare.*

BLA'TANT. *a.* [*blattant, Fr.*] Bellowing as a calf. *Dryden.*

To BLA'TTER. *v. n.* [from *blatero, Lat.*] To roar. *Spenser.*

BLAY. *f.* A small whitish river fish; a bleak.

BLAZE. *f.* [*blaze, a torch, Saxon.*]

1. A flame; the light of the flame. *Dryden.*

2. Publication. *Milton.*

3. A white mark upon a horse. *Farrier's Dict.*

To BLAZE. *v. n.*

1. To flame. *Pope.*

2. To be conspicuous.

To BLAZE. *v. a.*

1. To publish; to make known. *Mark.*

2. To blazon. *Peacham.*

3. To inflame; to fire. *Shakespeare.*

BLAZER. *f.* [from *blaze.*] One that spreads reports. *Spenser.*

To BLAZON. *v. a.* [*blasonner, Fr.*]

1. To explain, in proper terms, the figures on ensigns armorial. *Addison.*

2. To deck; to embellish. *Gartib.*

3. To display; to set to show. *Shakespeare.*

4. To celebrate; to set out. *Shakespeare.*

5. To blaze about; to make publick. *Shakespeare.*

BLAZON. *f.* [from the verb.]

1. The art of drawing or explaining coats of arms. *Peacham.*

2. Show; divulgation; publication. *Shakespeare.*

3. Celebration. *Collier.*

BLAZONRY. *f.* [from *blazon.*] The art of blazoning. *Peacham.*

BLE

To BLEACH. *v. a.* [*bleechen*, Germ.] To whiten. *Dryden.*
 To BLEACH. *v. n.* To grow white. *Thomson.*
 BLEAK. *a.* [*blac*, *blæc*, Saxon.]
 1. Pale.
 2. Cold; chill. *Addison.*
 BLEAK, *f.* A small river fish. *Walton.*
 BLE'AKNESS. *f.* [*from bleak.*] Coldness; chilness. *Addison.*
 BLE'AKY. *a.* [*from bleak.*] Bleak; cold; chill. *Dryden.*
 BLEAR. *a.* [*blaar*, a blister, Dutch.]
 1. Dim with rheum or water. *Dryden.*
 2. Dim; obscure in general. *Milton.*
 To BLEAR. *v. a.* [*from the adjective.*] To make the eyes watry. *Dryden.*
 BLE'AREDNESS. *f.* [*from bleared.*] The state of being dimmed with rheum. *Wifeman.*
 To BLEAT. *v. n.* [*blætan*, Sax.] To cry as a sheep. *Dryden.*
 BLEAT. *f.* [*from the verb.*] The cry of a sheep or lamb. *Chapman.*
 BLEB. *f.* [*blaen*, to swell, Germ.] A blister.
 To BLEED. *v. n.* pret. I *bled*; I have *bled*, *bledan*, Saxon.]
 1. To lose blood; to run with blood. *Bacon.*
 2. To die a violent death. *Pope.*
 3. To drop, as blood. *Pope.*
 To BLEED. *v. a.* To let blood. *Pope.*
 BLEIT. } *Bashful.*
 BLEATE. }
 To BLEMISH. *v. a.* [*from blame*, Junius.]
 1. To mark with any deformity. *Sidney.*
 2. To defame; to tarnish, with respect to reputation. *Dryden.*
 BLE'MISH. *f.* [*from the verb.*]
 1. A mark of deformity; a scar. *Wifeman.*
 2. Reproach; disgrace. *Hooker.*
 To BLENCH. *v. n.* To shrink; to start back. *Shakespeare.*
 To BLENCH. *v. a.* To hinder; to obstruct. *Carew.*
 To BLEND. *v. a.* preter. I *blended*; anciently, *blent*. [*blentan* Saxon.]
 1. To mingle together. *Boyle.*
 2. To confound. *Hooker.*
 3. To pollute; to spoil. *Spenser.*
 BLE'NT. The obsolete participle of *blend*.
 To BLESS. *v. a.* [*blesian*, Saxon.]
 1. To make happy; to prosper. *Dryden.*
 2. To wish happiness to another. *Deut.*
 3. To praise; to glorify for benefits received. *Davies.*
 4. To wave; to brandish. *Spenser.*
 BLE'SSED. *particip. a.* [*from to bless.*] Happy; enjoying heavenly felicity.
 BLE'SSED. *Thistle.* A plant.
 BLE'SSEDLY. *ad.* Happily. *Sidney.*

BLI

BLE'SSEDNESS. *f.* [*from blessed.*]
 1. Happiness; felicity. *Sidney.*
 2. Sanctity. *Shakespeare.*
 3. Heavenly felicity. *Soub.*
 4. Divine favour.
 BLE'SSER. *f.* [*from bless.*] He that blesses. *Taylor.*
 BLE'SSING. *f.* [*from bless.*]
 1. Benediction.
 2. The means of happiness. *Denham.*
 3. Divine favour. *Shakespeare.*
 BLEST. *part. a.* [*from bless.*] Happy. *Pope.*
 BLEW. The preterite from *blow*. *Knolles.*
 BLIGHT. *f.*
 1. Mildew. *Temple.*
 2. Any thing nipping, or blasting. *L'Esfrange.*
 To BLIGHT. *v. a.* [*from the noun.*] To blist; to hinder from fertility. *Locke.*
 BLIND. *a.* [*blind*, Saxon.]
 1. Without sight; dark. *Digby.*
 2. Intellectually dark. *Dryden.*
 3. Unseen; private. *Hooker.*
 4. Dark; obscure. *Milton.*
 To BLIND. *v. a.*
 1. To make blind. *Soub.*
 2. To darken; to obscure to the eye. *Dryden.*
 3. To obscure to the understanding. *Stillingfleet.*
 BLIND. *f.*
 1. Something to hinder the sight. *L'Esfrange.*
 2. Something to mislead. *Decay of Piety.*
 To BLINDFOLD. *v. a.* [*from blind and fold.*] To hinder from seeing, by blinding the eyes. *Luke.*
 BLINDFOLD. *a.* [*from the verb.*] Having the eyes covered. *Spenser, Dryden.*
 BLINDLY. *ad.* [*from blind.*]
 1. Without sight.
 2. Implicitly; without examination. *Locke.*
 2. Without judgment or direction. *Dryden.*
 BLINDMAN'S BUFF. *f.* A play in which some one is to have his eyes covered, and hunt out the rest of the company. *Hudibras.*
 BLINDNESS. *f.* [*from blind.*]
 1. Want of sight. *Denham.*
 2. Ignorance; intellectual darkness. *Spenser.*
 BLINDSIDE. *f.* Weakness; foible. *Swift.*
 BLINDWORM. *f.* A small viper, venomous. *Grew.*
 To BLINK. *v. n.* [*blincken*, Danish.]
 1. To wink. *Hudibras.*
 2. To see obscurely. *Pope.*
 BLINKARD. *f.* [*from blink.*]
 1. That has bad eyes.
 2. Something twinkling. *Hobbes.*
 BLISS. *f.* [*blisse*, Sax.]

B L O

1. The highest degree of happiness; the happiness of blessed souls. *Hooker, Milton.*
 2. Felicity in general. *Pope.*
BLISSFUL. *a.* [*bliss full.*] Happy in the highest degree. *Spenser.*
BLISSFULLY. *ad.* [*from blissful.*] Happily.
BLISSFULNESS. *f.* [*from blissful.*] Happiness.
TO BLISSOM. *v. n.* To caterwaul. *Diſt.*
BLISTER. *f.* [*bluyster, Dutch.*]
 1. A pustule 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. *v. n.* [*from the noun.*] To rise in blisters. *Dryden.*
TO BLISTER. *v. a.* To raise blisters by some hurt. *Shakespeare.*
BLITHE. *a.* [*blithe, Saxon.*] Gay; airy. *Hooker, Pope.*
BLITHLY. *ad.* [*from blithe.*] In a blithe manner.
BLITHNESS. } *f.* [*from blithe.*]
BLITHSOMENESS. } The quality of being blithe.
BLITHSOME. *a.* [*from blithe.*] Gay; cheerful. *Pbilips.*
TO BLOAT. *v. a.* [*probably from blow.*] To swell. *Addison.*
TO BLOAT. *v. n.* To grow turgid. *Arbutnot.*
BLOATEDNESS. *f.* [*from bloat.*] Turgidness; swelling. *Arbutnot.*
BLOBBER. *f.* [*from blob.*] A bubble. *Carew.*
BLOBBERLIP. *f.* [*blobber, and lip.*] A thick lip. *Dryden.*
BLOBBERLIPPED. } *a.* Having swelled or
BLOBLIPPED. } thick lips. *Grew.*
BLOCK. *f.* [*block, Dutch.*]
 1. A heavy piece of timber.
 2. A mass of matter. *Addison.*
 3. A massy body. *Swift.*
 4. The wood on which hats are formed. *Shakespeare.*
 5. The wood on which criminals are beheaded. *Dryden.*
 6. An obstruction; a stop. *Decay of Piety.*
 7. A sea term for a pulley.
 8. A blockhead. *Shakespeare.*
TO BLOCK. *v. a.* [*bloquer, Fr.*] To shut up; to inclose. *Clarendon.*
BLOCK-HOUSE. *f.* [*from block and house.*] A fortress built to obstruct or block up a pass. *Raleigh.*
BLOCK-TIN. *f.* [*from block and tin.*] Tin pure or unmixed. *Boyle.*
BLOCKADE. *f.* [*from block*] A siege carried on by shutting up the place. *Tatler.*
TO BLOCKADE. *v. a.* [*from the noun.*] To shut up. *Pope.*
BLOCKHEAD. *f.* [*from block and head.*] A stupid fellow; a dolt; a man without parts. *Pope.*

B L O

BLOCKHEADED. *a.* [*from blockhead.*] Stupid; dull. *L'Estrange.*
BLOCKISH. [*from block.*] Stupid; dull. *Shakespeare.*
BLOCKISHLY. *ad.* [*from blockish.*] In a stupid manner.
BLOCKISHNESS. *f.* Stupidity.
BLO'MARY. *f.* The first forge in the iron mills. *Diſt.*
BLO'NKET. *f.* [*for blanket.*] *Spenser.*
BLOOD. *f.* [*bloed, Saxon.*]
 1. The red liquor that circulates in the bodies of animals. *Genesis.*
 2. Child; progeny. *Shakespeare.*
 3. Family; kindred. *Waller.*
 4. Decent; lineage. *Dryden.*
 5. Birth; high extraction. *Shakespeare.*
 6. Murder; violent death. *Shakespeare.*
 7. Life. *2 Sam.*
 8. The carnal part of man. *Matthew.*
 9. Temper of mind; state of the passions. *Hudibras.*
 10. Hot spark; man of fire. *Bacon.*
 11. The juice of any thing. *Genesis.*
TO BLOOD. *v. a.*
 1. To stain with blood. *Bacon.*
 2. To enure to blood, as a hound. *Spenser.*
 3. To heat; to exasperate. *Bacon.*
BLOOD-BOLTERED. *a.* [*from blood and bolter.*] Blood sprinkled. *Shakespeare.*
TO BLOOD LET. *v. a.* To bleed; to open a vein medicinally.
BLOOD-LETTER. *f.* [*from blood-let.*] A phlebotomist. *Wiseman.*
BLOOD-STONE. *f.* The blood-stone is green, spotted with a bright blood-red. *Woodward.*
BLOOD-THIRSTY. *a.* Desirous to shed blood. *Raleigh.*
BLO'ODFLOWER. *f.* [*hæmantus, Lat.*] A plant.
BLOODGUILTINESS. *f.* Murder. *Spenser.*
BLO'ODHOUND. *f.* A hound that follows by the scent. *Southerne.*
BLO'ODILY. *a.* [*from bloody.*] Cruelly. *Dryden.*
BLO'ODINESS. *f.* [*from bloody.*] The state of being bloody. *Sharp.*
BLO'ODLESS. *a.* [*from blood.*]
 1. Without blood; dead. *Dryden.*
 2. Without slaughter. *Waller.*
BLO'ODSHED. *f.* [*from blood and shed.*]
 1. The crime of blood, or murder. *South.*
 2. Slaughter. *Dryden.*
BLO'ODSHEDDER. *f.* Murderer. *Ecclus.*
BLO'ODSHOT. } *a.* [*from blood and*
BLOODSHOTTEN. } *shot.*] Filled with blood bursting from its proper vessels. *Garth.*
BLO'ODSUCKER. *f.* [*from blood and suck.*]
 1. A leech; a fly; any thing that sucks blood.

B L O

2. A murderer. *Hayward.*
- BLOODY.** *a.* [from *blood.*]
1. Stained with blood.
 2. Cruel; murderous. *Pope.*
- BLOOM.** *f.* [*blum, Germ.*]
1. A blossom.
 2. The state of immaturity. *Dryden.*
- To BLOOM. *v. n.*
1. To bring or yield blossoms. *Bacon.*
 2. To produce, as blossoms. *Hooker.*
 3. To be in a state of youth. *Pope.*
- BLO'OMY.** *a.* [from *bloom.*] Full of blooms; flowery. *Pope.*
- BLORE.** *f.* [from *blow.*] Act of blowing; blast. *Chapman.*
- BLOSSOM.** *f.* [*blēme, Sax.*] The flower that grows on any plant. *Dryden.*
- To BLOSSOM. *v. n.* To put forth blossoms. *Habbakkuk.*
- To BLOT. *v. a.* [from *blottir, Fr.*]
1. To obliterate; to make writing invisible. *Pope.*
 2. To efface; to erase. *Dryden.*
 3. To blur. *Asham.*
 4. To disgrace; to disfigure. *Rowe.*
 5. To darken. *Corwley.*
- BLOT.** *f.* [from the verb.]
1. An obliteration of something written. *Dryden.*
 2. A blur; a spot.
 3. A spot in reputation.
- BLOTCH.** *f.* [from *blot.*] A spot or pustule upon the skin. *Horvey.*
- To BLOTE. *v. a.* To smoke, or dry by the smoke.
- BLOW.** *f.* [*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. *v. n.* pret. *blew*; particip. pass. *blown.* [*blapan, Sax.*]
1. To move with a current of air. *Pope.*
 2. This word is used sometimes impersonally with *it.* *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. *Granville.*
 8. To blow up. To fly into the air by the force of gunpowder. *Tatler.*
- To BLOW. *v. a.*
1. To drive by the force of the wind. *South.*
 2. To inflame with wind. *Isaiab.*
 3. To swell; to puff into size. *Shakespeare.*
 4. To sound an instrument of wind music. *M. Lon.*
 5. To warm with the breath. *Shakespeare.*

B L U

6. To spread by report. *Dryden.*
 7. To infect with the eggs of flies. *Shakespeare.*
 8. To blow out. To extinguish by wind. *Dryden.*
 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. *v. n.* [*blopan, Saxon.*] To bloom; to blossom. *Waller.*
- BLOWPOINT.** *f.* A child's play. *Donne.*
- BLOWTH.** *f.* [from *blow.*] Bloom, or blossom. *Raleigh.*
- BLOWZE.** *f.* A ruddy fat-faced wench.
- BLOWZY.** *a.* [from *blowze.*] Sun-burnt; high coloured.
- BLU'BBER.** *f.* [See *BLON.*] The part of a whale that contains the oil.
- To BLU'BBER. *v. n.* To weep in such a manner as to swell the cheeks. *Swift.*
- To BLU'BBER. *v. a.* To swell the cheeks with weeping. *Sidney.*
- BLU'DGEON.** *f.* A short stick, with one end loaded.
- BLUE.** *a.* [*blæp, Sax. bleu, Fr.*] One of the seven original colours. *Newton.*
- BLUEBOTTLE.** *f.* [from *blue* and *bottle.*]
1. A flower of the bell shape. *Ray.*
 2. A fly with a large blue belly. *Prior.*
- BLU'ELY.** *ad.* [from *blue.*] With a blue colour. *Swift.*
- BLU'ENESS.** *f.* [from *blue.*] The quality of being blue. *Boyle.*
- BLUFF.** *a.* Big; furly; blustering. *Dryden.*
- To BLU'NDER. *v. n.* [*blunderen, Dutch.*]
1. To mistake grossly; to err very widely. *South.*
 2. To flounder; to stumble. *Pope.*
- To BLUNDE. *v. a.* To mix foolishly or blindly. *Stillingfleet.*
- BLU'NDER.** *f.* [from the verb.] A gross or shameful mistake. *Addison.*
- BLU'NDERBUSS.** *f.* [from *blunder.*] A gun that is discharged with many bullets. *Dryden.*
- BLU'NDERER.** *f.* [from *blunder.*] A block-head. *Watts.*
- BLU'NDERHEAD.** *f.* A stupid fellow. *L'Est.*
- BLUNT.** *a.*
1. Dull on the edge or point; not sharp. *Sidney.*
 2. Dull in understanding; not quick. *Bacon.*
 3. Rough; not delicate. *Wotton.*
 4. Abrupt; not elegant. *Bacon.*
- To BLUNT. *v. a.* [from the noun.]
1. To dull the edge or point. *Dryden.*
 2. To repress, or weaken any appetite. *Stak.*
- BLUNTLY.** *ad.* [from *blunt.*]
1. Without sharpness. *Dryden.*
 2. Coarsely; plainly. *BLUN'G.*

BOA

- BLUNTNESS.** *f.* [from *blunt.*]
 1. Want of edge or point. *Suckling.*
 2. Coarseness; roughness of manners. *Dryden.*
- BLUR.** *f.* [*borra*, Span. a blot.] A blot; a stain. *South.*
- To BLUR.** *v. a.* [from the noun.]
 1. To blot; to efface. *Locke.*
 2. To stain. *Hudibras.*
- To BLURT.** *v. a.* To let fly without thinking. *Hakewell.*
- To BLUSH.** *v. n.* [*blofen*, Dutch.]
 1. To betray shame or confusion, by a red colour in the cheek. *Smith.*
 2. To carry a red colour. *Shakespeare.*
- BLUSH.** *f.* [from the verb.]
 1. The colour in the cheeks. *Pope.*
 2. A red or purple colour. *Cressbarv.*
 3. Sudden appearance. *Locke.*
- BLU'SHY.** *a.* Having the colour of a blush. *Bacon.*
- To BLU'STER.** *v. n.* [supposed from *blöft.*]
 1. To roar as a storm. *Spenser.*
 2. To bully; to puff. *Government of the Tongue.*
- BLU'STER.** *f.* [from the verb.]
 1. Roar; noise; tumult. *Swift.*
 2. Boast; boisterousness. *Shakespeare.*
- BLU'STERER.** *f.* A swaggerer; a bully.
- BLU'STROUS.** *a.* [from *blüster.*] Tumultuous; noisy. *Hudibras.*
- BO.** *interj.* A word of terrour. *Temple.*
- BOAR.** *f.* [*baꝛ*, Saxon.] The male swine. *Dryden.*
- BOARD.** *f.* [*bræd*, 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.** *v. a.*
 1. To enter a ship by force. *Denham.*
 2. To attack, or make the first attempt. *Shakespeare.*
 3. To lay or pave with boards. *Moxon.*
- To BOARD.** *v. n.* To live in a house, where a certain rate is paid for eating. *Herbert.*
- BOARD-WAGES.** *f.* Wages allowed to servants to keep themselves in victuals. *Dryden.*
- BO'ARDER.** *f.* [from *board.*] A tabler.
- BOARISH.** *a.* [from *boar.*] Swinish; brutal; cruel. *Shakespeare.*
- To BOAST.** To display one's own worth, or actions. *2 Cor.*
- To BOAST.** *v. a.*
 1. To brag of. *Atterbury.*
 2. To magnify; to exalt. *Psalms.*
- BOAST.** *f.*
 1. A proud speech. *Spectator.*

BOD

2. Cause of boasting. *Pope.*
- BO'ASTER.** *f.* [from *boast.*] A bragger. *Boyle.*
- BO'ASTFUL.** *a.* [from *boast* and *full.*] Ostentatious. *Pope.*
- BOASTINGLY.** *ad.* [from *boasting.*] Ostentatiously. *Decay of Piety.*
- BOAT.** *f.* [*baꝛ*, Saxon.] A vessel to pass the water in. *Raleigh.*
- BOA'TION.** *f.* [*boare*, Lat.] Roar; noise; *Derham.*
- BO'ATMAN.** } *f.* [from *boat* and *man.*]
BO'ATSMAN. } He that manages a boat. *Prior.*
- BO'ATSWAIN.** *f.* [from *boat* and *swain.*] An officer on board a ship, who has charge of all her rigging, ropes, cables, anchors. *Howell.*
- To BOB.** *v. a.*
 1. To beat; to drub. *Shakespeare.*
 2. To cheat; to gain by fraud. *Shakespeare.*
- To BOB.** *v. n.* To play backward and forward. *Dryden.*
- BOB.** *f.* [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.*
- BO'BBIN.** *f.* [*bobine*, Fr.] A small pin of wood, with a notch. *Taiter.*
- BO'BCHERRY.** *f.* [from *bob* and *cherry.*] A play among children, in which the cherry is hung so as to bob against the mouth. *Arbutnot.*
- BO'BTAIL.** Cut tail. *Shakespeare.*
- BO'BTAILED.** *a.* Having a tail cut. *L'Estrange.*
- BO'BWIG.** *f.* A short wig. *Spectator.*
- To BODE.** *v. a.* [*bodian*, Sax.] To portend; to be the omen of. *Shakespeare.*
- To BODE.** *v. n.* To be an omen; to fore-shew. *Dryden.*
- BO'DEMENT.** *f.* [from *bode.*] Portent; omen. *Shakespeare.*
- To BODGE.** *v. n.* To boggle. *Shakespeare.*
- BO'DICE.** *f.* [from *bodies.*] Stays; a waistcoat quilted with whalebone. *Prior.*
- BODILESS.** *a.* [from *body.*] Incorporeal; without a body. *Davies.*
- BO'DILY.** *a.* [from *body.*]
 1. Corporeal; containing body. *South.*
 2. Relating to the body, not the mind. *Hooker.*
 3. Real; actual. *Shakespeare.*
- BO'DILY.** *ad.* Corporeally. *Watts.*
- BO'DKIN.** *f.* [*bodiken*, or small body.] Skinner.
 1. An instrument with a small blade and sharp point. *Sidney.*
 2. An instrument to draw a thread or ribbond through a loop. *Pope.*
 3. An instrument to dress the hair. *Pope.*
- BO DY.**

BODY. *f.* [bōdiz, Saxon.]

1. The material substance of an animal. *Matthew. vi. 25.*
2. Matter; opposed to spirit.
3. A person; a human being. *Hooker.*
4. Reality; opposed to representation. *Coloff.*
5. A collective mass. *Clarendon.*
6. The main army; the battle. *Clarendon.*
7. A corporation. *Swift.*
8. The outward condition. *1 Cor. v. 3.*
9. The main part. *Addison.*
10. A pandect; a general collection.
11. Strength; as, wine of a good body.

BODY-CLOATHS. *f.* Cloathing for horses that are dieted. *Addison.*

To BODY. *v. a.* To produce in some form. *Shakespeare.*

BOG. *f.* [bog, soft, Irish.] A marsh; a fen; a morass. *South.*

BOG-TROTTER. *f.* [from bog and trot.] One that lives in a boggy country.

To BO'GGLE. *v. n.* [from bogil, Dutch] *Dryden.*

1. To start; to fly back. *Locke.*
2. To hesitate.

BO'GGLER. *f.* [from boggle.] A doubter; a timorous man. *Shakespeare.*

BO'GGY. *a.* [from bog.] Marshy; swampy. *Arbutnot.*

BO'GHOUSE. *f.* A house of office.

BOHEA. *f.* [an Indian word.] A species of tea. *Pope.*

To BOIL. *v. n.* [bouiller, Fr.] *Bentley.*

1. To be agitated by heat. *Dryden.*
2. To be hot; to be fervent. *Gay.*
3. To move like boiling water. *Shakespeare.*
4. To be in hot liquor. *Swift.*
5. To cook by boiling. *Bacon.*

To BOIL. *v. a.* To seeth.

BOILER. *f.* [from boil.] *Boyle.*

1. The person that boils any thing. *Woodward.*
2. The vessel in which any thing is boiled.

BO'ISTERQUS. *a.* [byster, furious, Dutch.] *Waller.*

1. Violent; loud; roaring; stormy. *Addison.*
2. Turbulent; furious. *Spenser.*
3. Unwieldy.

BO'ISTEROUSLY. *ad.* [from boisterous.] *Swift.*

- Violently; tumultuously.

BO'ISTEROUSNESS. *f.* [from boisterous.] *Swift.*

- Tumultuousness; turbulence.

BO'LARY. *a.* [from bole.] Partaking of the nature of bole. *Brown.*

BOLD. *a.* [balp, Saxon.] *Temple.*

1. Daring; brave; stout. *Rescommon.*
2. Executed with spirit. *Locke.*
3. Confident; not scrupulous. *Ecclus. vi. 11.*
4. Impudent; rude. *Waller.*
5. Licentious. *Dryden.*
6. Standing out to the view. *Tillotson.*

7. To make bold, To take freedoms.

To BO'LDEN. *v. a.* [from bold.] To make bold. *Ascham.*

BO'LDFACE. *f.* [from bold and face.] Impudence; sauciness. *L'Esrange.*

BO'LDFACED. *a.* [from bold and face.] Impudent. *Bramball.*

BO'LDLY. *ad.* [from bold.] In a bold manner. *Hooker.*

BO'LDNESS. *f.* [from bold.] *Sidney.*

1. Courage; bravery. *Dryden.*
2. Exemption from caution. *2 Cor. vii. 4.*
3. Freedom; liberty. *Hooker.*
4. Confident trust in God. *Bacon.*
5. Assurance. *Hooker.*
6. Impudence.

BOLE. *f.*

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. *f.* [Lat.] *Bolis* is a great fiery ball, swiftly hurried through the air, and generally drawing a tail after it.

BOLL. *f.* A round stalk or stem.

To BOLL. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To rise in a stalk. *Exodus.*

BO'LLSTER. *f.* [bol'terje, Sax.] *Gay.*

1. Something laid in the bed, to support the head. *Swift.*
2. A pad, or quilt. *Wiseman.*
3. Compress for a wound.

To BO'LLSTER. *v. a.* [from the noun.] *Swift.*

1. To support the head with a bolster. *Shakespeare.*
2. To afford a bed to. *Sharp.*
3. To hold wounds together with a compress. *South.*
4. To support; to maintain.

BOLT. *f.* [boul't, Dutch; βολτις.] *Dryden.*

1. An arrow; a dart. *Dryden.*
2. Lightning; a thunderbolt. *Addison.*
3. Bolt upright; that is, upright as an arrow. *Shakespeare.*
4. The bar of a door. *Shakespeare.*
5. An iron to fasten the legs. *Shakespeare.*
6. A spot or stain. *Shakespeare.*

To BOLT. *v. a.* [from the noun.] *Dryden.*

1. To shut or fasten with a bolt. *Milton.*
2. To blurt out. *Shakespeare.*
3. To fetter; to shackle. *Dryden.*
4. To sift; or separate with a sieve. *Hale.*
5. To examine; to try out. *Shakespeare.*
6. To purify; to purge.

To BOLT. *v. n.* To spring out with speed and suddenness. *Dryden.*

BO'LLTER. *f.* [from the verb.] A sieve to separate meal from bran. *Bacon.*

BO'LLTHEAD. *f.* A long strait necked glass vessel, a matras, or receiver. *Boyle.*

BO'LLTING-HOUSE. *f.* The place where meal is sifted. *Dennis.*

BO'LLTSPRIT. or **BOWSPRIT.** *f.* A mast running out at the head of a ship, not standing upright, but aslope. *Sea Dict.*

BO'LLUS.

BOLUS. *f.* [*βολος*,] A medicine, made up into a soft mass, larger than pills. *Swifi.*

BOMB. *f.* [*bombus*, Lat.]

1. A loud noise. *Bacon.*

2. A hollow iron ball, or shell, filled with gunpowder, and furnished with a vent for a fusee, or wooden tube, filled with combustible matter; to be thrown out from a mortar. *Rowe.*

To **BOMB.** *v. a.* To attack with bombs. *Prior.*

BOMB CHEST. *f.* [from *bomb* and *chest*.] A kind of chest filled with bombs, placed under ground, to blow up in the air.

BOMB-KETCH. } *f.* A kind of ship,
BOMB VESSEL. } strongly built, to bear
the shock of a mortar. *Addison.*

BOMBARD. *f.* [*bombardus*, Lat.] A great gun. *Knolles.*

To **BOMBARD.** *v. a.* [from the noun.] To attack with bombs. *Addison.*

BOMBARDIER. *f.* [from *bombard*.] The engineer whose employment it is to throw bombs. *Tutler.*

BOMBARDMENT. *f.* [from *bombard*.] An attack made by throwing bombs. *Addison.*

BOMBASIN. *f.* [*bombasin*, Fr.] A slight silken stuff.

BOMBAST. *f.* Fustian; big words. *Donne.*

BOMBAST. *a.* High sounding. *Shakespeare.*

BOMBULATION. *f.* [from *bombus*, Lat.] Sound; noise. *Brown.*

BONA ROBA. *f.* A whore. *Shakespeare.*

BONASUS. *f.* [Lat.] A kind of buffalo.

BONCHRETIEN. *f.* [French.] A species of pear, so called, probably; from the name of a gardener.

BOND. *f.* [bond, Sax.]

1. Corés, or chains, with which any one is bound. *Shakespeare.*

2. Ligament that holds any thing together. *Locke.*

3. Union; connexion. *Mortimer.*

4. Imprisonment; captivity. *Asps.*

5. Cement of union; cause of union. *Shakespeare.*

6. A writing of obligation. *Dryden.*

7. Law by which any man is obliged. *Locke.*

BOND. *a.* [gebonden, Saxon.] Captive; in a servile state. *1 Cor.*

BONDAGE. *f.* [from *bond*.] Captivity; imprisonment. *Sidney, Pope.*

BONDMAID. *f.* [from *bond*.] A woman slave. *Shakespeare.*

BONDMAN. *f.* [from *bond*.] A man slave. *Dryden.*

BONDSERVANT. *f.* A slave. *Leviticus.*

BONDSERVICE. *f.* Slavery. *1 Kings.*

BONDSLAVE. *f.* A man in slavery. *Davies.*

BONDSMAN. *f.* [from *bond* and *man*.] One bound for another. *Derham.*

BONDWOMAN. A woman slave. *Ben. Johnson.*

BONE. *f.* [ban, Saxon.]

1. The solid parts of the body of an animal.

2. A fragment of meat; a bone with as much flesh as adheres to it. *Dryden.*

3. To be upon the bones. To attack. *L'Estrange.*

4. To make no bones. To make no scruple. *Dryden.*

5. Dice.

To **BONE.** *v. a.* [from the noun.] To take out the bones from the flesh.

BONELACE. *f.* [the bobbins with which lace is woven being frequently made of bones.] Flaxen lace. *Spektor.*

BONELESS. *a.* [from *bone*.] Without bones. *Shakespeare.*

To **BONESET.** *v. n.* [from *bone* and *set*.] To restore a bone out of joint; or join a bone broken. *Wifeman.*

BONESETTER. *f.* [from *bone* and *set*.] A chirurgeon. *Denham.*

BONFIRE. *f.* [*bon*, good, Fr. and *fire*.] A fire made for triumph. *South.*

BONGRACE. *f.* [*bonne* grace, Fr.] A covering for the forehead. *Hakerell.*

BONNET. *f.* [*bonet*, Fr.] A hat; a cap. *Addison.*

BONNET. [In fortification.] A kind of little ravelin.

BONNETS. [In the sea language.] Small sails set on the courses on the mizzen, mainfail, and forefail.

BONNILY. *ad.* [from *bonny*.] Gayly; handsomely.

BONNINESS. *f.* [from *bonny*.] Gayety; handomeness.

BONNY. *ad.* [from *bon*, *bonne*, Fr.]

1. Handsome; beautiful. *Shakespeare.*

2. Gay; merry. *Shakespeare.*

BONNY-CLABBER. *f.* Sour buttermilk. *Swift.*

BONNUM MAGNUM. *f.* A great plum.

BONY. *a.* [from *bone*.]

1. Consisting of bones. *Ray.*

2. Full of bones.

BOOBY. *f.* A dull, heavy, stupid fellow. *Prior.*

BOOK. *f.* [boc, Sax.]

1. A volume in which we read or write. *Bacon.*

2. A particular part of a work. *Burnet.*

3. The register in which a trader keeps an account. *Shakespeare.*

4. In books. In kind remembrance. *Addison.*

5. Without book. By memory. *Hooker.*

To **BOOK.** *v. a.* To register in a book. *Davies.*

BOOK-KEEPING. *f.* [from *book* and *keep*.] The art of keeping accounts. *Harris.*

BOOK-

BO'OKBINDER. *f.* A man whose profession it is to bind books.

BO'OKFUL. *a.* [from *book* and *full*.] Crowded with undigested knowledge. *Pope*.

BO'OKISH. *a.* [from *book*.] Given to books. *Spectator*.

BO'OKISHNESS. *f.* [from *bookish*.] Over-studiousness.

BOOKLEARNED. *a.* [from *book* and *learned*.] Versed in books. *Swift*.

BOOKLEARNING. *f.* [from *book* and *learning*.] Skill in literature; acquaintance with books. *Sidney*.

BO'OKMAN. *f.* [from *book* and *man*.] A man whose profession is the study of books. *Shakespeare*.

BOOKMATE. *f.* Schoolfellow. *Shakespeare*.

BOOK ELLER. *f.* He whose profession it is to sell books. *Walter*.

BO'OKWORM. *f.* [from *book* and *worm*.] 1. A mite that eats holes in books. *Guardian*.

2. A student too closely fixed upon books. *Pope*.

BOOM. *f.* [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 shew the sailors how to steer.

3. A bar of wood laid cross a harbour. *Dryden*.

To **BOOM.** *v. n.* To rush with violence. *Pope*.

BOON. *f.* [from *bene*, Sax.] A gift; a grant. *Addison*.

BOON. *a.* [*bon*, Fr.] Gay; merry. *Milton*.

BOOR. *f.* [*beer*, Dutch.] A lout; a clown. *Temple*.

BO'ORISH. *a.* [from *boor*.] Clownish; rustic. *Shakespeare*.

BO ORISHLY. *ad.* After a clownish manner.

BO'ORISHNESS. *f.* [from *boorish*.] Coarseness of manners.

BOOSE. *f.* [*briȝ*, Saxon.] A stall for a cow.

To **BOOT.** *v. a.* [*boz*, Saxon.]

1. To profit; to advantage. *Hooker*, *Pope*.

2. To enrich; to benefit. *Shakespeare*.

BOOT. *f.* [from the verb.]

1. Profit; gain; advantage. *Shakespeare*.

2. To boot. With advantage; over and above. *Herbert*.

3. Booty or plunder. *Shakespeare*.

BOOT. *f.* [*botte*, French.] A covering for the leg, used by horsemen. *Milton*.

BOOT of a coach. The space between the coachman and the coach.

To **BOO'T.** *v. a.* To put on boots. *Shak.*

BOOT-HOSE. *f.* [from *boot* and *hose*.] Stockings to serve for boots. *Shakespeare*.

BOOT TREE. *f.* Wood shaped like a leg, to be driven into boots for stretching them.

BO'OTCATCHER. *f.* [from *boot* and *catch*.] The person whose business at an inn is to pull off the boots of passengers. *Swift*.

BO'OTED. *a.* [from *boot*.] In boots. *Dryden*.

BOOTH. *f.* [*boed*, Dutch.] A house built of boards or boughs. *Swift*.

BO'OTLESS. *a.* [from *boot*.] 1. Useless; unavailing. *Shakespeare*.

2. Without success. *Shakespeare*.

BO'OTY. *f.* [*buyt*, Dutch.] 1. Plunder; pillage. *Dryden*.

2. Things gotten by robbery. *Shakespeare*.

3. To play booty. To lose by design. *Dryden*.

BOPEEP. *f.* To play **BOPEEP**, is to look out, and draw back, as if frightened. *Dryden*.

BORACHIO. *f.* [*borracho*, Spanish.] A drunkard. *Congreve*.

BO'RABLE. *a.* [from *bore*.] That may be bored.

BO'RAGE. *f.* [from *borago*, Lat.] A plant.

BORAMEZ. *f.* The vegetable lamb, generally known by the name of *Agrus Scythicus*. *Brown*.

BORAX. *f.* [*borax*, low Latin.] An artificial salt, prepared from sal armeniac, nitre, calcined tartar, sea salt, and alum, dissolved in wine. *Quincy*.

BORDEL. *f.* [*bordeel*, Teut.] A brothel; a bawdyhouse. *Soutb.*

BORDER. *f.* [*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 needlework.

4. A bank raised round a garden, and set with flowers. *Wallr.*

To **BORDER.** *v. n.* [from the noun.] 1. To confine upon. *Kneller*.

2. To approach nearly to. *Tillotson*.

To **BORDER.** *v. a.* 1. To adorn with a border.

2. To reach; to touch. *Raleigh*.

BORDERER. *f.* [from *border*.] He that dwells on the borders. *Philips*.

To **BORDRAGE.** *v. n.* [from *border*.] To plunder the borders. *Spenser*.

To **BORE.** *v. a.* [*beran*, Saxon.] To pierce in a hole. *Digby*.

To **BORE.** *v. n.* 1. To make a hole. *Wkins*.

2. To push forward towards a certain point. *Dryden*.

BORE. *f.* [from the verb.] 1. The hole made by boring. *Milton*.

2. The instrument with which a hole is bored. *Moxon*.

3. The size of any hole. *Bacon*.

BORE. The pretense of bear. *Dryden*.

BO'REAL. *a.* [*borealis*, Lat.] Northern. *Pope*.

BO'REAS.

B O T

BO'REAS, *f.* [Latin.] The north wind. *Milton.*
BO'REE, *f.* A kind of dance. *Swift.*
BORER, *f.* [from *bore*.] A piercer. *Mexon.*
BORN. The *participle passive* of *bear*. *Swift.*
 To be **BORN**, *v. n. pass.* To come into life. *Locke.*
BO'ROUGH, *f.* [bophoë, Sax.] A town with a corporation.
BO'RREL, *f.* A mean fellow. *Spenser.*
To BO'RROW, *v. a.*
 1. To take something from another upon credit. *Nebemiab.*
 2. To ask of another the use of something for a time. *Dryden.*
 3. To take something of another. *Watts.*
 4. To use as one's own, though not belonging to one. *Dryden.*
BORROW, *f.* [from the verb.] The thing borrowed. *Shakespeare.*
BORROWER, *f.* [from *borrovo*.] *Milton.*
 1. He that borrows.
 2. He that takes what is another's. *Pope.*
BO'SCAGE, *f.* [bosqage, Fr.] Wood, or woodlands. *Wotton.*
BO'SKY, *a.* [bosque, Fr.] Woody. *Milton.*
BO'SOM, *f.* [boyme, Saxon.]
 1. The breast; the heart. *Shakespeare.*
 2. An inclosure. *Hooker.*
 3. The folds of the dress that cover the breast. *Exodus.*
 4. The tender affections. *Milton.*
 5. Inclination; desire. *Shakespeare.*
BO SOM, in composition, implies intimacy; confidence; fondness. *Ben. Johnson.*
To BO'SOM, *v. a.* [from the noun.]
 1. To inclose in the bosom. *Milton.*
 2. To conceal in privacy. *Pope.*
BO'SON, *f.* [corrupted from *beatwain*.] *Dryden.*
BOSS, *f.* [basse, Fr.]
 1. A stud. *Pope.*
 2. The part rising in the midst of any thing. *Job.*
 3. A thick body of any kind. *Mexon.*
BO'SSAGE, *f.* [in architecture.] Any stone that has a projection.
BO'SVEL, *f.* A species of crowfoot.
BOTA'NICAL, } *a.* [βοτάνη, an herb.]
BOTA'NICK, } Relating to herbs; skilled in herbs. *Addison.*
BO'TANIST, *f.* [from *botany*.] One skilled in plants. *Woodward.*
BOTANO'LOGY, *f.* [βότανολογία.] A discourse upon plants.
BOTCH, *f.* [βοτσα, Italian.]
 1. A swelling, or eruptive discoloration of the skin. *Donne.*
 2. A part in any work ill finished. *Shak.*
 3. An adventitious part clumsily added. *Dryden.*

B O U

To BOTCH, *v. a.* [from the noun.]
 1. To mend or patch cloaths clumsily. *Dryden.*
 2. To put together unsuitably, or unskilfully. *Dryden.*
 3. To mark with botches. *Garrick.*
BO'TCHY, *a.* [from *botch*.] Marked with botches. *Shakespeare.*
BOTH, *a.* [batha, Saxon.] The two. *Hooker.*
BOTH, *conj.* As well. *Dryden.*
BO'TRYOID, *a.* [βότρυοειδής.] Having the form of a bunch of grapes. *Woodward.*
BOTS, *f.* Small worms in the entrails of horses. *Shakespeare.*
BO'TTLE, *f.* [bouteille, Fr.]
 1. A small vessel of glass, or other matter. *King.*
 2. A quantity of wine usually put into a bottle; a quart. *Spenser.*
 3. A quantity of hay or grass bundled up. *Donne.*
To BO'TTLE, *v. a.* [from the noun.] To inclose in bottles. *Swift.*
BO'TTLEFLOWER, *f.* A plant.
BO'TTLESCREW, *f.* [from *bottle* and *scREW*.] A screw to pull out the cork. *Swift.*
BO'TTOM, *f.* [boem, Saxon.]
 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. Bound; limit. *Shakespeare.*
 7. The utmost of any man's capacity. *Shakespeare.*
 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. *Mortimer.*
To BO'TTOM, *v. a.* [from the noun.]
 1. To build upon; to fix upon as a support. *Atterbury.*
 2. To wind upon something. *Shakespeare.*
To BO'TTOM, *v. n.* To rest upon as its support. *Locke.*
BO'TTOMED, *a.* Having a bottom.
BO'TTOMLESS, *a.* [from *bottom*.] Without a bottom; fathomless. *Milton.*
BO'TTOMRY, *f.* [in navigation and commerce.] The act of borrowing money on a ship's bottom.
BO'UCHET, *f.* [French.] A sort of pear.
BOUD, *f.* An insect which breeds in malt.
To BOUGE, *v. n.* [bouge, Fr.] To swell out.
BOUGH, *f.* [bog, Saxon.] An arm or large shoot of a tree. *Sidney.*
BOUGHT, preter. of *to buy*.
BOUGHT.

B O U

- BOUGHT.** *f.* [from *to bow.*]
 1. A twist; a link; a knot. *Milton.*
 2. A flexure. *Brown.*
- BOUILLON.** *f.* [French.] Broth; soup.
- BOULDER** *Walls.* [in architecture.] Walls built of round flints or pebbles, laid in a strong mortar.
- To BOUNCE.** *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. *Shakespeare.*
- BOUNCE.** *f.* [from the verb.]
 1. A strong sudden blow. *Dryden.*
 2. A sudden crack or noise. *Gay.*
 3. A boast; a threat.
- BOUNCER.** *f.* [from *bounce.*] A boaster; a bully; an empty threatener.
- BOUND.** *f.* [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.** *v. a.* [from the noun.]
 1. To limit; to terminate. *Dryden.*
 2. To restrain; to confine. *Shakespeare.*
- To BOUND.** *v. n.* [*bondir*, Fr.]
 1. To jump; to spring. *Pope.*
 2. To rebound; to fly back. *Shakespeare.*
- To BOUND.** *v. a.* To make to bound. *Shakespeare.*
- BOUND.** *participle passive* of *bind.* *Knolles.*
- BOUND.** *s.* [a word of doubtful etymology.] Destined; intending to come to any place. *Temple.*
- BOUNDARY.** *f.* [from *bound.*] Limit; bound. *Rogers.*
- BOUNDEN.** *participle passive* of *bind.* *Rogers.*
- BOUNDING-STONE.** } *f.* A stone to
BOUND-STONE. } play with. *Dryden.*
- BOUNDLESSNESS.** *f.* [from *boundless.*] Exemption from limits. *South.*
- BOUNDLESS.** *a.* [from *bound.*] Unlimited; unconfined. *South.*
- BOUNTEOUS.** *a.* [from *bounty.*] Liberal; kind; generous. *Dryden.*
- BOUNTEOUSLY.** *ad.* [from *bounteous.*] Liberally; generously. *Dryden.*
- BOUNTEOUSNESS.** *f.* [from *bounteous.*] Munificence; liberality. *Psalms.*
- BOUNTIFUL.** *a.* [from *bounty* and *full.*] Liberal; generous; munificent. *Taylor.*
- BOUNTIFULLY.** *a.* [from *bountiful.*] Liberally. *Donne.*
- BOUNTIFULNESS.** *f.* [from *bountiful.*] The quality of being bountiful; generosity. *Corinthians.*
- BOUNTIHEAD.** } *f.* Goodness; virtue.
BOUNTIHOOD. } *Spenser.*

B O W

- BOUNTY.** *f.* [*bonté*, Fr.] Generosity; liberality; munificence. *Hooker.*
- To BOURGEON.** *v. n.* [*bourgeonner*, Fr.] To sprout; to shoot into branches. *Howell.*
- BOURN.** *f.* [*borne*, Fr.]
 1. A bound; a limit. *Shakespeare.*
 2. A brook; a torrent. *Spenser.*
- To BOUSE.** *v. n.* [*buyfin*, Dutch.] To drink lavishly. *Spenser.*
- BOUSY.** *a.* [from *bouse.*] Drunken. *King.*
- BOUT.** *f.* [*botta*, Italian.] A turn; as much of an action as is performed at one time. *Sidney.*
- BOUIEFEU.** *f.* [French.] An incendiary. *King Charles.*
- BOUISALE.** *f.* A sale at a cheap rate. *Hayward.*
- BOUIS RIMEZ.** [French.] The last words or rhymes of a number of verses given to be filled up.
- To BOW.** *v. a.* [bugen, Saxon.]
 1. To bend, or infect. *Locke.*
 2. To bend the body in token of respect or submission. *Isaiah.*
 3. To bend, or incline, in condescension. *Ecclus.*
 4. To depress; to crush. *Pope.*
- To BOW.** *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.** *f.* [from the verb.] It is pronounced, like the verb, as *now*, *bow*.] An act of reverence or submission. *Swift.*
- BOW.** *f.* pronounced *bo.*
 1. An instrument of war. *Alleyne.*
 2. A rainbow. *Genesis.*
 3. The instrument with which string-instruments are struck. *Dryden.*
 4. The doubling of a string in a slip-knot. *Wifeman.*
 5. A yoke. *Shakespeare.*
 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 forecable.
- BOW-BENT.** *a.* [from *bow* and *bent.*] Crooked. *Milton.*
- BOW-HAND.** *f.* [from *bow* and *hand.*] The hand that draws the bow. *Spenser.*
- BOW-LEGGED.** *a.* [from *bow* and *leg.*] Having crooked legs.
- To BOWEL.** *v. a.* [from the noun.] To pierce the bowels. *Thomson.*
- BO'WELS.** *f.* [*boyaux*, Fr.]
 1. Intestines; the vessels and organs within the body. *Samuel.*
 2. The inner parts of any thing. *Shakespeare.*
 3. Tenderness; compassion. *Clarendon.*
- BO'WER.** *f.* [from *bowb.*]
 1. An labour. *Pope.*
 2. It seems to signify, in *Spenser*, a blow; a stroke;

BOY

BR A

- a *fircke*: *bouerrer*, Fr. to fall upon.
Spenser.
- BO'WER.** *f.* [from the *bow* of a ship.]
Anchor to called.
- To BO'WER.** *v. a.* [from the noun.] To
embower. *Shakespeare.*
- BO'WERY.** *a.* [from *bower.*] Full of
bowers. *Tickell.*
- BOWL.** *f.* [*buelin*, Welch]
1. A vessel to hold liquids. *Felton.*
2. The hollow part of any thing. *Swift.*
3. A basin, or fountain. *Bacon.*
- BOWL.** *f.* [*boule*, Fr.] A round mass rolled
along the ground. *Herbert.*
- To BOWL.** *v. a.* [from the noun.]
1. To play at bowls.
2. To throw bowls at any thing. *Shakespeare.*
- BO'WLDER STONES.** *f.* Lumps or frag-
ments of stones or marble, rounded by
being tumbled to and again by the action
of the water. *Woodward.*
- BO'WLER.** *f.* [from *bowl.*] He that plays
at bowls.
- BO'WLINE.** *f.* A rope fastened to the
middle part of the outside of a sail.
- BO'WLING-GREEN.** *f.* [from *bowl* and
green.] A level piece of ground, kept
smooth for bowlers. *Bentley.*
- BO'WMAN.** *f.* An archer. *Jeremiah.*
- BO'WSPRIT.** *f.* Boltspit; which see.
- To BO'WSEN.** *v. a.* To drench; to
soak. *Carson.*
- BO'WSTRING.** *f.* The string by which
the bow is kept bent.
- BO'WYER.** *f.* [from *bow.*]
1. An archer. *Dryden.*
2. One whose trade is to make bows.
- BOX.** *f.* [*box*, Saxon.] A tree.
- BOX.** *f.* [*box*, Saxon.]
1. A case made of wood, or other matter,
to hold any thing. *Pope.*
2. The case of the mariners compass.
3. The chest into which money given is
put. *Spenser.*
4. Seat in the playhouse. *Pope.*
- To BOX.** *v. a.* [from the noun.] To in-
close in a box. *Swift.*
- BOX.** *f.* [*bock*, a cheek, Welch.] A blow
on the head given with the hand.
Bramhall.
- To BOX.** *v. n.* [from the noun.] To fight
with the fist. *Spektator.*
- BO'XEN.** *a.* [from *box.*]
1. Made of box. *Gay.*
2. Resembling box. *Dryden.*
- BOXER.** *f.* [from *box.*] A man who
fights with his fist.
- BOY.** *f.*
1. A male child; not a girl.
2. One in the state of adolescence: older
than an infant. *Dryden.*
3. A word of contempt for young men.
Locke.
- To BOY.** *v. n.* [from the noun.] To act
apishly, or like a boy. *Shakespeare.*
- BO'YHOOD.** *f.* [from *boy.*] The state of
a boy. *Swift.*
- BO'YISH.** *a.* [from *boy.*]
1. Belonging to a boy. *Shakespeare.*
2. Childish; trifling. *Dryden.*
- BO'YISHLY.** *ad.* [from *boyish.*] Childish-
ly; triflingly.
- BO'YISHNESS.** *f.* [from *boyish.*] Childish-
ness; triflingness.
- BO'YISM.** *f.* [from *boy.*] Puerility; child-
ishness. *Dryden.*
- BP.** An abbreviation of bishop.
- BRA'BBLE.** *f.* [*brabbeler*, Dutch.] A cla-
morous contest. *Shakespeare.*
- To BRA'BBLE.** *v. n.* [from the noun.]
To contest noisily.
- BRA'BBLER.** *f.* A clamorous noisy fel-
low.
- To BRACE.** *v. a.* [*embrasser*, Fr.]
1. To bind; to tie close with bandages.
Locke.
2. To intend; to strain up. *Holder.*
- BRACE.** *f.* [from the verb.]
1. Cincture; bandage.
2. That which holds any thing tight.
Derham.
3. BRACES of a coach. Thick straps of
leather on which it hangs.
4. BRACE. [in printing.] A crooked line
inclosing a passage; as in a triplet.
5. Warlike preparation. *Shakespeare.*
6. Tension; tightness. *Holder.*
- BRACE.** *f.* A pair; a couple. *Dryden.*
- BRA'CELET.** *f.* [*bracelet*, Fr.] An orna-
ment for the arms. *Boyle.*
- BRA'CEUR.** *f.* [from *brace.*] A cincture;
a bandage. *Wifeman.*
- BRACH.** *f.* [*braque*, Fr.] A bitch hound.
Shakespeare.
- BRA'CHIAL.** *a.* [from *brachium*, Lat.] Be-
longing to the arm.
- BRACHYGRAPHY.** *f.* [*βραχυς* and *γράφω*.]
The art or practice of writing in
a short compass. *Glanville.*
- BRACK.** *f.* A breach. *Digby.*
- BRA'CKET.** *f.* A piece of wood fixed for
the support of something. *Mortimer.*
- BRA'CKISH.** *a.* [*brack*, Dutch.] Salt;
somewhat salt. *Herbert.*
- BRA'CKISHNESS.** *f.* [from *brackish.*] Salt-
ness. *Cheyne.*
- BRAD.** *f.* A sort of nail to floor rooms
with. *Moxon.*
- To BRAG.** *v. n.* [*braggeren*, Dutch.] To
boast; to display ostentatiously. *Sanderfon.*
- BRAG.** *f.* [from the verb.]
1. A boast; a proud expression. *Bacon.*
2. The thing boasted. *Milton.*
- BRAGGADO'CIO.** *f.* A puffing, boasting
fellow. *Dryden.*
- BRAG.**

- BRA'GGART.** *a.* [from *brag.*] Boastful ; vainly ostentatious. *Donne.*
- BRA'GGART.** *j.* [from *brag.*] A boaster. *Shakespeare.*
- BRA'GGER.** *f.* [from *brag.*] A boaster. *Soub.*
- BRA'GLESS.** *a.* [from *brög.*] Without a boast. *Shakespeare.*
- BRA'GLY.** *ad.* [from *brag.*] Finely. *Spenser.*
- To BRAID.** *v. a.* [tɾaɪdɪn, Saxon] To weave together. *Milton.*
- BRAID.** *f.* [from the verb.] A texture ; a knot. *Prior.*
- BRAID.** *a.* Deceitful. *Shakespeare.*
- BRAILS.** *f.* [Sea term.] Small ropes reeved through blocks.
- BRAIN.** *f.* [tɾeɪn, Saxon.]
1. That collection of vessels and organs in the head, from which sense and motion arise. *Shakespeare.*
 2. The understanding. *Hammond.*
 3. The affections. *Shakespeare.*
- To BRAIN.** *v. a.* To kill by beating out the brains. *Pepe.*
- BRA'INISH.** *a.* [from *brain.*] Hotheaded ; furious. *Shakespeare.*
- BRAINLESS.** *a.* [from *brain.*] Silly. *Hooker.*
- BRA'INPAN.** *f.* [from *brain* and *pan.*] The skull containing the brains. *Dryden.*
- BRA'INSICK.** *a.* [from *brain* and *sick.*] Addleheaded ; giddy. *Knolles.*
- BRA'INSICKLY.** *ad.* [from *brain-sick.*] Weakly ; heedily. *Shakespeare.*
- BRA'INSICKNESS.** *f.* [from *brain-sick.*] Indiscretion ; giddiness.
- BRAKE.** The preterite of *break.* *Knolles.*
- BRAKE.** *f.* Fern ; brambles. *Dryden.*
- BRAKE.** *f.*
1. An instrument for dressing hemp or flax.
 2. The handle of a ship's pump.
 3. A baker's kneading trough.
- BRA'KY.** *a.* [from *brake.*] Thorny ; prickly ; rough. *Ben. Johnson.*
- BRA'MBLE.** *f.* [tɾemɾlɾ, Sax. *rubus*, Lat.]
1. Blackberry bush ; dewberry bush ; rasp-berry bush. *Millar.*
 2. Any rough prickly shrub. *Gay.*
- BRA'MBLING.** *f.* A bird, called also a mountain chaffinch. *Dict.*
- BRAN.** *f.* [brenna, Ital.] The husks of corn ground. *Watton.*
- BRANCH.** *f.* [branche, Fr.]
1. The shoot of a tree from one of the main boughs. *Shakespeare.*
 2. Any distinct article. *Regers.*
 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. *Carew.*
6. The off-spring ; the descendant. *Crafskov.*
 7. The antlers or shoots of a stag's horn.
- To BRANCH.** *v. n.* [from the noun.]
1. To spread into branches. *Milton.*
 2. To spread into separate parts. *Locke.*
 3. To speak diffusively. *Speftator.*
 4. To have horns shooting out. *Milton.*
- To BRANCH.** *v. a.*
1. To divide as into branches. *Bacon.*
 2. To adorn with needlework. *Spenser.*
- BRA'NCHER.** *f.*
1. One that shoots out into branches. *Watton.*
 2. In falconry, a young hawk. [branchier, French.]
- BRA'NCHINESS.** *f.* [from *branchy*] Fullness of branches.
- BRA'NCHLESS.** *a.* [from *branch.*]
1. Without shoots or boughs.
 2. Naked. *Shakespeare.*
- BRA'NCHY.** *a.* [from *branch.*] Full of branches spreading. *Watts.*
- BRAND.** *f.* [tɾaɪnd, Saxon.]
1. A stick lighted, or fit to be lighted. *Dryden.*
 2. A sword. *Milton.*
 3. A thunderbolt. *Granville.*
 4. A mark made by burning with a hot iron. *Bacon, Dryden.*
- To BRAND.** *v. a.* [branden, Dutch.] To mark with a note of infamy. *Atterbury.*
- BRANDGOOSE.** *f.* A kind of wild fowl.
- To BRANDISH.** *v. a.* [from *brand,* a sword.]
1. To wave or shake. *Smith.*
 2. To play with ; to flourish. *Locke.*
- BRAN'DLING.** *f.* A particular worm. *Walton.*
- BRANDY.** *f.* A strong liquor distilled from wine. *Swift.*
- BRAN'GLE.** *f.* Squabble ; wrangle. *Swift.*
- To BRAN'GLE.** *v. n.* To wrangle ; to squabble.
- BRANK.** *f.* Buckwheat. *Mortimer.*
- BRA'NNY.** *a.* [from *bran.*] Having the appearance of bran. *Wifeman.*
- BRA'SIER.** *f.* [from *brass.*]
1. A manufacturer that works in brass. *Moxon.*
 2. A pan to hold coals. *Arbutnot.*
- BRASIL, or BRAZIL.** *f.* An American wood, commonly supposed to have been thus denominated, because first brought from Brasil.
- BRASS.** *f.* [tɾɾɾ, Saxon.]
1. A yellow metal, made by mixing copper with lapis calaminaris. *Bacon.*
 2. Impudence.
- BRA'SSINESS.** *f.* [from *brassy.*] An appearance like brass.
- BRA'SSY.** *a.* [from *brass.*]
1. Partaking of brass. *Woodward.*
 2. Hard as brass. *Shakespeare.*
 3. Im-

B R A

3. Impudent.
- ERAST.** *particip. a.* [from *burst*.] Burst; broken. *Spenser.*
- BRAT.** *f.*
1. A child, so called in contempt. *Roscommon.*
 2. The progeny; the offspring. *Soutb.*
- BRAVA'DO.** *f.* A boast; a brag.
- BRAVE.** *a.* [*brave*, Fr.]
1. Courageous; daring; bold. *Bacon.*
 2. Gallant; having a noble mien. *Shakespeare.*
 3. Magnificent; grand. *Denham.*
 4. Excellent; noble. *Sidney, Digby.*
- BRAVE.** *f.* [*brave*, Fr.]
1. A hector; a man daring beyond prudence or fitness. *Dryden.*
 2. A boast; a challenge. *Shakespeare.*
- To BRAVE.** *v. a.* [from the noun.]
1. To defy; to challenge. *Dryden.*
 2. To carry a boasting appearance. *Bacon.*
- BRA'VELY.** *ad.* [from *brave*.] In a brave manner; courageously; gallantly. *Dryden.*
- BRA'VERY.** *f.* [from *brave*.]
1. Courage; magnanimity. *Addison.*
 2. Splendour; magnificence. *Spenser.*
 3. Show; ostentation. *Bacon.*
 4. Bravado; boast. *Sidney.*
- BRAVO.** *f.* [*bravo*, Ital.] A man who murders for hire. *Govern. of the Tongue.*
- To BRAWL.** *v. n.* [*brouiller*, Fr.]
1. To quarrel noisily and indecently. *Shakespeare, Watts.*
 2. To speak loud and indecently. *Shakespeare.*
 3. To make a noise. *Shakespeare.*
- BRAWL.** *f.* [from the verb.] Quarrel; noise; scurrility. *Hooker.*
- BRAWLER.** *f.* [from *brawl*.] A wrangler. *Ayliffe.*
- BRAWN.** *f.* [of uncertain etymology.]
1. The fleshy or muscular part of the body. *Peacbam.*
 2. The arm, so called from its being muscular. *Shakespeare.*
 3. Bulk; muscular strength. *Dryden.*
 4. The flesh of a boar. *Mortimer.*
 5. A boar.
- BRA'WNER.** *f.* [from *brawn*.] A boar killed for the table. *King.*
- BRA'WNNESS.** *f.* [from *brawny*.] Strength; hardness. *Locke.*
- BRA'WNY.** *a.* [from *brawn*.] Muscular; fleshy; bulky. *Dryden.*
- To BRAY.** *v. a.* [*bracan*, Saxon.] To pound; or grind small. *Chapman.*
- To BRAY.** *v. n.* [*broire*, Fr.]
1. To make a noise as an ass. *Dryden.*
 2. To make an offensive noise. *Congreve.*
- BRAY.** *f.* [from the verb.] Noise; sound. *Shakespeare.*
- BRA'YER.** *f.* [from *bray*.]
1. One that brays like an ass. *Pope.*

B R E

2. With printers, an instrument to temper the ink.
- To BRAZE.** *v. a.* [from *brass*.]
1. To solder with brass. *Moxon.*
 2. To harden to impudence. *Shakespeare.*
- BRA'ZEN.** *a.* [from *brass*.]
1. Made of brass. *Peacbam.*
 2. Proceeding from brass. *Shakespeare.*
 3. Impudent.
- To BRA'ZEN.** *v. n.* To be impudent; to bully. *Arbutnot.*
- BRA'ZENFACE.** *f.* [from *brazen* and *face*.]
1. An impudent wretch. *Shakespeare.*
- BRA'ZENFACED.** *a.* [from *brazenface*.]
1. Impudent; shameless. *Shakespeare.*
- BRA'ZENNESS.** *f.* [from *brazen*.]
1. Appearing like brass.
 2. Impudence.
- BRA'ZIER.** *f.* See **BRASIER.** *Swift.*
- BREACH.** *f.* [from *break*; *breche*, Fr.]
1. The act of breaking any thing. *Shak.*
 2. The state of being broken. *Shakespeare.*
 3. A gap in a fortification made by a battery. *Knolles.*
 4. The violation of a law or contract. *Soutb.*
 5. An opening in a coast. *Spenser.*
 6. Difference; quarrel. *Clarendon.*
 7. Infraction; injury. *Clarendon.*
- BREAD.** *f.* [*bræd*, Saxon.]
1. Food made of ground corn. *Arbutnot.*
 2. Food in general. *Philips.*
 3. Support of life at large. *Pope.*
- BREAD-CHIPPER.** *f.* [from *bread* and *chip*.] A baker's servant. *Shakespeare.*
- BREAD-CORN.** *f.* [from *bread* and *corn*.] Corn of which bread is made. *Hayward.*
- BREADTH.** *f.* [from *bræd*, Saxon.] The measure of any plain superficies from side to side. *Addison.*
- To BREAK.** *v. a.* pret. I broke; or brake; part. pass. broke, or broken. [*bræccan*, 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. *Gay.*
 6. To batter; to make breaches or gaps in. *Shakespeare.*
 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. *May's Virgil.*
 13. To make bankrupt. *Darvis.*
 14. To crack or open the skin. *Dryden.*
 15. To violate a contract or promise. *Shakespeare.*

16. To infringe a law. *Dryden.*
 17. To intercept; to hinder the effect of. *Dryden.*
 18. To interrupt. *Dryden.*
 19. To separate company. *Atterbury.*
 20. To dissolve any union. *Collier.*
 21. To reform. *Grew.*
 22. To open something new. *Bacon.*
 23. To break the back. To disable one's fortune. *Shakespeare.*
 24. To break a deer. To cut it up at table.
 25. To break fast. To eat the first time in the day. *Knolles.*
 26. To break ground. To open trenches.
 27. To break the heart. To destroy with grief. *Dryden.*
 28. To break the neck. To lux, or put out the neck joints. *Shakespeare.*
 29. To break off. To put a sudden stop.
 30. To break off. To preclude by some obstacle. *Addison.*
 31. To break up. To dissolve. *Arbutnot.*
 32. To break up. To open; to lay open. *Woodward.*
 33. To break up. To separate or disband. *Knolles.*
 34. To break upon the wheel. To punish by stretching a criminal upon the wheel, and breaking his bones with bats.
 35. To break wind. To give vent to wind in the body.
- To BREAK. *v. n.*
 1. To part in two. *Shakespeare.*
 2. To burst. *Dryden.*
 3. To burst by dashing, as waves on a rock. *Pope.*
 4. To open and discharge matter. *Harvey.*
 5. To open as the morning. *Donne.*
 6. To burst forth; to exclaim. *Shakespeare.*
 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. Johnson.*
 12. To fall out; to be friends no longer. *Ben. Johnson, Prior.*
 13. To discard. *Swift.*
 14. To break from. To separate from with some vehemence. *Roscommon.*
 15. To break in. To enter unexpectedly. *Addison.*
 16. To break loose. To escape from captivity. *Milton.*
 17. To break off. To desist suddenly. *Taylor.*
 18. To break off from. To part from with violence. *Shakespeare.*
 19. To break out. To discover itself in sudden effects. *South.*
 20. To break out. To have eruptions from the body.
21. To break out. To become dissolute. *Dryden.*
 22. To break up. To cease; to intermit. *Bacon.*
 23. To break up. To dissolve itself. *Watts.*
 24. To break up. To begin holidays. *Shakespeare.*
 25. To break with. To part friendship with any. *South.*
- BREAK. *f.* [from the verb.]
 1. State of being broken; opening. *Knolles.*
 2. A pause; an interruption.
 3. A line drawn, noting that the sense is suspended. *Swift.*
- BREAKER. *f.* [from break.]
 1. He that breaks any thing. *South.*
 2. A wave broken by rocks or sandbanks.
- To BRE'AKFAST. *v. n.* [from break and fast.] To eat the first meal in the day. *Prior.*
- BRE'AKFAST. *f.* [from the verb.]
 1. The first meal in the day. *Watson.*
 2. The thing eaten at the first meal. *Baron.*
 3. A meal in general. *Dryden.*
- BRE'AKNECK. *f.* A steep place endangering the neck. *Shakespeare.*
- BRE'AKPROMISE. *f.* One that makes a practice of breaking his promise. *Shakespeare.*
- BREAM. *f.* [*brame*, Fr.] The name of a fish.
- BREAST. *f.* [*brœst*, Saxon.]
 1. The middle part of the human body, between the neck and the belly.
 2. The dugs or teats of women which contain the milk. *J. b.*
 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. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To meet in front. *Shakespeare.*
- BRE'ASTBONE. *f.* [from *breast* and *bone*.]
 The bone of the breast; the sternum. *Peacock.*
- BRE'ASTHIGH. *a.* [from *breast* and *high*.]
 Up to the breast. *Sidney.*
- BRE'ASTHOOKS. *f.* [from *breast* and *hook*.]
 With shipwrights, the compassing timbers before, that help to strengthen the stem, and all the forepart of the ship. *Harris.*
- BRE'ASTKNOT. *f.* [from *breast* and *knot*.]
 A knot or bunch of ribbands worn by women on the breast. *Addison.*
- BRE'ASTPLATE. *f.* [from *breast* and *plate*.]
 Armour for the breast. *Cowley.*
- BRE'ASTPLOUGH. *f.* A plough used for paring turf, driven by the breast. *Mortim.*
- BRE'ASTWORK. *f.* [from *breast* and *work*.]
 Works thrown up as high as the breast of the defendants. *Clarendon.*
- BREATH.

B R E

BREATH. *f.* [bri:ðe, Saxon.]

1. The air drawn in and ejected out of the body. *Shakespeare.*
2. Life. *Dryden.*
3. The state or power of breathing freely. *Dryden.*
4. Respiration. *Milton.*
5. Respite; pause; relaxation. *Shakespeare.*
6. Breeze; moving air. *Arden.*
7. A single act; an instant. *Dryden.*

To BREATHE. *v. n.* [from *breath*.]

1. To draw in and throw out the air by the lungs. *Pope.*
2. To live. *Shakespeare.*
3. To rest. *Roscommon.*
4. To pass by breathing. *Shakespeare.*

To BREATHE. *v. a.*

1. To inspire into one's own body, and expire out of it. *Dryden.*
2. To inject by breathing. *Decay of Piety.*
3. To eject by breathing. *Speator.*
4. To exercise. *Shakespeare.*
5. To move or adjust by breath. *Prior.*
6. To utter privately. *Shakespeare.*
7. To give air or vent to. *Dryden.*

BRE'ATHER. *f.* [from *breath*.]

1. One that breathes, or lives. *Shakespeare.*
2. One that utters any thing. *Shakespeare.*
3. Inspirer; one that animates or infuses by inspiration. *Norris.*

BRE'ATHING. *f.* [from *breath*.]

1. Aspiration; secret prayer. *Prior.*
2. Breathing place; vent. *Dryden.*

BRE'ATHLESS. *a.* [from *breath*.]

1. Out of breath; spent with labour. *Spenser.*
2. Dead. *Prior.*

BRED. *particip. pass.* [from *to breed*.]

BREDE. *f.* See BRAID. *Addition.*

BREECH. *f.* [supposed from *bri:can*, Sax.]

1. The lower part of the body. *Hayward.*
2. Breeches. *Shakespeare.*
3. The hinder part of a piece of ordnance.

To BREECH. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To put into breeches.
2. To fit any thing with a breech; as, to breech a gun. *Esdrange.*

BRE'ECHEs. *f.* [bri:ec, Saxon.]

1. The garment worn by men over the lower part of the body. *Shakespeare.*
2. To wear the breeches, is, in a wife, to usurp the authority of the husband. *Esdrange.*

To BREED. *v. a.* preter. I bred, I have bred. [bri:ædan, Saxon.]

1. To procreate; to generate. *Roscommon.*
2. To occasion; to cause; to produce. *Asham.*
3. To contrive; to hatch; to plot. *Shakespeare.*
4. To produce from one's self. *Locke.*
5. To give birth to. *Hooker.*

B R E

6. To educate; to qualify by education. *Dryden.*

7. To bring up; to take care of. *Dryden.*

To BREED. *v. n.*

1. To bring young. *Speator.*
2. To increase by new production. *Ra'igh.*
3. To be produced; to have birth. *Bentley.*
4. To raise a breed. *Mantimer.*

BREED. *f.* [from the verb.]

1. A cast; a kind; a subdivision of species. *Roscommon.*
2. Progeny; offspring. *Shakespeare.*
3. A number produced at once; a hatch. *Grew.*

BRE'EDBATE. *f.* [from *breed* and *bate*.]

One that breeds quarrels. *Shakespeare.*

BRE'EDER. *f.* [from *breed*.]

1. That which produces any thing. *Shakespeare.*
2. The person which brings up another. *Asham.*
3. A female that is prolific. *Shakespeare.*
4. One that takes care to raise a breed. *Temple.*

BRE'EDING. *f.* [from *breed*.]

1. Education; instruction; qualifications. *Shakespeare.*
2. Manners; knowledge of ceremony. *Swift.*
3. Nurture. *Milton.*

BREE'VE. *f.* [bri:wa, Saxon.] A stinging fly. *Dryden.*

BREEZE. *f.* [brezzia, Ital.] A gentle gale. *Dryden.*

BRE'ZY. *ad.* [from *brezz*.] Fanned with gales. *Pope.*

BREME. *a.* Cruel; sharp; severe. *Spenser.*

BRENT. *a.* Burnt. *Spenser.*

BRET. *f.* A fish of the turba kind.

BRE'THREN. *f.* [The plural of *brother*.] *Swift.*

BRE'VIALY. *f.* [breviaire, Fr.]

1. An abridgement; an epitome. *Ayliffe.*
2. The book containing the daily service of the church of Rome.

BRE'VIAT. *f.* [from *brevis*.] A short compendium. *Decay of Piety.*

BRE'VIATURE. *f.* [from *brevis*, Lat.] An abbreviation.

BRE'VVER. *f.* A particular size of small letter used in printing.

BRE'VITY. *f.* [brevitas, Lat.] Conciseness; shortness. *Dryden.*

To BREW. *v. a.* [brouwen, Dutch.]

1. To make liquors by mixing several ingredients. *Milton.*
2. To prepare by mixing things together. *Pope.*
3. To contrive; to plot. *Wotton.*

To BREW. *v. n.* To perform the office of a brewer. *Shakespeare.*

BREW.

BREW. *f.* [from the verb.] Manner of brewing. *Bacon.*

BREW'AGE. *f.* [from *brew.*] Mixture of various things. *Shakespeare.*

BREW'ER. A man whose profession it is to make beer. *Tillotson.*

BREW'HOUSE. *f.* [from *brew* and *house.*] A house appropriated to brewing. *Bacon.*

BREW'ING. *f.* [from *brew.*] Quantity of liquor brewed.

BREW'IS. *f.* A piece of bread soaked in boiling fat pottage, made of salted meat.

BRIBE. *f.* [*Bribe*, in French.] A reward given to pervert the judgment. *Waller.*

To BRIBE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To gain by bribes.

BRIBER. *f.* [from *bribe.*] One that pays for corrupt practices.

BRIBERY. *f.* The crime of taking rewards for bad practices. *Bacon.*

BRICK. *f.* [*brick*, Dutch.]

1. A mass of burnt clay. *Addison.*

2. A loaf shaped like a brick.

To BRICK. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To lay with bricks. *Swift.*

BRICKBAT. *f.* [from *brick* and *bat.*] A piece of brick. *Bacon.*

BRICKCLAY. *f.* [from *brick* and *clay.*] Clay used for making brick. *Woodward.*

BRICKDUST. *f.* [from *brick* and *dust.*] Dust made by pounding bricks. *SpeEtator.*

BRICK-KILN. *f.* [from *brick* and *kiln.*] A kiln; a place to burn bricks in.

Decay of Piety.

BRICKLAYER. *f.* [from *brick* and *lay.*] A brick-mason. *Donne.*

BRICKMAKER. *f.* [from *brick* and *make.*] One whose trade is to make bricks. *Woodward.*

BRIDAL. *a.* [from *bride.*] Belonging to a wedding; nuptial. *Wulfo, Pope.*

BRIDAL. *f.* The nuptial festival. *Herbert.*

BRIDE. *f.* [bnyb, Saxon.] A woman new married. *Smith.*

BRIDE'BED. *f.* [from *bride* and *bed.*] Marriage-bed. *Prior.*

BRIDE'CAKE. *f.* [from *bride* and *cake.*] A cake distributed to the guests at the wedding. *Ben Johnson.*

BRIDE'GROOM. *f.* [from *bride* and *groom.*] A new married man. *Dryden.*

BRIDE'MEN. *f.* The attendants on

BRIDE'MAIDS. *f.* the bride and bridegroom.

BRIDE'STAKE. *f.* [from *bride* and *flake.*] A post set in the ground, to dance round. *Ben Johnson.*

BRIDEWELL. *f.* A house of correction. *SpeEtator.*

BRIDGE. *f.* [briC, 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 musick.

To BRIDGE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To raise a bridge over any place. *Milton.*

BRIDLE. *f.* [*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. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To guide by a bridle. *Addison.*

2. To restrain; to govern. *Waller.*

To BRIDLE. *v. n.* To hold up the head.

BRIDLEHAND. *f.* [from *bride* and *hand.*] The hand which holds the bridle in riding.

BRIEF. *a.* [*brevis*, Lat.]

1. Short; concise. *Collier.*

2. Contracted; narrow. *Shakespeare.*

BRIEF. *f.* [*brief*, Dutch.]

1. A writing of any kind. *Shakespeare.*

2. A short extract, or epitome. *Bacon.*

3. The writing given the pleaders, containing the case. *Swift.*

4. Letters patent, giving licence to a charitable collection.

5. [In musick.] A measure of quantity, which contains two strokes down in beating time, and as many up. *Harris.*

BRIEFLY. *ad.* [from *brief.*] Concisely; in few words.

BRIEFNESS. *f.* [from *brief.*] Conciseness; shortness. *Canden.*

BRIER. *f.* A plant. *Drayton.*

BRIERY. *a.* [from *brier.*] Rough; full of briars.

BRIGADE. *f.* [*brigade*, Fr.] A division of forces; a body of men. *Philips.*

BRIGADIER General. An officer; next in order below a major general.

BRIGAND. *f.* [*brigand*, Fr.] A robber. *Brambal.*

BRIGANDINE. } *f.* [from *brigand.*]

1. A light vessel; such as has been formerly used by corsairs or pirates. *Orway.*

2. A coat of mail. *Milton.*

BRIGHT. *a.* [beopt, Saxon.]

1. Shining; glittering; full of light. *Dryden.*

2. Clear; evident. *Watts.*

3. Illustrious; as, a *bright* reign.

4. Witty; acute; a *bright* genius.

To BRIGHTEN. *v. a.* [from *bright.*]

1. To make bright; to make to shine. *Dryden.*

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. *v. n.* To grow bright; to clear up.

BRIGHTLY. *ad.* [from *bright.*] Solennidly; with lustre. *Pope.*

BRIGHT.

- BRIGHTNESS.** *f.* [from *bright.*]
 1. Lustre; splendour. *South,*
 2. Acuteness. *Prior.*
- BRILLIANCY.** *f.* [from *brilliant.*] Lustre; splendour.
- BRILLIANT.** *a.* [*brillant, Fr.*] Shining; sparkling. *Dorset.*
- BRILLIANT.** *f.* A diamond of the finest cut. *Dryden.*
- BRILLIANTNESS.** *f.* [from *brilliant.*] Splendour; lustre.
- BRIM.** *f.* [*brim, Icelandic.*]
 1. The edge of any thing. *Bacon.*
 2. The upper edge of any vessel. *Craspaw.*
 3. The top of any liquor. *Josbub.*
 4. The bank of a fountain. *Drayton.*
- TO BRIM.** *v. a.* [from the noun.] To fill the top. *Dryden.*
- TO BRIM.** *v. n.* To be full to the brim. *Philips.*
- BRIMFUL.** *a.* [from *brim* and *full.*] Full to the top. *Addison.*
- BRIMFULNESS.** *f.* [from *brimful.*] Fullness to the top. *Shakespeare.*
- BRIMMER.** *f.* [from *brim.*] A bowl full to the top. *Dryden.*
- BRIMSTONE.** *f.* Sulphur. *Spenser.*
- BRIMSTONY.** *a.* [from *brimstone.*] Full of brimstone.
- BRINDED.** *a.* [*brin, Fr.* a branch.] Streaked; tabby. *Milton.*
- BRINDLE.** *f.* [from *brinded.*] The state of being brinded. *Clarissa.*
- BRINDLED.** *a.* [from *brindle.*] Brinded; streaked. *Addison.*
- BRINE.** *f.*
 1. Water impregnated with salt. *Bacon.*
 2. The sea. *Milton.*
 3. Tears. *Shakespeare.*
- BRINEPIT.** *f.* [from *brine* and *pit.*] Pit of salt water. *Shakespeare.*
- TO BRING.** *v. a.* [*bringan, Sax.* preter, I brought; part. pass. brought; *bringan, Saxon.*]
 1. To fetch from another place. *Temple.*
 2. To convey in one's own hand; not to send. *Dryden.*
 3. To produce; to procure. *Bacon.*
 4. To cause to come. *Stillingfleet.*
 5. To introduce. *Tatler.*
 6. To reduce; to recal. *Spektator.*
 7. To attract; to draw along. *Newton.*
 8. To put into any particular state. *Swift.*
 9. To conduct. *Locke.*
 10. To recal; to summons. *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; to produce. *Milton.*
 14. To bring in. To reduce. *Spenser.*
 15. To bring in. To afford gain. *South,*
16. To bring off. To clear; to procure to be acquitted. *Tilloson.*
17. To bring on. To engage in action. *Bacon.*
18. To bring over. To draw to a new party. *Swift.*
19. To bring out. To exhibit; to shew. *Shakespeare.*
20. To bring under. To subdue; to repress. *Bacon.*
21. To bring up. To educate; to instruct. *Sidney.*
22. To bring up. To bring into practice. *Spektator.*
- BRINGER.** *f.* [from *bring.*] The person that brings any thing. *Shakespeare.*
- BRINGER UP.** Instructor; educator. *Afcham.*
- BRINISH.** *a.* [from *brine.*] Having the taste of brine; salt. *Shakespeare.*
- BRINISHNESS.** *f.* [from *brinish.*] Saltiness.
- BRINK.** *f.* [*brink, Danish.*] The edge of any place, as of a precipice or a river. *Atterbury.*
- BRINY.** *a.* [from *brine.*] Salt. *Addison.*
- BRISK.** *a.* [*brisque, Fr.*]
 1. Lively; vivacious; gay. *Denham.*
 2. Powerful; spirituous. *Philips.*
 3. Vivid; bright. *Newton.*
- TO BRISK UP.** *v. n.* To come up briskly.
- BRISKET.** *f.* [*bricbet, Fr.*] The breast of an animal. *Mortimer.*
- BRISKLY.** *ad.* [from *brisk.*] Actively; vigorously. *Boyle, Ray.*
- BRISKNESS.** *f.* [from *brisk.*]
 1. Liveliness; vigour; quickness. *South.*
 2. Gayety. *Dryden.*
- BRISTLE.** *f.* [*bristel, Sax.*] The stiff hair of swine. *Grew.*
- TO BRISTLE.** *v. a.* [from the noun.] To erect in bristles. *Shakespeare.*
- TO BRISTLE.** *v. n.* To stand erect as bristles. *Dryden.*
- BRISTLY.** *a.* [from *bristle.*] Thick set with bristles. *Bentley.*
- BRISTOL STONE.** A kind of soft diamond found in a rock near the city of Bristol. *Woodward.*
- BRIT.** *f.* The name of a fish. *Carew.*
- BRITTLE.** *a.* [*brittan, Saxon.*] Fragile; apt to break. *Bacon.*
- BRITTLENESS.** *f.* [from *brittle.*] Aptness to break. *Boyle.*
- BRIZE.** *f.* The gadfly. *Spenser.*
- BROACH.** *f.* [*broche, Fr.*] A spit. *Dryden.*
- TO BROACH.** *v. a.* [from the noun.]
 1. To split; to pierce as with a spit. *Hokewell.*
 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. *Swift.*
 5. To let out any thing. *Hudibras.*
BRO'ACHER. *f.* [from *broach.*]
 1. A spit. *Dryden.*
 2. An opener, or utterer of any thing. *Decay of Piety.*
BROAD. *a.* [broad, Saxon.]
 1. Wide; extended in breadth. *Temple.*
 2. Large. *Locke.*
 3. Clear; open. *Decay of Piety.*
 4. Gross; coarse. *Dryden.*
 5. Obfcene; fulfom. *Dryden.*
 6. Bold; not delicate; not reserved. *Shakefpeare.*
BROAD as long. Equal upon the whole. *L'Eftrange.*
BROAD CLOTH. *f.* [from *broad and cloth.*]
 A fine kind of cloth. *Swift.*
TO BRO'ADEN. *v. n.* [from *broad.*] To grow broad. *Tbomfon.*
BRO'ADLY. *ad.* [from *broad.*] In a broad manner.
BRO'ADNESS. *f.* [from *broad.*]
 1. Breadth; extent from fide to fide.
 2. Coarfenefs; fulfomnefs. *Dryden.*
BRO'ADSIDE. *f.* [from *broad and fide.*]
 1. The fide of a fhip. *Waller.*
 2. The volly of fhot fired at once from the fide of a fhip.
BRO'ADSWORD. *f.* A cutting fword, with a broad blade. *Wifeman.*
BRO'ADWISE. *ad.* [from *broad and wife.*]
 According to the direction of the breadth. *Boyle.*
BROCA'DE. *f.* [*brocado*, Span.] A filken fluff, variegated. *Pope.*
BROCA'DED, *a.* [from *brocade.*]
 1. Dreff in brocade.
 2. Woven in the manner of a brocade. *Goy.*
BRO'CAGE. *f.* [from *broke.*]
 1. The gain gotten by promoting bargains. *Spenser.*
 2. The hire given for any unlawful office. *Bacon.*
 3. The trade of dealing in old things. *Ben Johnson.*
BRO'CCOLI. *f.* A fpecies of cabbage. *Pope.*
BROCK. *f.* [broc, Saxon.] A badger.
BROCKET. *f.* A red deer, two years old.
BROGUE. *f.* [*biog*, Irifh.]
 1. A kind of fhoe. *Swift.*
 2. A corrupt dialect.
TO BRO'IDER. *v. a.* [*brodir*, Fr.] To adorn with figures of needle-work. *Exodus.*
BRO'IDERY. *f.* [from *broider.*] Embroidery; flower-work. *Tickell.*
BROIL. *f.* [*bruiller*, Fr.] A tumult; a quarrel. *Wake.*
TO BROIL. *v. a.* [*bruler*, Fr.] To dref or cook by laying on the coals. *Dryden.*
TO BROIL. *v. n.* To be in the heat. *Shak.*
TO BROKE. *v. n.* To contract bufinefs for others. *Bacon.*
BRO'KEN. [*parti. poff.* of *break.*] *Hooker.*
BRO'KENHEARTED. *a.* [from *broken and heart.*] Having the fpirits crushed by grief or fear. *Ifaiab.*
BRO'KENLY. *ad.* [from *broken.*] Without any regular ferief. *Hokewell.*
BRO'KER. *f.* [from *to broke.*]
 1. A factor; one that does bufinefs for another. *Temple.*
 2. One who deals in old houfhold goods.
 3. A pimp; a match-maker. *Shakefpeare.*
BRO'KERAGE. *f.* [from *broker.*] The pay or reward of a broker.
BRO'NCHOCELE. *f.* [*βρογχοκύλη*] A tumour of that part of the afpera arteria, called the *bronchos.*
BRO'NCHIAL. } *a.* [*βρόγχιας*] Belonging
BRO'NCHICK. } to the throat. *Airbutnot.*
BRO'NCHOTOMY. *f.* [*βρόγχοσ and τέμνω.*]
 That operation which opens the windpipe by incifion, to prevent fuffocation. *Shurr.*
BROND. *f.* See **BRAND.** *Spencer.*
BRONZE. *f.* [*bronze*] Fr.
 1. Brafs. *Pope.*
 2. A medal. *Prior.*
BRROCH. *f.* [*broke*, Dutch] A jewel; an ornament of jewels. *Shakefpeare.*
TO BROOCH. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To adorn with jewels. *Shakefpeare.*
TO BROOD. *v. n.* [broadan, Saxon.]
 1. To fit on eggs; to hatch them. *Milton.*
 2. To cover chickens under the wing. *Dryd.*
 3. To watch, or confider any thing anxiously. *Dryden.*
 4. To mature any thing by care. *Bacon.*
TO BROOD. *v. a.* To cherish by care; to hatch. *Dryden.*
BROOD. *f.* [from the verb.]
 1. Offspring; progeny. *Fairfax.*
 2. Generation. *Addifon.*
 3. A hatch; the number hatched at once. *Spofator.*
 4. Something brought forth; a production. *Shakefpeare.*
 5. The act of covering the eggs. *Shakefpeare.*
BRO'ODY. *a.* [from *brood.*] In a ftate of fitting on the eggs. *Roy.*
BROOK. *f.* [broc, Saxon.] A running water; a rivulet. *Locke.*
TO BROOK. *v. a.* [bucan, Sax.] To bear; to endure. *Soutb.*
TO BROOK. *v. n.* To endure; to be content. *Sidney.*
BROOKLIME. *f.* [*becaburfa*, Lat.] A foit of water. *Spaulwell.*
BROOM. *f.* [brom, Saxon.] A fhrub; a befom fo called from the matter of which it is made. *Airbutnot.*
BROOM

B R U

B R U

BRO'OMLAND. *f.* [*broom and land.*] Land that bears broom. *Mortimer.*
BRO'OMSTAFF. *f.* The staff to which the broom is bound.
BRO'OMY. *a.* [*from broom.*] Full of broom. *Mortimer.*
BROTH. *f.* [*brōð, Sax.*] Liqueur in which flesh is boiled. *Southerne.*
BRO'THEL. } *f.* [*bordel, Fr.*] A
BRO'THELHOUSE. } bawdyhouse. *Rogers.*
BROTHER. *f.* [*brōðer, Saxon.*] Plural, *brothers, or brōðren.*
 1. One born of the same father or mother. *Daniel.*
 2. Any one closely united. *Shakespeare.*
 3. Any one resembling another in manner, form, or profession. *Proverbs.*
 4. Brother is used, in theological language, for man in general.
BROTHERHOOD. *f.* [*from brother and hood.*]
 1. The state or quality of being a brother. *Shakespeare.*
 2. An association of men for any purpose; a fraternity. *Davies.*
 3. A class of men of the same kind. *Addison.*
BROTHERLY. *a.* [*from brother.*] Natural to brothers; such as becomes or befits a brother. *Denham.*
BROTHERLY. *ad.* After the manner of a brother. *Shakespeare.*
BROUGHT. [*parti. passive of bring.*] *Kneller.*
BROW. *f.* [*brōw, Saxon.*]
 1. The arch of hair over the eye. *Dryden.*
 2. The forehead. *Wallar.*
 3. The general air of the countenance. *Shakespeare.*
 4. The edge of any high place. *Wotton.*
TO BROW. *v. a.* To be at the edge of.
TO BROW'BEAT. *v. a.* [*from brow and beat.*] To depress with stern looks. *South.*
BROW'BOUND. *a.* Crowned. *Shakespeare.*
BROW'SICK. *a.* Dejected. *Suckling.*
BROWN. *a.* [*brun, Saxon.*] The name of a colour. *Peacham.*
BROWN'BILL. *f.* The ancient weapon of the English foot. *Hudibras.*
BROWNNESS. *f.* [*from brown.*] A brown colour. *Sidney.*
BROWNSTUDY. *f.* [*from brown and study.*] Gloomy meditations. *Norris.*
TO BROWSE. *v. a.* [*brouser, Fr.*] To eat branches, or shrubs. *Spenser.*
TO BROWSE. *v. n.* To feed. *Shakespeare, Blackmore.*
BROWSE. *f.* Branches, fit for the food of goats. *Philips.*
TO BRUISE. *v. a.* [*briser, Fr.*] To crush or mangle with a heavy blow. *Milton,*

BRUISE. *f.* A hurt with something blunt and heavy. *Dryden.*
BRUISEWORT. *f.* Comfrey.
BRUIT. *f.* [*bruit, Fr.*] Rumour; noise; report. *Sidney.*
TO BRUIT. *v. a.* [*from the noun.*] To report; to noise abroad. *Raleigh.*
BRUMAL. *a.* [*brumalis, Lat.*] Belonging to the winter. *Brown.*
BRUNETT. *f.* [*brunette, Fr.*] A woman with a brown complexion. *Addison.*
BRUNT. *f.* [*brunst, Dutch.*]
 1. Shock; violence. *South.*
 2. Blow; stroke. *Hudibras.*
BRUSH. *f.* [*brasse, Fr. from bruscus, Lat.*]
 1. An instrument for rubbing. *Stillingfleet.*
 2. A rude assault; a shock. *Clarendon.*
TO BRUSH. *v. a.* [*from the noun.*]
 1. To sweep or rub with a brush. *Shakespeare.*
 2. To strike with quickness. *Spenser, Pope.*
 3. To paint with a brush. *Pope.*
TO BRUSH. *v. n.*
 1. To move with haste. *Priser.*
 2. To fly over; to skim lightly. *Dryden.*
BRUSHER. *f.* [*from brush.*] He that uses a brush. *Bacon.*
BRUSHWOOD. *f.* [*from brush and wood.*] Rough, shrubby thickets. *Dryden.*
BRUSHY. *a.* [*from brush.*] Rough or shaggy, like a brush. *Boyle.*
TO BRUSTLE. *v. n.* [*brustlun, Saxon.*] To crackle. *Skinner.*
BRUTAL. *a.* [*brutal, Fr. from brute.*]
 1. That which belongs to a brute. *L'Esrange.*
 2. Savage; cruel; inhuman. *Dryden.*
BRUTALITY. *f.* [*brutalité, Fr.*] Savageness; selfishness. *Locke.*
TO BRUTALIZE. *v. n.* [*brutalizer, Fr.*] To grow brutal or savage. *Addison.*
TO BRUTALIZE. *v. a.* To make brutal or savage.
BRUTALLY. *ad.* [*from brutal.*] Churlishly; inhumanly. *Arbutnot.*
BRUTE. *a.* [*brutus, Lat.*]
 1. Senseless; unconscious. *Bentley.*
 2. Savage; irrational. *Holder.*
 3. Rough; ferocious. *Pope.*
BRUTE. *f.* A creature without reason. *Milton.*
BRUTENESS. *f.* [*from brute.*] Brutality. *Spenser.*
TO BRUTIFY. *v. a.* To make a man a brute. *Congreve.*
BRUTISH. *a.* [*from brute.*]
 1. Bestial; resembling a beast.
 2. Rough; savage; ferocious. *Grew,*
 3. Gross; carnal. *South.*
 4. Ignorant; untaught. *Hooker.*
BRUTISHLY. *ad.* [*from brutish.*] In the manner of a brute. *K. Charles.*
BRUTISHNESS. *f.* [*from brutish.*] Brutality; savageness. *Sprat,*

BRV'ONY. *f.* [*bryonia*, Lat.] A plant.
BUB. *f.* [a cant word.] Strong malt liquor. *Prior.*
BUBBLE. *f.* [*bubble*, Dutch.]
 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. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To rise in bubbles. To run with a gentle noise. *Dryden.*
To BUBBLE. *v. a.* To cheat. *Addison.*
BUBBLER. *f.* [from *bubble*.] A cheat. *Digby.*
BUBBY. *f.* A woman's breast. *Arbutnot.*
BUBO. *f.* [*βουβον*.] The groin from the bending of the thigh to the scrotum; all tumours in that part are called *buboes*. *Wise man.*
BUBONOCELE. *f.* [*βουβων*, and *κίλη*.] A particular kind of rupture, when the intestines break down into the groin. *Sharp.*
BUCANIERS. *f.* A cant word for the privateers, or pirates, of America.
BUCK. *f.* [*baucke*, Germ. fuds.]
 1. The liquor in which cloaths are washed. *Shakespeare.*
 2. The cloaths washed in the liquor. *Shakespeare.*
BUCK. *f.* [*bwcb*, Welch.] The male of the fallow deer; the male of rabbits, and other animals. *Peacbam.*
To BUCK. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To wash clothes. *Shakespeare.*
To BUCK. *v. n.* To copulate as bucks and does. *Mortimer.*
BUCKBASKET. *f.* The basket in which cloaths are carried to the wash. *Shakespeare.*
BUCKBEAN. *f.* A plant; a sort of trefoil. *Floyer.*
BUCKET. *f.* [*baquet*, Fr.]
 1. The vessel in which water is drawn out of a well. *Shakespeare.*
 2. The vessels in which water is carried, particularly to quench a fire. *Dryden.*
BUCKLE. *f.* [*bwacl*, Welch.]
 1. A link of metal, with a tongue or catch made to fasten one thing to another. *Pope.*
 2. The state of the hair crimped and curled. *Spectator.*
To BUCKLE. *v. a.*
 1. To fasten with a buckle. *Philips.*
 2. To prepare to do any thing. *Spenser.*
 3. To join in battle. *Hayward.*
 4. To confine. *Shakespeare.*
To BUCKLE. *v. n.* [*bucken*, Germ.]
 1. To bend; to bow. *Shakespeare.*
 2. To buckle to. To apply to. *Locke.*
 3. To buckle with. To engage with. *Dryden.*
BUCKLER. *f.* [*bwacl'ed*, Welch.] A shield. *Addison.*

To BUCKLER. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To support; to defend. *Shakespeare.*
BUCKMAST. *f.* The fruit or mast of the beech tree.
BUCKRAM. *f.* [*bougran*, Fr.] A sort of strong linen cloth, stiffened with gum. *Shakespeare.*
BUCKSHORN PLANTAIN. *f.* A plant.
BUCKTHORN. *f.* A tree.
BUCOLICK. *a.* Pastoral.
BUD. *f.* [*bouton*, Fr.] The first shoot of a plant; a gem. *Prior.*
To BUD. *v. n.* [from the noun.]
 1. To put forth young shoots, or gems. *Clarendon.*
 2. To be in the bloom. *Shakespeare.*
To BUD. *v. a.* To inoculate. *Temple.*
To BUDGE. *v. n.* [*bouger*, Fr.] To stir. *Shakespeare.*
BUDGE. *a.* Stiff; formal. *Milton.*
BUDGE. *f.* The dressed skin or fur of lambs.
BUDGER. *f.* [from the verb.] One that moves or stirs.
BUDGET. *f.* [*bogette*, Fr.]
 1. A bag (such as may be easily carried). *Bz.*
 2. A store, or stock. *L'Esrange.*
BUFF. *f.* [from *buffalo*.]
 1. Leather prepared from the skin of the buffalo; used for waist belts, pouches, &c. *Dryden.*
 2. A military coat. *Shakespeare.*
To BUFF. *v. a.* [*buffe*, Fr.] To strike. *Johnson.*
BUFFALO. *f.* [Ital.] A kind of wild ox. *Dryden.*
BUFFET. *f.* [*buffetto*, Ital.] A blow with the fist. *Dryden.*
BUFFET. *f.* A kind of cupboard. *Pope.*
To BUFFET. *v. n.* To box; to beat. *Ozney.*
To BUFFET. *v. n.* To play a boxing-match. *Shakespeare.*
BUFFETER. *f.* [from *buffet*.] A boxer.
BUFFLE. *f.* [*beuffie*, Fr.] The same with buffalo.
To BUFFLE. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To puzzle. *Swift.*
BUFFLEHEADED. *a.* Dull; stupid.
BUFFOON. *f.* [*buffon*, Fr.]
 1. A man whose profession is to make sport, by low jests and antick postures; a jackpudding. *Watts.*
 2. A man that practises indecent raillery. *Garth.*
BUFFONERY. *f.* [from *buffoon*.]
 1. The practice of a buffoon. *Locke.*
 2. Low jests; scurrile mirth. *Dryden.*
BUG. *f.* A stinking insect bred in old household stuff. *Pope.*
BUG. { [*bug*, Welch.] A frightful object; a false terror. *Pope.*
BUGGINES. *f.* [from *buggy*.] The state of being infected with bugs.
BUGGY.

B U L

BU'GGY. *a.* [from *bug.*] Abounding with bugs.

BU'GLE. } *f.* [from *buzen*, Sax.]

BU'GLEHORN. } A hunting horn. *Tickell.*

BU'GLE. *f.* A shining bead of black glass. *Shakespeare.*

BU'GLE. *f.* A plant.

BUGLOSS. The herb ox-tongue.

To **BUILD.** *v. a.* preter. I *built*, I have *built*.
[*bilden*, Dutch.]

1. To make a fabrick, or an edifice. *Hooker.*

2. To raise any thing on a support or foundation. *Boyle.*

To **BUILD.** *v. n.* To depend on; to rest on. *Hooker.*

BUILDER. *f.* [from *build.*] He that builds; an architect. *Denham.*

BUILDING. *f.* [from *build.*] A fabrick; an edifice. *Prior.*

BUILT. *f.* The form; the structure. *Temple.*

BULB. *f.* [*bulbus*, Lat.] A round bulb, or root. *Evelyn.*

BULBA'CEOUS. *a.* [*bulbacens*, Lat.] The same with *bulbous*.

BULBOUS. *a.* [from *bulb.*] Containing bulbs. *Evelyn.*

To **BULGE.** *v. n.*

1. To take in water; to founder. *Dryden.*

2. To jut out. *Moxon.*

BULIMY. *f.* An enormous appetite.

BULK. *f.* [*bulke*, Dutch.]

1. Magnitude; size; quantity. *Raleigh.*

2. The gross; the majority. *Swift.*

3. Main fabrick. *Shakespeare.*

BULK. *f.* A part of a building jutting out. *Arbutnot.*

BULKHEAD. *f.* A partition made across a ship with boards. *Harris.*

BULKINESS. *f.* [from *bulky.*] Greatness of stature, or size. *Locke.*

BULKY. *a.* [from *bulk.*] Of great size or stature. *Dryden.*

BULL. *f.* [*bulle*, Dutch.]

1. The male of black cattle. *May.*

2. In the scriptural sense, an enemy powerful, and violent. *Psalms.*

3. One of the twelve signs of the zodiac. *Thomson.*

4. A letter published by the pope. *Atterbury.*

5. A blunder. *Pope.*

BULL, in composition, generally notes large size.

BULL-BAITING. *f.* [from *bull* and *bait.*] The sport of baiting bulls with dogs.

BULL-BEGGAR. *f.* Something terrible. *Swift.*

BULL DOG. *f.* A dog of a particular form, remarkable for his courage. *Addison.*

BULL-HEAD. *f.* [from *bull* and *head.*]

1. A stupid fellow.

B U N

2. The name of a fish. *Walton.*

BULL-WEED. *f.* Knapweed.

BULL-WORT. Bishops-weed.

BULLLACE. A wild four plum. *Bacon.*

BULLET. *f.* [*boulet*, Fr.] A round ball of metal. *Knolles.*

BULLION. *f.* [*billon*, Fr.] Gold or silver in the lump unwrought. *Locke.*

BULLITION. *f.* [from *bullio*, Lat.] The act or state of boiling. *Bacon.*

BULLOCK. *f.* [from *bull.*] A young bull. *Temple.*

BULLY. *f.* A noisy, blustering, quarrelling fellow. *Addison.*

To **BULLY.** *v. a.* [from the noun.] To overbear with noise or menaces. *King.*

BUL'RUSH. *f.* [from *bull* and *rush.*] A large rush. *Dryden.*

BULWARK. *f.* [*bolkwercke*, Dutch.]

1. A fortification; a citadel. *Addison.*

2. A security. *Shakespeare.*

To **BULWARK.** To fortify. *Addison.*

BUM. *f.* [*bomme*, Dutch.]

1. The part on which we sit. *Shakespeare.*

2. It is used, in composition, for any thing mean or low, as *bumbailiff.*

BUMBA'ILLIFF. *f.* [from *bum* and *bailliff.*] A bailiff of the meanest kind; one that is employed in arrests. *Shakespeare.*

BUMBAR'D. *f.* [*bombard.*]

BUMBAST. *f.* [*bombast.*]

BUMP. *f.* A swelling; a protuberance.

Dryden.

To **BUMP.** *v. a.* [from *bombus*, Lat.] To make a loud noise. *Dryden.*

BUM'PER. *f.* A cup filled. *Dryden.*

BUMPKIN. *f.* An awkward heavy rustic. *L'Esrange.*

BUMPKINLY. *a.* [from *bumkin.*] Having the manner or appearance of a clown. *Clarissa.*

BUNCH. *f.* [*bunker*, Danish.]

1. A hard lump; a knob. *Boyle.*

2. A cluster. *Shakespeare.*

3. A number of things tied together. *Shakespeare.*

4. Any thing bound into a knot. *Spenser.*

To **BUNCH.** *v. n.* To grow out in protuberances. *Woodward.*

BUNCHBA'CKED. *a.* Having bunches on the back.

BUNCHY. *a.* Growing into bunches. *Greav.*

BUN'DLE. *f.* [*bündle*, Sax.]

1. A number of things bound together. *Hale.*

2. Any thing rolled up cylindrically. *Spectator.*

To **BUN'DLE.** *v. a.* To tie in a bundle. *Loike.*

BUNG. *f.* [*bing*, Welch.] A stopple for a barrel. *Mortimer.*

To **BUNG.** To stop.

BUNGHOLE.

BUNGHOLE. *f.* The hole at which the barrel is filled. *Shakespeare.*
TO BUNGLE. *v. n.* To perform clumsily. *Dryden.*
TO BUNGLE. *v. a.* To botch; to manage clumsily. *Shakespeare.*
BUNGLE. *f.* [from the verb.] A botch; an awkwardness. *Ray.*
BUNGLER. *f.* [*bungler*, Welch.] A bad workman. *Peacbam.*
BUNGLINGLY. *ad.* Clumsily; awkwardly. *Bentley.*
BUNN. *f.* A kind of sweet bread. *Gay.*
BUNT. *f.* An increasing cavity. *Carew.*
TO BUNT. To swell out.
BUNTER. *f.* Any low vulgar woman.
BUNTING. *f.* The name of a bird. *Shakespeare.*
BUOY. *f.* [*bouë*, or *boye*, Fr.] A piece of cork or wood floating, tied to a weight. *Pope.*
TO BUOY. *v. a.* To keep afloat. *K. Charles.*
TO BUOY. *v. n.* To float. *Pope.*
BUOYANCY. *f.* [from *buoyant*.] The quality of floating. *Derham.*
BUOYANT. *a.* Which will not sink. *Dryden.*
BUR. *f.* [*bourre*, Fr.] A rough head of a plant. *Wotton.*
BURBOT. *f.* A fish full of prickles.
BURDELAIS. *f.* A sort of grape.
BURDEN. *f.* [byñden, Sax.]
 1. A load. *Bacon.*
 2. Something grievous. *Locke.*
 3. A birth. *Shakespeare.*
 4. The verse repeated in a song. *Dryden.*
TO BURDEN. *v. a.* To load; to incumber. *Cor. viii.*
BURDENER. *f.* [from *burden*.] A loader; an oppressor.
BURDENOUS. *a.* [from *burden*.]
 1. Grievous; oppressive. *Sidney.*
 2. Useless. *Milton.*
BURDENSOME. *a.* Grievous; troublesome. *Milton.*
BURDENSOMENESS. *f.* Weight; uneasiness.
BURDOCK. *f.* See *DOCK*.
BUREAU. *f.* [*bureau*, Fr.] A chest of drawers. *Swift.*
BURG. *f.* See *BURROW*.
BURGAGE. *f.* [from *burg*.] A tenure proper to cities and towns. *Hale.*
BURGAMOT. *f.* [*bergamotte*, Fr.] A species of pear.
BURGANET, or **BURGONET.** [from *burginote*, Fr.] A kind of helmet. *Shakespeare.*
BURGEON. *f.* [*bourgeois*, Fr.]
 1. A citizen; a bourgeois. *Addison.*
 2. A type of a particular size.
BURGESS. *f.* [*bourgeois*, Fr.]
 1. A citizen; a freeman of a city.

2. A representative of a town corporate, *Wotton.*
BURGH. A corporate town or burrow. *Graunt.*
BURGHHER. *f.* [from *burgh*.] One who has a right to certain privileges in this or that place. *Knolles, Locke.*
BURGHHERSHIP. *f.* [from *burgher*.] The privilege of a burgher.
BURGLARY. *f.* Robbing a house by night, or breaking in with an intent to rob. *Cowel.*
BURGOMASTER. *f.* [from *burg* and *master*.] One employed in the government of a city. *Addison.*
BURIAL. *f.* [from *to bury*.]
 1. The act of burying; sepulture; interment. *Dryden.*
 2. The act of placing any thing under earth. *Bacon.*
 3. The church service for funerals. *Ayliffe.*
BURIER. *f.* [from *bury*.] He that buries. *Shakespeare.*
BURINE. *f.* [French.] A graving tool. *Government of the Tongue.*
BURLACE. *f.* [for *burdelais*.] A sort of grape.
TO BURL. *v. a.* To dress cloth as fullers do.
BURLESQUE. *a.* [*burlare*, Ital. to jest.] Jocular; tending to raise laughter. *Addison.*
BURLESQUE. *f.* Ludicrous language. *Addison.*
TO BURLE'SQUE. *v. a.* To turn to ridicule. *Broome.*
BURLINESS. *f.* Bulk; bluster.
BURLY. *a.* Great of stature. *Cowley.*
TO BURN. *v. a.* [beþnan, Saxon.]
 1. To consume with fire. *Sharp.*
 2. To wound with fire. *Epodus.*
TO BURN. *v. n.*
 1. To be on fire. *Rowe.*
 2. To be inflamed with passion. *Shakespeare.*
 3. To act as fire. *Shakespeare.*
BURN. *f.* A hurt caused by fire. *Boyle.*
BURNER. *f.* [from *burn*.] A person that burns any thing.
BURNET. *f.* The name of a plant.
BURNING. *f.* State of inflammation. *South.*
BURNING-GLASS. *f.* A glass which collects the rays of the sun into a narrow compass, and so increases their force. *Suckling.*
TO BURNISH. *v. a.* [*burnir*, Fr.] To polish. *Dryden.*
TO BURNISH. *v. n.* To grow bright or glossy. *Swift.*
TO BURNISH. *v. n.* To grow. *Dryden, Congreve.*
BURNISHER. *f.* [from *burnish*.]
 1. The person that burnishes or polishes.
 2. The

BUS

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.
- BURN'T.** [*particip. pass.* of *burn.*]
- BURR.** *f.* The lobe or lap of the ear.
- BURRÉL.** *f.* A sort of pear.
- BURRÉL Fly.** Oxfly; gadbee; breeze.
- BURREL Shot.** Small bullets, nails, bones, discharged out of the ordnance. *Harris.*
- BURROW.** *f.* [*burꝝ, Saxon.*]
1. A corporate town, that is not a city, but such as sends burgeses to the parliament. A place fenced or fortified. *Temple.*
 2. The holes made in the ground by conies. *Shakespeare.*
- To BURROW.** *v. n.* To mine, as conies or rabbits. *Mortimer.*
- BURSAR.** *f.* [*busarius, Lat.*] The treasurer of a college.
- BURSE.** *f.* [*bourse, French.*] An exchange where merchants meet. *Phillips.*
- To BURST.** *v. n.* I burst; I have burst, or bursten. [*burstan, Saxon.*]
1. To break, or fly open. *Proverbs.*
 2. To fly asunder. *Shakespeare.*
 3. To break away; to spring. *Pope.*
 4. To come suddenly. *Shakespeare.*
 5. To begin an action violently. *Arbutnot.*
- To BURST.** *v. a.* To break suddenly; to make a quick and violent disruption. *Burnet.*
- BURST.** *f.* A sudden disruption. *Milton.*
- BURST.** } *particip. a.* Diseased with
- BURSTEN.** } a hernia or rupture.
- BURSTNES.** *f.* A rupture.
- BURSTWORT.** *f.* An herb good against ruptures.
- BURT.** *f.* A flat fish of the turbot kind.
- BURTHEN.** *f.* See **BURDEN.**
- BURY.** *f.* [*from-burꝝ, Sax.*] A dwelling-place. *Phillips.*
- To BURY.** *v. a.* [*býrgan, Sax.*]
1. To inter; to put into a grave. *Shakespeare.*
 2. To inter with rites and ceremonies. *Waller.*
 3. To conceal; to hide. *Shakespeare.*
- BUSH.** *f.* [*buis, Fr.*]
1. A thick shrub. *Spenser.*
 2. A bough of a tree fixed up at a door, to shew that liquors are sold there. *Shak.*
- To BUSH.** *v. n.* [*from the noun.*] To grow thick. *Milton.*
- BUSHEL.** *f.* [*boisseau, Fr.*]
1. A measure containing eight gallons; a strike. *Shakespeare.*
 2. A large quantity. *Dryden.*
- BUSHINESS.** *f.* [*from bushy.*] The quality of being bushy.
- BUSHMENT.** *f.* [*from bush.*] A thicket. *Raleigh.*
- BUSHY.** *a.* [*from bush.*]
1. Thick; full of small branches. *Bacon.*

BUT

2. Full of bushes. *Dryden.*
- BUSILESS.** *a.* [*from busy.*] At leisure. *Shakespeare.*
- BUSILY.** *ad.* [*from busy.*] With hurry; actively. *Dryden.*
- BUSINESS.** *f.* [*from busy.*]
1. Employment; multiplicity of affairs. *Donne.*
 2. An affair. *Shakespeare.*
 3. The subject of action. *Locke.*
 4. Serious engagement. *Prior.*
 5. Right of action. *L'Esrange.*
 6. A matter of question. *Bacon.*
 7. To do one's business. To kill, destroy, or ruin him.
- BUSK.** *f.* [*busque, Fr.*] A piece of steel or whalebone, worn by women to strengthen their stays. *Donne.*
- BUSKIN.** *f.* [*brofsken, Dutch.*]
1. A kind of half boot; a shoe which comes to the midleg. *Sidney.*
 2. A kind of high shoe wore by the ancient actors of tragedy. *Smith.*
- BUSKINED.** *a.* Dressed in buskins. *Milton.*
- BUSKY.** *a.* Woody. *Shakespeare.*
- BUSS.** *f.* [*bus, the mouth, Irish.*]
1. A kiss; a salute with the lips. *Pope.*
 2. A boat for fishing. * [*buß, German.*] *Temple.*
- To BUSS.** *v. a.* To kiss. *Shakespeare.*
- BUST.** *f.* [*busto, Ital.*] A statue representing a man to his breast. *Addison.*
- BUSTARD.** *f.* [*bustarde, French.*] A wild turkey. *Hakewell.*
- To BUSTLE.** *v. n.* To be busy; to stir. *Clarendon.*
- BUSTLE.** *f.* [*from the verb.*] A tumult; a hurry. *South.*
- BUSTLER.** *f.* [*from bustle.*] An active stirring man.
- BUSY.** *a.* [*býrgan, Saxon.*]
1. Employed with earnestness. *Knolles.*
 2. Bustling; active; meddling. *Davies.*
- To BUSY.** *v. a.* To employ; to engage. *Decay of Piety.*
- BUSYBODY.** *f.* A vain, meddling, fantastical person. *Taylor.*
- BUT.** *conjunct.* [*but, butan, Sax.*]
1. Except. *Bacon.*
 2. Yet; nevertheless. *Bacon.*
 3. The particle which introduces the minor of a syllogism; now. *Bramhall.*
 4. Only; nothing more than. *B. Johnson.*
 5. Than. *Guardian.*
 6. But that. *Dryden.*
 7. Otherwise than that. *Hooker.*
 8. Not otherwise than. *Dryden.*
 9. By any other means than. *Shakespeare.*
 10. If it were not for this. *Shakespeare.*
 11. However; howbeit. *Dryden.*
 12. Otherwise than. *Shakespeare.*
 13. Even; not longer ago than. *Locke.*
 14. Yet it may be objected. *Bentley.*
15. But

15. But for; had not this been. *Waller.*
BUT. *f.* [*bout*, French.] A boundary. *Holder.*
BUT. *f.* [In sea-language.] The end of any plank which joins to another. *Harris.*
BUT-END. *f.* The blunt end of any thing. *Clarendon.*
BUT'CHER. *f.* [*butcher*, Fr.]
 1. One that kills animals to sell their flesh.
 2. One that is delighted with blood. *Locke.*
To BUT'CHER. *v. a.* To kill; to murder. *Shakespeare.*
BUT'CHER'S-BROOM, or KNEEHOLLY.
BUT'CHERLINESS. *f.* [from *butcherly*.] A butcherly manner.
BUT'CHERLY. *a.* [from *butcher*.] Cruel; bloody; barbarous. *Ajebam.*
BUT'CHERY. *f.*
 1. The trade of a butcher. *Pope.*
 2. Murder; cruelty. *Shakespeare.*
 3. The place where blood is shed. *Shak.*
BUTLER. *f.* [*bouteiller*, Fr.] A servant employed in furnishing the table. *Swift.*
BUTLERAGE. *f.* The duty upon wines imported, claimed by the king's butler. *Bacon.*
BUTMENT. *f.* [*aboutement*, Fr.] That part of the arch which joins it to the upright pier. *Wotton.*
BUTT. *f.* [*büt*, Fr.]
 1. The place on which the mark to be shot at is placed. *Dryden.*
 2. The point at which the endeavour is directed. *Shakespeare.*
 3. A man upon whom the company break their jests. *Spektator.*
 4. A stroke given in fencing. *Prior.*
BUTT. *f.* A vessel; a barrel containing one hundred and twenty-six gallons of wine. *Shakespeare.*
To BUTT. *v. a.* To strike with the head. *Wotton.*
BUTTER. *f.* [*buttere*, Saxon.] An unctuous substance made by agitating the cream of milk, till the oil separates from the whey.
To BUTTIER. *v. a.* [from the noun.]
 1. To smear, or oil with butter. *Shak.*
 2. To encrease the flakes every throw. *Addison.*
BUTTERBUMP. *f.* A fowl; the bittourn.
BUTTERBUR. *f.* A plant.
BUTTERFLOWER. *f.* A yellow flower of May. *Gay.*
BUTTERFLY. *f.* [*butterflege*, Saxon.] A beautiful insect. *Spenser.*
BUTTERIS. *f.* An instrument of steel used in paring the foot of a horse.
BUTTERMILK. *f.* The whey that is separated from the cream when butter is made. *Harvey.*
BUTTERPRINT. *f.* A piece of carved wood, used to mark butter. *Locke.*
BUTTERTOOTH. *f.* The great broad foretooth.
BUTTERWOMAN. *f.* A woman that sells butter.
BUTTERWORT. *f.* A plant; fanicle.
BUTTERY. *a.* Having the appearance or qualities of butter. *Floyer.*
BUTTERY. *f.* [from *butter*.] The room where provisions are laid up. *Brampston.*
BUT'TOCK. *f.* The rump; the part near the tail. *Knolles.*
BUT'TON. *f.* [*botton*, Welch.]
 1. Any knob or ball. *Boyle.*
 2. The bud of a plant. *Shakespeare.*
BUT'TON. *f.* The sea-urchin. *Ainsworth.*
To BUT'TON. *v. a.* [from the noun.]
 1. To dress; to cloath. *Wotton.*
 2. To fasten with buttons.
BUT'TONHOLE. *f.* The loop in which the button of the cloaths is caught. *Brampston.*
BUT'TRESS. *f.* [from *aboutir*, Fr.]
 1. A prop; a wall built to support another. *Bacon.*
 2. A prop; a support. *South.*
To BUT'TRESS. *v. a.* To prop.
BUTWINK. *f.* The name of a bird.
BUTYR'CEOUS. *a.* [*butyrum*, Lat. butter.] Having the qualities of butter.
BUTYROUS. *a.* Having the properties of butter. *Floyer.*
BUXOM. *a.*
 1. Obedient; obsequious. *Milton.*
 2. Gay; lively; brisk. *Craspar.*
 3. Wanton; jolly. *Dryden.*
BUXOMLY. *ad.* [from *buxom*.] Wantonly; amorously.
BUXOMNESS. *f.* [from *buxom*.] Wantonness; amoroufness.
To BUY. *v. a.* preter. I bought; I have bought. [*bi-gean*, Sax.]
 1. To purchase; to acquire by paying a price. *Addison.*
 2. To manage by money. *South.*
To BUY. *v. n.* To treat about a purchase. *Shakespeare.*
BUYER. *f.* He that buys; a purchaser. *Wotton.*
To BUZZ. *v. n.* [*bizzzen*, Teut.]
 1. To hum; to make a noise like bees. *Suckling.*
 2. To whisper; to prate. *Shakespeare.*
To BUZZ. *v. a.* To spread secretly. *Bentley.*
BUZZ. *f.* A hum; a whisper; a talk. *Addison.*
BUZZARD. *f.* [*buzard*, Fr.]
 1. A degenerate or mean species of hawk. *Dryden.*
 2. A blockhead; a dunce. *Ajebam.*
BUZZER. *f.* [from *buzz*.] A secret whisperer. *Shakespeare.*
BY. *prep.* [*bi*, *ti*, Saxon.]
 1. It notes the agent. *Locke.*
 2. It

2. It notes the instrument. *Dryden.*
 3. It notes the cause. *Addison.*
 4. It notes the means by which any thing is performed. *Shakespeare.*
 5. It shews the manner of an action. *Dryden.*
 6. It has a signification, noting the method in which any successive action is performed. *Hooker, Knolles.*
 7. It notes the quantity had at one time. *Locke.*
 8. At, or in; noting place. *Bacon.*
 9. According to. *Bacon.*
 10. According to; noting proof. *Bentley.*
 11. After; noting imitation or conformity. *Tillotson.*
 12. From; noting judgment or token. *Walker.*
 13. It notes the sum of the difference between two things compared. *Locke.*
 14. Not later than; noting time. *Spenser.*
 15. Beside; noting passage. *Addison.*
 16. Beside; near to; in presence; noting proximity. *Shakespeare.*
 17. Before *himself*, it notes the absence of all others. *Ascham.*
 18. It is the solemn form of swearing. *Dryden.*
 19. At hand. *Boyl.*
 20. It is used in forms of obtesting. *Smith.*
 21. By proxy of; noting substitution. *Broome.*
 22. In the same direction with. *Grewo.*
 BY. *ad.*
 1. Near; at a small distance. *Dryden.*
 2. Beside; passing. *Shakespeare.*
 3. In presence. *Sidney.*
 BY AND BY. In a short time. *Sidney.*
 BY. *f.* [from the preposition.] Something not the direct and immediate object of regard. *Bacon, Boyle, Dryden.*
 BY, in composition, implies something out of the direct way.
 BY-CONCERNMENT. *f.* An affair which is not the main business.
 BY-END. *f.* Private interest; secret advantage. *L'Esfrange.*
 BY-GONE. *a.* [a Scotch word.] Past. *Shakespeare.*
 BY-LAW. *f.* *By-laws* are orders made for the good of those that make them, farther than the publick law binds. *Cruvel.*
 BY-NAME. *f.* A nickname. *Camden.*
 BY-PATH. *f.* A private or obscure path. *Shakespeare.*
 BY-RESPECT. *f.* Private end or view. *Dryden.*
 BY-ROOM. *f.* A private room within. *Shakespeare.*
 BY-SPEECH. *f.* An incidental or casual speech. *Hooker.*
 BY-STANDER. *f.* A looker on; one unconcerned. *Locke.*
 BY-STREET. *f.* An obscure street. *Gay.*
 BY-VIEW. *f.* Private self-interested purpose. *Atterbury.*
 BY-WALK. *f.* A private walk; not the main road. *Broome.*
 BY-WAY. *f.* A private and obscure way. *Spenser, Herbert.*
 BY-WEST. Westward; to the west of. *Davies.*
 BY-WORD. *f.* A saying; a proverb. *Atterbury.*
 BYE. *f.* Dwelling. *Gibson.*
 BYZANTINE. See BIZANTINE.

C.

C A B

C A B

C, Has two sounds; one like *k*, as, *call, clock*; the other as *s*, as, *cession, cinder*. It sounds like *k* before *a, o, u*, or a consonant; and like *s*, before *e, i*, and *y*.
 CAB. *f.* A Hebrew measure, containing about three pints English.
 CABA'L. *f.* [*cabale*, Fr. *קבלה*, tradition.]
 1. The secret science of the Hebrew rabbis.

2. A body of men united in some close design. *Addison.*
 3. Intrigue. *Dryden.*
 To CABA'L. *v. n.* [*cabaler*, Fr.] To form close intrigues. *Dryden.*
 CABALIST. *f.* One skilled in the traditions of the Hebrews. *Swift.*
 CABALLYSTICAL. } *a.* Something that
 CABALLISTICK. } has an occult meaning. *Spenser.*
 CABA'LLER. *f.* [from *cabal*.] He that engages

- engages in close designs; an intriguer. *Dryden.*
- CABALLINE.** *a.* [*cabalinus*, Lat.] Belonging to a horse.
- CABARET.** *f.* [French.] A tavern. *Brambal.*
- CABBAGE.** *f.* [*cabus*, Fr. *brassica*, Lat.] A plant.
- To **CABBAGE.** *v. a.* To steal in cutting clothes. *Arbutnot.*
- CABBAGE TREE.** *f.* A species of *palm-tree.*
- CABBAGE WORM.** *f.* An insect.
- CABIN.** *f.* [*cabane*, Fr. *chabin*, Welch, a cottage.]
1. A small room. *Spenser.*
 2. A small chamber in a ship. *Ra'eigh.*
 3. A cottage, or small house. *Sidney.*
 4. A tent. *Fairfax.*
- To **CABIN.** *v. n.* [from the noun.] To live in a cabin. *Shakspeare.*
- To **CABIN.** *v. a.* To confine in a cabin. *Shakspeare.*
- CABINED.** *a.* [from *cabin*.] Belonging to a cabin. *Milton.*
- CABINET.** *f.* [*cabinet*, Fr.]
1. A set of boxes or drawers for curiosities. *Ben. Johnson, Swift.*
 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.*
- CABINET-COUNCIL.** *f.* A council held in a private manner. *Bacon.*
- CABINET-MAKER.** *f.* [from *cabinet* and *make*.] One that makes small nice work in wood. *Mortimer.*
- CABLE.** *f.* [*cabl*, Welch; *cabl*, Dutch.] The great rope of a ship to which the anchor is fastened. *Raleigh.*
- CACHECTICAL.** } *a.* [from *cachexy*.]
- CACHECTICK.** } Having an ill habit of body. *Floyer.*
- CACHEXY.** *f.* [*καχξία*.] Such a distemperature of the humours, as hinders nutrition, and weakens the vital and animal functions. *Arbutnot.*
- CACHINNATION.** *f.* [*cachinnatio*, Lat.] A loud laughter.
- CACKEREL.** *f.* A fish.
- To **CACKLE.** *v. n.* [*kaackelen*, 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.*
- CACKLE.** *f.* [from the verb.] The voice of a goose or fowl. *Dryden.*
- CACKLER.** *f.* [from *cackle*.]
1. A fowl that cackles.
 2. A tale; a tattler.
- CACOCHYMICAL.** } *a.* [from *cacochy-*
- CACOCHYMICK.** } *my.* [Having the humours corrupted. *Floyer.*
- CACOCHYMY.** *f.* [*κακοχυμία*.] A depravation of the humours from a sound state. *Arbutnot.*
- CACOPHONY.** *f.* [*κακοφωνία*.] A bad sound of words.
- To **CACUMINATE.** *v. a.* [*cacumino*, Lat.] To make sharp or pyramidal.
- CADAVEROUS.** *a.* [*cadaver*, Lat.] Having the appearance of a dead carcass.
- CADDIS.** *f.*
1. A kind of tape or ribbon. *Shakspeare.*
 2. A kind of worm or grub. *Walton.*
- CADE.** *f.* [*cadeler*, Fr.] Tame; soft; as a *cade* lamb.
- To **CADE.** *v. a.* [from the noun.] To breed up in softness.
- CADE.** *f.* [*cadus*, Lat.] A barrel. *Philips.*
- CADENCE.** } *f.* [*cadence*, Fr.]
- CADENCY.** }
1. Fall; state of sinking; decline. *Milton.*
 2. The fall of the voice. *Crasbare.*
 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.*
- CADENT.** *a.* [*cadens*, Lat.] Falling down.
- CADET.** *f.* [*cadet*, Fr.]
1. The younger brother.
 2. The youngest brother. *Brown.*
 3. A volunteer in the army, who serves in expectation of a commission.
- CADEW.** *f.* A straw worm.
- CADGER.** *f.* A huckster.
- CADI.** *f.* A magistrate among the Turks.
- CADILLACK.** *f.* A sort of pear.
- CÆCIAS.** *f.* [Latin.] A wind from the north. *Milton.*
- CÆSURA.** *f.* [Lat.] A figure in poetry, by which a short syllable after a complete foot is made long.
- CAFTAN.** *f.* [Persick.] A Persian vest or garment.
- CAG.** *f.* A barrel or wooden vessel, containing four or five gallons.
- CAGE.** *f.* [*cage*, Fr.]
1. An inclosure 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.** *v. a.* [from the noun.] To inclose in a cage. *Donne.*
- CAIMAN.** *f.* The American name of a crocodile.
- To **CAJOLE.** *v. a.* [*cageoller*, Fr.] To flatter; to soothe. *Hudibras.*
- CAJOLER.** *f.* [from *cajole*.] A flatterer; a wheedler.
- CAJOLERY.** *f.* [*cajolerie*, Fr.] Flattery.
- CAISSON.** *f.* [French.] A chest of bombs or powder.
- CATTIFF.** *f.* [*cattivo*, Ital. a slave.] A mean villain; a despicable knave. *Spenser, Hudibras.*

CAKE. *f.* [*cuib*, Teutonick.]
 1. A kind of delicate bread. *Dryden.*
 2. Any thing of a form rather flat than high. *Bacon, Dryden.*
TO CAKE. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To harden, as dough in the oven. *Addison.*
CALABA'SH Tree. A tree of which the shells are used by the negroes for cups, as also for instruments of musick. *Miller.*
CALAMA'NCO. *f.* [*colamaneus*, Lat.] A kind of woollen stuff. *Tatler.*
CALAMINE. or *Lapis Calaminaris.* *f.* A kind of fossile bituminous earth, which, being mixed with copper, changes it into brass. *Locke.*
CALAMINT. *f.* [*calamintba*, Lat.] The name of a plant.
CALAMITOUS. *a.* [*calamitosus*, Latin.] Miserable; involved in distress; unhappy; wretched. *Milton, South.*
CALAMITOUSNESS. *f.* [from *calamitous.*] Misery; distress.
CALAMITY. *f.* [*calamitas*, Lat.] Misfortune; cause of misery. *Bacon.*
CALAMUS. *f.* [Lat.] A sort of reed or sweet-scented wood, mentioned in scripture. *Exodus.*
CALA'SH. *f.* [*calecbe*, Fr.] A small carriage of pleasure. *King.*
CAL'CEATED. *a.* [*calceatus*, Lat.] Shod; fitted with shoes.
CALCEDON'NIUS. *f.* [Latin.] A kind of precious stone. *Woodward.*
CALCINA'TION. *f.* [from *calcine*; *calcination*, Fr.] Such a management of bodies by fire, as renders them reducible to powder; chymical pulverization. *Boyle.*
CALCINATORY. *f.* [from *calcinate.*] A vessel used in calcination.
TO CALCINE. *v. a.* [*calciner*, Fr. from *calx*, Lat.]
 1. To burn in the fire to a calx, or friable substance. *Bacon.*
 2. To burn up. *Denham.*
TO CALCINE. *v. n.* To become a calx by heat. *Newton.*
TO CALCULATE. *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 project for any certain end. *Tilloson.*
CALCULATION. *f.* [from *calculate.*]
 1. A practice, or manner of reckoning; the art of numbering. *Holder.*
 2. The result of arithmetical operation. *Hooker.*
CALCULATOR. *f.* [from *calculate.*] A computer.
CALCULATORY. *a.* [from *calculats.*] Belonging to calculation.
CALCULE. *f.* [*calculus*, Lat.] Reckoning; compute. *Howel.*

CAL'CULOSE. } *a.* [from *calculus*, Lat.]
CAL'CULOUS. } Stony; gritty. *Brown, Sbarp.*
CAL'LCULUS. *f.* [Latin.] The stone in the bladder.
CAL'DRON. *f.* [*cbauldron*, Fr.] A pot; boiler; a kettle. *Spenser, Addison.*
CALEFA'CTION. *f.* [from *calefacio*, Lat.]
 1. The act of heating any thing.
 2. The state of being heated.
CALEFA'CTIVE. *a.* [from *calefacio*, Lat.] That which makes any thing hot; heating.
CALEFA'CTORY. *a.* [from *calefacio*, Lat.] That which heats.
TO CAL'FEY. *v. n.* [*calefco*, Latin.] To grow hot; to be heated. *Brown.*
CAL'ENDAR. *f.* [*calendarium*, Lat.] A register of the year, in which the months, and stated times, are marked, as festivals and holidays. *Shakspeare, Dryden.*
TO CAL'ENDER. *v. a.* [*calender*, Fr.] To dress cloth.
CAL'ENDER. *f.* [from the verb.] A hot press; a press in which clothiers smooth their cloth.
CAL'ENDRER. *f.* [from *calender.*] The person who calenders.
CAL'ENDS. *f.* [*calendæ*, Lat.] The first day of every month among the Romans.
CAL'ENTURE. *f.* [from *caleo*, Latin.] A distemper in hot climates; wherein they imagine the sea to be green fields. *Savif.*
CALF. *f.* *calves* in the plural. [*calp*, Sax.]
 1. The young of a cow. *Wilkins.*
 2. *Calves* of the lips, mentioned by Hosea, signify sacrifices of praise and prayers. *Hosea.*
 3. The thick, plump, bulbous part of the leg. *Suckling.*
CAL'IBER. *f.* [*calibre*, Fr.] The bore; the diameter of the barrel of a gun.
CAL'ICE. *f.* [*calix*, Lat.] A cup; a chalice.
CAL'ICO. *f.* [from *Calicut* in India.] An Indian stuff made of cotton. *Addison.*
CAL'ID. *a.* [*calidus*, Lat.] Hot; burning.
CAL'IDITY. *f.* [from *calid.*] Heat. *Brown.*
CAL'IFY. } *f.* [*kbalsfu*, Arab.] A title
CAL'IPH. } assumed by the successors of Mahomet among the Saracens.
CALIGA'TION. *f.* [from *caligo*, Latin.] Darkness; cloudiness. *Brown.*
CAL'IGINOUS. *a.* [*caliginosus*, Lat.] Obscure; dim.
CAL'IGINOUSNESS. *f.* [from *caliginous.*] Darkness.
CAL'IGRAPHY. *f.* [*καλιγραφια*.] Beautiful writing. *Prideaux.*
CAL'IVER. *f.* [from *caliber.*] A handgun; a harquebuse; an old musket. *Sbak.*
CAL'IX. *f.* [Latin.] A cup. To

To CALK, *v. a.* [from *calage*, Fr.] To stop the leaks of a ship. *Raleigh, Dryden.*

CAL'KER, *f.* [from *calk*.] The workman that stops the leaks of a ship. *Ezekiel.*

To CALL, *v. a.* [*calo*, Lat.]

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. *Gay.*

9. To make a short visit. *B. Johnson, Addison.*

10. To excite; to put in action; to bring into view. *Cowley.*

11. To stigmatize with some opprobrious denomination. *Swift.*

12. To call back. To revoke. *Isaiah.*

13. To call in. To resume money at interest. *Addison.*

14. To call over. To read aloud a list or muster-roll.

15. To call out. To challenge.

CALL, *f.* [from the verb.]

1. A vocal address. *Pope.*

2. Requisition. *Hosker.*

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.*

9. A nomination. *Bacon.*

CALLAT. } *f.* A trull.

CALL'ET. } *Shakespeare.*

CAL'LING, *f.* [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. *Hakerwell.*

CAL'LIPERS, *f.* Compasses with bowed shanks. *Moxon.*

CALLO'SITY, *f.* [*callosité*, Fr.] A kind of swelling without pain. *Quincy, Arbuthnot.*

CAL'LOUS, *a.* [*callus*, Lat.]

1. Indurated; hardened. *Wiseman.*

2. Hardened; insensible. *Dryden.*

CAL'LOUSNESS, *f.* [from *callous*.]

1. Induration of the fibres. *Cheyne.*

2. Insensibility. *Bentley.*

CAL'LOW, *a.* Unfedged; naked; wanting feathers. *Milton.*

CAL'LUUS, *f.* [Latin.]

x. An induration of the fibres.

2. The hard substance by which broken bones are united.

CALM, *a.* [*calme*, Dutch.]

1. Quiet; serene; not stormy; not tempestuous. *Spenser.*

2. Undisturb'd; unruffled. *Atterbury.*

CALM, *f.*

1. Serenity; stillness. *Raleigh.*

2. Freedom from disturbance; quiet; repose. *Scotch.*

To CALM, *v. a.*

1. To still; to quiet. *Dryden.*

2. To pacify; to appease. *Atterbury.*

CAL'MER, *f.* [from *calm*.] The person or thing which has the power of giving quiet.

Walton.

CAL'MLY, *ad.* [from *calm*.]

1. Without storms, or violence.

2. Without passions; quietly. *Prior.*

CAL'MNESS, *f.* [from *calm*.]

1. Tranquillity; serenity. *Denham.*

2. Mildness; freedom from passion. *Shak.*

CAL'MY, *a.* [from *calm*.] Calm; peaceful. *Spenser.*

CAL'LOMEL, *f.* [*calomelas*.] Mercury six times sublimed. *Wiseman.*

CALOR'IFICK, *a.* [*calorificus*, Lat.] That which has the quality of producing heat.

Grew.

CALO'TTE, *f.* [French.] A cap or coif.

CALOYERS, *f.* [*καλοῦ*.] Monks of the Greek church.

CAL'TROPS, *f.* [*coltræppe*, Saxon.]

1. An instrument made with three 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 Georgick, under the name of *tribulus*. *Miller.*

To CALVE, *v. n.* [from *calv*.] To bring a calf; spoken of a cow. *Dryden.*

CAL'VILLE, *f.* [French.] A sort of apple.

To CALUMNIATE, *v. n.* [*calumniator*, Lat.] To accuse falsely. *Dryden.*

To CALUMNIATE, *v. a.* To slander. *Sprat.*

CALUMNIA'TION, *f.* [from *calumniator*.] A malicious and false representation of words or actions. *Ayliffe.*

CALUMNIATOR, *f.* [from *calumniator*.] A surger of accusation; a slanderer. *Addison.*

CALUMNIOUS, *a.* [from *calumny*.] Slanderous; falsely reproachful. *Shakespeare.*

CALUMNY, *f.* [*calumnia*, Lat.] Slander; false charge. *Temple.*

CALX, *f.* [Latin.] Any thing rendered reducible to powder by burning. *Digby.*

CAL'YCLE, *f.* [*calyculus*, Lat.] A small bud of a plant.

CAMA'IEU, *f.* A stone with various figures and representations of landscapes, formed by nature.

- CAMBER.** *f.* A piece of timber cut arching. *Moxon.*
- CAMBERICK.** *f.* [from *Cambroy*.] A kind of fine linen. *Shakespeare.*
- CAME.** The *preterite* of *to come*. *Addis'n.*
- CAMEL.** *f.* [*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 its 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. *Casmet.*
- CAMELOPARD.** *f.* [from *camelus* and *pardus*, Latin.] An animal taller than an elephant, but not so thick.
- CAMELOT.** } *f.* [from *camel*.] A kind
CAMLET. } of stuff originally made by a mixture of silk and camels hair; it is now made with wool and silk. *Brown.*
- CAMERA-OBSCURA.** [Latin.] 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.*
- CAMERADE.** *f.* [from *camera*, Lat.] A bosom companion. *Rymer.*
- CAMERATED.** *a.* [*cameratus*, Latin.] Arched.
- CAMERA'TION.** *a.* [*cameratio*, Lat.] A vaulting or arching.
- CAMISADO.** *f.* [*camisa*, a shirt, Ital.] An attack made in the dark; in which occasion they put their shirts outward. *Hayward.*
- CAMISATED.** *a.* Dressed with the shirt outward.
- CAMLET.** See **CAMELOT.**
- CAMMOCK.** *f.* [*cammoc*, Saxon.] An herb; petty whin, or restharrow.
- CAMO'YS.** *a.* [*camus*, Fr.] Flat of the nose. *Brown.*
- CAMP.** *f.* [*camp*, Fr.] The order of tents, placed by armies when they keep the field.
- To CAMP.** *v. a.* [from the noun.] To lodge in tents. *Shakespeare.*
- CAMP-FIGHT.** *f.* An old word for *combat*. *Hakewell.*
- CAMPA'IGN.** *f.* [*campaigne*, Fr.]
1. A large, open, level tract of ground. *Temple.*
 2. The time for which any army keeps the field. *Clarendon.*
- CAMPA'NIFORM.** *a.* [of *campana* and *forma*.] A term used of flowers, which are in the shape of a bell. *Harris.*
- CAMPA'NULATE.** *a.* Campaniform.
- CAMPE'STRAL.** *a.* [*campes'tris*, Latin.] Growing in fields. *Mortimer.*
- CAMP'PHIRE TREE.** *f.* [*camp'hora*, Lat.] There are two sorts of this tree; one of
- Eorneo, from which the best *camp'hire* is taken, which is a natural exudation from the tree, where the bark has been wounded. The other sort is a native of Japan.
- CAMP'PHORATE.** *a.* [from *camp'hora*, Lat.] Impr'gnated with camp'hire. *Boyle.*
- CAMP'PION.** *f.* [*lychnis*, Lat.] A plant.
- CAM'US.** *f.* A thin dress. *Spens'r.*
- CAN.** *f.* [*canne*, Sax.] A cup. *Shakespeare.* *Dryden.*
- CAN.** *v. n.* [*konnen*, Dutch.]¹
1. To be able; to have power. *Locke.*
 2. It expresses the potential mood; as, **I can do it.** *Dryden.*
- CANA'ILLE.** *f.* [French.] The lowest people.
- CANA'L.** *f.* [*canalis*, Lat.]
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.
- CANAL-COAL.** *f.* A fine kind of coal. *Woodward.*
- CANALI'LATED.** *a.* [*canaliculatus*, Lat.] Made like a pipe or gutter.
- CANA'RY.** *f.* [from the *Canary* islands.] Wine brought from the canaries; sack. *Shakespeare.*
- To CANA'RY.** *v. a.* To frolick. *Shak.*
- CANA'RY BIRD.** An excellent singing bird. *Carew.*
- To CAN'CEL.** *v. a.* [*cancel*, Fr.]
1. To cross a writing.
 2. To efface; to obliterate in general. *Roscommon, Southerne.*
- CANCELLA'TED.** *a.* [from *cancel*.] Cross-barred. *Greuv.*
- CANCELLA'TION.** *f.* [from *cancel*.] An expunging or wiping out of an instrument. *Ayliffe.*
- CAN'CEr.** *f.* [*cancer*, Lat.]
1. A crabfish.
 2. The sign of the summer solstice. *Thomson.*
 3. A virulent swelling, or sore, not to be cured. *Wise'man.*
- To CAN'CERATE.** *v. n.* [from *cancer*.] To become a cancer. *L'Es'trange.*
- CANCER'A'TION.** *f.* A growing cancerous.
- CAN'CEROUS.** *f.* [from *cancer*.] Having the virulence of a cancer. *Wise'man.*
- CAN'CEROUSNESS.** *f.* The state of being cancerous.
- CAN'CRINE.** *a.* [from *cancer*.] Having the qualities of a crab.
- CAN'DENT.** *a.* [*condens*, Lat.] Hot. *Brown.*
- CAN'DICANT.** *a.* [*condicans*, Lat.] Growing white. *Di't.*
- CAN'DID.** *a.* [*condidus*, Lat.]
1. White. *Dryden.*
 2. Fair; open; ingenuous. *Locke.*
- CAN'DIDATE.** *f.* [*canuidatus*, Latin.] A can-

- competitor; one that solicites advancement. *Addison.*
- CANDIDLY. *ad.* [from *candid.*] Fairly; without trick; ingenuously. *Swift.*
- CANDIDNESS. *f.* [from *candid.*] Ingenuity; openness of temper. *South.*
- To CANDIFY. *v. a.* [*candifico*, *Lat.*] To make white. *D. H.*
- CANDLE. *f.* [*candela*, *Lat.*]
1. A light made of wax or tallow, surrounding a wick of flax or cotton. *Ray.*
 2. Light, or luminary. *Shakespeare.*
- CANDLEBERRY TREE. Sweet-willow.
- CANDLEHOLDER. *f.* [from *candle* and *hold.*]
1. He that holds the candle.
 2. He that remotely assists. *Shakespeare.*
- CANDLELIGHT. *f.* [from *candle* and *light.*]
1. The light of a candle. *Swift.*
 2. The necessary candles for use. *Molineaux.*
- CANDLEMAS. *f.* [from *candle* and *mass.*] The feast of the purification of the Blessed Virgin, which was formerly celebrated with many lights in churches. *Brown, Gay.*
- CANDLESTICK. *f.* [from *candle* and *stick.*] The instrument that holds candles. *Addison.*
- CANDLESTUFF. *f.* [from *candle* and *stuff.*] Grease; tallow. *Bacon.*
- CANDLEWASTER. *f.* [from *candle* and *waste.*] A spendthrift. *Shakespeare.*
- CANDOCK. *f.* A weed that grows in rivers. *Walton.*
- CANDOUR. *f.* [*candor*, *Lat.*] Sweetness of temper; purity of mind; ingenuity. *Watts.*
- To CANDY. *v. a.*
1. To conserve with sugar. *Bacon.*
 2. To form into congelations. *Spenser.*
- To CANDY. *v. n.* To grow congealed.
- CANDY *Lion's foot.* [*catanance*, *Lit.*] A plant. *Miller.*
- CANE. *f.* [*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 in 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. *Blackmore.*
 3. A lance. *Dryden.*
 4. A reed. *Mortimer.*
- To CANE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To beat.
- CANICULAR. *a.* [*canicularis*, *Lat.*] Belonging to the dog star. *Brown.*
- CANINE. *a.* [*caninus*, *Lat.*] Having the properties of a dog. *Addison.*
- CANISTER. *f.* [*canistrum*, *Lat.*]
1. A small basket. *Dryden.*
 2. A small vessel in which any thing is laid up.
- CANKER. *f.* [*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 rose. *Peacbam.*
 5. An eating or corroding humour. *Sbak.*
 6. Corrosion; virulence. *Shakespeare.*
 7. A disease in trees.
- To CANKER. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To grow corrupt. *Spenser, Prior.*
- To CANKER. *v. a.*
1. To corrupt; to corrode. *Herbert.*
 2. To infect; to pollute. *Addison.*
- CANKERBIT. *part. ad.* [from *canker* and *bit.*] Bitten with an envenomed tooth. *Sbak-sp.*
- CANNABINE. *a.* [*cannabikus*, *Latin.*] Hempen.
- CANNIBAL. *f.* An anthropophagite; a man-eater. *Davies, Bentley.*
- CANNIBALLY. *ad.* In the manner of a cannibal. *Shakespeare.*
- CANNIPERS. *f.* Callipers.
- CANNON. *f.* [*cannon*, *Fr.*] A gun larger than can be managed by the hand.
- CANNON-BALL. } *f.* The balls which
CANNON-SHOT. } are shot from great guns.
- To CANNONA'DE. *v. n.* [from *cannon.*] To play the great guns.
- CANNONYER. *f.* [from *cannon.*] The engineer that manages the cannon. *Hayward.*
- CANNOT. Of *can* and *not*. *Locke.*
- CANO'A. } *f.* A boat made by cutting
CANOE. } the trunk of a tree into a hollow vessel. *Raleigh.*
- CANON. *f.* [*νόμος*.]
1. A rule; a law. *Hooker.*
 2. Law made by ecclesiastical councils. *Stillingfleet.*
 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.
- CANON BIT. *f.* That part of the bit set into the horse's mouth. *Spenser.*
- CANONESS. *f.* [*canonissa*, *low Lat.*] In popish countries, women living after the example of secular canons. *Ayliffe.*
- CANONICAL. *a.* [*canonicus*, *low Lat.*]
1. According to the canon.
 2. Constituting the canon. *Raleigh.*
 3. Regular; stated; fixed by ecclesiastical laws. *Taylor.*
 4. Spiritual; ecclesiastical. *Ayliffe.*
- CANO-

CANONICALLY. *ad.* [from *canonical.*]

In a manner agreeable to the canon.

Government of the Tongue.

CANONICALNESS. *f.* The quality of being canonical.

CANONIST. *f.* [from *canon.*] A professor of the canon-law. *Camden, Pope.*

CANONIZATION. *f.* [from *canonize.*] The act of declaring a saint. *Addison.*

To CANONIZE. *v. a.* [from *canon.*] To declare any man a saint. *Bacon.*

CANONRY. } *f.* [from *canon.*] An ecclesiastical benefice in some cathedral or collegiate church. *Ayliffe.*

CANOPIED. *a.* [from *canopy.*] Covered with a canopy.

CANOPY. *f.* [*conopeum*, low Lat.] A covering spread over the head. *Fairfax.*

To CANOPY. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To cover with a canopy. *Dryden.*

CANO'ROUS. *a.* [*canorous*, Latin.] Musical; tuneful. *Brown.*

CANT. *f.* [*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. *v. n.* To talk in the jargon of particular professions. *Glanville.*

CANTATA. *f.* [Italian.] A song.

CANTATION. *f.* [from *canto*, Lat.] The act of singing.

CANTER. *f.* [from *cant.*] Hypocrite.

CANTERBURY BELLS. Belflower.

CANTERBURY GALLOP. The gallop of an ambling horse, commonly called a canter.

CANTHARIDES. *f.* [Latin.] Spanish flies; used to raise blisters. *Bacon.*

CANTHUS. *f.* [Latin.] The corner of the eye. *Wiseman.*

CANTICLE. *f.* [*canto*, Lat.]

1. A song. *Bacon.*

2. The song of Solomon. *Bacon.*

CANTILIVERS. *f.* Pieces of wood framed into the front or other sides of an house, to sustain the eaves over it. *Moxon.*

CANTLE. *f.* [*kant*, Dutch.] A piece with corners. *Shakespeare.*

To CANTLE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To cut in pieces. *Dryden.*

CANTLET. *f.* [from *cantle.*] A piece; a fragment. *Dryden.*

CANTO. *f.* [Ital.] A book, or section of a poem. *Shakespeare.*

CANTON. *f.*

1. A small parcel or division of land.

2. A small community, or clan. *Bacon.*

To CANTON. *v. a.* To divide into little parts. *Locke.*

To CANTONIZE. *v. a.* To parcel out into small divisions. *Howel.*

CANTRED. *f.* An hundred. *Coewel.*

CANVASS. *f.* [*canvas*, Fr.] A kind of cloth woven for several uses. *Sidney, Waller.*

To CANVASS. *v. a.* [*cannabasser*, Fr.]

1. To fit; to examine. *Woodward.*

2. To debate; to controvert. *L'Esfrange.*

To CANVASS. *v. n.* To sollicit. *Ayliffe.*

CANY. *a.* [from *cané.*]

1. Full of canes. *Milton.*

2. Consisting of canes. *Milton.*

CANZONET. *f.* [*canzonetta*, Italian.] A little song. *Peacomb.*

CAP. *f.* [*cap*, Welch.]

1. The garment that covers the head. *Swift.*

2. The ensign of the cardinalate. *Shakespeare.*

3. The topmost; the highest. *Shakespeare.*

4. A reverence made by uncovering the head.

To CAP. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To cover on the top. *Derbam.*

2. To snatch off the cap. *Spenser.*

3. To cap *verses.* To name alternately verses beginning with a particular letter.

CAP à pè. } From head to foot. *Shakespeare.*

CAP à pied. } *Swift.*

CAP-PAPER. A sort of coarse brownish paper. *Boyle.*

CAPABILITY. *f.* [from *capable.*] Capacity.

CAPABLE. *a.* [*capable*, Fr.]

1. Endued with powers equal to any particular thing. *Watts.*

2. Intelligent; able to understand. *Shak.*

3. Capacious; able to receive. *Digby.*

4. Susceptible. *Prior.*

5. Qualified for. *Tiltsen.*

6. Hollow. *Shakespeare.*

CAPABIENESS. *f.* [from *capable.*] The quality or state of being capable.

CAPACIOUS. *a.* [*capax*, Lat.]

1. Wide; large; able to hold much. *Tomson.*

2. Extensive; equal to great design. *Watts.*

CAPACIOUSNESS. *f.* [from *capacious.*]

The power of holding; largeness. *Holder.*

To CAPACITATE. *v. a.* [from *capacity.*]

To enable; to qualify. *Dryden.*

CAPACITY. *f.* [*capacitè*, Fr.]

1. The power of containing. *Davies.*

2. The force or power of the mind. *Soutb.*

3. Power; ability. *Blackmore.*

4. Room; space. *Boyle.*

5. State; condition; character. *Soutb.*

CAPARISON. *f.* [*caparazon*, Span.] A sort of cover for a horse. *Milton.*

To CAPARISON. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To dress in caparisons. *Dryden.*

2. To

2. To dress pompously. *Shakespeare.*
- CAPE.** *f.* [*cape*, Fr.]
1. Headland; promontory. *Arbutnot.*
 2. The neck-piece of a cloke. *Bacon.*
- CAPER.** *f.* [from *caper*, Latin, a goat.] A leap; a jump. *Swift.*
- CAPER.** *f.* [*capparis*, Latin.] An acid pickle. *Floyer.*
- CAPER BUSH.** *f.* [*capparis*, Lat.] This plant grows in the South of France; the buds are pickled for eating.
- To **CAPER.** *v. n.* [from the noun.]
1. To dance frolicksomely. *Shakespeare.*
 2. To skip for merriment. *Crashaw.*
 3. To dance. *Rowe.*
- CAPERER.** *f.* [from *caper*.] A dancer. *Dryden.*
- CAPIAS.** *f.* [Lat.] A writ of execution. *Cowel.*
- CAPILLA'CEOUS.** *a.* The same with capillary.
- CAPILLAMENT.** *f.* [*capillamentum*, Lat.] Small threads or hairs which grow up in the middle of a flower. *Quincy.*
- CAPILLARY.** *a.* [from *capillus*, Lat.] Resembling hairs; small; minute. *Brown.*
- CAPILLA'TION.** *f.* [*capillus*, Latin.] A small ramification of vessels. *Brown.*
- CAPITAL.** *a.* [*capitalis*, Lat.]
1. Relating to the head. *Milton.*
 2. Criminal in the highest degree. *Swift.*
 3. That which affects life. *Bacon.*
 4. Chief; principal. *Hooker, Atterbury.*
 5. Chief; metropolitan. *Milton.*
 6. Applied to letters; large; such as are written at the beginnings or heads of books. *Taylor, Greuv.*
 7. *Capital Stock.* The principal or original stock of a trading company.
- CAPITAL.** *f.*
1. The upper part of a pillar. *Addison.*
 2. The chief city of a nation.
- CAPITALLY.** *ad.* [from *capital*.] In a capital manner.
- CAPITA'TION.** *f.* [from *caput*, Latin.] Numeration by heads. *Brown.*
- CAPITULAR.** *f.* [from *capitulum*, Lat.]
1. The body of the statues of a chapter. *Taylor.*
 2. A member of a chapter. *Aylffe.*
- To **CAPITULATE.** *v. n.* [from *capitulum*, Lat.]
1. To draw up any thing in heads or articles. *Shakespeare.*
 2. To yield, or surrender on certain stipulations. *Hayward.*
- CAPITULA'TION.** *f.* Stipulation; terms; conditions. *Hale.*
- CAPIVI TREE.** *f.* [*capaiba*, Lat.] 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 these trees will yield five or six gallons of balsam. *Miller.*
- CAPON.** *f.* [*capo*, Latin.] A castrated cock. *Gay.*
- CAPONNIERE.** *f.* [Fr. a term in fortification.] A covered lodgment, of about four or five feet broad, encompassed with a little parapet. *Harris.*
- CAPOT.** *f.* [French.] Is when one party wins all the tricks of cards at the game of picquet.
- CAPO'UCH.** *f.* [*capuce*, Fr.] A monk's hood.
- CAPPER.** *f.* [from *cap*.] One who makes or sells caps.
- CAPRE'OLATE.** *a.* [from *capreolus*, Lat.] Such plants as turn, and creep by means of their tendrils, are *capreolate*. *Harris.*
- CAPRI'CE.** } *f.* [*caprice*, Fr.] Freak;
- CAPRI'CHIO.** } fancy; whim. *Glanville, Bentley.*
- CAPRI'CIOS.** *a.* [*capricieux*, French.] Whimsical; fanciful.
- CAPRI'CIOSLY.** *ad.* [from *capricious*.] Whimsically.
- CAPRI'CIOSNESS.** *f.* [from *capricious*.] Humour; whimsicalness. *Swift.*
- CAPRICORN.** *f.* [*capricornus*, Lat.] One of the signs of the zodiack; the winter solstice. *Creech.*
- CAPRIOLE.** *f.* [French.] *Caprioles* are leaps, such as a horse makes in one and the same place, without advancing forwards. *Farrier's D.F.*
- CAPSTAN.** *f.* [*cabestan*, Fr.] A cylinder, with levers to wind up any great weight. *Raleigh.*
- CAPSULAR.** } *a.* [*capsula*, Lat.] Hol-
- CAPSULARY.** } low like a chest. *Brown.*
- CAPSULATE.** } *a.* [*capsula*, Lat.] In-
- CAPSULATED.** } closed, or in a box. *Derbam.*
- CAPTAIN.** *f.* [*captain*, Fr.]
1. A chief commander. *Shakespeare.*
 2. The commander of a company in a regiment. *Dryden.*
 3. The chief commander of a ship. *Arbutnot.*
 4. *Captain General.* The general or commander in chief of an army.
- CAPTAINRY.** *f.* [from *captain*.] The power over a certain district; the chieftainship. *Spenser.*
- CAPTAINSHIP.** *f.* [from *captain*.]
1. The rank or post of a captain. *Wotton.*
 2. The condition or post of a chief commander. *Shakespeare.*
 3. The chieftainship of a clan. *Davies.*
- CAPTA'TION.** *f.* [from *capto*, Lat.] The practice of catching favour. *King Charles.*
- CAPTION.**

- CAPTION.** *f.* [*capio*, Lat.] The act of taking any person.
- CAPTIOUS.** *a.* [*captieux*, Fr.]
1. Given to cavils; eager to object. *Locke.*
 2. Insidious; ensnaring. *Bacon.*
- CAPTIOUSLY.** *ad.* [from *captious*.] With an inclination to object. *Locke.*
- CAPTIOUSNESS.** *f.* [from *captious*.] Inclination to object; peevishness. *Locke.*
- TO CAPTIVATE.** *v. a.* [*captiver*, Fr.]
1. To take prisoner; to bring into bondage. *King Charles.*
 2. To charm; to subdue. *Addison.*
- CAPTIVATION.** *f.* The act of taking one captive.
- CAPTIVE.** *f.* [*captif*, Fr.]
1. One taken in war. *Rogers.*
 2. One charmed by beauty. *Shakesp.*
- CAPTIVE.** *a.* [*captivus*, Latin.] Made prisoner in war. *Dryden.*
- TO CAPTIVE.** *v. a.* To take prisoner. *Spenser.*
- CAPTIVITY.** *f.* [*captivité*, Fr.]
1. Subjection by the fate of war; bondage. *Dryden.*
 2. Slavery; servitude. *Addison.*
- CAPTOR.** *f.* [from *capio*.] He that takes a prisoner, or a prize.
- CAPTURE.** *f.* [*capture*, Fr.]
1. The act or practice of taking any thing. *Derbam.*
 2. A prize.
- CAPUCHED.** *a.* [from *capuce*, Fr.] Covered over as with a hood. *Brown.*
- CAPUCHIN.** *f.* A female garment, consisting of a cloak and hood, made in imitation of the dress of capuchin monks.
- CAR.** *f.* [*car*, Welch.]
1. A small carriage of burden. *Swift.*
 2. A chariot of war. *Milton.*
 3. The Charles's wain. *Dryden.*
- CARABINE.** or **CARBINE.** *f.* [*carabine*, Fr.] A small sort of fire-arms.
- CARABINIER.** *f.* [from *carabine*.] A sort of light horse-man. *Chambers.*
- CARACK.** *f. f.* [*caraca*, Spanish] A large ship of burden; galleon. *Raleigh. Waller.*
- CARACOLE.** *f.* [*caracole*, Fr.] An oblique tread, traced out in semi-rounds. *Farrier.*
- TO CARACOLE.** *v. n.* To move in caracoles.
- CARAT.** } *f.* [*carat*, Fr.]
- CARACT.** }
1. A weight of four grains.
 2. A manner of expressing the fineness of gold. *Cocker.*
- CARAVAN.** *f.* [*caravanne*, Fr.] A troop or body of merchants or pilgrims. *Milton, Taylor.*
- CARAVANSARY.** *f.* A house built for the reception of travellers. *Spenser.*
- CARAVEL.** } *f.* [*caravela*, Span.] A light,
- CARVEL.** } round, old-fashioned ship.
- CARAWAY.** *f.* [*carui*, Lat.] A plant.
- CARBONA'DO.** *f.* [*carbonade*, Fr.] Meat cut across, to be broiled. *Shakespeare.*
- TO CARBONA'DO.** *v. a.* [from the noun.] To cut or hack. *Shakespeare.*
- CARBUNCLE.** *f.* [*carbunculus*, Lat.]
1. A jewel shining in the dark. *Milton.*
 2. Red spot or pimple. *Dryden.*
- CARBUNCLED.** *a.*
1. Set with carbuncles. *Shakespeare.*
 2. Spotted; deformed with pimples.
- CARBUNCULAR.** *a.* Red like a carbuncle.
- CARBUNCULATION.** *f.* [*carbunculation*, Lat.] The blasting of young buds by heat or cold. *Harris.*
- CARCANET.** *f.* [*carcan*, Fr.] A chain or collar of jewels. *Shakespeare. Hakewell.*
- CARCASS.** *f.* [*carquasse*, Fr.]
1. A dead body of any animal. *Taylor.*
 2. The decayed parts of any thing. *Shakespeare.*
 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.*
- CARCELAGE.** *f.* [from *carcer*.] Prison fees.
- CARCINO'MA.** *f.* [from $\kappa\alpha\kappa\tilde{\iota}\nu$, a crab.] A cancer. *Quincy.*
- CARCINO'MATOUS.** *a.* [from *carcinoma*.] Cancerous.
- CARD.** *f.* [*carte*, Fr. *charta*, Lat.]
1. A paper painted with figures, used in games. *Pope.*
 2. The paper on which the winds are marked. *Spenser. Pope.*
 3. The instrument with which wool is combed.
- TO CARD.** *v. a.* [from the noun.] To comb wool. *May.*
- TO CARD.** *v. n.* To game.
- CARDAMO'MUM.** *f.* [Latin.] A medicinal seed. *Chambers.*
- CARDER.** *f.* [from *card*.]
1. One that cards wool. *Shakespeare.*
 2. One that plays much at cards.
- CARDIACAL.** } *a.* [$\kappa\alpha\rho\delta\tilde{\iota}\alpha$, the heart.]
- CARDIACK.** } Cordial; having the quality of invigorating.
- CARDIALGY.** *f.* [from $\kappa\alpha\rho\delta\tilde{\iota}\alpha$, the heart, and $\alpha\lambda\gamma\tilde{\iota}$, pain.] The heart-burn. *Quincy.*
- CARDINAL.** *a.* [*cardinalis*, Lat.] Principal; chief. *Brown. Clarendon.*
- CARDINAL.** *f.* One of the chief governors of the Romish church. *Shakespeare.*
- CARDINALATE.** } *f.* [from *cardinal*.]
- CARDINALSHIP.** } The office and rank of a cardinal. *L'Estrange. CARD-*

C A R

CARDMATCH. *f.* A match made by dipping pieces of a card in melted sulphur.

Addison.

CARE. *f.* [*caer*, Saxon.]

1. Solicitude; 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. *v. n.* [from the noun.]

1. To be anxious or solicitous. *Knolles.*
2. To be inclined; to be disposed. *Waller.*
3. To be affected with. *Temple.*

CARECRAZED. *a.* [from *care* and *craze*.] Broken with care and solicitude. *Shakespeare.*

TO CAREEN. *v. a.* [*cariner*, Fr.] To caulk, stop up leaks.

CAREER. *f.* [*carriere*, Fr.]

1. The ground on which a race is run. *Sidney.*
2. A course; a race. *Shakespeare.*
3. Full speed; swift motion. *Prior.*
4. Course of action. *Shakespeare.*

TO CAREER. *v. n.* To run with swift motion. *Milton.*

CAREFUL. *a.* [from *care* and *full*.]

1. Anxious; solicitous; full of concern. *Locke, x. 41. Denham.*
2. Provident; diligent; cautious. *Dryden.*
3. Watchful. *Ray.*

CAREFULLY. *ad.* [from *careful*.]

1. In a manner that shews care. *Collier.*
2. Heedfully; watchfully. *Atterbury.*

CAREFULNESS. *f.* Vigilance; heedfulness; caution. *Knolles.*

CARELESSLY. *ad.* [from *careless*.] Negligently; heedlessly. *Waller.*

CARELESSNESS. *f.* Heedlessness; inattention. *Shakespeare. Taylor.*

CARELESS. *a.* [from *care*.]

1. Without care; without solitude; unconcerned; negligent; heedless; unmindful. *Locke.*
2. Cheerful; undisturbed. *Pope.*
3. Unmoved by; unconcerned at. *Granville.*

TO CARESS. *v. a.* [*careffer*, Fr.] To endear; to fondle. *South.*

CARESS. *f.* An act of endearment. *Milton.*

CARET. *f.* A note which shews where something interlined should be read; as, a

CARGASON. *f.* [*cargacon*, Spanish.] A cargo. *Howel.*

CARGO. *f.* [*charge*, Fr.] The lading of a ship. *Burnet.*

CARICIOUS Tumour. [*carica*, a fig.] A swelling in the form of a fig.

CARIES. *f.* Rottenness. *Wiseman.*

CARIO'SITY. *f.* [from *carious*.] Rottenness. *Wiseman.*

CARIOUS. *a.* [*cariosus*, Lat.] *Wiseman.*

C A R

CARK. *f.* [*caarc*, Saxon.] Care; anxiety *Sidney.*

TO CARK. *v. n.* [*caarcian*, Saxon.] To be careful; to be anxious.

Sidney. Decay of Piety.

CARLE. *f.* [*ceopl*, Saxon.] A rude, brutal man; churl. *Spenser. Bentley.*

CARLINE THISTLE. [*carlina*, Lat.] A plant.

CARLINGS. *f.* [In a ship.] Timbers lying fore and aft. *Harris.*

CARMAN. *f.* A man whose employment it is to drive cars. *Gay.*

CARMELITE. *f.* [*carmelite*, Fr.] A fort of pear.

CARMINATIVE. *a.* *Carminatives* are such things as dilute and relax at the same time.

Whatever promotes insensible perspiration, is *carminative*. *Arbutnot. Swift.*

CARMINE. *f.* A bright red or crimson colour. *Chambers.*

CARNAGE. *f.* [*carnage*, Fr.]

1. Slaughter; havock. *Hayward.*
2. Heaps of flesh. *Pope.*

CARNAL. *a.* [*carnal*, Fr.]

1. Fleshly; not spiritual. *K. Charles. Atterbury.*
2. Lustful; lecherous. *Shakespeare.*

CARNALITY. *f.* [from *carnal*.]

1. Fleshly lust. *South.*
2. Grossness of mind. *Tillotson.*

CARNALLY. *ad.* [from *carnal*.] According to the flesh; not spiritually.

Hooker, Taylor.

CARNALNESS. *f.* Carnality.

CARNATION. *f.* [*carnes*, Lat.] The name of the natural flesh colour; from whence perhaps the flower is named.

CARNELION. *f.* A precious stone.

Woodward.

CARNEOUS. *a.* [*carneus*, Lat.] Fleshy. *Ray.*

TO CARNIFY. *v. n.* [*carnis*, Lat.] To breed flesh. *Hale.*

CARNIVAL. *f.* The feast held in popish countries before Lent. *Decay of Piety.*

CARNIVOROUS. *a.* [from *carnis* and *voros*.] Flesh-eating. *Ray.*

CARNOSITY. *f.* [*carnosité*, Fr.] Fleshy excrescence. *Wiseman.*

CARNOUS. *a.* [from *caro*, *carnis*, Lat.] Fleshy. *Brown. Ray.*

CAROB. A plant.

CAROCHE. *f.* [from *carosse*, Fr.] A coach.

CAROL. *f.* [*carola*, Ital.]

1. A song of joy and exultation. *Bacon. Dryden.*
2. A song of devotion. *Milton.*

TO CAROL. *v. n.* To sing; to warble. *Spenser. Prior.*

TO CAROL. *v. s.* To praise; to celebrate. *Milton.*

CAROTID. *a.* [*carotides*, Lat.] Two arteries

C A R

teries which arise out of the ascending trunk of the aorta. *Ray.*

CAROUSAL. *f.* [from *carouse.*] A festival. *Dryden.*

TO CAROUSE. *v. n.* [*carousser, Fr.*] To drink; to quaff. *Suckling.*

TO CAROUSE. *v. a.* To drink. *Denham.*

CAROUSE. *f.* [from the verb.]

1. A drinking match. *Pope.*
2. A hearty dose of liquour. *Davies.*

CAROUSER. *f.* A drinker; a toper. *Granville.*

CARP. *f.* [*carpe, Fr.*] A pond fish. *Hale.*

TO CARP. *v. n.* [*carpo, Lat.*] To censure; to cavil. *Herbert.*

CARPENTER. *f.* [*charpentier, Fr.*] An artificer in wood. *Fairfax.*

CARPENTRY. *f.* [from *carpenter.*] The trade of a carpenter. *Moxon.*

CARPENTER. *f.* A cavalier. *Shakespeare.*

CARPET. *f.* [*karpel, Dutch.*]

1. A covering of various colours. *Bacon.*
2. Ground variegated with flowers. *Dryden.*
3. A state of ease and luxury. *Shakespeare.*
4. To be on the *carpet*, is the subject of consideration.

TO CARPET. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To spread with carpets. *Bacon.*

CARPING. *part. a.* Captious; censorious. *Watts.*

CARPINGLY. *a.* Captiously; censoriously. *Garden.*

CARPUS. *f.* [Latin.] The wrist. *Wiseman.*

CARRIAGE. *f.* [*carriage, Fr.*]

1. The act of carrying or transporting. *Wilkins.*
2. Conquest; acquisition. *Knolles.*
3. Vehicle. *Watts.*
4. The frame upon which cannon is carried. *Knolles.*
5. Behaviour; personal manners. *Bacon. Dryden.*
6. Conduct; measures; practices. *Clarendon.*
7. Management; manner of transacting. *Bacon.*

CARRIER. *f.* [from *to carry.*]

1. One who carries something. *Bacon.*
2. One whose trade is to carry goods. *Snoift.*
3. A messenger. *Dryden.*
4. A species of pigeons. *Walton.*

CARRION. *f.* [*charonge, Fr.*]

1. The carcase of something not proper for food. *Spenser, Temple.*
2. A name of reproach for a worthless woman. *Shakespeare.*
3. Any flesh so corrupted as not to be fit for food. *Dryden.*

CARRION. *a.* [from the subst.] Relating to carcases. *Shakespeare.*

C A R

CARROT. *f.* [*carote, Fr.*] Garden roots. *Mortimer.*

CARROTINESS. *f.* [from *carrot.*] Redness of hair.

CARROTY. *a.* [from *carrot.*] Spoken of red hair.

TO CARRY. *v. a.* [*charier, Fr.*]

1. To convey from a place. *Dryden.*
2. To transport. *Bacon.*
3. To bear; to have about one. *Wiseman.*
4. To convey by force. *Shakespeare.*
5. To effect any thing. *B. Johnson.*
6. To gain in competition. *Shakespeare.*
7. To gain after resistance. *Shakespeare.*
8. To manage; to transact. *Addison.*
9. To behave; to conduct. *Clarendon.*
10. To bring forward. *Locke.*
11. To urge; to bear. *Hammond.*
12. To have; to obtain. *Hale.*
13. To display on the outside. *Addison.*
14. To imply; to import. *Locke.*
15. To have annexed. *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. *v. n.* A horse is said to carry well, when his neck is arched, and holds his head high.

CARRY-TALE. *f.* A talebearer. *Shakespeare.*

CART. *f.* [*cart, cart, Sax.*]

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. *v. a.* To expose in a cart. *Prior.*

TO CART. *v. n.* To use carts for carriage. *Mortimer.*

CART-HORSE. *f.* A coarse unwieldy horse. *Knolles.*

CART-JADE. *f.* A vile horse. *Sidney.*

CART-LOAD. *f.*

1. A quantity of any thing piled on a cart. *Boyle.*
2. A quantity sufficient to load a cart.

CARTWAY. *f.* A way through which a carriage may conveniently travel. *Mortimer.*

CARTE BLANCHE. [French.] A blank paper; a paper to be filled up with such conditions as the person to whom it is sent thinks proper.

CARTEL. *f.* [*cartel, Fr.*] A writing containing stipulations. *Addison.*

CARTER.

CARTER. *f.* [from *cart.*] The man who drives a cart. *Dryden.*

CARTILAGE. *f.* [*cartilago*, Lat.] A smooth and solid body, softer than a bone, but harder than a ligament. *Arbutnot.*

CARTILAGINEOUS. } *f.* [from *cartil-*
CARTILAGINOUS. } *age.*] Consisting of cartilages. *Holder.*

CARTOON. *f.* [*cartone*, Ital.] A painting or drawing upon large paper. *Watts.*

CARTOUCH. *f.* [*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.*

CARTAGE. } *f.* [*cartouche*, Fr.] A
CARTRIDGE. } case of paper or parchment filled with gunpowder, used for the greater expedition in charging guns. *Dryden.*

CARTRUT. *f.* [from *cart* and *route.*] The track made by a cart wheel.

CARTULARY. *f.* [from *charta.*] A place where papers are kept.

CARTWRIGHT. *f.* [from *cart* and *wright.*] A maker of carts. *Camden.*

TO CARVE. *v. a.* [*ceopfan*, Sax.]

1. To cut wood, or stone. *Wisdom.*
2. To cut meat at the table.
3. To make any thing by cutting.
4. To engrave. *Shakespeare.*
5. To chuse one's own part. *South.*

TO CARVE. *v. n.*

1. To exercise the trade of a sculptor.
2. To perform at table the office of supplying the company. *Prior.*

CARVER. *f.* [from *carve.*]

1. A sculptor. *Dryden.*
2. He that cuts up the meat at the table. *Dryden.*

3. He that chooses for himself. *L'Esrange.*

CARVING. *f.* Sculpture; figures carved. *Temple.*

CARUNCLE. *f.* [*caruncula*, Lat.] A small protuberance of flesh. *Wiseman.*

CARYATES. } *f.* [from *Carya*, a city.]
CARYATIDES. } Columns or pilasters under the figures of women, dressed in long robes. *Chambers.*

CASCADE. *f.* [*cascade*, Fr.] A cataract; a water-fall. *Prior.*

CASE. *f.* [*caisse*, Fr. a box.]

1. A covering; a box; a sheath. *Ray. Broome.*
2. The outer part of a horse. *Addison.*
3. A building unfurnished. *Wotton.*

CASE-KNIFE. *f.* A large kitchen knife. *Addison.*

CASE-SHOT. *f.* Bullets inclosed in a case. *Clarendon.*

CASE. *f.* [*casus*, Lat.]

1. Condition with regard to outward circumstances. *Alderbury.*
2. State of things. *Bacon.*

3. In physick; state of the body. *Arbutnot.*

4. Condition with regard to leanness, or health. *Swift.*

5. Contingence. *Tillotson.*

6. Question relating to particular persons or things. *Sidney. Tillotson.*

7. Representation of any question. *Bacon.*

8. The variation of nouns. *Clark.*

9. *In case.* If it should happen. *Hooker.*

TO CASE. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To put in a case or cover. *Shakespeare.*

2. To cover as a case. *Shakespeare.*

3. To strip off the covering. *Shakespeare.*

TO CASE. *v. n.* To put cases. *L'Esrange.*

TO CASEHARDEN. *v. a.* To harden on the outside. *Moxon.*

CASEMATE. *f.* [*casmata*, Span.] A kind of vault or arch of stone work.

CASEMENT. [*casamento*, Ital.] A window opening upon hinges. *South.*

CASEOUS. *a.* [*caseus*, Lat.] Resembling cheese; cheesy. *Floyer.*

CASERN. *f.* [*caserne*, Fr.] A little room or lodgement erected between the rampart and the houses. *Harris.*

CASEWORM. *f.* A grub that makes itself a case. *Floyer.*

CASH. *f.* [*caisse*, Fr. a chest.] Money; at hand. *Milton. Pope.*

CASH KEEPER. *f.* A man entrusted with the money. *Arbutnot.*

CASHEWNUT. *f.* A tree. *Miller.*

CASHIER. *f.* [from *cash.*] He that has charge of the money. *South.*

TO CASHIER. *v. a.* [*caffer*, Fr.] To discard; to dismiss from a post. *Bacon. Swift.*

CASK. *f.* [*casque*, Fr.] A barrel. *Harvey.*

CASK. } *f.* [*casque*, Fr.] A helmet;
CASQUE. } armour for the head. *Addison.*

CASKET. *f.* [*caisse*, *caffette.*] A small box or chest for jewels. *Davies. Pope.*

TO CASKET. *v. a.* To put in a casket. *Shakespeare.*

CASSAMUNATR. *f.* An aromatick vegetable, being a species of *galangal.* *Quincy.*

TO CASSATE. *v. a.* [*caffer*, Fr.] To vacate; to invalidate. *Ray.*

CASSATION. *f.* [*caffatio*, Lat.] A making null or void.

CASSAVI. } An American plant.
CASSADA. }

CASSIA. *f.* A sweet spice mentioned by *Moses.* *Exod. xxx.*

CASSIDONY. *f.* *Stickadore.* A plant.

CASSIOWARY. *f.* A large bird of prey. *Locke.*

CASSOCK. *f.* [*casaque*, Fr.] A close garment. *Shakespeare.*

CASSWEED. *f.* Shepherd's pouch.

TO CAST. *v. a.* *cast*; pass. *cast.* [*kaster*, Danish.]

1. To throw with the hand. *Raleigh.*

2. To

2. To throw away, as useless or noxious. *Shakspeare.*
 3. To throw dice, or lots. *Josuah.*
 4. To throw from a high place. *Shakspeare.*
 5. To throw in wrestling. *Shakspeare.*
 6. To throw a net or snare. *1 Cor.*
 7. To drop; to let fall. *AEs.*
 8. To expose. *Pope.*
 9. To drive by violence of weather. *Dryden.*
 10. To build by throwing up earth. *Spenser, Knolles.*
 11. To put into any certain state. *Psaln. 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. *Shakspeare.*
 16. To leave behind in race. *Dryden.*
 17. To shed; to let fall; to moult. *Fairfax.*
 18. To lay aside, as fit to be worn no longer. *Addison.*
 19. To have abortions. *Genesis.*
 20. To overweigh; to make to preponderate; to decide by overballancing. *South, Prior.*
 21. To compute; to reckon; to calculate. *Bacon, 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 a mould. *Boyle, Waller.*
 27. To model; to form. *Watts.*
 28. To communicate by reflection or emanation. *Dryden.*
 29. To yield, or give up. *South.*
 30. To inflict. *Locke.*
 31. To cast away. To shipwreck. *Raleigh, Knolles.*
 32. To cast away. To waste in profusion. *Ben Johnson.*
 33. To cast away. 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'Esrange.*
 38. To cast out. To turn out of doors. *Shakspeare.*
 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. *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. *Maxon.*
CAST. *f.* [from the verb.]
 1. The act of casting or throwing; a throw. *Waller.*
 2. State *ex* by thin cast or thrown. *Bramball.*
 3. The space or t.ough which any thing is thrown. *Luke.*
 4. A stroke; a touch. *South, Swift.*
 5. Motion of the eye. *Digby.*
 6. The throw of dice. *South.*
 7. Chance from the cast of dice. *Prior.*
 8. A mould; a form. *Woodward.*
 9. A shade; or tendency to any colour. *Denham.*
 10. Exterior appearance. *Pope.*
 11. Manner; air; mien. *Sidney.*
 12. A flight of hawks. *Congreve.*
CA'STANET. *f.* [*castaneta*, Span.] Small shells of ivory, or hard wood, which dancers rattle in their hands. *Hooker.*
CA'STAWAY. *f.* [from *cast* and *away*.] A person lost, or abandoned by providence. *Raleigh.*
CA'STAWAY. *g.* Useless. *Philips.*
CA'STELLAIN. *f.* [*castellano*, Span.] Confable of a castle. *Philips.*
CA'STELLANY. *f.* [from *castle*.] The manour or lordship belonging to a castle. *Philips.*
CA'STELLATED. *a.* [from *castle*.] Inclosed within a building. *Addison.*
CA'STER. *f.* [from *to cast*.]
 1. A thrower; he that casts. *Pope.*
 2. A calculator; a man that calculates fortunes. *Addison.*
To CA'STIGATE. *v. a.* [*castigo*, Lat.] To chastise; to chasten; to punish. *Shakspeare.*
CASTIGATION. *f.* [from *to castigate*.]
 1. Punishment; discipline. *Shakspeare.*
 2. Punishment; correction. *Hale.*
 3. Emendation. *Boyle.*
CA'STIGATORY. *a.* [from *castigate*.] Punitive. *Bramball.*
CASTING-NET. *f.* A net to be thrown into the water. *May.*
CA'STLE. *f.* [*castellum*, Lat.]
 1. A house fortified. *Shakspeare.*
 2. CASTLES *in the air.* Projects without reality. *Raleigh.*
CASTLE SOAP. *f.* [*Castile soap*.] A kind of soap. *Addison.*
CASTLED. *a.* [from *castle*.] Furnished with castles. *Dryden.*
CA'STLING. *f.* [from *cast*.] An abortive. *Brown.*
CA'STOR. *f.* [*castor*, Lat.] A beaver. *Chambers.*
CA'STOR and **POLLUX.** [In meteorology.] A fiery meteor, which at sea seems sometimes sticking to a part of the ship, in form of balls. *Chambers.*
CA'STO'

CASTOREUM. *f.* [from *castor*. In pharmacy.] A liquid matter inclosed in bags or purses, near the anus of the castor, falsely taken for his testicles. *Chambers.*

CASTRAMETA'TION. *f.* [*castrametor*.] The art or practice of encamping.

To CA'STRATE. *v. a.* [*castro*, Lat.]

1. To geld.
2. To take away the obscene parts of a writing.

CAS'TRATION. *f.* [from *castrato*.] The act of gelding. *Sharp.*

CA'STERIL. } *f.* A mean or degenerate

CA'STREL. } kind of hawk.

CASTRE'NSIAN. *a.* [*castrensis*, Lat.] Belonging to a camp.

CA'SUAL. *a.* [*casuel*, Fr.] Accidental; arising from chance. *Davies, Clarendon.*

CA'SUALLY. *ad.* [from *casual*.] Accidentally; without design. *Bacon.*

CA'SUALNESS. *f.* [from *casual*.] Accidentalness.

CA'SUALTY. *f.* [from *casual*.]

1. Accident; a thing happening by chance. *South.*
2. Chance that produces unnatural death. *Graunt.*

CA'SUIST. *f.* [*casuiste*, Fr. from *casus*, Lat.] One that studies and settles cases of conscience. *South.*

CASUI'STICAL. *a.* [from *casuist*.] Relating to cases of conscience. *South.*

CA'SUISTRY. *f.* [from *casuist*.] The science of a casuist. *Pope.*

CAT. *f.* [*katz*, Teuton. *chat*, Fr.] A domestic animal that catches mice. *Shakespeare.*

CAT. *f.* A sort of ship.

CAT in the pan. 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. A whip with nine lashes. *Vanbrugh.*

CATACHRE'SIS. *f.* [*κατάχρησις*] The abuse of a trope, when the words are too far wrested from their native signification; a voice beautiful to the ear.

CATACHRE'STICAL. *a.* [from *catatreffis*.] Forced; far fetched. *Brown.*

CATA'CLYSM. *f.* [*κατακλυσμος*.] A deluge; an inundation. *Hale.*

CA'TACOMBS. *f.* [from *κατά* and *κομβος*, a hollow or cavity.] Subterraneous cavities for the burial of the dead.

CATAGMATICK. *a.* [*κατάγμα*, a fracture.] That which has the quality of consolidating the parts. *Wiseman.*

CATALE'PSIS. *f.* [*κατάληψις*.] A disease, wherein the patient is without sense, and remains in the same posture which the disease seizeth him.

CATALOGUE. *f.* [*κατάλογος*.] An enumeration of particulars; a list.

CATAMO'UNTAIN. *f.* [from *cat* and *mountain*.] A fierce animal, resembling a cat. *Arbutnot.*

CAT'APHRACT. *f.* [*cataphracta*, Lat.] A horseman in complete armour. *Milton.*

CA'TAPLASM. *f.* [*κατάπλασμα*.] A poultice. *Shakespeare, Arbutnot.*

CAT'APULT. *f.* [*catapulta*, Lat.] An engine used anciently to throw stones. *Camden.*

CAT'ARACT. *f.* [*καταρκτης*.] A fall of water from on high; a cascade. *Shakespeare, Blackmore.*

CAT'ARACT. An insipiation of the crystalline humour of the eye; sometimes a pellicle that hinders the sight; the disease cured by the needle. *Bacon.*

CATA'RRH. *f.* [*καταρρῆσις*.] A defluxion of a sharp serum from the glands about the head and throat. *Milton, South.*

CATA'RRHAL. } *a.* [from *catarrh*.] Re-

CATA'RRHOUS. } lating to the catarrh; proceeding from a catarrh. *Floyer.*

CATA'STROPHE. *f.* [*καταστροφή*.]

1. The change or revolution, which produces the conclusion or final event of a dramattick piece. *Dennis.*
2. A final event; generally unhappy. *Woodward.*

CAT'CAL. *f.* [from *cat* and *call*.] A squeaking instrument, used in the playhouse to condemn plays. *Pope.*

To CATCH. *v. a.* preter. I *catched*, or *cougth*; I have *catched* or *cougth*. [*ketfen*, 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. *Shakespeare.*
4. To stop; to interrupt falling. *Spektator.*
5. To ensnare; to intangle in a snare. *Locke.*

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. *Shakespeare, Pope.*

To CATCH. *v. n.* To be contagious; to spread infection. *Addison.*

CATCH. *f.* [from the verb.]

1. Seizure; the act of seizing. *Sidney.*
2. The act of taking quickly. *Bacon.*
3. A song sung in succession. *Dryden, Prior.*

4. Watch; the posture of seizing. *Addison.*

5. An advantage taken; hold laid on. *Dryden.*

6. The thing caught; profit. *Shakespeare.*

7. A short interval of action. *Locke.*

8. A taint; a slight contagion. *Glanville.*

9. Any thing that catches, as a hook.

10. A small swift sailing ship.

CA'TCHER. *f.* [from *catch*.]

1. He that catches.
2. That in which any thing is caught.

Greuv.

CA'TCHFLY. *f.* [from *catch* and *fly*.] A plant. *campion.*

CA'TCHPOLL. [*catch poll.*] A serjeant; a bumbailiff. *Bacon, Philips.*

CA'TCHWORD. *f.* The word at the corner of the page under the last line, which is repeated at the top of the next page.

CATECHE'TICAL. *a.* [from *κατηχησιω.*] Consisting of questions and answers. *Addison.*

CATECHE'TICALLY. *ad.* In the way of question and answer.

To CA'TECHISE. *v. a.* [*κατηχησιω.*]

1. To instruct by asking questions. *Sbak.*
2. To question; to interrogate; to examine. *Shakespeare, Swift.*

CA'TECHISER. *f.* [from *to catechise.*] One who catechizes.

CA'TECHISM. *f.* [from *κατηχησιω.*] A form of instruction by means of questions and answers, concerning religion. *Hooker, South.*

CA'TECHIST. *f.* [*κατηχησις.*] One whose charge is to question the uninstructed concerning religion. *Hanmond.*

CATECHUMEN. *f.* [*κατηχημενον.*] One who is yet in the first rudiments of christianity. *Stillingfleet.*

CATECHUME'NICAL. *a.* Belonging to the catechumens.

CATEGORICAL. *a.* [from *category.*] Absolute; adequate; positive. *Clarckson.*

CATEGORICALLY. *a.* Positively; expressly. *Child.*

CA'TEGORY. *f.* [*κατηγορια.*] A class; a rank; an order of ideas; predicament. *Cheyne.*

CATENA'RIAN. *a.* Relating to a chain. *Cheyne.*

To CA'TENATE. *v. a.* [from *catena*, Lat.] To chain.

CATENA'TION. *f.* [from *catena*, Lat.] Link; regular connexion. *Brown.*

To CA'TER. *v. n.* [from *cates*.] To provide food; to buy in victuals. *Shakespeare.*

CA'TER. *f.* [from the verb.] Provider. *Carew.*

CA'TER. *f.* [*quatre*, Fr.] The four of cards and dice.

CA'TER-COUSIN. *f.* A petty favourite; one related by blood or mind. *Rymer.*

CA'TERER. *f.* [from *cater.*] The provider or purveyor. *B. Johnson, South.*

CA'TERESS. *f.* [from *cater.*] A woman employed to provide victuals. *Milton.*

CATERPILLAR. *f.* A worm, sustained by leaves and fruits. *Bacon.*

CATERPILLAR. *f.* A plant.

To CATERWA'UL. *v. n.* [from *cat.*]

1. To make a noise as cats in rutting time.

2. To make any offensive or odious noise. *Hudibras.*

CATES. *f.* Viands; food; dish of meat. *Ben Johnson.*

CA'TFISH. *f.* A sea-fish in the West Indies. *Philips.*

CA'THARPINGS. *f.* Small ropes in a ship. *Harris.*

CATHA'RTICAL. } *a.* [*καθαρτιος.*] Purg-

CATHA'RTICK. } ing. *Boyle.*

CATHA'RTICALNESS. *f.* [from *catbartilical.*] Purging quality.

CA'THEAD. *f.* A kind of fossil. *Woodward.*

CA'THEAD. *f.* [In a ship.] A piece of timber with two shivers at one end, having a rope and a block. *Sea Dict.*

CATHEDRAL. *a.* [from *cathedra*, Lat.]

1. Episcopal; containing the see of a bishop. *Shakespeare.*
2. Belonging to an episcopal church. *Locke.*
3. Antique; venerable. *Pope.*

CA'THEDRAL. *f.* The head church of a diocese. *Addison.*

CA'THERINE PEAR. See *PEAR.* *Suckl.*

CA'THLER. *f.* A hollow and somewhat crooked instrument, to thrust into the bladder, to assist in bringing away the urine, when the passage is stopped. *Wifeman.*

CA'THOLES. *f.* [In a ship.] Two little holes astern above the gun-room ports. *Sea Dict.*

CATHOLICISM. *f.* [from *catholic.*] Adherence to the catholick church.

CA'THOLICK. *a.* [*catholique*, Fr. *καθολικος.*] Universal or general. *Glanville, Ray.*

CATHOLICON. *f.* [*catholic.*] An universal medicine. *Government of the Tongue.*

CA'TKINS. *f.* [*kettchers*, Dutch.] Imperfect flowers hanging from trees, in manner of a rope or cats tail. *Chambers.*

CA'TLING. *f.*

1. A dismembring knife, used by furgeons. *Harris.*
2. Catgut; fiddle strings. *Shakespeare.*

CA'TMINT. [*cataria*, Lat.] The name of a plant.

CATOP'TRICAL. *a.* [from *catoptricks.*] Relating to the catoptricks, or vision by reflection. *Arbutnot.*

CATOP'TRICKS. *f.* [*κατοπτριον.*] That part of opticks which treats of vision by reflection.

CA'TPIPE. *f.* Cateal. *L'Esrange.*

CAT'S EYE. A stone. *Woodward.*

CAT'S FOOT. *f.* A herb; *aleboof*, ground-ivy.

CAT'S HEAD. *f.* A kind of apple. *Mortimer.*

CAT'S SILVER. *f.* A kind of fossil. *Woodward.*

CAT'S-

CAT'S-TAIL. *f.*
 1. A long round substance, that grows upon nut-trees.
 2. A kind of reed. *Philips.*
CAT'UP. *f.* A kind of pickle. *Swift.*
CATTLE. *f.* Beasts of pasture; not wild nor domestick. *Shakespeare.*
CAVALCADE. *f.* [from *cavallo.*] A procession on horseback.
CAVALIER. *f.* [*cavalier*, Fr.]
 1. A horseman; a knight.
 2. A gay sprightly military man. *Shakespeare.*
 3. The appellation of the party of king Charles the first. *Swift.*
CAVALIER. *a.* [from the subst.]
 1. Gay; sprightly; warlike.
 2. Generous; brave. *Suckling.*
 3. Disdainful; haughty.
CAVALIERLY. *ad.* [from *cavalier.*] Haughtily; arrogantly; disdainfully.
CAVALRY. *f.* [*cavalerie*, Fr.] Horse-troops. *Bacon. Addison.*
To CA'VATE. *v. a.* [*cavo*, Lat.] To hollow.
CAVA'ZION. *f.* [from *cavo*, Lat.] The hollowing of the earth for cellarage. *Philips.*
CAUDLE. *f.* [*chaudeau*, Fr.] A mixture of wine and other ingredients, given to women in childbed. *Shakespeare.*
To CAUDLE. *v. a.* To make caudle. *Shakespeare.*
CAVE. *f.* [*cave*, Fr.]
 1. A cavern; a den. *Wotton. Dryden.*
 2. A hollow; any hollow place. *Bacon.*
To CAVE. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To dwell in a cave. *Shakespeare.*
CAVE'AT. *f.* A *caveat* is an intimation given to some ordinary or ecclesiastical judge, notifying to him, that he ought to beware how he acts. *Ayliffe. Trumbull.*
CAVERN. *f.* [*caverna*, Lat.] A hollow place in the ground. *Shakespeare.*
CAVERNED. *a.* [from *cavern.*]
 1. Full of caverns; hollow; excavated. *Pope.*
 2. Inhabiting a cavern. *Pope.*
CAVERNOUS. *a.* [from *cavern.*] Full of caverns. *Woodward.*
CA'VESSON. *f.* [Fr. In horsemanship.] A sort of noseband, put into the nose of a horse. *Farrier's Dict.*
CAUF. *f.* A chest with holes, to keep fish alive in the water. *Philips.*
CAUGHT. *parti. pass.* [from *catch.*]
CAVIA'RE. *f.* The eggs of a sturgeon salted. *Greuv.*
To CA'VIL. *v. n.* [*caviller.*] To raise captious and frivolous objections. *Pope.*
To CA'VIL. *v. a.* To receive or treat with objections. *Milton.*
CA'VIL. *f.* False or frivolous objections. *Hooker.*

CAVILLA'TION. *f.* The disposition to make captious objection. *Hooker.*
CA'VILLER. *f.* [*cavillator*, Lat.] An unfair adversary; a captious disputant. *Addison. Arterbury.*
CA'VILLINGLY. *ad.* [from *cavilling.*] In a cavilling manner.
CA'VILLOUS. *a.* [from *cavil.*] Full of objections. *Ayliffe.*
CA'VIN. *f.* [French.] A natural hollow. *Diſt.*
CA'VITY. *f.* [*cavitas*, Latin.] Hollowness; hollow. *Bentley.*
CAUK. *f.* A coarse talky spar. *Woodward.*
CAUL. *f.*
 1. The net in which women inclose their hair; the hinder part of a woman's cap. *Dryden.*
 2. Any kind of small net. *Greuv.*
 3. The integument in which the guts are inclosed. *Ray.*
CAULIFEROUS. *a.* [from *caulis*, a stalk, and *fero.*] A term for such plants as have a true stalk.
CAULIFLOWER. *f.* [*caulis*, Lat.] A species of cabbage. *Evelyn.*
To CAUPONATE. *v. n.* [*caupono*, Lat.] To sell wine or victuals.
CAUSABLE. *a.* [from *causo*, low Lat.] That which may be caused. *Brown.*
CAUSAL. *a.* [*causalis*, low Lat.] Relating to causes. *Glanville.*
CAUSALITY. *f.* [*causalitas*, low Latin.] The agency of a cause; the quality of causing. *Brown.*
CAUSALLY. *ad.* [from *causal.*] According to the order of causes. *Brown.*
CAUSA'TION. *f.* [from *causo*, low Lat.] The act or power of causing. *Brown.*
CAUSATIVE. *a.* That expresses a cause or reason.
CAUSA'TOR. *f.* [from *causo.*] A causer; an author. *Brown.*
CAUSE. *f.* [*causa*, Lat.]
 1. That which produces or effects any thing; the efficient. *Hooker. Locke.*
 2. The reason; motive to any thing. *South. Rowe.*
 3. Subject of litigation. *Shakespeare.*
 4. Side; party. *Tickell.*
To CAUSE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To effect as an agent. *Locke.*
CAUSELESSLY. *ad.* [from *causeless.*] Without cause; without reason. *Taylor.*
CAUSELESS. *a.* [from *cause.*]
 1. Original to itself. *Blackmore.*
 2. Without just ground or motive.
CAUSER. *f.* [from *cause.*] He that causes; the agent by which an effect is produced. *Shakespeare.*
CAUSEY. } *f.* [*chassee*, Fr.] A way
CAUSEWAY. } raised and paved, above
 the rest of the ground, *Chbron. Pope.*
 § CAUS-

CAUSTICAL. } *a.* [*καυστικός*.] Belonging
CAUSTICK. } to medicaments which, by
 their violent activity and heat, destroy the
 texture of the part to which they are ap-
 plied, and burn it into an eschar.

Wiseman. Arbutnot.

CAUSTICK. *f.* A caustick or burning ap-
 plication.

Tempie.

CAUTEL. *f.* [*cautela*, Lat.] Caution;
 scruple.

Shakespeare.

CAUTELOUS. *a.* [*cauteleux*, Fr.]
 1. Cautious; wary.

Wotton.

2. Wily; cunning.

Spenser. Shakespeare.

CAUTELOUSLY. *ad.* Cunningly; slyly;
 cautiously; warily.

Brown. Bacon.

CAUTERIZATION. *f.* [from *cauterize*.]
 The act of burning flesh with hot irons.

Wiseman.

To **CAUTERIZE.** *v. a.* [*cauteriser*, Fr.]
 To burn with the cautery.

Sharp.

CAUTERY. *f.* [*καύω, uro*.] Cautery is
 either actual or potential; the first is burn-
 ing by a hot iron, and the latter with
 caustick medicines.

Wiseman.

CAUTION. *f.* [*caution*, Fr.]
 1. Prudence, foresight; provident care;
 wariness.

2. Security.

Sidney.

3. Provisionary precept.

Arbutnot.

4. Warning.

To **CAUTION.** *v. a.* [from the noun.]
 To warn; to give notice of a danger.

Swift.

CAUTIONARY. *a.* [from *caution*.] Given
 as a pledge, or in security.

Southerne.

CAUTIOUS. *a.* [from *cautus*, Lat.] Wary;
 watchful.

Swift.

CAUTIOUSLY. *ad.* In an wary manner.

Dryden.

CAUTIOUSNESS. *f.* [from *cautious*.]
 Watchfulness; vigilance; circumspection.

K. Charles. Addison.

To **CAW.** *v. n.* To cry as the rook, or
 crow.

Addison.

CAWYMAN. *f.* American alligator or cro-
 codile.

To **CEASE.** *v. n.* [*cesser*, Fr. *cesso*, Lat.]
 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.** *v. a.* To put a stop to.

Shakespeare. Milton.

CEASE. *f.* Extinction; failure.

Shakespeare.

CEASELESS. *a.* Incessant; perpetual;
 continual.

Fairfax.

CECITY. *f.* [*cæcitas*, Lat.] Blindness;
 privation of sight.

Brown.

CECUTIENCY. *f.* [*cæcutio*, Lat.] Cloudi-
 ness of sight.

Brown.

CEDAR. *f.* [*cedras*, 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, squamose and turbinated. The
 extension of the branches is very regular in
cedar trees.

CEDRINE. *a.* [*cedrinus*, Lat.] Of or be-
 longing to the cedar tree.

To **CEIL.** *v. a.* [*cælo*, Lat.] To overlay,
 or cover the inner roof of a building.

Decay of Piety.

CEILING. *f.* [from *ceil*.] The inner roof.

Bacon, Milton.

CELANDINE. A plant.

CELATURE. *f.* [*cælatura*, Lat.] The
 art of engraving.

To **CELEBRATE.** *v. a.* [*celebro*, Lat.]
 1. To praise; to commend.

Addison.

2. To distinguish by solemn rites.

Maccab.

3. To mention in a set or solemn manner.

Dryden.

CELEBRATION. *f.* [from *celebrate*.]
 1. Solemn performance; solemn remem-
 brance.

Sidney, Taylor.

2. Praise; renown; memorial.

Clarendon.

CELEBRIOUS. *a.* [*celeber*, Lat.] Famous;
 renowned.

Grew.

CELEBRIOUSLY. *ad.* [from *celebrious*.]
 In a famous manner.

CELEBRIOUSNESS. *f.* [from *celebrious*.]
 Renown; fame.

CELEBRITY. *f.* [*celebritas*, Lat.] Cele-
 bration; fame.

Bacon.

CELERIACK. Turnep-rooted celery.

CELERITY. *f.* [*celeritas*, Lat.] Swiftness;
 speed; velocity.

Hooker, Digby.

CELERY. A species of *parsley*.

CELESTIAL. *a.* [*caelestis*, Lat.]
 1. Heavenly; relating to the superiour re-
 gions.

Shakespeare.

2. Heavenly; relating to the blessed state.

Shakespeare.

3. Heavenly, with respect to excellence.

Dryden.

CELESTIAL. *f.* An inhabitant of heaven.

Pope.

CELESTIALLY. *ad.* In a heavenly man-
 ner.

To **CELESTIFY.** *v. a.* [from *caelestis*, Lat.]
 To give something of heavenly nature to
 any thing.

Brown.

CELIACK. *a.* [*κοιλία*, the belly.] Relating
 to the lower belly.

Arbutnot.

CELIBACY. *f.* [from *caelebs*, Latin.]
 Single life.

Atterbury.

CELIBATE. *f.* [*cælibatus*, Lat.] Single
 life.

Graunt.

CELL. *f.* [*cella*, Lat.]
 1. A small cavity or hollow place.

Prior.

2. The cave or little habitation of a reli-
 gious person.

Denbam.

3. A small and close apartment in a prison.

4. Aoy

4. Any small place of residence. *Milton.*
CELLAR. *f.* [*cella*, Lat.] A place under ground, where stores are repositid.
Peacbam.
CELLARAGE. *f.* [from *cellar*.] The part of the building which makes the cellars.
Shakespeare.
CELLARIST. *f.* [*cellarius*, Lat.] The butler in a religious house.
CELLULAR. *a.* [*cellula*, Lat.] Consisting of little cells or cavities.
Sharp.
CELSITUDE. *f.* [*celfitudo*, Lat.] Height.
CEMENT. *f.* [*cæmentum*, Lat.]
 1. The matter with which two bodies are made to cohere. *Bacon.*
 2. Bond of union in friendship. *Scrub.*
TO CEMENT. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To unite by means of something interposed.
Burnet.
TO CEMENT. *v. n.* To come into conjunction; to cohere. *Sharp.*
CEMENTATION. *f.* [from *cement*.] The act of cementing.
CEMETERY. *f.* [*κοιμητήριον*.] A place where the dead are repositid. *Addison.*
CENATORY. *a.* [*ceno*, Lat.] Relating to supper. *Brown.*
CENOBITICAL. *a.* [*κοινόσ and βίος*.] Living in community. *Stillingfleet.*
CENOTAPH. *f.* [*κένος and τάφος*.] A monument for one elsewhere. *Dryden.*
CENSE. *f.* [*cenfus*, Lat.] Publick rates. *Ba.*
TO CENSE. *v. a.* [*encenser*, Fr.] To perfume with odours. *Dryden.*
CENSER. *f.* [*encensoir*, Fr.] The pan in which incense is burned. *Peacbam.*
CENSOR. *f.* [*cenfor*, Lat.]
 1. An officer of Rome, who had the power of correcting manners.
 2. One who is given to censure. *Roscommon.*
CENSO'RIAN. *a.* [from *cenfor*.] Relating to the censor. *Bacon.*
CENSO'RIOUS. *a.* [from *cenfor*.] Addicted to censure; severe. *Sprat.*
CENSORIOUSLY. *ad.* In a severe reflecting manner.
CENSORIOUSNESS. *f.* Disposition to reproach. *Tillotson.*
CENSORSHIP. *f.* [from *cenfor*.] The office of a censor. *Brown.*
CENSURABLE. *a.* [from *cenfure*.] Worthiness of censure; culpable. *Locke.*
CENSURABLENESS. *f.* Blamableness.
CENSURE. *f.* [*cenfura*, Latin.]
 1. Blame; reprimand; reproach. *Pope.*
 2. Judgment; opinion. *Shakespeare.*
 3. Judicial sentence. *Shakespeare.*
 4. Spiritual punishment. *Hammond.*
TO CENSURE. *v. a.* [*cenfurer*, Fr.]
 1. To blame; to brand publickly. *Sanderson.*
 2. To condemn.
CENSURER. *f.* He that blames, *Addison.*
- CENT.** *f.* [*centum*, Lat.] A hundred; as, five *per cent*, that is, five in the hundred.
CENTAUR. *f.* [*centaurus*, Lat.]
 1. A poetical being, supposed to be compounded of a man and a horse. *Thomson.*
 2. The archer in the zodiack. *Thomson.*
CENTAURY. A plant.
CENTENARY. [*centenarius*.] The number of a hundred.
Hakewell.
CENTE'SIMAL. *f.* [*centesimus*, Latin.] Hundredth. *Arbutnot.*
CENTIFOLIOUS. *a.* [from *centum* and *folium*, Lat.] An hundred leaves.
CENTIPEDE. *f.* [*centum* and *pes*.] A poisonous insect.
CEN'TO. *f.* [*cento*, Lat.] A composition formed by joining scraps from other authors. *Camden.*
CENTRAL. *a.* [from *centre*.] Relating to the centre. *Woodward.*
CENTRALLY. *a.* With regard to the centre. *Dryden.*
CENTRE. *f.* [*centrum*, Lat.] The middle. *Digby.*
TO CEN'TRE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To place on a centre; to fix as on a centre. *South.*
TO CENTRE. *v. n.*
 1. To rest on; to repose on. *Decay of Piety. Atterbury.*
 2. To be placed in the midst or centre. *Milton.*
CEN'TRICK. *a.* [from *centre*.] Placed in the centre. *Donne.*
CENTRIFUGAL. *a.* [*centrum* and *fugio*, Lat.] Having the quality acquired by bodies in motion, of receding from the centre.
CENTRIPETAL. *a.* Having a tendency to the centre. *Cheyne.*
CEN'TRY. See **SENTINAL.** *Gay.*
CEN'TUPLE. *a.* [*centuplex*, Lat.] An hundredfold.
TO CENTUPLICATE. *v. a.* [*centum* and *plio*, Lat.] To make a hundred fold.
TO CENTU'RIATE. *v. a.* [*centurio*, Lat.] To divide into hundreds.
CENTURIA'TOR. *f.* [from *century*.] A name given to historians, who distinguish times by centuries. *Ayliffe.*
CENTURION. *f.* [*centurio*, Latin.] A military officer, who commanded an hundred men. *Shakespeare.*
CENTURY. *f.* [*centuria*, Lat.] A hundred; usually employed to specify time; as, the second century. *Boyle.*
CEPHALALGY. *f.* [*κεφαλαλγία*.] The headach.
CEPHALICK. *a.* [*κεφαλική*.] That which is medicinal to the head. *Arbutnot.*
CERASTES. *f.* [*κεραστής*.] A serpent having horns. *Milken.*
CERATE. *f.* [*cera*, Lat, wax.] A medicine made of wax. *Quincy.*
CERATED.

- CERATED.** *a.* [*ceratus*, Lat.] Waxed.
To CERÉ. *v. a.* [from *cera*, Lat. wax.] To wax. *Wiseman.*
- CEREBEL.** *f.* [*cerebellum*, Lat.] Part of the brain. *Derbam.*
- CERECLOTH.** *f.* [from *cere* and *cloth*.] Cloth smeared over with glutinous matter.
- CEREMENT.** *f.* [from *cera*, Lat. wax.] Cloaths dipped in melted wax, with which dead bodies were infolded. *Shakespeare.*
- CEREMONIAL.** *a.* [from *ceremony*.]
 1. Relating to ceremony, or outward rite. *Stillingfleet.*
 2. Formal; observant of old forms. *Donne.*
- CEREMONIAL.** *f.* [from *ceremony*.]
 1. Outward form; external rite. *Swift.*
 2. The order for rites and forms in the Roman church.
- CEREMONIALNESS.** *f.* The quality of being ceremonial.
- CEREMONIOUS.** *a.* [from *ceremony*.]
 1. Consisting of outward rites. *Scutb.*
 2. Full of ceremony; awful. *Shakespeare.*
 3. Attentive to the outward rites of religion. *Shakespeare.*
 4. Civil; according to the strict rules of civility. *Addison.*
 5. Civil and formal to a fault. *Sidney.*
- CEREMONIOUSLY.** *ad.* In a ceremonious manner; formally. *Shakespeare.*
- CEREMONIOUSNESS.** *f.* Fondness of ceremony.
- CEREMONY.** *f.* [*ceremonia*, Lat.]
 1. Outward rite; external form in religion. *Spenser.*
 2. Forms of civility. *Bacon.*
 3. Outward forms of state. *Dryden.*
- CEROTE.** *f.* The same with *cerate*. *Wiseman.*
- CERTAIN.** *a.* [*certus*, Lat.]
 1. Sure; indubitable; unquestionable. *Tillotson.*
 2. Resolved; determined. *Milton.*
 3. In an indefinite sense, some; as, a certain man told me this. *Wilkins.*
 4. Undoubting; put past doubt. *Dryden.*
- CERTAINLY.** *ad.* [from *certain*.]
 1. Indubitably; without question. *Locke.*
 2. Without fail.
- CERTAINTY.** *f.* [from *certain*.]
 1. Exemption from doubt. *Locke.*
 2. That which is real and fixed. *Shakespeare.*
- CERTES.** *ad.* [*certes*, Fr.] Certainly; in truth. *Hudibras.*
- CERTIFICATE.** *f.* [*certificat*, 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.** *v. a.* [*certifier*, Fr.] To give certain information of. *Hammond.*
- CERTIORARI.** *f.* [Latin.] A writ issuing out of the chancery, to call up the records of a cause therein depending. *Cowel.*
- CERTITUDE.** *f.* [*certitudo*, Lat.] Certainty; freedom from doubt. *Dryden.*
- CERVICAL.** *a.* [*cervicalis*, Lat.] Belonging to the neck. *Cheyne.*
- CERULEAN.** } *a.* [*cæruleus*, Lat.] Blue; }
CERULEOUS. } sky-coloured. } *Boyle.*
- CERULIFICK.** *a.* [from *ceruleous*.] Having the power to produce a blue colour. *Græw.*
- CERUMEN.** *f.* [Latin.] The wax of the ear.
- CERUSE.** *f.* [*cerussa*, Lat.] White lead. *Quincy.*
- CESARIAN.** *a.* [from *Cæsar*.] The Cæsarian section is cutting a child out of the womb. *Quincy.*
- CESS.** *f.* [from *cese*.]
 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. *Shakespeare.*
- To CESS.** *v. a.* To rate; to lay charge on. *Spenser.*
- CESSATION.** *f.* [*cessatio*, Lat.]
 1. A stop; a rest; a vacation. *Hayward.*
 2. A pause of hostility, without peace. *K. Charles.*
- CESSANT.** *f.* [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.** *f.* The quality of receding, or giving way. *Digby.*
- CESSIBLE.** *a.* [*cessum*, Lat.] Easy to give way. *Digby.*
- CESSION.** *f.* [*cessio*, Fr.]
 1. Retreat; the act of giving way. *Bacon.*
 2. Resignation. *Temple.*
- CESSIONARY.** *a.* [from *cessio*.] Implying a resignation.
- CESSMENT.** *f.* [from *cess*.] An assessment or tax.
- CESSOR.** *f.* [from *cesso*, Lat.] He that ceaseth or neglecteth so long to perform a duty belonging to him, as that he incurreth the danger of law. *Cowel.*
- CESTUS.** *f.* [Latin.] The girdle of Venus. *Addison.*
- CETACEOUS.** *a.* [from *cete*, Lat.] Of the whale kind. *Brown. Ray.*
- CHAD.** *f.* A sort of fish. *Carew.*
- To CHAFF.** *v. a.* [*echauffer*, Fr.]
 1. To yarm with rubbing. *Sidney.*
 2. To heat. *Shakespeare.*
 3. To perfume. *Suckling.*
 4. To make angry. *Hayward. Knolles.*
- To CHAFF.** *v. n.*
 1. To rage; to fret; to fume. *Pope.*
 2. To fret against any thing. *Shakespeare.*
- CHAFF.**

- CHAPE.** *f.* [from the verb.] A heat; a rage; a fury. *Hudibras.*
- CHAPE-WAX.** *f.* An officer belonging to the lord high chancellor, who fits the wax for the sealing of writs. *Harris.*
- CHA'FER.** *f.* [ceapof, Saxon.] An insect; a sort of yellow beetle.
- CHA'FERY.** *f.* A forge in an iron mill. *Philips.*
- CHAFF.** *f.* [ceap, Saxon.]
 1. The husks of corn that are separated by threshing and winnowing. *Dryden.*
 2. It is used for any thing worthless.
- To CHAFFER.** *v. n.* [kauffen, Germ. to buy.] To haggle; to bargain. *Swift.*
- To CHAFFER.** *v. a.*
 1. To buy. *Spenser.*
 2. To exchange. *Spenser.*
- CHA'FFERER.** *f.* [from *cbaffer.*] A buyer; bargainer.
- CHA'FFERN.** *f.* [from *eschaffer*, Fr. to heat.] A vessel for heating water.
- CHA'FFERY.** *f.* [from *cbaffer.*] Traffick. *Spenser*
- CHA'FFINCH.** *f.* [from *cbaff* and *finch.*] A bird so called, because it delights in chaff. *Philips.*
- CHA'FFLESS.** *a.* [from *cbaff.*] Without chaff. *Shakespeare.*
- CHA'FFWEED.** *f.* Cudweed.
- CHAFFY.** *a.* Like chaff; full of chaff. *Brown.*
- CHA'FINGDISH.** *f.* [from *cbafe* and *disb.*] A vessel to make any thing hot in; a portable grate for coals. *Bacon.*
- CHAGRIN.** *f.* [*cbagrins*, Fr.] Ill humour; vexation. *Pope.*
- To CHAGRIN.** *v. a.* [*cbagriner*, Fr.] To vex; to put out of temper.
- CHAIN.** *f.* [*cbaine*, Fr.]
 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 series linked together. *Hammond.*
- To CHAIN.** *v. a.* [from the noun.]
 1. To fasten or link with a chain. *Knolles.*
 2. To bring into slavery. *Pope.*
 3. To put on a chain. *Knolles.*
 4. To unite. *Shakespeare.*
- CHA'INPUMP.** *f.* [from *cbain* and *pump.*] A pump used in large English vessels, which is double, so that one rises as the other falls. *Chambers.*
- CHA'INSHOT.** *f.* [from *cbain* and *shot.*] Two bullets or half bullets, fastened together by a chain, which, when they fly open, cut away whatever is before them. *Wiseman.*
- CHA'INWORK.** *f.* Work with open spaces. *Kings.*
- CHAIR.** *f.* [*cbair*, Fr.]
 1. A moveable seat. *Watts.*
 2. A seat of justice, or of authority. *Clarendon.*
 3. A vehicle born by men; a sedan. *Pope.*
- CHA'IRMAN.** *f.* [from *cbair* and *man.*]
 1. The president of an assembly. *Watts.*
 2. One whose trade it is to carry a chair. *Dryden.*
- CHAISE.** *f.* [*cbaise*, Fr.] A carriage of pleasure drawn by one horse. *Addison.*
- CHALCO'GRAPHER.** *f.* [*χαλκογραφος*, of *χαλκος*, brass.] An engraver in brass.
- CHALCO'GRAPHY.** *f.* [*χαλκογραφια.*] Engraving in brass.
- CHA'LDER.** *f.* A dry English measure of coals, consisting of
- CHA'LDRON.** }
CHA'UDRON. } thirty-six bushels heaped up. The *chaudron* should weigh two thousand pounds. *Chambers.*
- CHA'LICE.** *f.* [*calic*, Saxon.]
 1. A cup; a bowl. *Shakespeare.*
 2. It is generally used for a cup used in acts of worship. *Stillingfleet.*
- CHA'LICED.** *a.* [from *calix*, Lat.] Having a cell or cup. *Shakespeare.*
- CHALK.** *f.* [*cealc*, Saxon.] *Chalk* is a white fossil, usually reckoned a stone, but by some ranked among the boles.
- To CHALK.** *v. a.* [from the noun.]
 1. To rub with chalk.
 2. To manure with chalk. *Mortimer.*
 3. To mark or trace out as with chalk. *Woodward.*
- CHALK-CUTTER.** *f.* A man that digs chalk. *Woodward.*
- CHA'LKY.** *a.* [from *chalk.*]
 1. Consisting of chalk; white with chalk. *Rowe.*
 2. Impregnated with chalk. *Bacon.*
- To CHA'LLERGE.** *v. a.* [*cbalenger*, Fr.]
 1. To call another to answer for an offence by combat. *Shakespeare.*
 2. To call to a contest. *Locke.*
 3. To accuse. *Shakespeare.*
 4. [In law.] 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. *Peacham.*
- CHA'LLERGE.** *f.* [from the verb.]
 1. A summons to combat. *Shakespeare.*
 2. A demand of something as due. *Collier.*
 3. [In law.] An exemption 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. *Coxwell.*
- CHA'LLERGER.** *f.* [from *cballenge.*]
 1. One that defies or summons another to combat. *Dryden.*
 2. One that claims superiority. *Shakespeare.*
 3. A claimant. *Hooker.*
- CHALY-**

CHALY'BEATE. *a.* [from *chalybs*, Lat.]

Impregnated with iron or steel. *Arbutnot.*

CHAMADE. *f.* [French.] The beat of the drum which declares a surrender.

Addison.

CHA'MBER. *f.* [*chambre*, Fr.]

1. An apartment in a house; generally used for those appropriated to lodging.

Shakespeare.

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.

7. The cavity where the powder is lodged in a mine.

To **CHA'MBER.** *v. n.* [from the noun.]

1. To be wanton; to intrigue. *Romans.*

2. To reside as in a chamber. *Shakespeare.*

CHAMBERER. *f.* [from *chamber*.] A man of intrigue.

Shakespeare.

CHAMBERFELLOW. *f.* [from *chamber* and *fellow*.] One that lies in the same chamber.

Spektor.

CHAMBERLAIN. *f.* [from *chamber*.]

1. Lord great chamberlain of England is the sixth 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 bedchamber. *Chambers. Clarendon.*

3. A servant who has the care of the chambers. *Shakespeare. Dryden.*

CHAMBERLAINSHIP. *f.* [from *chamberlain*.] The office of a chamberlain.

CHAMBERMAID. *f.* [from *chamber* and *maid*.] A maid whose business is to dress a lady.

Ben. Johnson.

To **CHA'MBLET.** *v. a.* To vary; to variegate.

Bacon.

CHAMBREL of a horse. The joint or bending of the upper part of the hinder leg.

CHAMELEON. *f.* [*χαμαιλέων*.] The *chameleon* has four feet, and on each foot three claws. Its tail is flat, its nose long, its back is sharp, its skin plaited. 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. Dryden.

To **CHA'MFER.** *v. a.* [*chamfer*, Fr.] To channel.

CHA'MFER. } *f.* A small furrow or gutter on a column.

CHA'MLET. *f.* See *CAMELOT*. *Peacbam.*

CHA'MMOIS. *f.* [*chamois*, Fr.] An animal of the goat kind.

Deuteronomy.

CHA'MMOMILE. *f.* [*χαμαιμόμιλον*.] The name of an odoriferous plant.

Spenser.

To **CHAMP.** *v. a.* [*champayer*, Fr.]

1. To bite with a frequent action of the teeth.

Bacon.

2. To devour.

Sp. Gator.

To **CHAMP.** *v. n.* To perform frequently the action of biting.

Sidney. Wiseman.

CHA'MPAIGN. *f.* [*campagne*, Fr.] A flat open country.

Spenser. Milton.

CHA'MPERTORS. *f.* [from *champerty*.] Such as move suits at their proper costs, to have part of the gains.

CHA'MPERTY. *f.* [*champart*, Fr.] A maintenance of any man in his suit to have part of the thing recovered.

CHAMPIGNON. *f.* [*champignon*, Fr.] A kind of mushroom.

Woodward.

CHAMPION. *f.* [*champion*, Fr.]

1. A man who undertakes a cause in single combat.

Dryden.

2. A hero; a stout warrior.

Locke.

To **CHA'MPION.** *v. a.* To challenge.

Shakespeare.

CHANCE. *f.* [*chance*, Fr.]

1. Fortune; the cause of fortuitous events.

Bentley.

2. The act of fortune.

Bacon.

3. Accident; casual occurrence; fortuitous event.

South. Pope.

4. Event; success; luck.

Shakespeare.

5. Misfortune; unlucky accident.

Shak.

6. Possibility of any occurrence.

Milton.

To **CHANCE.** *v. n.* [from the noun.] To happen; to fall out.

Knolles.

CHANCE-MEDLEY. *f.* [from *chance* and *medley*.] In law, the casual slaughter of a man, not altogether without the fault of the slayer.

Cowel. Sourb.

CHANCEABLE. *a.* [from *chance*.] Accidental.

Sidney.

CHA'NCEL. *f.* [from *cancelli*, Lat.] The eastern part of the church, in which the altar is placed.

Hooker. Addison.

CHA'NCELLOR. *f.* [*cancellarius*, Lat. *chancelier*, Fr.]

1. The *chancellor* hath power to moderate and temper the written law, and subjecteth himself only to the law of nature and conscience.

Cowel. Swift.

2. **CHANCELLOR** in the *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 the court, ordereth things to the king's best benefit.

Cowel.

5. **CHANCELLOR** of an *University*. The principal magistrate.

CHA'NCELLORSHIP. *f.* The office of chancellor.

Camden.

CHA'NCERY.

- CHA'NCERY.** *f.* [probably *chancellery*; then shortened.] The court of equity and conscience. *Cowel.*
- CHA'NCRE.** *f.* [*chancre*, Fr.] An ulcer usually arising from venereal maladies. *Wiseman.*
- CHA'NCROUS.** *a.* [from *chancre*.] Ulcerous. *Wiseman.*
- CHANDELIER.** *f.* [*chandelier*, Fr.] A branch for candles.
- CHA'NDLER.** *f.* [*chandelier*, Fr.] An artisan whose trade it is to make candles. *Gay.*
- CHANFRIN.** *f.* [old French.] The forepart of the head of a horse. *Farrier's Dict.*
- TO CHANGE.** *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 larger piece of money into several smaller. *Swift.*
 4. To give and take reciprocally. *Taylor.*
 5. To alter. *Eccles.*
 6. To mend the disposition or mind. *Shakespeare.*
- TO CHANGE.** *v. n.* To undergo change; to suffer alteration. *Shakespeare.*
- CHANGE.** *f.* [from the verb.]
1. An alteration of the state of any thing. *Shakespeare.*
 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.** *a.* [from *change*.]
1. Subject to change; fickle; inconstant. *Dryden.*
 2. Possible to be changed. *Arbutnot.*
 3. Having the quality of exhibiting different appearances. *Shakespeare.*
- CHANGEABLENESS.** *f.* [from *changeable*.]
1. Susceptibility of change. *Hosker.*
 2. Inconstancy; fickleness. *Sidney.*
- CHANGEABLY.** *ad.* Inconstantly.
- CHANGEFUL.** *a.* Inconstant; uncertain; mutable. *Pope.*
- CHANGELING.** *f.* [from *change*.]
1. A child left or taken in the place of another. *Spenser.*
 2. An idiot; a natural. *Dryden.*
 3. One apt to change, a waverer. *Hudibras.*
- CH'ANGER.** *f.* One that is employed in changing or discounting money.
- CHA'NNEL.** *f.* [*canal*, Fr.]
1. The hollow bed of running waters. *Spenser. Bentley.*
 2. Any cavity drawn longways. *Dryden.*
 3. A strait or narrow sea.
 4. A gutter or furrow of a pillar.
- TO CHA'NNEL.** *v. a.* To cut any thing in channels. *Wotton. Blackmore.*
- TO CHANT.** *v. a.* [*chanter*, Fr.]
1. To sing. *Spenser.*
 2. To celebrate by song. *Bramhall.*
 3. To sing in the cathedral service.
- TO CHANT.** *v. n.* To sing. *Amos.*
- CHAN'T.** *f.* Song; melody. *Milton.*
- CHA'NTER.** *f.* A singer; a fongster. *Wotton. Pope.*
- CHA'NTICLEER.** *f.* [from *chanter* and *clair*, Fr.] The cock, from his crow. *Ben. Johnson. Dryden.*
- CHA'NTRESS.** *f.* [from *chant*.] A woman singer. *Milton.*
- CHANTRY.** *f.* [from *chant*.] *Chantry* is a church endowed with revenue for priests, to sing mass for the souls of the donors. *Shakespeare.*
- CHA'OS.** *f.* [*chaos*, Lat.]
1. The mass of matter supposed to be in confusion before it was divided by the creation into its proper classes and elements. *Bentley.*
 2. Confusion; irregular mixture. *King Charles.*
 3. Any thing where the parts are undistinguished. *Pope.*
- CHAOTICK.** *a.* [from *chaos*.] Resembling chaos; confused. *Derham.*
- TO CHAP.** *v. a.* [*kappen*, Dutch.] To break into hiatus, or gapings. *Blackmore.*
- CHAP.** *f.* A cleft; a gaping; a chink. *Burnet.*
- CHAP.** *f.* The upper or under part of a beast's mouth. *Greav.*
- CHAPE.** *f.* [*chappe*, Fr.] The catch of any thing by which it is held in its place. *Sbak.*
- CHAPEL.** *f.* [*capella*, 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.*
- CHA'PELESS.** *a.* Without a chape. *Shakespeare.*
- CHAPELLANY.** *f.* A *chapellany* is founded within some other church. *Ayliffe.*
- CHAPELRY.** *f.* [from *chapel*.] The jurisdiction or bounds of a chapel.
- CHAPERON.** *f.* A kind of hood worn by the knights of the garter. *Camden.*
- CHA'PFALN.** *a.* [from *chap* and *saln*.] Having the mouth shrunk. *Dryden.*
- CHA'PITER.** *f.* [*chapiteau*, Fr.] Capital of a pillar. *Exodus.*
- CHA'PLAIN.** *f.* [*capellanus*, Latin.] He that attends the king, or other person, for the instruction of him and his family. *Cowel. Shakespeare.*
- CHA'PLAINSHIP.** *f.* [from *chaplain*.]
1. The office or business of a chaplain.
 2. The possession or revenue of a chapel. *CHAP-*

CHA'PLESS. *a.* [from *chap.*] Without any flesh about the mouth. *Shakespeare.*

CHA'PLET. *f.* [*cbapelet*, Fr.]

1. A garland or wreath to be worn about the head. *Suckling.*
2. A string of beads used in the Romish church.
3. [In architecture.] A little moulding carved into round beads.

CHA'PMAN. *f.* [ceapman, Saxon.] A cheaper; one that offers as a purchaser. *Shakespeare. Ben. Johnson. Dryden.*

CHAPS. *f.* [from *chap.*] The mouth of a beast of prey. *Dryden.*

CHAPT. } *part. pass.* [from *chap.*]
 CHA'PPED. } Cracked, cleft. *B. Johnson.*

CHA'PTER. *f.* [*cbapitre*, Fr.]

1. A division of a book. *South.*
2. Chapter, from *capitulum*, an assembly of the clergy of a cathedral. *Cowel.*
4. The place in which assemblies of the clergy are held. *Ayliffe.*

CHA'PTREL. *f.* The capitals of pillars, or pillars, which support arches. *Max.n.*

CHAR. *f.* A fish found only in Winander meer in Lancashire.

To CHAR. *v. a.* To burn wood to a black cinder. *Woodward.*

CHAR. *f.* [*tyrpe*, work, Saxon.] Work done by the day. *Dryden.*

To CHAR. *v. n.* To work at others houses by the day.

CHAR-WOMAN. *f.* A woman hired accidentally for odd work. *Swift.*

CHA'RACTER. *f.* [*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. *Shakespeare.*
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.*

To CHA'RACTER. *v. a.* To inscribe; to engrave. *Shakespeare.*

CHA'RACTERISTICAL. } *a.* [from *cha-*
 CHA'RACTERISTICK. } *ra’ristic.*]

That which constitutes the character. *Woodward.*

CHA'RACTERISTICALNESS. *f.* [from *characteristical.*] The quality of being peculiar to a character.

CHA'RACTERISTICK. *f.* That which constitutes the character. *Pope.*

To CHA'RACTERIZE. *v. a.* [from *character.*]

1. To give a character or an account of the personal qualities of any man. *Swift.*
2. To engrave, or imprint. *Hale.*
3. To mark with a particular stamp or token. *Arbutnot.*

CHA'RACTERLESS. *a.* [from *character.*] Without a character. *Shakespeare.*

CHA'RACTERY. *f.* [from *character.*] Impression; mark. *Shakespeare.*

CHA'RCOAL. *f.* [from *to char*, to burn.] Coal made by burning wood under turf. *Hudibras.*

CHARD. *f.* [*charde*, Fr.]

1. Chards of artichokes are the leaves of fair artichoke plants, tied and wrapped up all over but the top, in straw. *Chambers.*
2. Chards of beet, are plants of white beet transplanted. *Mortimer.*

To CHARGE. *v. a.* [*charger*, Fr.]

1. To entrust; to commission for a certain purpose. *Shakespeare.*
2. To impute as a debt. *Locke.*
3. To impute. *Pope. Watts.*
4. To impose as a task. *Tillotson.*
5. To accuse; to censure. *Wake.*
6. To accuse. *Job.*
7. To challenge. *Shakespeare.*
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. *f.* [from the verb.]

1. Care; trust; custody. *Knolles.*
2. Precept; mandate; command. *Hooker.*
3. Commission; trust conferred; office. *Pope.*
4. Accusation; imputation. *Shakespeare.*
5. The thing entrusted to care or management. *Milton.*
6. Expence; 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 a sort of ointment, applied to the shoulder-sprains and sprains of horses. *Farrier's Dict.*
11. [In heraldry.] The charge is that which is born upon the colour. *Peacbam.*

CHA'RGABLE. *a.* [from *charge.*]

1. Expensive; costly. *Wotton.*
2. Imputable, as a debt or crime. *South.*
3. Subject to charge; accusable. *Spectator.*

CHA'RGABLENESS. *f.* [from *chargeable.*] Expence; cost; costliness. *Boyle.*

CHA'RGEBLY. *ad.* [from *chargeable.*] Expensively. *Ascham.*

CHARGER. *f.* [from *charge.*] A large dish. *Denham.*

CHA'RILY.

- CHA'RILY.** *ad.* [from *chary.*] Warily; frugally.
- CHA'RINESS.** *f.* [from *chary.*] Caution; nicety. *Shakespeare.*
- CHA'Rriot.** *f.* [*car-rhod*, Welch.]
1. A carriage of pleasure, or state. *Dryden.*
 2. A car in which men of arms were anciently placed.
- To CHA'Riot.** *v. a.* [from the noun.] To convey in a chariot. *Milton.*
- CHARIOTE'ER.** *f.* [from *chariot.*] He that drives the chariot. *Prior.*
- CHA'Riot RACE.** *f.* A sport where chariots were driven for the prize. *Addison.*
- CHA'RITABLE.** *a.* [*charitable*, Fr.]
1. Kind in giving alms. *Taylor.*
 2. Kind in judging of others. *Bacon.*
- CHA'RITABLY.** *ad.* [from *charity.*]
1. Kindly; liberally.
 2. Benevolently; without malignity. *Taylor.*
- CHA'RITY.** *f.* [*charité*, Fr.]
1. Tenderness; kindness; love. *Milton.*
 2. Goodwill; 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'Esrange.*
- To CHARK.** *v. a.* To burn to a black cinder. *Grew.*
- CHARLATAN.** *f.* [*charlatan*, Fr.] A quack; a mountebank. *Brown.*
- CHARLATA'NICAL.** *a.* [from *charlatan.*] Quackish; ignorant. *Coroley.*
- CHARLATANRY.** *f.* [from *charlatan.*] Wheeling; deceit.
- CHARLES'S-WAIN.** *f.* The northern constellation, called the Bear. *Brown.*
- CHARLOCK.** *f.* A weed growing among the corn with a yellow flower.
- CHARM.** *f.* [*charme*, Fr. *carmen*, Lat.]
1. Words or philtres, imagined to have some occult power. *Shakespeare. Swift.*
 2. Something of power to gain the affections. *Walker.*
- To CHARM.** *v. a.* [from the noun.]
1. To fortify with charms against evil. *Shakespeare.*
 2. To make powerful by charms. *Sidney.*
 3. To subdue by some secret power. *Shakespeare.*
 4. To subdue by pleasure. *Waller.*
- CHARMER.** *f.* [from *charm.*] One that has the power of charms, or enchantments. *Dryden.*
- CHARMING.** *particip. a.* [from *charm.*] Pleasing in the highest degree. *Sprat.*
- CHARMINGLY.** *ad.* [from *charming.*] In such a manner as to please exceedingly. *Addison.*
- CHARMINGNESS.** *f.* [from *charming.*] The power of pleasing.
- CHARNEL.** *a.* [*charnel*, Fr.] Containing flesh or carcases. *Milton.*
- CHA'RNEL-HOUSE.** *f.* [*charnier*, Fr.] The place where the bones of the dead are repositied. *Taylor.*
- CHART.** *f.* [*charta*, Lat.] A delineation of coasts. *Arbutnot.*
- CHA'RTER.** *f.* [*charta*, Lat.]
1. A charter is a written evidence. *Cowel.*
 2. Any writing bestowing privileges or rights. *Raleigh. South.*
 3. Privilege; immunity; exemption. *Lakepeare.*
- CHARTER-PARTY.** *f.* [*chartre partie*, Fr.] A paper relating to a contract, of which each party has a copy. *Hale.*
- CHARTERED.** *a.* [from *charter.*] Privileged. *Shakespeare.*
- CHARY.** *a.* [from *care.*] Careful; cautious. *Carew.*
- To CHASE.** *v. a.* [*chasser*, Fr.]
1. To hunt.
 2. To pursue as an enemy. *Judges.*
 3. To drive. *Knolles.*
- CHASE.** *f.* [from the verb.]
1. Hunting; pursuit of any thing as game. *Burnet.*
 2. Fitness to be hunted. *Dryden.*
 3. Pursuit of an enemy. *Knolles.*
 4. Pursuit of something as desirable. *Dryden.*
 5. Hunting match. *Shakespeare.*
 6. The game hunted. *Sidney. Grawville.*
 7. Open ground stored with such beasts as are hunted. *Shakespeare.*
 8. The CHASE of a gun, is the whole bore or length of a piece. *Chambers.*
- CHASE-GUN.** *f.* [from *chase* and *gun.*] Guns in the forepart of the ship, fired upon those that are pursued. *Dryden.*
- CHAS'ER.** *f.* [from *chase.*] Hunter; pursuer; driver. *Denham.*
- CHASM.** *f.* [*χασμα.*]
1. A cleft; a gape; an opening. *Locke.*
 2. A place unfilled; a vacancy. *Dryden.*
- CHASSE'LAS.** *f.* [French.] A sort of grape.
- CHASTE.** *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. Without obscenity. *Watts.*
 4. True to the marriage bed. *Titus.*
- CHASTE-TREE.** *f.* [*vitex*, Lat.] A tree. *Miller.*
- To CHA'STEN.** *v. a.* [*chastier*, Fr.] To correct; to punish. *Proverbs. Rowe.*
- To CHASTIZE.** *v. a.* [*castigo*, Lat.]
1. To punish; to correct by punishment. *Boyle. Grew.*
 2. To reduce to order, or obedience. *Shakespeare.*

CHASTISEMENT. *f.* Correction; punishment. *Roleigh. Bentley.*

CHA'STITY. *f.* [*castitas*, Lat.]
 1. Purity of the body. *Taylor. Pope.*
 2. Freedom from obscenity. *Shakespeare.*
 3. Freedom from bad mixture of any kind.

CHASTISER. *f.* [from *castigare*.] A punisher; a corrector.

CHA'STLY. *ad.* [from *castus*.] Without incontinence; purely; without contamination. *Watson. Dryden.*

CHA'STNESS. *f.* [from *castus*.] Chastity; purity.

TO CHAT. *v. n.* [from *caqueter*, Fr.] To prate; to talk idly; to prattle. *Spenser. Milton. Dryden.*

CHAT. *f.* [from the verb.] Idle talk; prate. *Shakespeare. Pope.*

CHA'TELLANY. *f.* [*châtellenie*, Fr.] The district under the dominion of a castle. *Dryden.*

CHA'TTEL. *f.* Any moveable possession. *Hudibras.*

TO CHA'TTER. *v. n.* [*caqueter*, Fr.]

1. To make a noise as a pie, or other unharmonious bird. *Sidney. Dryden.*
2. To make a noise by collision of the teeth. *Prior.*
3. To talk idly or carelessly. *Watts.*

CHA'TTER. *f.* [from the verb.]

1. Noise like that of a pie or monkey. *Swift.*
2. Idle prate.

CHA'TTERER. *f.* [from *chatter*.] An idle talker.

CHA'TWOOD. *f.* Little sticks; fuel.

CHA'VENDER. *f.* [*cheveine*, Fr.] The chub; a fish. *Walton.*

CHAUMANTE'LE. *f.* [Fr.] A sort of pear.

TO CHAW. *v. a.* [*kaewen*, German.] To masticate; to chew. *Donne. Boyle.*

CHAW. *f.* [from the verb.] The chap. *Ezekiel.*

CHA'WDRON. *f.* Entrails. *Shakespeare.*

CHEAP. *a.* [ceapan, Saxon.]

1. To be had at a low rate. *Locke.*
2. Easy to be had; not respected. *Bacon. Dryden.*

CHEAP. *f.* Market; purchase; bargain. *Sidney. Decay of Piety.*

TO CHE'APEN. *v. a.* [ceapan, Saxon; to buy.]

1. To attempt to purchase; to bid for any thing. *Prior.*
2. To lessen value. *Dryden.*

CHE'APLY. *ad.* [from *cheap*.] At a small price; at a low rate. *Dryden.*

CHE'APNESS. *f.* [from *cheap*.] Lowness of price. *Temple.*

TO CHEAT. *v. a.* To defraud; to impose upon; to trick. *Tillotson.*

CHEAT. *f.*
 1. A fraud; a trick; an imposture. *Temple.*

2. A person guilty of fraud. *South.*

CHE'ATER. *f.* [from *cheat*.] One that practises fraud. *Taylor.*

TO CHECK. *v. a.*
 1. To repress; to curb. *Bacon. Milton. South.*

2. To reprove; to chide. *Shakespeare.*

3. To control by a counter reckoning.

TO CHECK. *v. n.*
 1. To stop; to make a stop. *Locke.*

2. To clash; to interfere. *Bacon.*

CHECK. *f.* [from the verb.]
 1. Repressure; stop; rebuff. *Tillotson. Rogers.*

2. Restraint; curb; government. *Clarendon.*

3. A reproof; a slight. *Shakespeare.*

4. A dislike; a sudden disgust. *Dryden.*

5. In falconry, when a hawk forsakes her proper game to follow other birds. *Suckling.*

6. The cause of restraint; a stop. *Clarendon.*

7. Clerk of the CHECK, has the check and controulment of the yeomen of the guard. *Chambers.*

TO CHE'CKER. } *v. a.* [from *checc*, chefs, Fr.] To variegate or diversify, in the manner of a chess-board, with alternate colours. *Drayton.*

CHE'CKER. } Work varied alternately. *Kings.*

CHE'CKMATE. *f.* [*checc est mat*, French.] The movement on the chess-board, that kills the opposite men. *Spenser.*

CHEEK. *f.* [ceac, Saxon.]
 1. The side of the face below the eye. *Donne.*

2. A general name among mechanics for almost all those pieces of their machines that are double. *Chambers.*

CHE'EKTOOTH. *f.* The hinder tooth or tusk. *Joel.*

CHEER. *f.* [*cheere*, Fr.]
 1. Entertainment; provisions. *Locke.*

2. Invitation to gaiety. *Shakespeare.*

3. Gaiety; jollity. *Shakespeare.*

4. Air of the countenance. *Daniel.*

5. Temper of mind. *Acts.*

TO CHEER. *v. a.* [from the noun.]
 1. To incite; to encourage; to inspire. *Knolles.*

2. To comfort; to console. *Dryden.*

3. To gladden. *Pope.*

TO CHEER. *v. n.* To grow gay or glad-some. *Philips.*

CHE'ERER. *f.* [from *to cheer*.] Gladner; giver of gaiety. *Watson. Walton.*

CHE'ERFUL. *a.* [from *cheer* and *full*.]
 1. Gay; full of life; full of mirth. *Spenser.*

CHE

2. Having an appearance of gaiety.

Proverbs.

CHE'ERFULLY. *ad.* [from *cheerful.*] Without dejection; with gaiety. *Soutb.*

CHE'ERFULNESS. *f.* [from *cheerful.*]

1. Freedom from dejection; alacrity.

Tillotson.

2. Freedom from gloominess.

Sidney.

CHE'ERLESS. *a.* [from *cheer.*] Without gaiety, comfort, or gladness. *Dryden.*

CHE'ERLY. *a.* [from *cheer.*]

1. Gay; cheerful.

Ray.

2. Not gloomy.

CHE'ERLY, *ad.* [from *cheer.*] Cheerfully.

Milton.

CHE'ERY. *a.* [from *cheer.*] Gay; sprightly.

Gay.

CHEESE. *f.* [çyre, Saxon.] A kind of food made by pressing the curd of milk.

Shakespeare.

CHE'ESECAKE. *f.* [from *cheese* and *cake.*] A cake made of soft curds, sugar and butter.

Prior.

CHE'ESEMONGER. *f.* [from *cheese* and *monger.*] One who deals in cheese.

Ben. Johnson.

CHE'ESEVAT. *f.* [from *cheese* and *vat.*] The wooden case in which the curds are pressed into cheese.

Glanville.

CHE'ESY. *a.* Having the nature or form of cheese.

Arbutnot.

CHE'LY. *f.* [çbela, Lat.] The claw of a shell fish.

Brown.

To CHE'RISH. *v. a.* [cherir, Fr.] To support; to shelter; to nurse up.

Tillotson.

CHE'RISHER. *f.* [from *cherish.*] An encourager; a supporter.

Sprat.

CHE'RISHMENT. *f.* [from *cherish.*] Encouragement; support; comfort.

Spenser.

CHE'RRY. } *f.* [çerise, Fr. *cerasus.*]
CHE'RRY-TREE. } Latin.] A tree and fruit.

Halc.

CHE'RRY. *a.* Resembling a cherry in colour.

Shakespeare.

CHE'RRYBAY. Laurel.

CHE'RRYCHEEKED. *a.* [from *cherry* and *cheek.*] Having ruddy cheeks.

Congreve.

CHE'RRYPIT. *f.* A child's play, in which they throw cherry stones into a small hole.

Shakespeare.

CHE'RSONESE. *f.* [χερσονησος.] A peninsula.

CHE'RT. *f.* [from *quartz*, German.] A kind of flint.

Woodward.

CHE'RUB. *f.* [כַּרְבֻּבַּיִם.] A celestial spirit, which, in the hierarchy, is placed next in order to the seraphim.

Calmet. Prior.

CHE'RU'BICK. *a.* [from *cherub.*] Angelic; relating to the cherubim.

Milton.

CHE'RUBIN. *a.* [from *cherub.*] Angelical.

Shakespeare.

CHE'RVIL. *f.* [chærophyllon, Latin.] An unbelliferous plant.

Miller.

CHI

To CHE'RUP. *v. n.* [from *cheer up.*] To chirp; to use a cheerful voice.

Spenser.

CHE'SLIP. *f.* A small vermin.

Skinner.

CHESS. *f.* [çbec, Fr.] A game, in which two sets of men are moved in opposition.

Denham.

CHE'SS-APPLE. *f.* Wild service.

CHE'SS-BOARD. *f.* [from *chess* and *board.*]

The board or table on which the game of chess is played.

Prior.

CHESS-MAN. *f.* A puppet for chess.

Locke.

CHE'SSOM. *f.* Mellow earth.

Bacon.

CHEST. *f.* [çyrt, Sax.] A box of wood or other materials.

Dryden.

To CHEST. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To repose in a chest.

CHEST-FOUNDING. *f.* A disease in horses. A pleurisy, or peripneumony.

Farrier's Dict.

CHE'STED. *a.* Having a chest.

CHE'STNUT.

CHE'STNUT TREE. } *f.* A tree.

1. The fruit of the chestnut-tree.

Peac'ham.

2. The name of a brown colour.

Cozul.

CHE'STON. *f.* A kind of plum.

CHE'VALIER. *f.* A knight.

Shakespeare.

CHE'VAUX de Frise. *f.* A piece of timber traversed with wooden spikes, pointed with iron, five or six feet long; used in defending a passage, a turnpike, or tourniquet.

Chambers.

CHE'VEN. *f.* [chevesne, Fr.] A river fish; the same with chub.

CHE'VERIL. *f.* [cheverau, Fr.] A kid; kidleather.

Shakespeare.

CHE'VISANCE. *f.* [chevisance, Fr.] Enterprize; achievement.

Spenser.

To CHEW. *v. a.* [ceccyan, Saxon.]

1. To grind with the teeth; to masticate.

Dryden, Arbutnot.

2. To meditate; or ruminate in the thoughts.

Prior.

3. To taste without swallowing.

Bacon.

To CHEW. *v. n.* To champ upon; to ruminate.

Pope.

CHICA'NE. *f.* [cibicane, Fr.]

1. The art of protracting a contest by artifice.

Locke.

2. Artifice in general.

Prior.

To CHICA'NE. *v. n.* [chicaner, Fr.] To prolong a contest by tricks.

CHICA'NER. *f.* [chicaneur, Fr.] A petty sophister; a wrangler.

Locke.

CHICA'NERY. *f.* [chicanerie, Fr.] Sophistry; wrangling.

Arbutnot.

CHICK. } *f.* [cicen, Saxon; kiecken,
CHICKEN. } Dutch.]

1. The young of a bird, particularly of a hen, or small bird.

Davies. Lile. Swift.

2. A word of tenderness.

Shakespeare.

3. A term for a young girl.

Swift.

- CHICKENHEARTED.** *a.* Cowardly; fearful. *Spenser.*
- The **CHICKENPOX.** *f.* An exanthematous distemper.
- CHICKLING.** *f.* [from *chick.*] A small chicken.
- CHICKPEAS.** *f.* [from *chick* and *pea.*] An herb.
- CHICKWEED.** *f.* A plant. *Wiseman.*
- To **CHIDE.** *v. a.* preter. *chid* or *chode*, part. *chid* or *chidden.* [cisan, Sax.]
1. To reprove. *Waller.*
 2. To drive away with reproof. *Shakespeare.*
 3. To blame; to reproach. *Prior.*
- To **CHIDE.** *v. n.*
1. To clamour; to scold. *Swift.*
 2. To quarrel with. *Shakespeare.*
 3. To make a noise. *Shakespeare.*
- CHIDER.** *f.* [from *chide.*] A rebuker; a reprover. *Shakespeare.*
- CHIEF.** *a.* [*chef*, the head, Fr.]
1. Principal; most eminent. *Kings.*
 2. Eminent; extraordinary. *Proverbs.*
 3. Capital; of the first order. *Locke.*
- CHIEF.** *f.* [from the adjective.] A commander; a leader. *Milton. Pope.*
- CHIEFLESS.** *a.* Without a head. *Pope.*
- CHIEFLY.** *ad.* [from *chief.*] Principally; eminently; more than common. *Dryden.*
- CHIEFRIE.** *f.* [from *chief.*] A small rent paid to the lord Paramount. *Spenser.*
- CHIEFTAN.** *f.* [from *chief.*]
1. A leader; a commander. *Spenser.*
 2. The head of a clan. *Davies.*
- CHIEFVANCE.** *f.* Traffick, in which money is extorted; as discount. *Bacon.*
- CHILBLAIN.** *f.* [from *chill*, cold, and *blain.*] Sores made by frost. *Temple.*
- CHILD.** *f.* in the plural **CHILDREN.** [cild, Saxon.]
1. An infant, or very young person. *Denham. Wake.*
 2. One in the line of filiation, opposed to the parent. *Addison.*
 3. A girl child. *Shakespeare.*
 4. Any thing, the product or effect of another. *Shakespeare.*
 5. To be with **CHILD.** To be pregnant.
- To **CHILD.** *v. n.* [from the noun.] To bring children. *Shakespeare. Arbutnot.*
- CHILDBEARING.** *particp.* The act of bearing children. *Milton.*
- CHILDBED.** *f.* The state of a woman bringing a child. *Arbutnot.*
- CHILDBIRTH.** *f.* [from *child* and *birth.*]
- Travail; labour. *Sidney. Dryden.*
- CHILDED.** *a.* Furnished with a child. *Shakespeare.*
- CHILDERMASS DAY.** [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. *Carow.*
- CHILDHOOD.** *f.* [from *child.*]
1. The state of infants; the time in which we are children. *Rogers.*
 2. The time of life between infancy and puberty. *Arbutnot.*
 3. The properties of a child. *Dryden.*
- CHILDISH.** *a.* [from *child.*]
1. Trifling; ignorant; simple. *Bacon.*
 2. Becoming only children; trivial; puerile. *Sidney. Milton. Roscommon.*
- CHILDISHLY.** *ad.* [from *childish.*] In a childish trifling way. *Hooker. Hayward.*
- CHILDISHNESS.** *f.* [from *childish.*]
1. Puerility; triflingness. *Locke.*
 2. Harmlessness. *Shakespeare.*
- CHILDLESS.** *a.* [from *child.*] Without children. *Bacon. Milton.*
- CHILDLIKE.** *a.* [*child* and *like.*] Becoming or becoming a child. *Hooker.*
- CHILIAID.** *f.* [from *χιλιας.*] A thousand. *Holder.*
- CHILIA'EDRON.** *f.* [from *χιλια.*] A figure of a thousand sides. *Locke.*
- CHILL.** *a.* [cele, Saxon.]
1. Cold; that which is cold to the touch. *Milton.*
 2. Having the sensation of cold. *Roxue.*
 3. Depressed; dejected; discouraged.
- CHILL.** *f.* [from the adjective.] Chilness; cold. *Derham.*
- To **CHILL.** *v. a.* [from the adjective.]
1. To make cold. *Dryden. Creech.*
 2. To depress; to deject. *Rogers.*
 3. To blast with cold. *Blackmore.*
- CHILLINESS.** *f.* [from *chilly.*] A sensation of shivering cold. *Arbutnot.*
- CHILLY.** *a.* Somewhat cold. *Philips.*
- CHILNESS.** *f.* Coldness; want of warmth. *Bacon.*
- CHIMB.** *f.* [*kime*, Dutch.] The end of a barrel or tub.
- CHIME.** *f.* [*ebirme*, an old word.]
1. The consonant or harmonic sound of many correspondent instruments. *Ben. Johnson.*
 2. The correspondence of sound. *Dryden.*
 3. The sound of bells struck with hammers. *Shakespeare.*
 4. The correspondence of proportion or relation. *Grew.*
- To **CHIME.** *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.** *v. a.*
1. To make to move, or strike, or sound harmonically. *Dryden.*
 2. To strike a bell with a hammer.
- CHIME'RA.** *f.* [*chimera*, Lat.] A vain and wild fancy. *Dryden.*
- CHIME-**

CHIME'RICAL. *a.* [from *chimera.*] Imaginary; fantastick. *SpeEtator.*

CHIME'RICALLY. *ad.* [from *chimerical.*] Vainly; wildly.

CHIMINAGE. *f.* [from *chimin.*] A toll for passage through a forest. *Corwel.*

CHIMNEY. *f.* [*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.

Shakespeare.

3. The fireplace. *Raleigh.*

CHIMNEY-CORNER. *f.* The fireside; the place of idlers. *Denham.*

CHIMNEYPIECE. *f.* [from *chimney* and *piece.*] The ornamental piece round the fireplace. *Swift.*

CHIMNEYSWEEPER. *f.* [from *chimney* and *sweeper.*] One whose trade it is to clean foul chimnies, of foot. *Shakespeare.*

CHIN. *f.* [*cinne, Saxon.*] The part of the face beneath the under lip. *Sidney. Dryden.*

CHINA. *f.* [from *Cbina*] China ware; porcelain; a species of vessels made in China, dimly transparent. *Pope.*

CHINA-ORANGE. *f.* The sweet orange. *Mortimer.*

CHINA-ROOT. *f.* A medicinal root, brought originally from China.

CHINCOUGH. *f.* [*kincken, to pant, Dut.* and *cough.*] A violent and convulsive cough. *Floyer.*

CHINE. *f.* [*eschine, Fr.*]

1. The part of the back, in which the backbone is found. *Sidney.*

2. A piece of the back of an animal. *Shakespeare.*

To **CHINE.** *v. a.* To cut into chines. *Dryden.*

CHINK. *f.* [*cinan, to gape, Saxon.*] A small aperture longwise. *Bacon. Swift.*

South.

To **CHINK.** *v. a.* To shake so as to make a sound. *Pope.*

To **CHINK.** *v. n.* To found by striking each other. *Arbutnot.*

CHINKY. *a.* [from *chink.*] Full of holes; gaping. *Dryden.*

CHINTS. *f.* Cloth of cotton made in India. *Pope.*

CHIOPPINE. *f.* A high shoe, formerly worn by ladies. *Corwley.*

CHIP, CHEAP, CHIPPING, in the names of places, imply a market. *Gibson.*

To **CHIP.** *v. a.* [from *chop.*] To cut into small pieces. *Thomson.*

CHIP. *f.* [from the verb.]

A small piece taken off by a cutting instrument. *Taylor.*

CHIPPING. *f.* A fragment cut off. *Mortimer.*

CHIRA'GRICAL. *a.* [*chirogra, Lat.*] Having the gout in the hand. *Brown.*

CHIRO'GRAPHER. *f.* [*χῆρ, the hand, γράφω, to write.*] He that exercises writing. *Bacon.*

CHIRO'GRAPHIST. *f.* Chirographer.

CHIRO'GRAPHY. *f.* The art of writing.

CHIRO'MANCER. *f.* One that foretels future events by inspecting the hand. *Dryden.*

CHIRO'MANCY. *f.* [*χῆρ, the hand, and μαντι, a prophet.*] The art of foretelling the events of life, by inspecting the hand. *Brown.*

To **CHIRP.** *v. n.* [from *cheer up.*] To make a cheerful noise; as birds. *Sidney.*

To **CHIRP.** *v. a.* [*cheer up.*] To make cheerful. *Johnson.*

CHIRP. The voice of birds or insects. *SpeEtator.*

CHIRPER. *f.* [from *chirp.*] One that chirps.

To **CHIRRE.** *v. n.* [*ceorran, Saxon.*] To coo as a pigeon. *Junius.*

CHIRURGEON. *f.* [*χῆρουργος.*] One that cures ailments, not by internal medicines, but outward applications. *Surgeon.*

CHIRURGERY. *f.* [from *chirurgion.*] The art of curing by external applications. *Sidney. Wiseman.*

CHIRURGICAL. } *a.*

CHIRURGICK. } *a.*

1. Having qualities useful in outward applications to hurts. *Mortimer.*

2. Manual in general. *Wilkins.*

CHISEL. *f.* [*ciseau, Fr.*] An instrument with which wood or stone is pared away. *Wotton.*

To **CHISEL.** *v. a.* [from the noun.] To cut with a chisel.

CHIT. *f.* [*chico, little, Spanish.*]

1. A child; a baby.

2. The shoot of corn from the end of the grain. *Mortimer.*

3. A freckle.

To **CHIT.** *v. n.* To sprout. *Mortimer.*

CHITCHAT. *f.* [from *chat.*] Prattle; idle prate. *SpeEtator.*

CHIT'TERLINGS. *f.* [from *schysterlingb, Dutch.*] The guts.

CHIT'TY. *a.* [from *chit.*] Childish; like a baby.

CHIVALROUS. *a.* [from *chivalry.*] Relating to chivalry; knightly; warlike. *Spenser.*

CHIVALRY. *f.* [*chevalerie, Fr.*]

1. Knighthood; a military dignity. *Bacon.*

2. The qualifications of a knight; as valour. *Shakespeare.*

3. The general system of knighthood. *Dryden.*

4. An adventure ; an exploit. *Sidney.*
 5. The body or order of knights. *Shaksp.*
 6. [In law.] A tenure of land by knights service. *Cowel.*

CHIVES. *f.* [*cive*, Fr.]

1. The threads or filaments rising in flowers, with seeds at the end. *Roy.*
 2. A species of small onion. *Skinner.*

CHLORO'SIS. *f.* [from *χλωρῶς*, green.]
 The green-sickness.

TO CHOK. See **CHOKER.**

CHOCOLATE. *f.* [*cbocolate*, Span.]

1. The nut of the cacao-tree.
 2. The mass made by grinding the kernel of the cacao-nut, to be dissolved in hot water.
 3. The liquor made by a solution of chocolate. *Arbutnot. Pope.*

CHOCOLATE-HOUSE. *f.* [*cbocolate* and *house*.] A house where company is entertained with chocolate. *Tatler.*

CHODE. The old preterite, from *cbide*.
Genesi.

CHOICE. *f.* [*choix*, French.]

1. The act of choosing ; election. *Dryden.*
 2. The power of choosing ; election. *Hooker. Grewo.*
 3. Care in choosing ; curiosity of distinction. *Bacon.*
 4. The thing chosen. *Milton. Prior.*
 5. The best part of any thing. *Hooker.*
 6. Several things proposed as objects of election. *Shakspere.*

CHOICE. *a.* [*choisi*, French.]

1. Select ; of extraordinary value. *Guardian.*
 2. Chary ; frugal ; careful. *Taylor.*
CHOICELESS. *a.* [from *choice*.] Without the power of choosing. *Hammond.*

CHOICELY. *ad.* [from *choice*.]

1. Curiously ; with exact choice. *Shaksp.*
 2. Valuably ; excellently. *Walton.*
CHOICENESS. *f.* [from *choice*.] Nicety ; particular value. *Evelyn.*

CHOIR. *f.* [*chorus*, Lat.]

1. An assembly or band of singers. *Waller.*
 2. The singers in divine worship. *Shaksp.*
 3. The part of the church where the singers are placed. *Shakspere.*

TO CHOKER. *v. a.* [aceoan, Saxon.]

1. To suffocate. *Waller.*
 2. To stop up ; to block up a passage. *Chapman.*
 3. To hinder by obstruction. *Shakspere. Davies.*
 4. To suppress. *Shakspere.*
 5. To overpower. *Luke. Dryden.*

CHOKER. *f.* The filamentous or capillary part of an artichoke.

CHOKER-PEAR. *f.* [from *choke* and *pear*.]

1. A rough, harsh, unpalatable pear.
 2. Any sarcasm that stops the mouth. *Clariff.*

A CHOKER. *f.* [from *choke*.]

1. One that chokes.
 2. One that puts another to silence.
 3. Any thing that cannot be answered.

CHOKY. *a.* [from *choke*.] That which has the power of suffocation.

CHOLAGOGUES. *f.* [*χολῶς*, bile.] Medicines which have the power of purging bile.

CHOLER. *f.* [*cholera*, Lat. from *χολή*.]

1. The bile. *Wotton.*
 2. The humour, supposed to produce irascibility. *Shakspere.*
 3. Anger ; rage. *Shakspere. Prior.*

CHOLERICK. *a.* [*cholericus*, Lat.]

1. Abounding with cholera. *Dryden.*
 2. Angry ; irascible. *Arbutnot.*
 3. Offensive. *Sidney. Raleigh.*

CHOLERICKNESS. *f.* [from *cholericus*.]
 Anger ; irascibility ; peevishness.

TO CHOOSE. *v. a.* I chose, I have chosen or chose. [*choisir*, Fr. ceoan, Sax.]

1. To take by way of preference of several things offered. *Shakspere.*
 2. To take ; not to refuse. *South.*
 3. To select ; to pick out of a number. *Samuel.*
 4. To elect for eternal happiness ; a term of theologians.

TO CHOOSE. *v. n.* To have the power of choice. *Hooker. Tillotson.*

CHOOSEER. *f.* [from *choose*.] He that has the power of choosing ; elector. *Drayton. Hammond.*

TO CHOP. *v. a.* [*chappen*, Dutch ; *couper*, French.]

1. To cut with a quick blow. *Shakspere.*
 2. To devour eagerly. *Dryden.*
 3. To mince ; to cut into small pieces. *Micah.*
 4. To break into chinks. *Shakspere.*

TO CHOP. *v. n.*

1. To do any thing with a quick motion. *Bacon.*
 2. To light or happen upon a thing.

TO CHOP. *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 altercate. *Bacon.*

CHOP. *f.* [from the verb.]

1. A piece chopped off. *Bacon.*
 2. A small piece of meat. *King.*
 3. A crack, or cleft. *Bacon.*

CHOP-HOUSE. *f.* [*chop* and *house*.] A mean house of entertainment. *Spectator.*

CHOPPIN. *f.* [French.]

1. A French liquid measure, containing nearly a pint of Winchester.
 2. A term used in Scotland for a quart of wine measure.

CHOPPING. *particip. a.* An epithet frequently applied to infants, by way of commendation. *Fenton.*

CHOPPING-KNIFE. *f.* [*chop* and *knife.*] A knife with which cooks mince their meat. *Sidney.*

CHOPPY. *a.* [from *chop.*] Full of holes or cracks. *Shakespeare.*

CHOPS. *f.* [from *chaps.*]

1. The mouth of a beast. *L'Esrange.*

3. The mouth of any thing in familiar language.

CHORAL. *a.* [from *chorus*, Lat.]

1. Sing by a choir. *Milton.*

2. Singing in a choir. *Amburst.*

CHORD. *f.* [*chorde*, Lat.]

1. The string of a musical instrument. *Milton.*

2. A right line, which joins the two ends of any arch of a circle.

To CHORD. *v. a.* To furnish with strings. *Dryden.*

CHORDEE. *f.* [from *chorde*, Lat.] A contraction of the frænum.

CHORION. *f.* [*χωρίον*, to contain.] The outward membrane that enwraps the fœtus.

CHORISTER. *f.* [from *chorus.*]

1. A finger in the cathedrals; a finging boy.

2. A finger in a concert. *Spenser. Ray.*

CHOROGRAPHER. *f.* [*χωρῆ*, and *γραφῶν.*] He that describes particular regions or countries.

CHOROGRAPHICAL. *a.* Descriptive of particular regions. *Raleigh.*

CHOROGRAPHICALLY. *ad.* In a chorographical manner.

CHOROGRAPHY. *f.* The art of describing particular regions.

CHORUS. *f.* [*chorus*, Latin.]

1. A number of fingers; a concert. *Dryden. Pope.*

2. The persons who are supposed to behold what passes in the acts of a tragedy. *Shakespeare.*

3. The song between the acts of a tragedy.

4. Verses of a song in which the company join the singer.

CHOSE. The preter tense, from *To choose.* *Dryden.*

CHOSEN. The participle passive, from *To choose.* *Shakespeare.*

CHOUGH. *f.* [ceo, Sax.] A bird which frequents the rocks by the sea. *Bacon.*

CHOULE. *f.* The crop of a bird. *Brown.*

To CHOUSE. *v. a.* To cheat; to trick. *Swift.*

A CHOUSE. *f.*

1. A bubble; a tool. *Hudibras.*

2. A trick or sham.

CHRISM. *f.* [*χρίσμα*, an ointment.] Unguent; or unction. *Hammond.*

CHRISOM. *f.* [See *CHRISM.*] A child that dies within a month after its birth. *Graunt.*

To CHRISTEN. *a.* [*christenian*, Sax.]

1. To baptize; to initiate into christianity by water.

2. To name; to denominate. *Burnet.*

CHRISTENDOM. *f.* [from *Christ* and *dom.*] The collective body of christianity. *Hooker.*

CHRISTENING. *f.* [from the verb.] The ceremony of the first initiation into christianity. *Bacon.*

CHRISTIAN. *f.* [*Christianus*, Lat.] A professor of the religion of Christ. *Tillotson.*

CHRISTIAN. *a.* Professing the religion of Christ. *Shakespeare.*

CHRISTIAN-NAME. *f.* The name given at the font, distinct from the Gentilitious name, or surname.

CHRISTIANISM. *f.* [*christianismus*, Lat.]

1. The christian religion.

2. The nations professing christianity.

CHRISTIANITY. *f.* [*christientè*, French.] The religion of christians. *Addison.*

To CHRISTIANIZE. *v. a.* [from *christian.*] To make christian. *Dryden.*

CHRISTIANLY. *ad.* [from *christian.*] Like a christian.

CHRISTMAS. *f.* [from *Christ* and *mas.*] The day on which the nativity of our blessed Saviour is celebrated.

A CHRISTMAS BOX. *f.* A box in which little presents are collected at Christmas. *Gay.*

CHRIST'S-THORN. *f.* A plant.

CROMATICK. *a.* [*χρῶμα*, colour.]

1. Relating to colour. *Dryden.*

2. Relating to a certain species of ancient music. *Arbutnot.*

CHRONICAL. } *a.* [from *χρόνος*, time.]

CHRONICK. } A chronological distemper is of length. *Brown.*

CHRONICLE. *f.* [*chronique*, Fr.]

1. A register or account of events in order of time. *Shakespeare.*

2. A history. *Spenser. Dryden.*

To CHRONICLE. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To record in chronicle, or history. *Spenser.*

2. To register; to record. *Shakespeare.*

CHRONICLER. *f.* [from *chronicle.*]

1. A writer of chronicles. *Donne.*

2. A historian. *Raleigh.*

CHRONOGRAM. *f.* [*χρόνος*, and *γράφω.*] An inscription including the date of any action.

CHRONOGRAMMATICAL. *a.* Belonging to a chronogram.

CHRONOGRAMMATIST. *f.* A writer of chronograms. *Addison.*

CHRONO-

CHRONOLOGER. *f.* [*Χρόνος*, and *λόγος*, doctrine.] He that studies or explains the science of computing past time. *Holder.*

CHRONOLOGICAL. *a.* [from *chronology*.] Relating to the doctrine of time. *Hale.*

CHRONOLOGICALLY. *ad.* [from *chronological*.] In a chronological manner; according to the exact series of time.

CHRONOLOGIST. *f.* One that studies or explains time. *Locke.*

CHRONOLOGY. *f.* [*Χρόνος*, time, and *λόγος*, doctrine.] The science of computing and adjusting the periods of time. *Prior.*

A CHRONOMETER. *f.* [*Χρόνος* and *μέτρον*.] An instrument for the exact mensuration of time. *Derham.*

CHRY'SALIS. *f.* [from *χρυσός*, gold.] Aurelia, or the first apparent change of the maggot of any species of insects. *Chambers.*

CHRY'SOLITE. *f.* [*Χρυσός*, and *λίθος*.] A precious stone of a dusky green, with a cast of yellow. *Woodward.*

CHRYSO'PRASUS. *f.* [*χρυσός*, and *πράσινος*, green.] A precious stone of a yellow colour, approaching to green. *Rev. xxi. 20.*

CHUB. *f.* [from *cop*, a great head.] A river fish. The chevin. *Walton.*

CHUBBED. *a.* [from *chub*.] Big-headed like a chub.

To CHUCK. *v. n.* To make a noise like a hen.

- To CHUCK.** *v. a.*
1. To call as a hen calls her young. *Dryden.*
 2. To give a gentle blow under the chin. *Congreve.*

CHUCK. *f.*

1. The voice of a hen. *Temple.*
2. A word of endearment. *Shakespeare.*

CHUCK-FARTHING. *f.* A play, at which the money falls with a chuck into the hole beneath. *Arbutnot.*

To CHUCKLE. *v. n.* [*schaecken*, Dut.] To laugh vehemently. *Prior.*

To CHUCKLE. *v. a.* [from *chuck*.]

1. To call as a hen. *Dryden.*
2. To cocker; to fondle. *Dryden.*

CHU'ET. *f.* Forced meat. *Bacon.*

CHUFF. *f.* A blunt clown. *L'Estrange.*

CHUFFILY. *ad.* Stomachfully. *Clarissa.*

CHUFFINESS. *f.* [from *chuffy*.] Clownishness.

CHUFFY. *a.* [from *chuff*.] Surly; fat.

CHUM. *f.* [*cham*, Armorick.] A chamber fellow.

CHUMP. *f.* A thick heavy piece of wood. *Mexon.*

CHURCH. *f.* [since, Sax. *kyrkian*.]

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 CHURCH. *v. a.* To perform with any one the office of returning thanks, after any signal deliverance, as childbirth.

CHURCH-ALE. *f.* [from *church* and *ale*.] A wake, or feast, commemorative of the dedication of the church. *Carew.*

CHURCH-ATTIRE. *f.* The habit in which men officiate at divine service. *Hooker.*

CHURCHMAN. *f.* [*church* and *man*.]

1. An ecclesiastic; a clergyman. *Clarendon.*

2. An adherent to the church of England.

CHURCH-WARDENS. *f.* Officers yearly chosen, to look to the church, churchyard, and such things as belong to both; and to observe the behaviour of the parishioners. *Corwel. Spenser.*

CHURCHYARD. *f.* The ground adjoining to the church, in which the dead are buried; a cemetery. *Bacon. Pope.*

CHURL. *f.* [ceopl, Sax.]

1. A rustick; a countryman. *Dryden.*

2. A rude, furly, ill-bred man. *Sidney.*

3. A miser; a niggard. *Shakespeare.*

CHURLISH. *a.* [from *churl*.]

1. Rude; brutal; harsh; austere; uncivil. *Walker.*

2. Selfish; avaricious. *Sam.*

3. Unpliant; cross-grained; unmanageable. *Bacon. Mortimer.*

4. Intractable; vexations. *Crashaw.*

CHURLISHLY. *ad.* [from *churlish*.] Rudely; brutally. *Howel.*

CHURLISHNESS. *f.* [from *churlish*.] Brutality; ruggedness of manner. *Ecclus.*

CHURME. *f.* A confused sound; a noise. *Bacon.*

A CHURN. *f.* The vessel in which the butter is, by agitation, coagulated. *Gay.*

To CHURN. *v. a.* [*kernen*, Dutch.]

1. To agitate or shake any thing by a violent motion. *Dryden.*

2. To make butter by agitating the milk. *Proverbs. Bacon.*

CHURRWORM. *f.* [from *cynn*, Sax.] An insect that turns about nimbly; called also a fancricket. *Skinner.*

CHYLACEOUS. *a.* [from *chyle*.] Belonging to chyle. *Floyer.*

CHYLE. *f.* [*χύλος*.] The white juice formed in the stomach by digestion of the aliment. *Arbutnot.*

CHYLIFICATION. *f.* [from *chyle*.] The act or process of making chyle in the body. *Arbutnot.*

CHYLIFICATION. *a.* Having the power of making chyle.

CHYLOPOE'TICK. *a.* *χυλος*, and *ποιω.*]
Having the power, of forming chyle.

CHYLOUS. *a.* [from *chy'le.*] Consisting
of chyle.

CHYMICAL. } *a.* [*chymicus*, Latin.]

1. Made by chymistry. *Dryden.*
2. Relating to chymistry. *Peper.*

CHYMICALLY. *ad.* [from *chymical.*] In
a chymical manner.

CHY'MIST. *f.* [See **CHYMISTRY**] A
professor of chymistry; a philosopher by
fire. *Peper.*

CHY'MISTRY. *f.* Philosophy by fire. *Arbut.*

CIBARIOUS. *a.* [*cibarius*, Lat.] Relat-
ing to food.

CIBOL. *f.* [*ciboule*, Fr.] A small sort of
onion. *Mortimer.*

CICATRICE. or **CICATRIX.** *f.* [*cica-
trix*, Latin.]

1. The scar remaining after a wound.
Shakespeare.

2. A mark; an impressure. *Shakespeare.*

CICATRI'SANT. *f.* [from *cicatrice.*] An
application that induces a cicatrice.

CICATRI'SIVE. *a.* [from *cicatrice.*] Hav-
ing the qualities proper to induce a cica-
trice.

CICATRIZA'TION. *f.* [from *cicatrice.*]

1. The act of healing the wound. *Harvey.*

2. The state of being healed, or skinned
over.

To CICATRIZE. *v. a.* [from *cicatrix.*]
To apply such medicines to wounds, or
ulcers, as skin them. *Quincy.*

CICELY. *f.* A sort of herb.

CICHO'RACEOUS. *a.* [*cichorium*, Lat.]
Having the qualities of fuccory. *Floyer.*

To CICURATE. *v. a.* To tame; to re-
claim from wildness. *Brozon.*

CICURA'TION. *f.* The act of taming or
reclaiming from wildness. *Ray.*

CIDER. *f.* [*cidre*, Fr. *sidra*, Ital.]

1. Liquor made of the juice of fruits pressed.
Eaton.

2. The juice of apples expressed and fer-
mented. *Phillips.*

CID'RIST. *f.* A maker of cider. *Mortimer.*

CID'RKIN. *f.* [from *cidr.*] The liquor
made of the gross matter of apples, after
the cider is pressed out. *Mortimer.*

CIERGE. *f.* [French.] A candle carried in
processions.

CILIARY. *a.* [*cilium*, Lat.] Belonging
to the eyelids. *Ray.*

CILICIOUS. *a.* [from *cilicium*, hair-cloth,
Lat.] Made of hair. *Brozon.*

CIMELIARCH. *f.* [from *κειμελιαρχης.*]
The chief keeper of things of value belong-
ing to a church. *D. E.*

CIMETER. *f.* [*cimitarra*, Span.] A sort
of sword; short and recurvated. *Dryden.*

CINCTURE. *f.* [*cinctura*, Latin.]

1. Something worn round the body. *Peper.*
2. An inclosure. *Bacon.*
3. A ring or list at the top or bottom of
the shaft of a column. *Chambers.*

CINDER. *f.* [*cinde*, Fr.]

1. A mass ignited and quenched. *Waller.*
2. A hot coal that has ceased to flame.
Saxif.

CINDER-WOMAN } *f.* [*cinder* and *wom-
CINDER-WENCH } *an.*] A woman
whose trade is to take in heaps of ashes.
*Arbutnot.**

CINERATION. *f.* [from *cineres*, Lat.]
The reduction of any thing by fire to ashes.

CINERATIOUS. *a.* [*cinericus*, Lat.] Hav-
ing the form or state of ashes. *Chzyne.*

CINERULENT. *a.* Full of ashes.

CINGLE. *f.* [*cingulum*, Lat.] A girth for
a horse.

CINNABAR. *f.* [*cinnabaris*, Latin.] Cin-
nabar is native or factitious: the factitious
cinnabar is called vermilion. The partic-
les of mercury uniting with the particles
of sulphur, compose cinnabar.

Woodward. Newton.
CINNABAR of Antimony. is made of mer-
cury, sulphur, and crude antimony.

CINNAMON. *f.* [*cinnamomum*, Lat.] The
fragrant bark of a low tree in the island of
Ceylon. *Chambers.*

CINQUE. *f.* [Fr.] A Five.

CINQUE-FOIL. *f.* [*cinque feuille*, Fr.] A
kind of five leaved clover.

CINQUE-PACE. *f.* [*cinque pas*, Fr.] A
kind of grave dance. *Shakespeare.*

CINQUE PORTS. *f.* [*cinque ports*, Fr.]
Those havens that lie towards France.

The *cinque ports* are Dover, Sandwich,
Rye, Hastings, Winchelsea, Romney, and
Hithe; some of which, as the number ex-
ceeds five, must be added to the first in-
stitution. *Covel.*

CINQUE-SPOTTED. *a.* Having five spots.
Shakespeare.

CION. *f.* [*cion*, or *scion*, French.]

1. A sprout; a shoot from a plant.
Shakpeare. Howel.

2. The shoot engrafted on a stock. *Bacon.*

CIPHER. *f.* [*chifre*, Fr. *cifra*, low Lat.]

1. An arithmetical character, by which
some number is noted; a figure.

2. An arithmetical mark, which, stand-
ing for nothing itself, increases the value
of the other figures. *South.*

3. An intertexture of letters. *Peper.*

4. A character in general. *Ruleigh.*

5. A secret or occult manner of writing,
or the key to it. *Donne.*

To CIPHER. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To
practise arithmetick. *Arbutnot.*

To CIPHER. *v. a.* To write in occult cha-
racters. *Hayward.*

To **CIRCINATE**. *v. a.* [*circino*, Lat.]

To make a circle. *Baily.*

CIRCINATION, *f.* An orbicular motion.

CIRCLE, *f.* [*circulus*, Latin.]

1. A line continued till it ends where it begins. *Locke.*

2. The space included in a circular line.

3. A round body; an orb. *Isaiab.*

4. Compass; inclosure. *Shakespeare.*

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 foregoing 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**. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To move round any thing. *Bacon.*

2. To inclose; to surround. *Prior.*

3. To confine; to keep together. *Digby.*

To **CIRCLE**. *v. n.* To move circularly. *Pope.*

CIRCLED, *a.* Having the form of a circle; round. *Shakespeare.*

CIRCLET, *f.* [from *circle*.] A circle; an orb. *Pope.*

CIRCLING, *parti. a.* Circular; round. *Milton.*

CIRCUIT, *f.* [*circuit*, Fr. *circuitus*, Latin.]

1. The act of moving round any thing. *Davies.*

2. The space inclosed in a circle. *Milton.*

3. Space; extent; measured by travelling round. *Hooker.*

4. A ring; a diadem. *Shakespeare.*

5. The visitations of the judges for holding assizes.

To **CIRCUIT**. *v. n.* To move circularly. *Philips.*

CIRCUITER, *f.* One that travels a circuit. *Pope.*

CIRCUTION, *f.* [*circuitio*, Lat.]

1. The act of going round any thing.

2. Compass; maze of argument; comprehension. *Hooker.*

CIRCULAR, *a.* [*circularis*, Latin.]

1. Round, like a circle; circumscribed by a circle. *Spenser, Addison.*

2. Successive to itself; always returning. *Roscommon.*

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, *f.* [from *circular*.] A circular form. *Brown.*

CIRCULARLY, *a.* [from *circular*.]

1. In form of a circle. *Burnet.*

2. With a circular motion. *Dryden.*

To **CIRCULATE**. *v. n.* [from *circulus*.]

To move in a circle. *Denham.*

To **CIRCULATE**. *v. a.* To put about.

CIRCULATION, *f.* [from *circulate*.]

1. 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 interchange of meaning. *Hooker.*

CIRCULATORY, *f.* [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.

CIRCUM'BIENCY, *f.* [from *circumambiert*.] The act of encompassing. *Brown.*

CIRCUM'BIENT, *a.* [*circum* and *ambio*, Latin.] Surrounding; encompassing. *Wilkins.*

To **CIRCUM'MBULATE**. *v. n.* [*circum* and *ambulo*, Lat.] To walk round about. *Dick.*

To **CIRCUMCISE**. *v. a.* [*circumcido*, Lat.]

To cut the prepuce, according to the law given to the Jews. *Swift.*

CIRCUMCISION, *f.* [from *circumcise*.]

The rite or act of cutting off the foreskin. *Milton.*

To **CIRCUMDU'CT**. *v. a.* [*circumduco*, Lat.] To contravene; to nullify. *Ayliffe.*

CIRCUMDU'CTION, *f.* [from *circumduco*.]

1. Nullification; cancellation. *Ayliffe.*

2. A leading about.

CIRCUM'FERENCE, *f.* [*circumferentia*, Latin.]

1. The periphery; the line including and surrounding any thing. *Newton.*

2. The space inclosed in a circle. *Milton.*

3. The external part of an orbicular body. *Newton.*

4. An orb; a circle. *Milton.*

To **CIRCUM'FERENCE**. *v. a.* To include in a circular space. *Brown.*

CIRCUMFERENTOR, *f.* [from *circumfero*.] An instrument used in surveying, for measuring angles. *Chanbers.*

CIRCUMFLEX, *f.* [*circumflexus*, Lat.] An accent used to regulate the pronunciation of syllables, including or participating the acute and grave. *Holder.*

CIRCUM'FLUENCE, *f.* An inclosure of waters.

CIRCUM'FLUENT, *a.* [*circumfluens*, Lat.]

Flowing round any thing. *Pope.*

CIRCUM-

CIRCUMFLUOUS. *a.* [*circumfluus*, Lat.]

Environing with waters. *Milton. Pope.*

CIRCUMFORANEUS. *a.* [*circumforaneus*, Lat.]

Wandering from house to house.

TO CIRCUMFUUSE. *v. a.* [*circumfusus*,

Lat.] To pour round, *Bacon.*

CIRCUMFUSILE. *a.* [*circum* and *fusilis*,

Lat.] That which may be poured round

any thing. *Pope.*

CIRCUMFUSION. *f.* The act of spreading

round.

TO CIRCUMGYRATE. *v. a.* [*circum* and

gyrus, Lat.] To roll round. *Roy.*

CIRCUMGYRATION. *f.* [from *circumgy-*

rate.] The act of running round.

CIRCUMJACENT. *a.* [*circumjacens*, Lat.]

Lying round any thing.

CIRCUMPTION. *f.* [*circumitum*.] The

act of going round.

CIRCUMLIGATION. *f.* [*circumigo*, Lat.]

1. The act of binding round.

2. The bond with which any thing is en-

compassed.

CIRCUMLOCUTION. *f.* [*circumlocutio*,

Latin.]

1. A circuit or compass of words; peri-

phrasis. *Swift.*

2. The use of indirect expressions.

L'Esrange.

CIRCUMMURED. *a.* [*circum*.] Walled

round. *Shakespeare.*

CIRCUMNAVIGABLE. *a.* That which

may be sailed round. *Ray.*

TO CIRCUMNAVIGATE. *v. a.* [*circum*

and *navigo*] To sail round.

CIRCUMNAVIGATION. *f.* The act of

sailing round. *Arbatnot.*

CIRCUMPLICATION. *f.* [*circumplicio*,

Lat.]

1. The act of enwrapping on every side.

2. The state of being enwrapped.

CIRCUMPOLAR. *a.* [from *circum* and *po-*

lar.] Round the pole.

CIRCUMPOSITION. *f.* [from *circum* and

positio.] The act of placing any thing

circularly. *Eveyn.*

CIRCUMRA'SION. *f.* [*circumrasio*, Lat.]

The act of shaving or paring round.

CIRCUMROTATION. *f.* [*circum* and

roto, Lat.] The act of whirling round

like a wheel.

TO CIRCUMSCRIBE. *v. a.* [*circum* and

scribo, Latin.]

1. To inclose in certain lines or bounda-

ries.

2. To bound; to limit; to confine.

Southern.

CIRCUMSCRIPTION. *f.* [*circumscriptio*,

Latin.]

1. Determination of particular form or

magnitude. *Ray.*

2. Limitation; confinement.

Shakespeare.

CIRCUMSCRIPTIVE. *a.* [from *circum-*

scribe.] Inclosing the superficies. *Crew.*

CIRCUMSPECT. *a.* [*circumpectum*, Lat.]

Cautious; attentive; watchful. *Boyle.*

CIRCUMSPECTION. *f.* [from *circumsp-*

ectum.] Watchfulness on every side; caution;

general attention. *Clarendon.*

CIRCUMSPECTIVE. *a.* [*circumpectum*,

Latin.] Attentive; vigilant; cautious.

Pope.

CIRCUMSPECTIVELY. *ad.* [from *circum-*

spet.ve.] Cautiously; vigilantly.

CIRCUMSPECTLY. *ad.* [from *circumsp-*

ect.] Watchfully; vigilantly. *Ray.*

CIRCUMSPECTNESS. *f.* [from *circum-*

spet.ect.] Caution; vigilance. *Watton.*

CIRCUMSTANCE. *f.* [*circumstantia*, Lat.]

1. Something appendant or relative to a

fact. *South.*

2. Accident; something adventitious.

Davies.

3. Incident; event. *Clarendon.*

4. Condition; state of affairs. *Bentley.*

TO CIRCUMSTANCE. *v. a.* To place in

particular situation, or relation to the

things. *Donne.*

CIRCUMSTANT. *a.* [*circumstant*, Lat.]

Surrounding. *Digby.*

CIRCUMSTANTIAL. *a.* [*circumstantialis*,

low Lat.]

1. Accidental; not essential. *South.*

2. Incidental; casual. *Donne.*

3. Full of small events; detailed. *Prior.*

CIRCUMSTANTIALITY. *f.* The appen-

dage of circumstances.

CIRCUMSTANTIALLY. *ad.* [from *cir-*

cumstantia.]

1. According to circumstance; not essen-

tially. *Clanville.*

2. Minutely; exactly. *Broome.*

TO CIRCUMSTANTIATE. *v. a.* [from

circumstance.]

1. To place in particular circumstances.

Bramb.

2. To place in a particular condition.

Swift.

TO CIRCUMVALLATE. *v. a.* [*circum-*

vallato, Lat.] To inclose round with trench-

es or fortifications.

CIRCUMVALLATION. *f.* [from *circum-*

vallate, Lat.]

1. The art or act of casting up fortifica-

tions round a place. *Watts.*

2. The fortification thrown up round a

place besieged. *Howel.*

CIRCUMVECTION. *f.* [*circumvectio*,

Lat.]

1. The act of carrying round.

2. The state of being carried round.

TO CIRCUMVENT. *v. a.* [*circumvenio*,

Lat.] To deceive; to cheat. *Knoles.*

CIRCUMVENTION. *f.* [from *circum-*

vent.]

1. Fraud;

1. Fraud; imposition; cheat; delusion.
South. Collier.
2. Prevention; pre-occupation. *Shak. sp.*
- TO CIRCUMVEST. *v. a.* [*circumvestio*, Lat.] To cover round with a garment.
Watson.
- CIRCUMVOLUTION. *f.* [*circumvolvo*, Lat.]
The act of revolving round.
- TO CIRCUMVOLV. *v. a.* [*circumvolvō*, Lat.] To roll round.
Glanville.
- CIRCUMVOLUTION. *f.* [*circumvolutus*, Lat.]
1. The act of rolling round.
 2. The thing rolled round another.
Wilkins.
- CIRCUS. } *f.* [*circus*, Latin.] An open
CIRQUE. } space or area for sports.
Sidney. Stillingfleet.
- CIST. *f.* [*cista*, Latin.] A case; a tegument; commonly the inclosure of a tumour.
- CYSTED. *a.* [from *cist*.] Inclosed in a cist, or b.g.
- CISTERN. *f.* [*cisterna*, Latin.]
1. A receptacle of water for domestick use.
South.
 2. A reservoir; an inclosed fountain.
Blackmore.
 3. Any watry receptacle. *Shakespeare.*
- CISTUS. *f.* [Lat.] Rockrose.
- CIT. *f.* [contracted from *citizen*.] An inhabitant of a city. A pert low townsmen.
Johnson.
- CITADEL. *f.* [*citadelle*, French.] A fortrefs; a castle.
Dryden.
- CITIAL. *f.* [from *cite*.]
1. Reproof; impeachment. *Shakespeare.*
 2. Hummons; citation.
- CITATION. *f.* [*citatio*, Latin.]
1. The calling a person before the judge.
Ayliffe.
 2. Quotation; from another author.
 3. The passage or words quoted. *Watts.*
 4. Enumeration; mention. *Harvey.*
- CITATORY. *a.* [from *To cite*.] Having the power or form of citation.
Ayliffe.
- TO CITE. *v. a.* [*cito*, Latin.]
1. To summon to answer in a court.
Milton.
 2. To enjoin; to call upon another authoritatively.
Prior.
 3. To quote. *Hooker.*
- CITER. *f.* [from *cite*.]
1. One who cites into a court.
 2. One who quotes; a quoter. *Atherbury.*
- CITÉS. *f.* [from *cit*.] A city woman.
Dryden.
- CITHERN. *f.* [*cithara*, Latin.] A kind of harp.
Mac.
- CITIZEN. *f.* [*citoyen*, French.]
1. A freeman of a city. *Raleigh.*
 2. A townsmen; not a gentleman. *Shak.*
 3. An inhabitant. *Dryden.*
- CITIZEN. *a.* Having the qualities of a citizen.
Shakespeare.
- CITRINE. *a.* [*citrus*, Lat.] Lemon-coloured.
Grav. Floyer.
- CITRINE. *f.* [from *citrus*, 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.
- CITRON-TREE. *f.* [from *citrus*, Latin.] One sort, with a pointed fruit, is in great esteem.
Miller. Addison.
- CITRON-WATER. *f.* *Aqua vitæ*, distilled with the rind of citrons.
Pope.
- CITRUI. *f.* Pumpion.
- CITY. *f.* [*ciité*, 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.
Shakespeare.
- CITY. *a.* Relating to the city. *Shakespeare.*
- CIVET. *f.* [*civet*, Fr.] A perfume from the civet cat. The civet, or civet cat, is a little animal, not unlike our cat, excepting that his snout is more pointed, his claws less dangerous, and his cry different.
Tr. voux. Bacon.
- CIVICK. *a.* [*civicus*, Latin.] Relating to civil honours; not military.
Pope.
- CIVIL. *a.* [*civiliis*, Latin.]
1. Relating to the community; political.
Hooker. Strat.
 2. Not in anarchy; not wild. *Roscommon.*
 3. Not foreign; intestine. *Bacon.*
 4. Not ecclesiastical.
 5. Not natural.
 6. Not military.
 7. Not criminal.
 8. Civilised; not barbarous. *Spenser.*
 9. Complaisant; civilised; gentle; well bred. *Dryden.*
 10. Grave; sober. *Milton.*
 11. Relating to the ancient consular or imperial government; as, *civil law*.
- CIVILIAN. *f.* [*civilis*, Lat.] One that professes the knowledge of the old Roman law.
Bacon.
- CIVILITY. *f.* [from *civil*.]
1. Freedom from barbarity. *Davies.*
 2. Politeness; complaisance; elegance of behaviour. *Carendon.*
 3. Rule of decency; practise of politeness. *Dryden.*
- TO CIVILIZE. *v. a.* [from *civil*.] To reclaim from savageness and brutality.
Denham.
- CIVILIZER. *f.* [from *civilize*.] He that reclaims others from a wild and savage life.
Philips.
- CIVILLY, *ad.* [from *civil*.]

1. In a manner relating to government. *Hooker.*
2. Politely; complaisantly; without rudeness. *Culiv.*
3. Without gay or gaudy colours. *Bacon.*
- CLZE.** *f.* [from *incisa*, Lat.] The quantity of any thing, with regard to its external form. *Greiv.*
- CLACK.** *f.* [*klatchen*, Germ. 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. *Betterton.*
- TO CLACK.** *v. n.* [from the noun.]
1. To make a chinking noise.
 2. To let the tongue run.
- CLAD.** *part. pret.* Clothed; invested; garbed. *1 Kings. Swift.*
- TO CLAIM.** *v. a.* [*clamer*, French.] To demand of right; to require authoritatively. *Locke.*
- CLAIM.** *f.* [from the verb.]
1. A demand of any thing, as due. *Dryden.*
 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. *Corvel.*
- CLAIMABLE.** *a.* That which may be demanded as due.
- CLAIMANT.** *f.* [from *claim*.] He that demands any thing as unjustly detained by another.
- A CLAIMER.** *f.* [from *claim*.] He that makes a demand.
- TO CLAMBER.** *v. n.* To climb with difficulty. *Shakespeare. Ray.*
- TO CLAMM.** *v. a.* [*clamm*, Sax.] To clog with any glutinous matter.
- CLAMMINESS.** *f.* [from *clammy*.] Viscosity; viscosity. *Moxon.*
- CLAMMY.** *a.* [from *clamm*.] Viscous; glutinous. *Bacon. Addison.*
- CLAMOROUS.** *a.* [from *clamour*.] Vociferous; noisy. *Hooker. Swift.*
- CLAMOUR.** *f.* [*clmor*, Latin.] Outcry; noise; exclamation; vociferation. *K. Charles. Addison.*
- TO CLAMOUR.** *v. n.* To make outcries; to exclaim; to vociferate. *Shakespeare.*
- CLAMP.** *f.* [*clamp*, French.]
1. A piece of wood joined to another.
 2. A quantity of bricks. *Mortimer.*
- TO CLAMP.** *v. a.* [from the noun.] Ends of tables are commonly clamped. *Moxon.*
- CLAN.** *f.* [*klaan*, in the Highlands, signifies children.]
1. A family; a race. *Milton.*
 2. A body or sect of persons. *Swift.*
- CLANULAR.** *a.* [*clanularius*, Latin.] Clandestine; secret. *Decay of Piety.*
- CLANDESTINE.** *a.* [*clandestinus*, Lat.] Secret; hidden. *Blackmore.*
- CLANDESTINELY.** *ad.* [from *clandestine*.] Secretly; privately. *Swift.*
- CLANG.** *f.* [*clangor*, Lat.] A sharp, shrill noise. *Milton. Dryden.*
- TO CLANG.** *v. n.* [*clango*, Lat.] To clatter; to make a loud shrill noise. *Prior.*
- CLANGOUR.** *f.* [*clangor*, Lat.] A loud shrill sound. *Dryden.*
- CLANGOUS.** *a.* [from *clang*.] Making a clang. *Brown.*
- CLANK.** *f.* [from *clang*.] A loud shrill, sharp noise. *Spectator.*
- TO CLAP.** *v. a.* [*clappan*, Sax.]
1. To strike together with a quick motion. *Job.*
 2. 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. *Howel.*
- TO CLAP.** *v. n.*
1. To move nimbly with a noise. *Dryden.*
 2. To enter with alacrity and briskness upon any thing. *Shakespeare.*
 3. To strike the hands together in applause. *Epilogue to Hen. VIII.*
- CLAP.** *f.* [from the verb.]
1. A loud noise made by sudden collision. *Swift.*
 2. A sudden or unexpected act or motion. *Swift.*
 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.
- CLAPPER.** *f.* [from *clap*.]
1. One who claps with his hands.
 2. The tongue of a bell. *Addison.*
- TO CLAPPERCLAW.** *v. a.* [from *clap* and *claw*.] To tongue-beat; to scold. *Shakespeare.*
- CLARENCEUX, or CLA'RENCIEUX.** *f.* The second king at arms: so named from the dutchy of *Clarence*.
- CLARE-OBSCURE.** *f.* [from *clarus*, bright, and *obscurus*, Lat.] Light and shade in painting. *Prior.*
- CLARET.** *f.* [*claret*, Fr.] French wine.
- CLARICORD.** *f.* [from *clarus* and *chorda*, Latin.] A musical instrument in form of a spinette. *Chambers.*
- CLARIFICATION.** *f.* [from *clarify*.] The act of making any thing clear from impurities. *Bacon.*
- TO CLARIFY.** *v. a.* [*clarifier*, French.]
1. To purify or clear. *Bacon.*
 2. To

CLA

2 To brighten; to illum nate. *South.*
CLA'RION. *f.* [*clarin*, Span.] A trumpet.
Spenser. Pope.
CLA'RITY. *f.* [*clart*; French.] Brightness; splendour. *Ra. eigb.*
CLARY. *f.* An herb. *Bacon.*
To CLASH. *v. n.* [*kliesen*, Dut.]

1. To make a noise by mutual collision. *Denbam. Bentley.*
 2. To act with opposite power, or contrary direction. *South.*
 3. To contradict; oppose. *Spizator.*

To CLASH. *v. a.* To strike one thing against another.

CLASH. *f.*
 1. A noisy collision of two bodies. *Denbam.*
 2. Opposition; contradiction. *Atterbury.*

A CLASP. *f.* [*chespe*, Dutch.]
 1. A hook to hold any thing close. *Addison.*
 2. An embrace. *Shakespeare.*

To CLASP. *v. a.* [from the noun.]
 1. To shut with a clasp. *Hooker.*
 2. To catch and hold by twining. *Milton.*
 3. To inclose between the hands. *Bacon.*
 4. To embrace. *Smith.*
 5. To inclose. *Shakespeare.*

CLASPER. *f.* [from *clasp*.] The tendrils or threads of creeping plants. *Key.*

CLASPKNIFE. *f.* A knife which folds into the handle.

CLASS. *f.* [from *classius*, Latin.]
 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. *v. a.* To range according to some stated method of distribution. *Arbutnot.*

CLASSICAL, or CLASSICK. *a.* [*classicus*, Latin.]
 1. Relating to antique authors. *Addison. Felton.*

2. Of the first order or rank. *Arbutnot.*

CLASSICK. *f.* An author of the first rank.

CLASSIS. *f.* [Latin] Order; fort; body. *Carendon.*

To CLATTER. *v. n.* [clatpurg, a rattle, Saxon.]

1. To make a noise by knocking two sonorous bodies frequently together. *Dryden.*
 2. To utter a noise by being struck together. *Krives.*
 3. To talk fast and idly. *Deay of Frey.*

To CLATTER. *v. a.*
 1. To strike any thing so as to make it found. *Milton.*
 2. To dispute, jar, or clamour. *Martin.*

A CLATTER. *f.* [from the verb.]
 1. A rattling noise made by frequent collision of sonorous bodies. *Swift.*
 2. Any tumultuous and confused noise. *B. Johnson.*

CLE

CLAVATED. *a.* [*clavatus*, Lat.] Knobbed. *Woodward.*

CLA'UDENT. *a.* [*claudens*, Lat.] Shutting; inclosing.

To CLA'UDICATE. *v. n.* [*claudico*.] To halt.

CLAUDICATION. The habit of halting. *Diët.*

CLAVE. [the preterite of *cleave*.]

CLAVELLATED. *a.* [*clavellatus*, low Latin.] Made with burnt tartar. A chymical term. *Arbutnot.*

CLA'VEY. *f.* [clapp. Sax.] Clover.

CLA'VICLE. *f.* [*clavicula*, Lat.] The collar bone. *Brown. Wiseman.*

CLAUSE. *f.* [*clausula*, Latin.]
 1. A sentence; a single part of discourse; a subdivision of a larger sentence. *Hooker.*
 2. An article, or particular stipulation.

CLA'USTRAL. *a.* [from *claustrum*.] Lat.] Relating to a cloyster. *Ayliffe.*

CLA'USURE. *f.* [*clausura*, Lat.] Confinement. *Geddes.*

A CLAW. *f.* [clapan, Saxon.]

1. The foot of a beast or bird, armed with sharp nails. *Spenser. Garth.*

2. A hand, in contempt.

To CLAW. *v. a.* [clapan, Saxon.]
 1. To tear with nails or claws. *Shakespeare.*
 2. To tear or scratch in general. *Hudibras.*
 3. To tickle. *Shakespeare.*
 4. To CLAW off. To scold. *L'Estrange.*

CLA'WRACK. *f.* A flatterer; a wheedler.

CLA'WED. *a.* [from *claw*.] Furnished or armed with claws. *Grew.*

CLAY. *f.* [*clai*, Welch.] Unctuous and tenacious earth. *Watts.*

To CLAY. *v. a.* To cover with clay. *Mortimer.*

CLAY-COLD. *a.* Cold as the unanimated earth. *Reeve.*

CLAY PIT. A pit where clay is dug. *Woodward.*

CLA'YEY. Consisting of clay. *Derham.*

CLA'YMARL. [*clay* and *marl*.] A chalky clay. *Mortimer.*

CLEAN. *a.* [clane, Saxon.]
 1. Free from dirt or filth. *Spenser.*
 2. Chaste; innocent; guiltless.
 3. Elegant; neat; not unwieldy; not incumbered. *Waller.*
 4. Not leprous. *Leviticus.*

CLEAN. *ad.* Quite; perfectly; wholly; completely. *Hooker.*

To CLEAN. *v. a.* To free from dirt. *Thomson.*

CLEANLY. *ad.* In a cleanly manner.

CLEANLINESS. *f.* [from *cleanly*.]
 1. Freedom from dirt or filth. *Addison.*
 2. Neatness of dress; purity. *Sidney.*

CLEANLY. *a.* [from *clean*.]
 1. Free from dirtiness; pure in the person. *Dryden.*
 2. That

2. That which makes cleanliness. *Prior.*
 3. Pure; immaculate. *Glanville.*
 4. Nice; artful. *L'Esfrange.*
CLEANLY. *ad.* [from *clean.*] Elegantly; neatly.
CLEANNESS. *f.* [from *clean.*]
 1. Neatness; freedom from filth.
 2. Easy exactness; justness; natural, unlaboured correctness. *Dyden.*
 3. Purity; innocence. *Pope.*
TO CLEANSE. *v. a.* [*clærjan*, Saxon.] That which has the quality of evacuating. *Arbutnot.*
CLEAR. *a.* [*clair*, Fr. *clarus*, Latin.]
 1. Bright; transparent; pellucid; transparent; not opaque. *Denbam.*
 2. Free from clouds; serene; as a clear day.
 3. Without mixture; pure; unmingled.
 4. Pertinacious; not obscure; not ambiguous. *Temple.*
 5. Indisputable; evident; undeniable. *Milton.*
 6. Apparent; manifest; not hid. *Hocker.*
 7. Unspotted; guiltless; irreproachable. *Shakespeare. Pope.*
 8. Unprepossessed; impartial. *Sidney.*
 9. Free from distress, prosecution, or imputed guilt. *Gay.*
 10. Free from deductions or incumbrances. *Collier.*
 11. Vacant; unobstructed. *Shakespeare. Pope.*
 12. Out of debt.
 13. Untangled; at a safe distance from danger. *Shakespeare.*
 14. Canorous; sounding distinctly. *Addison.*
 15. Free; guiltless. *Susan.*
CLEAR. *ad.* Clean; quite; completely. *L'Esfrange.*
TO CLEAR. *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. *Shakespeare.*
 5. To discharge; to remove any incumbrance. *Wilkins. Addison.*
 6. To free from any thing offensive. *Locke.*
 7. To clarify; as to clear liquors.
 8. To gain without deduction. *Addison.*
TO CLEAR. *v. n.*
 1. To grow bright; to recover transparency. *Shakespeare. Norris.*

2. To be disengaged from incumbrances, or entanglements. *Bacon.*
CLEARANCE. *f.* A certificate that a ship has been cleared at the customhouse.
CLEARER. *f.* Brightener; purifier; enlightener. *Addison.*
CLEARLY. *ad.* [from *clear.*]
 1. Brightly; luminously. *Hooker.*
 2. Plainly; evidently. *Rogers.*
 3. With discernment; acutely. *B. Johnson.*
 4. Without entanglement. *Bacon.*
 5. Without by-ends; honestly. *Tillotson.*
 6. Without deduction or cost.
 7. Without reserve; without subterfuge. *Davies.*
CLEARNESS. *f.* [from *clear.*]
 1. Transparency; brightness. *Bacon.*
 2. Splendour; lustre. *Sidney.*
 3. Distinctness; perspicuity. *Addison.*
CLEAR SIGHTED. *a.* [*clear and sighted.*] Discerning; judicious. *Denbam.*
TO CLEARSTARCH. *v. a.* [*clear and starch.*] To stiffen with starch. *Addison.*
TO CLEAVE. *v. n. pret.* *I cleave*, part. *cleoven.* [*cleopin*, Sax.]
 1. To adhere; to stick; to hold to. *Job.*
 2. To unite aptly; to fit. *Shakespeare.*
 3. To unite in concord. *Hooker. Knolls.*
 4. To be concomitant. *Hooker.*
TO CLEAVE. *v. a. preterite, I cleave, I cleave, I cleft;* part. pass. *cleaven, or cleft.* [*cleopin*, Sax.]
 1. To divide with violence; to split. *Milton. Blackmore.*
 2. To divide. *Deuteronomy.*
TO CLEAVE. *v. n.*
 1. To part asunder. *Shakespeare. Pope.*
 2. To suffer division. *Newton.*
A CLEAVER. [from *cleave.*] A butcher's instrument to cut animals into joints. *Arbutnot.*
CLEES. *f.* The two parts of the foot of beasts which are cloven-footed.
CLEF. *f.* [from *clef*, key, Fr.] A mark at the beginning of the lines of a song, which shews the tone or key in which the piece is to begin. *Chambers.*
CLEFT. part. pass. [from *cleave.*] Divided. *Milton.*
CLEFT. *f.* [from *cleave.*]
 1. A space made by the separation of parts; a crack. *Woodward.*
 2. In farriery. *Clefts* appear on the bought of the pasterns, and are caused by a sharp and malignant humour. *Farr. D. Et. Ben. Johnson.*
TO CLEFTGRAFT. *v. a.* [*cleft and graft.*] To engraft by cleaving the stock of a tree. *Motimer.*
CLEMENCY. [*clemence*, Fr. *clementia*, Lat.] Mercy; remission of severity. *Addison.*
CLEMENT. *a.* [*clomens*, Latin.] Mild; gentle; merciful.

- To **CLEPE**. *v. a.* [*clēpan*, Saxon.] To call. *Shakespeare.*
- CLE'RGY**. *f.* [*clergè*, Fr. *κληρὸς*.] The body of men set apart by due ordination for the service of God. *Shakespeare.*
- CLE'RGYMAN**. *f.* A man in holy orders; not a laick. *Swift.*
- CLE'RICAL**. *a.* [*clericus*, Lat.] Relating to the clergy. *Bacon.*
- A CLERK**. *f.* *cleric*, Sax.]
1. A clergyman. *Ayliffe.*
 2. A scholar; a man of letters. *South.*
 3. A man employed under another as a writer. *Shakespeare.*
 4. A petty writer in public offices. *Granville.*
 5. The layman who reads the responses to the congregation in the church, to direct the rest.
- CLERKSHIP**. *f.* [from *clerk*.]
1. Scholarship.
 2. The office of a clerk of any kind. *Swift.*
- CLEVE**. } At the beginning or end of the
CLIF. } proper name of a place, denotes
CLIVE. } it to be situated on a rock or hill.
- CLEVER**. *a.*
1. Dextrous; skilful. *Addison.*
 2. Just; fit; proper; commodious. *Pope.*
 3. Well-shaped; handsome. *Arbutnot.*
- CLEVERLY**. *ad* [from *clever*.] Dextrously; fitly; handsomely. *Hudibras.*
- CLEVERNESS**. *f.* [from *clever*.] Dexterity; skill.
- CLEW**. *f.* [*clēpe*, Sax.]
1. Thread wound upon a bottom. *Roscommon.*
 2. A guide; a direction. *Smith.*
- To **CLEW**. *v. a.* To clew the sails, is to raise them, in order to be furled. *Harris.*
- To **CLICK**. *v. n.* [*clicken*, Dut.] To make a sharp, successive noise. *Gay.*
- CLIC'KER**. *f.* [from *click*.] A low word for the servant of a salesman.
- CLIC'KET**. The knocker of a door. *Skinner.*
- CLIE'NT**. *f.* [*cliens*, Latin.]
1. One who applies to an advocate for counsel and defence. *Taylor.*
 2. A dependant. *Ben. Johnson.*
- CLIE'NTED**. *parti. a.* Supplied with clients. *Carew.*
- CLIE'NTELE**. *f.* [*clientela*, Lat.] The condition or office of a client. *Ben. Johnson.*
- CLIE'NTSHIP**. *f.* [from *client*.] The condition of a client. *Dryden.*
- CLIFF**. *f.* [*clivus*, Lat. *clif*, Saxon.] A steep rock; a rock. *Bacon.*
- CLIFT**. *f.* The same with **CLIFF**. *Spenser.*
- CLIMACTER**. *f.* [*κλιμακτήρις*.] A certain progression of years, supposed to end in a dangerous time. *Brown.*
- CLIMACTER'ICK**. } *a.* [from *climact-*
CLIMACTER'ICAL } *er*.] Containing a certain number of years, at the end of which some great change is supposed to befall the body. *Brown, Pope.*
- CLIMATE**. *f.* [*κλίμα*.]
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**. *v. n.* To inhabit. *Shakespeare.*
- CLIMATE'URE**. *f.* The same with climate. *Shakespeare.*
- CLIM'AX**. *f.* [*κλίμαξ*.] Gradation; ascent; a figure in rhetoric, by which the sentence rises gradually. *Dryden.*
- To **CLIMB**. *v. n.* pret. *clomb* or *climbed*; part. *clomb* or *climbed*. [*climan*, Sax.] To ascend up any place. *Sam.*
- To **CLIMB**. *v. a.* To ascend. *Prior.*
- CLIM'BER**. *f.* [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**. *f.* [from *climate*.] Climate; region; tract of earth. *Milton. Atterbury.*
- To **CLINCH**. *v. a.* [*clyniga*, Sax.]
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 in the other side.
 4. To confirm; to fix; as, to *clinch* an argument.
- CLINCH**. *f.* [from the verb.] A pun; an ambiguity. *Boyle. Dryden.*
- CLINCHER**. *f.* [from *clinch*.] A cramp; a holdfast. *Pope.*
- To **CLING**. *v. n.* pret. *I clung*; part. *I have clung*. [*Klynger*, Danish.]
1. To hang upon by twining round. *Ben. Johnson.*
 2. To dry up; to consume. *Shakespeare.*
- CLING'Y**. *a.* [from *cling*.] Clinging; adhesive.
- CLINICAL**. } *a.* [*κλίω*, to lie down.]
CLINICK. } One that keeps the bed. *Taylor.*
- To **CLINK**. *v. n.* To utter a small, interrupted noise. *Prior.*
- CLINK**. *f.* [from the verb.] A sharp successive noise. *Shakespeare.*
- CLINQUANT**. *f.* [Fr.] Embroidery; spangles. *Shakespeare.*
- To

- To CLIP. [*v. a.* *clippan*, Saxon.]
1. To embrace, by throwing the arms round. *Sidney. Ray.*
 2. To cut with sheers. *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. *Shakespeare.*
- CLIPPER. *f.* One that debases coin by cutting. *Addison.*
- CLIPPING. *f.* The part cut or clipped off. *Locke.*
- CLIVER. *f.* An herb. *Miller.*
- A CLOAK. *f.* [*lacob*, Saxon.]
1. The outer garment. *Pope.*
 2. A concealment. *Peter.*
- To CLOAK. *v. a.*
1. To cover with a cloak. *Spenser.*
 2. To hide; to conceal. *Spenser.*
- CLOAKBAG. *f.* [*from cloak and bag.*] A portmanteau; a bag in which cloaths are carried. *Shakespeare.*
- CLOCK. *f.* [*clocc*, Welsh.]
1. The instrument which tells the hour. *Bacon.*
 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. *f.* An artificer whose profession is to make clocks. *Derbam.*
- CLOCKWORK. *f.* Movements by weights or springs. *Prior.*
- CLOD. *f.* [*club*, Saxon.]
1. A lump of earth or clay. *B. Johnson.*
 2. A turf; the ground. *South.*
 3. Any thing vile, base, and earthy. *Milton.*
 4. A dull fellow; a dolt. *Dryden.*
- To CLOD. *v. n.* [*from the noun.*] To gather into concretions; to coagulate. *Milton.*
- To CLOD. *v. a.* To pelt with clods.
- CLODDY. *a.* [*from clod.*]
1. Consisting of earth or clods; earthy. *Shakespeare.*
 2. Full of clods unbroken. *Mortimer.*
- CLODPATE. *f.* [*clod and pate.*] A stupid fellow; a dolt; a thickskull.
- CLODPATED. *a.* [*from clodpate.*] Doltish; thoughtless. *Arbutnot.*
- CLODPOLL. *f.* A thickskull; a dolt. *Shakespeare.*
- To CLOG. *v. a.* [*from log.*]
1. To load with something that may hinder motion. *Digby.*
 2. To hinder; to obstruct. *Raleigh.*
 3. To load; to burthen. *Shakespeare.*
- To CLOG. *v. n.*
1. To coalesce; to adhere. *Evlyn.*
 2. To be encumbered or impeded. *Skarp.*
- CLOG. *f.* [*from the verb.*]
1. Any incumbrance hung to hinder motion. *Milton.*
 2. A hindrance; an obstruction. *Hokk. Donn.*
 3. A kind of additional shoe worn by women, to keep them from wet.
 4. A wooden shoe. *Harvey.*
- CLOGGINESS. *f.* [*from cloggy.*] The state of being clogged.
- CLOGGY. *a.* [*from clog.*] That which has the power of clogging up. *Boyl.*
- CLOISTER. *f.* [*claustrum*, Sax. *claustrum*, Latin.]
1. A religious retirement. *Davies.*
 2. A peristyle; a piazza.
- To CLOISTER. *v. a.* [*from the noun.*] To shut up in a religious house; to immure from the world. *Bacon. Rymer.*
- CLOISTERAL. *a.* Solitary; retired. *Walton.*
- CLOISTERED. *part. a.* [*from cloister.*]
1. Solitary; inhabiting cloisters. *Shakespeare.*
 2. Built with peristyles or piazzas. *Wotton.*
- CLOISTRESS. *f.* [*from cloister.*] A nun. *Shakespeare.*
- CLOMB. [*pret. of To climb.*] *Milton.*
- To CLOOM. *v. a.* [*clæmian*, Sax.] To shut with viscous matter. *Mortimer.*
- To CLOSE. *v. a.* [*clos*, Fr. *clausus*, Lat.]
1. To shut; to lay together. *Prior.*
 2. To conclude; to end; to finish. *Wake.*
 3. To inclose; to confine. *Shakespeare.*
 4. To join; to unite fractures. *Addison.*
- To CLOSE. *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. } To come to an agreement with; To CLOSE in with. } To unite with. *Shakespeare. South. Newton.*
- CLOSE. *f.* [*from the verb.*]
1. Any thing shut; without outlet. *Bacon.*
 2. A small field inclosed. *Carew.*
 3. The manner of shutting. *Chapman.*
 4. The time of shutting up. *Dryden.*
 5. A grapple in wrestling. *Bacon. Chapman.*
 6. A pause or cessation. *Dryden.*
 7. A conclusion or end. *Milton.*
- CLOSE. *a.* [*from the verb.*]
1. Shut fast. *Wilkins.*
 2. Without vent; without inlet; private. *Dryden.*
 3. Confined; stagnant. *Bacon.*
 4. Compact; solid. *Burnet.*
 5. Viscous; glutinous. *Wilkins.*
 6. Concise; brief. *Dryden.*
 7. Immediate; without any intervening distance or space. *Ben. Johnson. Pope.*
 8. Joined one to another. *Shakespeare.*
 9. Narrow; as a close alley.
 10. Ad-

10. Admitting small distance. *Dryden.*
 11. Undiscovered. *Shakespeare.*
 12. Hidden; secret; not revealed. *Boyle.*
 13. Having the quality of secrecy; trusty. *Shakespeare.*
 14. Cloudy; fly. *Shakespeare.*
 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.** *a.* Made to fit the body exactly. *Ayliffe.*
- CLOSEHANDED.** *a.* Covetous. *Arbutnot.*
- CLOSELY.** *ad.* [from *close.*]
 1. Without inlet or outlet. *Boyle.*
 2. Without much space intervening; nearly. *Shakespeare.*
 3. Secretly; sily. *Carew.*
 4. Without deviation. *Dryden.*
- CLOSENESS.** *f.* [from *close.*]
 1. The state of being shut. *Bacon.*
 2. Narrowness; firmitness.
 3. Want of air, or ventilation. *Swift.*
 4. Compactness; solidity. *Bentley.*
 5. Recluseness; solitude; retirement. *Shakespeare.*
 6. Secrecy; privacy. *Collier.*
 7. Covetousness; fly avarice. *Addison.*
 8. Connection; dependance. *South.*
- CLOSER.** *f.* [from *close.*] A finisher; a concluder.
- CLOSESTOOL.** *f.* A chamber implement. *Garth.*
- CLOSET.** *f.* [from *close.*]
 1. A small room of privacy and retirement. *Wotton.*
 2. A private repository of curiosities. *Dryden.*
- To CLOSET.** *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.** *f.* A distemper in the feet of cattle.
- CLOSURE.** *f.* [from *close.*]
 1. The act of shutting up. *Boyle.*
 2. That by which any thing is closed or shut. *Pope.*
 3. The parts inclosing; inclosure. *Shakespeare.*
 4. Conclusion; end. *Shakespeare.*
- CLOT.** *f.* Concretion; grume. *Bacon.*
- To CLOT.** *v. n.*
 1. To form clots; to hang together. *Philips.*
 2. To concreate; to coagulate. *Philips.*
- CLOTH.** *f.* plural *cloths* or *clothes*. [clad, Saxon.]
 1. Any thing woven for dress or covering. *Swift.*
 2. The piece of linnen spread upon a table. *Pope.*
3. The canvass on which pictures are delineated. *Dryden.*
 4. In the plural. Dress; habit; garment; vesture. Pronounced *clo's.* *Shakespeare. Temple.*
 5. The covering of a bed. *Prior.*
- To CLOTHE.** *v. a.* pret. I *clothed*; part. I have *clothed*, or *clad*. [from *cloth.*]
 1. To invest 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.** *f.* [from *cloth.*] A maker of cloth. *Graunt.*
- CLOTHING.** *f.* [from *To clothe.*] Dress; vesture; garments. *Fairfax. Swift.*
- CLOTHSHEARER.** *f.* One who trims the cloth. *Hakerwill.*
- CLOTPOLL.** *f.* [from *clot* and *poll.*]
 1. Thickskull; blockhead. *Shakespeare.*
 2. Head, in scorn. *Shakespeare.*
- To CLOTTER.** *v. n.* [klotteren, Dutch.] To concreate; to coagulate. *Dryden.*
- CLOTTY.** *a.* [from *clot.*] Full of clots; concreated. *Harvey. Mortimer.*
- A CLOUD.** *f.*
 1. The dark collection of vapours in the air. *Greco. Rosemmon.*
 2. The veins, or stains in stones, or other bodies.
 3. Any state of obscurity or darkness. *Waller.*
 4. Any thing that spreads wide; as a multitude. *Atterbury.*
- To CLOUD.** *v. a.* [from the noun.]
 1. To darken with clouds. *Pope.*
 2. To obscure; to make less evident. *Decay of Piety.*
 3. To variegate with dark veins. *Pope.*
- To CLOUD.** *v. n.* To grow cloudy.
- CLOUDBERRY.** *f.* [from *cloud* and *berry.*] A plant, called also knotberry.
- CLOUDCAPT.** *a.* Topped with clouds. *Shakespeare.*
- CLOUDCOMPELLING.** *a.* An epithet of Jupiter, by whom clouds were supposed to be collected. *Waller.*
- CLOUDILY.** *ad.* [from *cloudy.*]
 1. With clouds; darkly.
 2. Obscurely; not perspicuously. *Spenser.*
- CLOUDINESS.** *f.* [from *cloudy.*]
 1. The state of being covered with clouds; darkness. *Harvey.*
 2. Want of brightness. *Boyle.*
- CLOUDLESS.** *a.* [from *cloud.*] Clear; unclouded; luminous. *Pope.*
- CLOUDY.** *a.* [from *cloud.*]
 1. Obscured with clouds. *Exodus.*
 2. Dark; obscure; not intelligible. *Watts.*
 3. Gloomy of look; not open, nor cheerful. *Spenser.*
 4. Marked

CLO

4. Marked with spots or veins.
- CLOVE.** *f.* [the preterite of *clave.*]
- CLOVE.** *f.* [*clou, Fr.*]
1. A valuable spice brought from Ternate. The fruit or seed of a very large tree. *Brown.*
 2. Some of the parts into which garlick separates. *Tate.*
- CLOVE-GILLYFLOWER.** *f.* [from its smelling like *cloves.*]
- CLO'VEN.** part. pret. [from *cleave.*]
- CLO'VEN-FOOTED.** } *a.* [*cloven* and
CLO'VEN-HOOFED. } *foot, or hoof.*]
- Having the foot divided into two parts. *Dryden. Ray.*
- CLO'VER.** *f.* [*clæp-p, Saxon.*]
1. A species of trefoil. *Shak'speare. Mortimer.*
 2. To live in CLOVER, is to live luxuriously. *Ogle.*
- CLOVERED.** *a.* [from *clover.*] Covered with clover. *Tbomox.*
- CLOUGH.** *f.* [*clough, Saxon.*] A cliff.
- CLOUGH.** *f.* [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.** *f.* [*clutz, Saxon.*]
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. *Shak'speare.*
 4. An iron plate to an axle tree.
- To CLOUT.** *v. a.* [from the noun.]
1. To patch; to mend coarsely. *Milton.*
 2. To cover with a cloth. *Spenser.*
 3. To join awkwardly together. *Ajcham.*
- CLO'UTED.** *particip. a.* Congealed; coagulated. *Gay.*
- CLOUTERLY.** *a.* Clumsy; awkward. *Mortimer.*
- CLOWN.** *f.* [*lown, Saxon.*]
1. A rustick; a churl. *Sidney.*
 2. A coarse ill-bred man. *Spenser.*
- CLOWNERY.** *f.* [from *clown.*] Ill-breeding; churlishness. *L'Esrange.*
- CLOW'NISH.** *a.* [from *clown.*]
1. Consisting of rusticks or clowns. *Dryden.*
 2. Coarse; rough; rugged. *Spenser.*
 3. Uncivil; ill-bred. *Shak'speare.*
 4. Clumsy; ungainly. *Prior.*
- CLOW'NISHLY.** *ad.* Coarsely; rudely.
- CLOW'NISHNESS.** *f.* [from *clownish.*]
1. Rusticity; coarateness. *Locke.*
 2. Incivility; brutality.
- CLOWN'S MUSTARD.** *f.* An herb.
- To CLOY.** *v. a.* [*encloer, Fr.*]
1. To satiate; to sate; to surfeit. *Sidney.*
 2. To strike the beak together. *Shak'sp.*
 3. To nail up guns, by striking a spike into the touch-hole.

CLU

- CLO'YLESS.** *a.* [from *cloy.*] That which cannot cause satiety. *Shak'speare.*
- CLO'YMENT.** *f.* [from *cloy.*] Satiety; repletion. *Shak'speare.*
- CLUB.** *f.* [*cluppa, Welsh.*]
1. A heavy stick. *Spenser.*
 2. The name of one of the suits of cards. *Pope.*
 3. The shot or dividend. *L'Esrange.*
 4. An assembly of good fellows. *Dryden.*
 5. Concurrence; contribution; joint charge. *Hudibras.*
- To CLUB.** *v. n.* [from the noun.]
1. To contribute to a common expence.
 2. To join to one effect. *Dryden King.*
- To CLUB.** *v. a.* To pay to a common reckoning. *Pope.*
- CLUBHEADED.** *a.* [*club* and *head.*] Having a thick head. *Derbam.*
- CLUBLA'W.** *f.* [*club* and *law.*] The law of arms. *Addison.*
- CLUBROOM.** *f.* [*club* and *room.*] The room in which a club or company assembles. *Addison.*
- To CLUCK.** *v. n.* [*cloccan, Saxon.*] To call chickens; as a hen. *Ray.*
- CLUMP.** *f.* [from *clump.*] A shapeless piece of wood.
- CLUMPS.** *f.* A numbscull. *Skinner.*
- CLUMSILY.** *ad.* [from *clumsy.*] Awkwardly. *Ray.*
- CLUM'INESS.** *f.* [from *clumsy.*] Awkwardness; ungainliness; want of dexterity. *Collier.*
- CLUM'SY.** *a.* [*lompfch, Dutch, stupid.*] Awkward; heavy; artless; unhandy. *Ray. Dryden.*
- CLUNG.** The preterite and participle of *cling.*
- To CLUNG.** *v. n.* [*cl-gan, Saxon.*] To dry as wood does.
- CLUNG.** *a.* [*clungu, Saxon.*] Wasted with leanness.
- CLU'STER.** *f.* [*clýrren, 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. *Audjón.*
- To CLU'STER.** *v. n.* To grow in bunches. *Dryden.*
- To CLU'STER.** *v. a.* To collect any thing into bodies.
- CLUSTER GRAPE.** *f.* The small black grape, called the currant. *Mortimer.*
- CLU'STERY.** *a.* Growing in clusters.
- To CLUTCH.** *v. a.*
1. To hold in the hand; to gripe; to grasp. *Herbert.*
 2. To contract; to double the hand. *Shak'speare.*

CLUTCH, *f.* [from the verb.]
 1. The gripe; grasp; seizure.
 2. The paws, the talons. *L'Esfrange.*
 3. Hands. *Stillingsfleet.*

A CLUTTER, *f.* A noise; a bustle; a hurry. *King.*

To CLUTTER, *v. n.* [from the noun.]
 To make a noise or bustle.

A CLYSTER, *f.* [*χλυστήρ*.] An injection into the anus. *Arbutnot.*

To COACERVATE, *v. a.* [*coacervo*, Lat.]
 To heap up together. *Bacon.*

COACERVATION, *f.* [from *coacervate*.]
 The act of heaping. *Bacon.*

COACH, *f.* [*coche*, Fr.] A carriage of pleasure, or state. *Sidney. Pope.*

To COACH, *v. a.* [from the noun.] To carry in a coach. *Pope.*

COACH BOX, *f.* The seat on which the driver of the coach sits. *Arbutnot.*

COACH HIRE, *f.* Money paid for the use of a hired coach. *Speñator.*

COACH-MAN, *f.* The driver of a coach. *South.*

To COACT, *v. n.* To act together in concert. *Shakespeare.*

COACTION, *f.* [*coactus*, Lat.] Compulsion; force. *South.*

COACTIVE, *a.* [from *coact*.]
 1. Having the force of restraining or impelling; compulsory. *Raleigh.*
 2. Acting in concurrence. *Shakespeare.*

COADJUMENT, *f.* Mutual assistance.

COADJUTANT, *f.* Helping; co-operating. *Philips.*

COADJUTOR, *f.*
 1. A fellow-helper; an assistant; an associate. *Garth.*
 2. In the canon law, one who is empowered to perform the duties of another. *Ayliffe.*

COADJUVANCY, *f.* Help; concurrent help. *Brown.*

COADUNITION, *f.* The conjunction of different substances into one mass. *Hale.*

To COAGMENT, *v. a.* To congregate. *Glanville.*

COAGMENTATION, *f.* [from *coagment*.]
 Coacervation into one mass; union. *Ben. Johnson.*

COAGULABLE, *a.* [from *coagulate*.] That which is capable of concretion. *Boyle.*

To COAGULATE, *v. a.* [*coagulo*, Lat.]
 To force into concretions. *Bacon. Woodward.*

To COAGULATE, *v. n.* To run into concretions. *Boyle.*

COAGULATION, *f.* [from *coagulate*.]
 1. Concretion; congelation.
 2. The body formed by coagulation. *Arbutnot.*

COAGULATIVE, *a.* [from *coagulate*.]
 That which has the power of causing concretion. *Boyle.*

COAGULATOR, *f.* [from *coagulate*.]
 That which causes coagulation. *Arbutnot.*

COAL, *f.* [col, Sax. *kol*, Germ.]
 1. The common fossil fuel. *Denbam.*
 2. The cinder of burnt wood, charcoal. *Bacon.*
 3. Any thing inflamed or ignited. *Dryden.*

To COAL, *v. n.* [from the noun.]
 1. To burn wood to charcoal. *Carew.*
 2. To delineate with a coal. *Camden.*

COAL-BLACK, *a.* [*coal* and *black*.] Black in the highest degree. *Dryden.*

COAL-MINE, *f.* [*coal* and *mine*.] A mine in which coals are dug. *Mortimer.*

COAL-PIT, *f.* [from *coal* and *pit*.] A pit for digging coals. *Woodward.*

COAL-STONE, *f.* A sort of cannel coal. *Woodward.*

COAL-WORK, *f.* A coalery; a place where coals are found. *Felton.*

COALERY, *f.* A place where coals are dug. *Woodward.*

To COALESCE, *v. n.* [*coalesco*, Lat.]
 1. To unite in masses. *Newton.*
 2. To grow together; to join.

COALESSCENCE, *f.* [from *coalesco*.] Concretion; union.

COALITION, *f.* [*coalitum*, Lat.] Union in one mass or body. *Hale. Bentley.*

COALY, *a.* Containing coal. *Milton.*

COAPTATION, *f.* [*con* and *apto*, Latin.]
 The adjustment of parts to each other. *Boyle. Broome.*

To COARCT, *v. a.* [*coarcto*, Lat.]
 1. To straighten; to confine.
 2. To contract power. *Ayliffe.*

COARCTATION, *f.* [from *coarcto*.]
 1. Confinement; restraint to a narrow space. *Bacon.*
 2. Contraction of any space. *Ray.*
 3. Restraint of liberty. *Bramhall.*

COARSE, *a.*
 1. Not refined. *Shakespeare.*
 2. Not soft or fine.
 3. Rude; uncivil.
 4. Gross; not delicate. *Thomson.*
 5. Inelegant; unpolished. *Dryden.*
 6. Unaccomplished by education. *Arbutnot.*
 7. Mean; not nice; vile. *Roscommon.*
Orway.

COARSELY, *ad.* [from *coarse*.]
 1. Without fineness.
 2. Meanly; not elegantly. *Brown.*
 3. Rudely; not civilly. *Dryden.*
 4. Inelegantly. *Dryden.*

COARSENESS, *f.* [from *coarse*.]
 1. Impurity; unrefined state. *Bacon.*
 2. Roughness; want of fineness.
 3. Grossness; want of delicacy. *L'Esfrange.*
 4. Roughness; rudeness of manners. *Gortch.*
 5. Meanness; want of nicety. *Addison.*

COAST,

COAST. *f.* [*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. *v. n.* To fail cloſe by the coaſt. *Arbutnot.*

To COAST. *v. a.* To fail by. *Addiſon.*

CO'ASTER. *f.* He that fails timorouſly near the ſhore. *Dryden.*

COAT. *f.* [*cotte*, Fr.]

1. The upper garment. *Samuel.*

2. Petticoat; the habit of a boy in his infancy; the lower part of a woman's dreſs. *Locke.*

3. Veſture, as demonſtrative of the office. *Horvel.*

4. The covering of any animal. *Milton. Mortimer.*

5. Any tegument. *Derbam.*

6. That on which the enſigns armorial are portrayed. *Dryden.*

To COAT. *v. a.* To cover; to inveſt.

To COAX. *v. a.* To wheedle; to flatter. *L'Eſtrange. Faiquabar.*

CO'AXER. *f.* [from the verb.] A wheedler; a flatterer.

COB. *f.* The head or top.

COB. *f.* A ſort of ſea-fowl. *Philips.*

CO'BALT. *f.* A marcaſite plentifully impregnated with ariſenick. *Woodward.*

To CO'BBLE. *v. a.* [*kobler*, Daniſh]

1. To mend any thing coarſely. *Shakeſp.*

2. To do or make any thing clumſily. *Bentley.*

CO'BBLER. *f.* [from *cobble*.]

1. A mender of old ſhoes. *Addiſon.*

2. A clumſy workman in general. *Shakeſp.*

3. Any mean perſon. *Dryden.*

CO'BIRONS. *f.* Irons with a knob at the upper end. *Bacon.*

COBI'SHOP. *f.* A coadjutant biſhop. *Ayliffe.*

CO'BNUT. *f.* [*cob* and *nut*.] A boy's game.

CO'BSWAN. *f.* [*cob*, head, and *ſwan*.] The head or leading ſwan. *Ben. Johnson.*

CO'BWEB. *f.* [*kopweb*, Dutch.]

1. The web or net of a ſpider. *Spencer. L'Eſtrange.*

2. Any ſnare or trap. *Swift.*

COCCIFEROUS. *a.* [*κοκκος* and *fero*.] Plants are ſo called that have berries. *Quincy.*

CO'CHINEAL. *f.* [*cocchinilla*, Span.] An inſect gathered upon the *opuntia*, from which a red colour is extracted. *Hill.*

CO'CHLEARY. *a.* [from *cochlea*, Lat. a ſcrew.] Screwform. *Brown.*

CO'CHLEATED. *a.* [from *cochlea*, Lat.] Of a ſcrewed or turbinated form. *Woodw.*

COCK. *f.* [*coc*, Saxon.]

1. The male to the hen. *Dryden.*

2. The male of any ſmall birds. *Arbutn.*

3. The weathercock, that ſhews the direction of the wind. *Shakeſpeare.*

4. A ſpout to let out water at will. *Pope.*

5. The notch of an arrow.

6. The part of the lock of a gun that ſtrikes with the flint. *Grew.*

7. A conqueror; a leader. *Swift.*

8. Cockcrowing. *Shakeſpeare.*

9. A cockboat; a ſmall boat. *Shakeſpeare.*

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. *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. *Spencer.*

To COCK. *v. n.*

1. To ſtrut; to hold up the head. *Addiſon.*

2. To train or uſe fighting cocks. *Ben. Johnson.*

COCKA'DE. *f.* [from *cock*.] A ribband worn in the hat.

A COCKA'TRICE. *f.* [*cock* and *ατραξ*, Saxon; a ſerpent.] A ſerpent ſuppoſed to riſe from a cock's egg. *Bacon.*

CO'CKBOAT. *f.* [*cock* and *boat*.] A ſmall boat belonging to a ſhip. *Stillingfleet.*

CO'CKBROATH. *f.* Broath made by boiling a cock. *Harvey.*

COCKCROW'ING. *f.* [*cock* and *crow*.] The time at which cocks crow. *Mark.*

To CO'CKER. *v. a.* [*coqueliner*, Fr.] To cede; to fondle. *Locke. Swift.*

CO'CKER. *f.* One who follows the ſport of cockfighting.

COCKEREL. *f.* [from *cock*.] A young cock. *Dryden.*

COCKET. *f.* 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 merchandize is entered. *Cowel. Davies.*

CO'CKFIGHT. *f.* A match of cocks. *Bacon.*

CO'CKHORSE. [*cock* and *horſe*.] On horſeback; triumphant. *Prior.*

CO'CKLE. *f.* [*coquille*, Fr.] A ſmall teſtaceous fiſh. *Locke.*

CO'CKLE-STAIRS. *f.* Winding or ſpiral ſtairs. *Chambers.*

CO'CKLE. *f.* [*coccol*, Saxon.] A weed that grows in corn; corn-roſe. *Donne.*

To

To COCKLE. *v. a.* [from *cockle*.] To contract into wrinkles. *Gay*.
 COCKLED. *a.* [from *cockle*.] Shelled, or turbinated. *Shakespeare*.
 COCKLOFT. *f.* [*cock* and *loft*.] The room over the garret. *Dryden*.
 COCKMASTER. *f.* One that breeds game cocks. *L'Estrange*.
 COCKMATCH. *f.* Cockfight for a prize. *Addison*.
 COCKNEY. *f.*
 1. A native of London. *Dorset*.
 2. Any effeminate, low citizen. *Shakespeare*.
 COCKPIT. *f.* [*cock* and *pit*.]
 1. The area where cocks fight. *Howel*.
 2. A place on the lower deck of a man of war. *Harris*.
 COCKSCOMB. *f.* A plant; lobfewort.
 COCKSHEAD. *f.* A plant; fainfoin.
 COCKSHUT. *f.* The close of the evening. *Shakespeare*.
 COCKSPUR. *f.* Virginian hawthorn. A species of medlar.
 COCKSURE. [from *cock* and *sure*.] Confidently certain. *Shakespeare*. *Pope*.
 COCKSWAIN. *f.* [*cozzswaine*, Saxon.] The officer who has the command of the cockboat. Corruptly *Coxon*.
 COCKWEED. *f.* A plant, dittander or pepperwort.
 COCOA. *f.* [*cacajotal*, 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. *Miller*. *Hill*.
 COCTILE. *a.* [*coctilis*, Latin.] Made by baking.
 COCTION. *f.* [*coctio*, Latin.] The act of boiling. *Arbutnot*.
 COD. }
 CODFISH. } *f.* A sea fish.
 COD. *f.* [*codde*, Sax.] Any case or husk in which seeds are lodged. *Mortimer*.
 To COD. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To inclose in a cod. *Mortimer*.
 CODDERS. *f.* [from *cod*.] Gatherers of pease. *DiEt*.
 CODE. *f.* [*codex*, Latin.]
 1. A book.
 2. A book of the civil law. *Arbutnot*.
 CODICIL. *f.* [*codicillus*, Latin.] An appendage to a will. *Pier*.
 CODILLE. *f.* [*codille*, Fr.] A term at ombre. *Pope*.
 To CO'DLE. *v. a.* [*coetulo*, Lat.] To parboil.
 CODLING. *f.* [from *to codle*.] An apple generally codled. *King*.

COEFFICACY. *f.* [*con* and *efficacia*, Lat.] The power of several things acting together. *Brown*.
 COEFFICIENCY. *f.* [*con* and *efficio*, Lat.] Co-operation; the state of acting together to some single end. *Garrick*.
 COEFFICIENT. *f.* [*con* and *efficiens*, Lat.] That which unites its action with the action of another.
 COELIACK Passion. A diarrhœa or flux, that arises from indigestion, whereby the aliment comes away little altered. *Quincy*.
 COEMPTION. *f.* [*coemptio*, Lat.] The act of buying up the whole quantity of any thing. *Bacon*.
 COEQUAL. *a.* [from *con* and *equalis*, Lat.] Equal. *Shakespeare*.
 COEQUALITY. *f.* [from *coequal*.] The state of being equal.
 To COERCE. *v. a.* [*coerceo*, Latin.] To restrain; to keep in order by force. *Ayliffe*.
 COERCIBLE. *a.* [from *coerce*.]
 1. That may be restrained.
 2. That ought to be restrained.
 COERCION. *f.* [from *coerce*.] Penal restraint; check. *Hale*. *South*.
 COERCIVE. *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. *a.* [*con* and *essentia*, Lat.] Participating of the same essence. *Hooker*.
 COESSENTIALITY. *f.* [from *coessential*.] Participation of the same essence.
 COETANEOUS. *a.* [*con* and *ætas*, Lat.] Of the same age with another. *Brown*.
Government of the Tongue. *Bentley*.
 COETERNAL. *a.* [*con* and *æternus*, Lat.] Equally eternal with another. *Milton*.
 COETERNALLY. *ad.* [from *coeternal*.] In a state of equal eternity with another. *Hooker*.
 COETERNITY. *f.* [from *coeternal*.] Having existence from eternity equal with another eternal being. *Hanmond*.
 COEVAL. *a.* [*coævus*, Latin.] Of the same age. *Prior*. *Bentley*.
 COEVAL. *f.* [from the adjective.] A contemporary. *Pope*.
 COEVOUS. *a.* [*coævus*, Latin.] Of the same age. *South*.
 To COEXIST. *v. n.* [*con* and *existo*, Lat.] To exist at the same time. *Hale*.
 COEXISTENCE. *f.* [from *coexist*.] Existence at the same time with another. *Grew*.
 COEXISTENT. *a.* [from *coexist*.] Having existence at the same time with another. *Bramhall*. *Bentley*.
 To COEXTEND. *v. a.* [*con* and *extendo*, Lat.] To extend to the same space or duration with another. *Grew*.
 COEX-

- COEXTE'NSION.** *f.* [from *coextend.*] The state of extending to the same space with another. *Hale.*
- CO'FFEE.** *f.* [Arabick.] They have in Turkey a drink called *caffee*, made of a berry of the same name, as black as foot, and of a strong scent, which they take, beaten into powder, in water, hot. *Bacon.*
Pope.
- CO'FFEEHOUSE.** *f.* [*caffee* and *house.*] A house where coffee is sold. *Prior.*
- CO'FFEE'NAN.** *f.* One that keeps a coffeehouse. *Addison.*
- CO'FFEE'POT.** *f.* [*caffee* and *pot.*] The covered pot in which coffee is boiled.
- CO'FFER.** *f.* [*coffe*, Saxon.]
1. A chest generally for keeping money. *Spenser. L'Esrange.*
2. Treasure. *Bacon.*
3. [In fortification.] A hollow lodgment across a dry moat. *Chambers.*
- To CO'FFER.** *v. a.* To treasure up in chests. *Bacon.*
- CO'FFERER of the King's Household.** *f.* A principal officer of his majesty's court, next under the comptroller. *Cowel.*
- CO'FFIN.** *f.* [*cofin*, French.]
1. The chest in which dead bodies are put into the ground. *Sidney. Swift.*
2. A mould of paste for a pye.
3. **CO'FFIN of a horse**, is the whole hoof of the foot above the coronet, including the *caffin* bone. *Farriner's Dict.*
- To CO'FFIN.** *v. a.* To inclose in a coffin. *Donne.*
- To COG.** *v. a.*
1. To flatter; to wheedle. *Shakespeare.*
2. To obtrude by falsehood. *Tillotson.*
Dennis.
3. **To COG a die.** To secure it, so as to direct its fall. *Swift.*
- To COG.** *v. n.* To lye; to wheedle. *Shakespeare.*
- COG.** *f.* The tooth of a wheel, by which it acts upon another wheel.
- To COG.** *v. a.* To fix cogs in a wheel.
- CO'GENCY.** *f.* [from *cogent.*] Force; strength. *Locke.*
- CO'GENT.** *a.* [*cogens*, Latin.] Forceful; resolute; convincing. *Bentley.*
- CO'GENTLY.** *ad.* [from *cogent.*] With resolute force; forcibly. *Locke.*
- CO'GGER.** *f.* [from *to cog.*] A flatterer; a wheedler.
- COGGESTONE.** *f.* [*cuogelo*, Ital.] A little stone. *Skinner.*
- COGITABLE.** *a.* [from *cogito*, Latin.] What may be the subject of thought.
- To COGITATE.** *v. n.* [*cogito*, Lat.] To think.
- COGITA'TION.** *f.* [*cogitatio*, Lat.]
1. Thought; the act of thinking. *Hooker.*
Bentley.
2. Purpose; reflection previous to action. *Bacon.*
3. Meditation. *Milton.*
- COGITATIVE.** *a.* [from *cogito*, Lat.]
1. Having the power of thought. *Bentley.*
2. Given to meditation. *Watson.*
- COGNATION.** *f.* [*cognatio*, Lat.]
1. Kindred. *Scutb.*
2. Relation; participation of the same nature. *Brown.*
- COGNISE'E.** *f.* [In law.] He to whom a fine in lands or tenements is acknowledged. *Cowel.*
- COGNISOUR.** *f.* [In law.] Is he that passeth or acknowledgeth a fine. *Cowel.*
- COGNITION.** *f.* [*cognitio*, Lat.] Knowledge; complete conviction. *Brown.*
- COGNITIVE.** *a.* [from *cognitus*, Latin.] Having the power of knowing. *South.*
- COGNIZABLE.** *a.* [*cognosibilis*, Fr.]
1. That falls under judicial notice.
2. Proper to be tried, judged, or examined. *Ayliffe.*
- COGNIZANCE.** *f.* [*connoissance*, Fr.]
1. Judicial notice; trial. *South.*
2. A badge, by which any one is known. *Brown.*
- COGNO'MINAL.** *a.* [*cognomen*, Lat.] Having the same name. *Brown.*
- COGNOMINA'TION.** *f.* [*cognomen*, Lat.]
1. A surname; the name of a family.
2. A name added from any accident or quality. *Brown.*
- COGNO'SCENCE.** *f.* [*cognosco*, Lat.] Knowledge.
- COGNO'SCIBLE.** *a.* [*cognosco*, Lat.] That may be known. *Hale.*
- To COHABIT.** *v. n.* [*cohabitatio*, Lat.]
1. To dwell with another in the same place. *South.*
2. To live together as husband and wife. *Fiddes.*
- COHABITANT.** *f.* An inhabitant of the same place. *Decay of Piety.*
- COHABITA'TION.** *f.* [from *cohabit.*]
1. The state of inhabiting the same place with another.
2. The state of living together as married persons. *Tatler.*
- COHE'IR.** *f.* [*cohaeres*, Lat.] One of several among whom an inheritance is divided. *Taylor.*
- COHE'IRESS.** *f.* A woman who has an equal share of an inheritance.
- To COHE'RE.** *v. n.* [*cohaerco*, Lat.]
1. To stick together. *Wiccarward.*
2. To be well connected.
3. To suit; to fit. *Shakespeare.*
4. To agree.
- COHE'RENCE.** } *f.* [*cohaerentia*, Latin.]
COHE'RENCY. }
1. That state of bodies in which their parts are joined together, so that they resist

- fist divulsion and separation. *Quincy. Bentley.*
 2. Connection; 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.** *a.* [*cobarens, Lat.*]
 1. Sticking together. *Arbutnot.*
 2. Suitable to something else; regularly adapted. *Shakespeare.*
 3. Consistent; not contradictory. *Watts.*
- COHESION.** *f.* [*from cobere.*]
 1. The act of sticking together. *Newton.*
 2. The state of union. *Blackmore.*
 3. Connection; dependence. *Locke.*
- COHESIVE.** *a.* [*from cobere.*] That has the power of sticking to another.
- COHESIVENESS.** *f.* [*from cohesivo.*] The quality of being cohesive.
- TO COHIBIT.** *v. a.* [*cohibeo, Lat.*] To restrain; to hinder.
- TO COHOBATE.** *v. a.* To pour the distilled liquor upon the remaining matter, and distill it again. *Arbutnot.*
- COHOBATION.** *f.* [*from cohobate.*] A returning any distilled liquor again upon what it was drawn from. *Quincy. Crew.*
- COHORT.** *f.* [*cobors, Lat.*]
 1. A troop of soldiers, containing about five hundred foot. *Camden.*
 2. A body of warriors. *Milton.*
- COHORTATION.** *f.* [*cohortatio, Latin.*] Incitement.
- COIF.** *f.* [*coiffe, French.*] The head-dress; a cap. *Bacon.*
- COIFED.** *a.* [*from coif.*] Wearing a coif.
- COIFFURE.** *f.* [*coiffure, Fr.*] Head dress. *Addison.*
- COIGNE.** *f.* [*French.*] A corner.
- TO COIL.** *v. a.* [*cueillir, Fr.*] To gather into a narrow compass. *Boyle.*
- COIL.** *f.* [*koleren, German.*]
 1. Tumult; turmoil; bustle. *Shakespeare.*
 2. A rope wound into a ring.
- COIN.** *f.* [*coigne, Fr.*] A corner; called often *quin.* *Shakespeare.*
- COIN.** *f.* [*cuneus.*]
 1. Money stamped with a legal impression. *Sidney. Pope.*
 2. Payment of any kind. *Hammond.*
- TO COIN.** *v. a.* [*from the noun.*]
 1. To mint or stamp metals for money. *Bentley.*
 2. To forge any thing in an ill sense. *Atterbury.*
- COINAGE.** *f.* [*from coin.*]
 1. The act or practice of coining money. *Arbutnot. Brown.*
 2. Coin; money.
 3. The charges of coining money.
 4. Forgery; invention. *Shakespeare.*
- TO COINCIDE.** *v. n.* [*coincido, Lat.*]
 1. To fall upon the same point. *Cibyns.*
 2. To concur. *Watts.*
- COINCIDENCE.** *f.* [*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. *Hale.*
- COINCIDENT.** *a.* [*from coincide.*]
 1. Falling upon the same point. *Newton.*
 2. Concurrent; consistent; equivalent. *South. Bentley.*
- COINDICATION.** *f.* [*from con and indico, Lat.*] Many symptoms betokening the same cause.
- COINER.** *f.* [*from coin.*]
 1. A maker of money; a minter. *Swift.*
 2. A counterfeiter of the king's stamp.
 3. An inventor. *Camden.*
- TO COJOIN.** *v. n.* [*conjungo, Lat.*] To join with another. *Shakespeare.*
- COISTRIL.** *f.* A coward hawk. *Shakespeare.*
- COIT.** *f.* [*kote, a die, Dutch.*] A thing thrown at a certain mark. *Carew.*
- COITATION.** *f.* [*coitio, Latin.*]
 1. Copulation; the act of generation. *Crew.*
 2. The act by which two bodies come together. *Brown.*
- COKE.** *f.* [*coquo.*] Fewel made by burning pit-coal under earth, and quenching the cinders.
- COLANDER.** *f.* [*colo, to strain, Lat.*] A sieve through which a mixture is poured, and which retains the thicker parts. *May. Dryden.*
- GOLATION.** *f.* The art of filtering or straining.
- COLATURE.** *f.* [*from colo, Lat.*]
 1. The art of straining; filtration.
 2. The matter strained.
- COLBERTINE.** *f.* A kind of lace worn by women. *Congreve.*
- COLCOTHAR.** *f.* A term in chymistry. The dry substance which remains after distillation. *Quincy.*
- COLD.** *a.* [*colð, Saxon.*]
 1. Not hot; not warm. *Arbutnot.*
 2. Chill; having sense of cold. *Shakespeare.*
 3. Having cold qualities; not volatile. *Bacon.*
 4. Unaffected; frigid; without passion. *Ascham. Rowe.*
 5. Unaffectioning; unable to move the passions. *Addison.*
 6. Reserved; coy; not affectionate; not cordial. *Clarendon.*
 7. Chaste. *Shakespeare.*
 8. Not welcome. *Shakespeare.*
 9. Not hasty; not violent.
 10. Not affecting the scent strongly. *Shakespeare.*
 11. Not having the scent strongly affected. *Shakespeare.*
- COLD.**

COLD. *f.* [from the adjective.]
 1. The cause of the sensation of cold ; the privation of heat. *Bacon.*
 2. The sensation of cold ; chilnel's. *Dryden.*
 3. A disease caused by cold ; the obstruction of perspiration. *Shakespeare. Rescommon.*

COLDLY. *ad.* [from cold.]
 1. Without heat.
 2. Without concern ; indifferently ; negligently. *Swift.*

COLDNESS. *f.* [from cold.]
 1. Want of heat. *Byl.*
 2. Unconcern ; frigidity of temper. *Hooker. Arbutnot.*
 3. Coynel's ; want of kindnel's. *Addison. Prior.*
 4. Chastity. *Pope.*

COLE. *f.* [cepl, Saxon.] Cabbage.
COLEWORT. *f.* [cō'p'wɔrt, Sax.] Cabbage. *Dryden.*

COLICK. *f.* [colicus, Latin.]
 It strictly is a disorder of the colon ; but loosely, any disorder of the stomach or bowels that is attended with pain. *Quincy. Arbutnot.*

COLICK. *a.* Affecting the bowels. *Milton.*
To COLLA'PSE. *v. n.* [collapsus, Lat.n.]
 To close so as that one side touches the other. *Arbutnot.*

COLLA'PSION. *f.* [from collapse.]
 1. The state of vessels closed.
 2. The act of closing or collapsing.

COLLAR. *f.* [colare, Latin.]
 1. A ring of metal put round the neck. *Dryden.*
 2. The harness fastened about the horse's neck. *Shakespeare.*
 3. The part of the dress that surrounds the neck.
 4. *To slip the COLLAR.* To disentangle himself from any engagement or difficulty. *Euberd.*

5. *A COLLAR of Braxon,* is the quantity bound up in one parcel.

COLLAR BONE. *f.* [from collar and bone.]
 The clavicle ; the bones on each side of the neck. *Wiseman.*

To COLLAR. *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 COLLA'TE. *v. a.* [collatum, Latin.]
 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 ecclesiastial benefice. *Atterbury.*

COLLA'TERAL. *a.* [con and latus, Latin.]
 1. Side to side. *Milton.*
 2. Running parallel.
 3. Diffused on either side. *Milton.*
 4. Those that stand in equal relation to some ancestor. *Lyffe.*
 5. Not direct ; not immediate. *Shakespeare.*
 6. Concurrent. *Atterbury.*

COLLA'TERALLY. *ad.* [from collateral.]
 1. Side by side. *Wilkins.*
 2. Indirectly. *Dryden.*
 3. In collateral relation.

COLLA'TION. *f.* [collatio, Latin.]
 1. The act of conferring or bestowing ; gift. *Kay.*
 2. Comparison of one thing of the same kind, with another. *Greav.*
 3. In Law. *Collation* is the bestowing of a benefice. *Coovel.*
 4. A repast.

COLLA'TITIOUS. *a.* [collatitius, Lat.]
 Done by the contribution of many.

COLLA'TOR. *f.* [from collare.]
 1. One that compares copies, or manuscripts. *Addison.*
 2. One who presents to an ecclesiastial benefice. *Duffe.*

To COLLA'UD. *v. a.* [collaudo, Lat.] **To** join in praising. *Duffe.*

COLLEAGUE. *f.* [collega, Lat.] A partner in office or employment. *Milton. Swift.*

To COLLE'AGUE. *v. a.* To unite with. *Stablespeare.*

To COLLE'CT. *v. a.* [collectum, Latin.]
 1. To gather together. *Watts.*
 2. To draw many units, into one sum. *Locke.*
 3. To gain from observation. *Shakespeare.*
 4. To infer ; from premises. *Decay of Piety.*

5. *To COLLECT himself.* To recover from surprize. *Shakespeare. Hayward.*

COLLECT. *f.* [collectus, low Lat.] A short comprehensive prayer, used at the sacrament ; any short prayer. *Taylor.*

COLLECTA'NEOUS. *a.* [collectaneus, Lat.]
 Gathered up together.

COLLECTIBLE. *a.* [from collect.] That which may be gathered from the premises. *Brown.*

COLLECTION. *f.* [from collect.]
 1. The act of gathering together.
 2. The things gathered. *Addison.*
 3. The act of deducing consequences. *Hooker.*

4. A consecratory ; deduced from premises. *Hooker. Davies.*

COLLECTIVITIOUS. *a.* [collectivus, Lat.]
 Gathered up.

COLLE'CTIVE. *a.* [collectif, French.]
 1. Gathered into one mass ; accumulative. *Hooker. Watts.*
 2. Em-

2. Employed in deducing consequences. *Brown.*
3. A collective noun expresses a multitude, though itself be singular; as a company.
- COLLECTIVELY.** *ad.* [from *collective.*] In a general mass; in a body; not singly. *Hale.*
- COLLECTOR.** *f.* [*collector, Latin.*]
1. A gatherer. *Addison.*
 2. A tax gatherer. *Temple.*
- COLLEGATARY.** *f.* [from *con* and *legatum*, a legacy, Latin.] A person to whom is left a legacy in common with one or more. *Clambers.*
- COLLEGE.** *f.* [*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 publick.
- COLLEGIAL.** *a.* [from *college.*] Relating to a college.
- COLLEGIAN.** *f.* [from *college.*] An inhabitant of a college.
- COLLEGIATE.** *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.** *f.* [from *college.*] A member of a college; an university man. *Rymer.*
- COLLET.** *f.* [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.** *v. a.* [*collido, Lat.*] To beat, to dash, to knock together. *Brown.*
- COLLIER.** *f.* [from *coal.*]
1. A digger of coals.
 2. A dealer in coals. *Bacon.*
 3. A ship that carries coals.
- COLLIERY.** *f.* [from *collier.*]
1. The place where coals are dug.
 2. The coal trade.
- COLLIFLOWER.** *f.* [from *caul*, Sax. and *flower*] Cauliflower.
- COLLIGATION.** *f.* [*colligatio, Lat.*] A binding together. *Brown.*
- COLLIMATION.** *f.* [from *collimo, Lat.*] Aim. *Dict.*
- COLLINEATION.** *f.* [*collinco, Lat.*] The act of aiming.
- COLLIQUABLE.** *a.* [from *colliquate.*] Easily dissolved. *Harvey.*
- COLLIQUAMENT.** *f.* [from *colliquate.*] The substance to which any thing is reduced by being melted.
- COLLIQUANT.** *a.* [from *colliquate.*] That which has the power of melting.
- TO COLLIQUATE.** *v. a.* [*colliquo, Lat.*] To melt; to dissolve. *Boyle. Harvey.*
- COLLIQUATION.** *f.* [*colliquatio, Latin.*] The melting of any thing whatsoever, 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.** *a.* [from *colliquate.*] Melting; dissolvent. *Harvey.*
- COLLIQUEFACTION.** *f.* [*colliquifacio, Latin.*] The act of melting together. *Bacon.*
- COLLISION.** *f.* [*collisio, Lat.*]
1. The act of striking two bodies together. *Milton.*
 2. The state of being struck together; a clash. *Denham.*
- TO COLLOCATE.** *v. a.* [*colloco, Latin.*] To place; to station. *Bacon.*
- COLLOCATION.** *f.* [*collocatio, Latin.*]
1. The act of placing.
 2. The state of being placed. *Bacon.*
- COLLOCUTION.** *f.* [*collocutio, Latin.*] Conference; conversation.
- TO COLLOQUE.** *v. n.* To wheedle; to flatter.
- COLLOP.** *f.* [from *coal* and *op*, a rasher broned upon the coal.]
1. A small slice of meat. *King's Cookery.*
 2. A piece of any animal. *L' Estrange.*
 3. A child. *Shakespeare.*
- COLLOQUY.** *f.* [*colloquium, Latin.*] Conference; conversation; talk. *Milton. Taylor.*
- COLLOW.** *f.* Black grime of coals. *Woodward.*
- COLLUCTANCY.** *f.* [*colluctor, Lat.*] Opposition of nature.
- COLLUCTATION.** *f.* [*colluctatio, Lat.*] Contest; contrariety; opposition. *Woodward.*
- TO COLLUDE.** *v. n.* [*colludo, Lat.*] To conspire in a fraud.
- COLLUSION.** [*collusio, Latin.*] A deceitful agreement or compact between two or more. *Cavel. Swifts.*
- COLLUSIVE.** *a.* [from *collude.*] Fraudulently concerted.
- COLLUSIVELY.** *ad.* [from *collusive.*] In a manner fraudulently concerted.
- COLLUSORY.** *a.* [*colludo, Lat.*] Carrying on a fraud by secret concert.
- COLLY.** *f.* [from *coal.*] The smut of coal. *Burton.*
- TO COLLY.** *v. a.* To grime with coal. *Shak.*
- COLLYRIUM.** [Latin.] An ointment for the eyes.
- COLLMAR.** *f.* [Fr.] A sort of PEAR.
- COLLOGN Earth.** *f.* A deep brown, very light bastard ochre. *Hill.*
- COLON.**

CO'LO'N. *f.* [*κώλον.*]

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.*

CO'LO'NEL. *f.* The chief commander of a regiment. Generally sounded *col'nel.*

Milton.

CO'LO'NELSHIP. *f.* [from *colonel.*] The office or character of colonel. *Swift.*

To CO'LO'NISE. *v. a.* [from *colony.*] To plant with inhabitants. *Howel.*

CO'LO'NNA'DE. *f.* [from *colonna, Ital.*]

1. A peristyle of a circular figure, or a series of columns, disposed in a circle. *Addison.*

2. Any series or range of pillars. *Pope.*

CO'LO'NY. *f.* [*colonia, Latin.*]

1. A body of people drawn from the mother-country to inhabit some distant place. *Davies.*

2. The country planted; a plantation. *Dryden.*

CO'LO'PHONY. *f.* [from *Colophon, a city whence it came.*] *Rosin. Boyle. Floyer.*

COLOQU'INTEDA. *f.* [*colocynthis, Lat.*] The fruit of a plant of the same name, called bitter apple. It is a violent purgative. *Chambers.*

CO'LO'RATE. *a.* [*coloratus, Latin.*] Coloured; died. *Ray.*

COLORA'TION. *f.* [*coloro, Latin.*]

1. The art or practice of colouring. *Bacon.*

COLORIFICK. *a.* [*colorificus, Latin.*] That has the power of producing colours. *Newt.*

COLO'SSE. } *f.* [*colossus, Latin.*] A statue of enormous magnitude. *Temple.*

COLOSSE'AN. *a.* [*colossus, Lat.*] Giantlike.

CO'LO'UR. *f.* [*color, Latin.*]

1. The appearance of bodies to the eye; hue; die. *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 shew. *Knolles.*

7. Kind; species; character. *Shakespeare.*

8. In the plural, a standard; an ensign of war. *Knolles.*

To CO'LO'UR. *v. a.* [*coloro, Latin.*]

1. To mark with some hue, or die. *Newton.*

2. To palliate; to excuse. *Raleigh.*

3. To make plausible. *Addison.*

To CO'LO'UR. *v. n.* To blush.

CO'LO'URABLE. *a.* [from *colour.*] Specious; plausible. *Spenser. Hooker. Brown.*

CO'LO'URABLY. *ad.* [from *colourable.*]

Speciously; plausibly. *Bacon.*

CO'LO'URED. *part. a.* Streaked; diversified with hues. *Bacon.*

CO'LO'URING. *f.* The part of the painter's art that teaches to lay on his colours. *Prior.*

CO'LO'URIST. *f.* [from *colour.*] A painter who excels in giving the proper colours to his designs. *Dryden.*

CO'LO'URLESS. *a.* [from *colour.*] Without colour; transparent. *Newton. Bentley.*

COLT. *f.* [*colt, Saxon.*]

1. A young horse. *Taylor.*

2. A young foolish fellow. *Shakespeare.*

To COLT. *v. n.* To frisk; to frolick. *Spenser.*

To COLT. *v. a.* To befool. *Shakespeare.*

COLTS FOOT. *f.* [from *colt* and *foot.*] A plant.

COLTS-TOOTH. *f.*

1. An imperfect tooth in young horses.

2. A love of youthful pleasure. *Shakespeare.*

COLTER. *f.* [*culter, Sax.*] The sharp iron of a plough.

CO'LTISH. *a.* [from *colt.*] Wanton.

COLU'BRINE. *a.* [*colubrinus, Latin.*]

1. Relating to a serpent.

2. Cunning; crafty.

COLU'MBARY. *f.* [*columbarium, Lat.*] A dovecot; a pigeonhouse. *Brown.*

CO'LUMBINE. *f.* [*columbina, Lat.*] A plant with leaves like the meadow-rue. *Miller.*

CO'LUMBINE. *f.* [*columbinus, Lat.*] A kind of violet colour. *Dit.*

CO'LUMN. *f.* [*columna.*]

1. A round pillar. *Peacbam.*

2. Any body pressing vertically upon its base. *Bentley.*

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.

CO'LUMNAR. } *a.* [from *columna.*]

CO'LUMNAR'IAN. } Formed in columns. *Woolward.*

CO'LU'RES. *f.* [*coluri, Latin; κόλouroi.*]

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. *f.* [*κόμη.*] A morbid disposition to sleep.

COMA'TE. *f.* [*con and mate.*] Companion. *Shakespeare.*

COMATO'SE. *a.* [from *coma.*] Lethargick. *Greav.*

COMB, and COMP. Names, situation. *Gibson.*

COMB. *f.* [*camb, 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 bees lodge their honey. *Dryden.*
- To COMB. *v. a.* [from the noun.]
1. To divide, and adjust the hair. *Shakespeare. Swift.*
 2. To lay any thing consisting of filaments smooth; as, *to comb wool*
- COMB BRUSH. *f.* [*comb* and *brush*.] A brush for clean combs.
- COMB-MAKER. *f.* One whose trade is to make combs. *Mortimer.*
- To COMBAT. *v. n.* [*combattre*, Fr.] To fight. *Shakespeare.*
- To COMBAT. *v. a.* To oppose. *Gravell.*
- COMBAT. *f.* Contest; battle; duel. *Dryden.*
- COMBATANT. *f.* [*combattant*, French.]
1. He that fights with another; antagonist. *Milton.*
 2. A champion. *Locke.*
- COMBER. *f.* [from *comb*.] He whose trade is to disentangle wool, and lay it smooth for the spinner.
- COMBIMATE. *a.* [from *combine*.] Betrothed; promised. *Shakespeare.*
- COMBINATION. *f.* [from *combine*.]
1. Union for some certain purpose; association; league. *Shakespeare.*
 2. Union of bodies; commixture; conjunction. *Boyle. South.*
 3. Copulation of ideas. *Locke.*
 4. COMBINATION is used in mathematics, to denote the variation or alteration of any number of quantities, letters, sounds, or the like, in all the different manners possible.
- To COMBINE. *v. a.* [*combiner*, Fr.]
1. To join together. *Milton.*
 2. To link in union. *Shakespeare.*
 3. To agree; to accord. *Shakespeare.*
 4. To join together; opposed to *analyse*.
- To COMBINE. *v. n.*
1. To coalesce; to unite each with other. *Shakespeare.*
 2. To unite in friendship or design. *Dryden.*
- COMBLESS. *a.* [from *comb*.] Wanting a comb or crest. *Shakespeare.*
- COMBUST. *a.* [*combustum*, Latin.] A planet not above eight degrees and a half from the sun, is said to be *combust*.
- COMBUSTIBLE. *a.* [*combustum*, Lat.] Susceptible of fire. *South.*
- COMBUSTIBLENESS. *f.* Aptness to take fire.
- COMBUSTION. *f.*
1. Conflagration; burning; consumption by fire. *Burnet.*
 2. Tumult; hurry; hubbub. *Dobson. Raleigh. Addison.*
- To COME. *v. n.* pret. *came*, particip. *come*. [*coman*, Saxon; *komen*, Dut.]
1. To remove from a distant to a nearer place. Opposed to *go*. *Knolles.*
 2. To draw near; to advance towards. *Sba.*
 3. To move in any manner towards 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. *Ben Johnson.*
 8. To become. *Shakespeare.*
 9. To arrive at some act or habit. *Locke.*
 10. To change from 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. *Shakespeare.*
 14. To follow as a consequence. *Shakespeare.*
 15. To cease very lately from some act of state. *2 Sam.*
 16. To COME about. To come to pass; to fall out. *Shakespeare.*
 17. To COME about. To change; to come round. *Ben Johnson.*
 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. *Hock. Stillingfleet.*
 21. To COME in. To enter. *Locke.*
 22. To COME in. To comply; to yield.
 23. To COME in. To become modish. *Roscommon.*
 24. To COME in. To be an ingredient; to make part of a composition. *Aiterbury.*
 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. *Aiterbury.*
 28. To COME near. To approach in excellence. *Ben Johnson.*
 29. To COME of. To proceed; as a descendant from ancestors. *Dryden.*
 30. To COME of. 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

37. To COME on. To thrive; to grow
Bacon.
38. To COME over. To repeat an act.
Shakspeare.
39. To COME over. To revolt. *Addison.*
40. To COME over. To rise in distillation.
Boyle.
41. To COME out. To be made publick.
St. James's Fleet.
42. To COME out. To appear upon trial; to be discovered.
Arbuthnot.
43. To COME out with. To give a vent to.
Boyle.
44. To COME to. To consent or yield.
See ft.
45. To COME to. To amount to.
Knolls. 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. Be quick; make no delay. *Genesis.*
- COME. A particle of reconciliation.
Come, come, at all I laugh he laughs no doubt.
Pope.
- To COME. In futurity; not present.
Bacon, Locke.
- COME. *f.* [from the verb.] A sprout: a cant term.
Mortimer.
- COMEDIAN. *f.* [from *comedy.*]
1. A player or actor of comick parts.
 2. A player in general; an actress or actor.
Quenden.
 3. A writer of comedies.
Peachment.
- COMEDY. *f.* [*comedia*, Lat.] A dramatick representation of the lighter faults of mankind.
Pope.
- COMELINESS. *f.* [from *comely.*] Grace; beauty, dignity.
Sidney. Ray. Prior.
- COMELY. *a.* [from *become.*]
1. Graceful; decent.
 2. Decent; according to propriety.
Shakspeare.
- COMELY. *ad.* [from the adjective.] Hand-somely; gracefully.
Afham.
- COMER. *f.* [from *come.*] One that comes.
Bacon. Locke.
- COMET. *f.* [*cometa*, Latin, a hairy star.] A heavenly body in the planetary region appearing suddenly, and again disappearing. Comets, popularly called blazing stars, are distinguished from other stars by a long
- train or tail of light, always opposite to the sun.
Graves.
- COMETARY } *a.* [from *comet.*] Keat-
 COMETICK. } ing to a comet. *Coburne.*
- COMFIT. *f.* [from *confect.*] *Huicabrus.*
- To COMFIT. *v. a.* To preserve dry with sugar.
Cowley.
- COMFIGURE. *f.* [from *comfit.*] Sweetmeat.
Donne.
- To COMFORT. *v. a.* [*comforto*, Latin.]
1. To strengthen; to enliven; to invigorate.
Bacon.
 2. To console; to strengthen the mind under calamity.
Job.
- COMFORT. *f.* [from the verb.]
1. Support; assistance; countenance. *Ba.*
 2. Consolation; support under calamity.
Tillotson.
 3. That which gives consolation or support.
Shakspeare.
- COMFORTABLE. *a.* [from *comfort.*]
1. Receiving comfort; susceptible of comfort.
South.
 2. Dispensing comfort.
Dryden.
- COMFORTABLY. *ad.* [from *comfortable.*] With comfort; without despair. *Hammond.*
- COMFORTER. *f.* [from *comfort.*]
1. One that administers consolation in misfortunes.
Shakspeare.
 2. The title of the Third Person of the Holy Trinity; the Paraclete.
- COMFORTLESS. *a.* [from *comfort.*] Without comfort.
Sidney. Swift.
- COMFREY. *f.* [*comfrie*, French.] A plant.
Miller.
- COMICAL. *a.* [*comicus*, Latin.]
1. Raising mirth; merry; diverting.
Audison.
 2. Relating to comedy; besitting comedy.
Hayward.
- COMICALLY. *ad.* [from *comical.*]
1. In such a manner as raises mirth.
 2. In a manner besitting comedy.
- COMICALNESS. *f.* [from *comical.*] The quality of being comical.
- COMICK. *a.* [*comicus*, Lat. *comique*, Fr.]
1. Relating to comedy.
Roscommon.
 2. Raising mirth.
Shakspeare.
- COMING. *f.* [from *To come.*]
1. The act of coming; approach. *Milton.*
 2. State of being come; arrival. *Locke.*
- COMING-IN. *f.* Revenue; income. *Shak.*
- COMING. *parti. a.* [from *com.*]
1. Fond; forward; ready to come.
Shakspeare. Pope.
 2. Future; to come.
Roscommon.
- COMITIAL. *a.* [*comitia*, Lat.] Relating to the assemblies of the people.
- COMITY. *f.* [*comitas*, Latin.] Courtesly; civility.
- COMMA. *f.* [*κῆμα*.] The point which notes the distinction of clauses, marked thus [,].
Pope.

To **COMMAND**. *v. a.* [*commander*, Fr.]

1. To govern; to give orders to.
D. Day of Piety.
2. To order; to direct to be done.
Shakespeare.
3. To have in power.
Gay.

4. To overlook; to have to subject as that it may be seen or enjoyed.
Milton.

To **COMMAN'D**. *v. n.* To have the supreme authority.
South.

COMMAN'D *f.* [from the verb.]

1. The right of commanding; power; supreme authority.
Waller.
2. Coercive authority; despotism.
Locke.
3. The act of commanding; order.
Taylor.

4. The power of overlooking.
Dryden.

COMMANDER. *f.* [from *command*.]

1. He that has the supreme authority; a chief.
Clarendon.
2. A paving beetle, or a very great wooden mallet.
Moxon.

COMMAN'DERY. *f.* [from *command*.]

A body of the knights of Malta, belonging to the same nation.

COMMAN'DMENT. *f.* [*commandment*, French.]

1. Mandate; command; order; precept.
Kaleigh.
2. Authority; coercive power.
Shakespeare.
3. By way of eminence, the precepts of the decalogue given by God to Moses.
Exodus.

COMMAN'DRESS. *f.* A woman vested with supreme authority.
Hooker. Fairfax.

COMMA'TERIAL. *a.* [from *con* and *materia*.] Consisting of the same matter with another thing.
Bacon.

COMMA'TERIALITY. *f.* Resemblance to something in its matter.

COMELINE. *f.* [*commelina*, Latin.] A plant.

COMMEMORABLE. *a.* [from *commemorate*.] Deserving to be mentioned with honour.

To **COMMEMORATE**. *v. a.* [*con* and *memoro*, Latin.] To preserve the memory by some publick act.
Fiddes.

COMMEMORATION. *f.* [from *commemorate*.] An act of publick celebration.
Taylor.

COMMEMORATIVE. *a.* [from *commemorate*.] Tending to preserve memory of any thing.
Aitkenby.

To **COMMENCE**. *v. n.* [*commencer*, Fr.]

1. To begin; to take beginning.
Rogers.
2. To take a new character.
Pope.

To **COMMENCE**. *v. a.* To begin; to make a beginning of; as to *commence a suit*.

COMMENCEMENT. *f.* [from *commence*.] Beginning; date.
Woodward.

To **COMMEND**. *v. a.* [*commendo*, Latin.]

1. To represent as worthy of notice; to recommend.
Knolles.
2. To deliver up with confidence.
Luke.
3. To mention with approbation.
Crawley.
4. To recommend to remembrance.
Shak.

COMMEND. Commendation.
Shakespeare.

COMMENDABLE. *a.* [from *commend*.] Laudable; worthy of praise.
Bacon.

COMMENDABLY. *ad.* [from *commendable*.] Laudably; in a manner worthy of commendation.
Carew.

COMMENDAM. [*commenda*, low Latin.] *Commendam* is a benefice, which being void, is commended to the charge of some sufficient clerk to be supplied.
Corvel. Clarendon.

COMMENDATORY. *f.* [from *commendam*.] One who holds a living in *commendam*.

COMMENDATION. *f.* [from *commend*.] 1. Recommendation; favourable representation.
Bacon.

2. Praise; declaration of esteem.
Dryden.
3. Message of love.
Shakespeare.

COMMENDATORY. *a.* [from *commend*.] Favourably representative; containing praise.
Pope.

COMMENDER. *f.* [from *commend*.] Praiser.
Wotton.

COMMENSALITY. *f.* [from *commerfalis*, L t.] Fellowship of table.
Brown.

COMMENSURABILITY. *f.* [from *commensurable*.] Capacity of being compared with another, as to the measure; or of being measured by another.
Brown.

COMMENSURABLE. *a.* [*con* and *mensura*, Lat.] Reducible to some common measure; as a yard and a foot are measured by an inch.

COMMENSURABLENESS. *f.* [from *commensurable*.] Commensurability; proportion.
Hale.

To **COMMENSURATE**. *v. a.* [*con* and *mensura*, Lat.] To reduce to some common measure.
Brown.

COMMENSURATE. *a.* [from the verb.] 1. Reducible to some common measure.

Government of the Tongue.

2. Equal; proportionable to each other.
Glanville. Bentley.

COMMENSURATELY. *ad.* [from *commensurate*.] With the capacity of measuring, or being measured by some other thing.
Holder.

COMMENSURATION. *f.* [from *commensurate*.] Reduction of some thing to some common measure.
Bacon. South.

To **COMMENT**. *v. n.* [*commentor*, Latin.] To annotate; to write notes; to expound.
Herbert.

COMMENT. Annotations on an author; notes; expofition.
Hammond.

COMMEN-

COMMENTARY. *f.* [*commentarius*, Lat.]

1. An exposition; annotation; remark.
King Charles.
2. Narrative in familiar manner. *Addison.*

COMMENTATOR. *f.* [from *comment*.]

- Expositor; annotator. *Dryden.*

COMME'NTER. *f.* [from *comment*.] An explainer; an annotator. *Donne.*

COMMENTI'TIOUS. *a.* [*commentitius*, Lat.] Invented; imaginary. *Glanville.*

COMMERCE. *f.* [*commercium*, Lat.] Exchange of one thing for another; trade; traffick. *Hooker. Tillotson.*

TO COMME'RCE. *v. n.* To hold intercourse. *Milton.*

COMMERCIAL. *a.* [from *commerce*.] Relating to commerce or traffick.

COMMERE'. *f.* A cominon mother. *Shakespeare.*

TO COMMIGRATE. *v. n.* [*con* and *migro*, Latin.] To remove by consent, from one country to another.

COMMIGRATION. *f.* [from *commigrate*.] A removal of a people from one country to another. *Woodward.*

COMMINATION. *f.* [*comminatio*, Lat.]

1. A threat; a denunciation of punishment. *D. cay of Piety.*
2. The recital of God's threatenings on stated days.

COMMUNATORY. *a.* [from *comminatio*.] Denunciatory; threatening.

TO COMMINGLE. *v. a.* [*commisceo*, Lat.] To mix into one mass; to mix; to blend. *Shakespeare.*

TO COMMINGLE. *v. n.* To unite with another thing. *Bacon.*

COMMUNIBLE. *a.* [from *commixute*] Frangible; reducible to powder. *Browne.*

TO COMMUNUTE. *v. a.* [*comminuo*, Lat.] To grind; to pulverise. *Bacon.*

COMMUNUTION. *f.* [from *comminute*] The act of grinding into small parts; pulverisation. *Bentley.*

COMMISERABLE. *a.* [from *commiserate*.] Worthy of compassion; pitiable. *Bacon.*

TO COMMISERATE. *v. a.* [*con* and *miserere*, Lat.] To pity; to compassionate. *Denham.*

COMMISERATION. *f.* [from *commiserate*.] Pity; compassion; tenderness. *Hooker.*

COMMISARY. *f.* [*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. *Covel.*
3. An officer who draws up lists of an army, and regulates the procurement of provision. *Prior.*

COMMISSARISHIP. *f.* The office of a commissary. *Ayliffe.*

COMMISSION. *f.* [*commissio*, low Lat.]

1. The act of entrusting any thing.
2. A trust; a warrant by which any trust is held. *Covel. Shakespeare.*
3. A warrant by which a military officer is constituted. *Knotes. v. p.*
4. Charge; mandate; office. *Milton.*
5. Act of committing a crime. Sins of *commission* are distinguished from sins of omission. *South.*
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 COMMI'S ION. *v. a.* To empower; to appoint. *Dryden.*

TO COMMISSIONATE. *v. a.* To empower. *Decay of Piety.*

COMMISSIONER. *f.* One included in a warrant of authority. *Clarendon.*

COMMISSURE. *f.* [*commissura*, Latin.] Joint; a place where one part is joined to another. *Watson.*

TO COMMIT. *v. a.* [*committo*, Latin.]

1. To intrust; to give in trust. *Shakespeare.*
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. *f.* [from *commit*]

1. Act of lending to prison. *Clarendon.*
2. An order for sending to prison.

COMMITTEE. *f.* [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. *Covel. Clarendon. Waiten.*

COMMITTER. *f.* [from *commit*.] Perpetrator; he that commits. *South.*

COMMITTIBLE. *ad.* [from *commit*.] Liable to be committed. *Brown.*

TO COMMI'X. *v. a.* [*commisceo*, Lat.] To mingle; to blend. *Newton.*

COMMI'XION. *f.* [from *commix*.] Mixture; incorporation. *Shakespeare.*

COMMI'XTION. *f.* [from *commix*.] Mixture; incorporation. *Brown.*

COMMI'XTURE. *f.* [from *commix*.]

1. The act of mingling; the state of being mingled. *Bacon.*
2. The mass formed by mingling different things; compound. *Bacon. Watson.*

COMMO'DE. *f.* [French] The head-duties of women. *Graville.*

COMMO'DIOUS. *a.* [*commodus*, Latin.]

1. Convenient; suitable; accommodate. *Raleigh.*
2. Useful; suited to wants or necessities. *Raleigh.*

COMM'ODIOUSLY. *ad.* [from *commodious*.]

1. Conveniently. *Corvel.*
2. Without distress. *Milton.*
3. Suitably to a certain purpose. *Hooker.*

COMM'ODIOUSNESS. *f.* [from *commodious*.] Convenience; advantage. *Temple.*

COMM'ODITY. *f.* [*commoditas*, Lat.]

1. Interest; advantage; profit. *Hooker.*
2. Convenience of time or place. *Ben. Johnson.*

3. Wares; merchandize. *Locke.*

COMMODORE. *f.* [corrupted from the Spanish *comendador*.] The captain who commands a squadron of ships.

COMMON. *f.* [*communis*, Latin.]

1. Belonging equally to more than one. *Hale.*

2. Having no possessor or owner. *Locke.*
3. Vulgar; mean; easy to be had; not scarce. *Davies.*

4. Publick; general. *Walton. Addison.*

5. Mean; without birth or descent. *Walker.*

6. Frequent; usual; ordinary. *Eccles.*

7. Prostitute. *Clarendon.*

8. Such verbs as signify both action and passion are called *common*; as *asperror*, *I despise*, or *am despised*; and such nouns as are both masculine and feminine, as *parents*.

COMMON. *f.* An open ground equally used by many persons. *South.*

COMMON. *ad.* [from the adjective.] Commonly; ordinarily. *Shakespeare.*

In COMMON.

1. Equally to be participated by a certain number. *Locke.*

2. Equally with another; indiscriminately. *Arbutnot.*

To COMMON. *v. n.* [from the noun.]

To have a joint right with others in some common ground.

COMMON LAW. Customs which have by long prescription obtained the force of laws; distinguished from the statute law, which owes its authority to acts of parliament.

COMMON PLEAS. 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. *Corvel.*

COMMONABLE. *a.* [from *commun*.] What is to be common. *Bacon.*

COMMONAGE. *f.* [from *commun*.] The right of feeding on a common.

COMMONALTY. *f.* [*communitas*, Fr.]

1. The common people. *Milton.*

2. The bulk of mankind. *Hooker.*

COMMONER. *f.* [from *commun*.]

1. One of the common people; a man of low rank. *Addison.*

2. A man not noble. *Prior.*

3. A member of the house of commons.

4. One who has a joint right in common ground. *Bosch.*

5. A student of the second rank at the university of Oxford.

6. A prostitute. *Shakespeare.*

COMMONITION. *f.* [*communio*, Latin.]

- Advce; warning.

COMMONLY. *ad.* [from *commun*.] Fre-

- quently; usually. *Temple.*

COMMONNESS. *f.* [from *commun*.]

1. Equal participation among many. *Government of the Tongue.*

2. Frequent occurrence; frequency. *Swift.*

To COMMONPLA'CE. *v. a.* To reduce

- to general heads. *Felton.*

COMMONPLA'CE BOOK. *f.* A book in which things to be remembered are ranged under general heads. *Tatler.*

COMMONS. *f.*

1. The vulgar; the lower people. *Dryden.*

2. The lower house of parliament, by which the people are represented. *King Charles.*

3. Food; fare; diet. *Swift.*

COMMONWE'AL. } *f.* [from *com-*

COMMONWE'ALTH. } *mun* and *weal*, or *wealth*.]

1. A polity; an established form of civil life. *Hooker. Davies. Locke.*

2. The publick; the general body of the people. *Shakespeare.*

3. A government in which the supreme power is lodged in the people; a republick. *Ben. Johnson. Temple.*

COMMORANCE. } *f.* [from *commorant*.]

COMMORANCY. } Dwelling; habitation; residence. *Hale.*

COMMORANT. *a.* [*commorant*, Latin.]

- Resident; dwelling. *Ayliffe.*

COMM'OTION. *f.* [*commotio*, Latin.]

1. Tumult; disturbance; combustion. *Luke. Broome.*

2. Perturbation; disorder of mind; agitation. *Clarendon.*

3. Disturbance; restlessness. *Woodward.*

COMM'OTIONER. *f.* [from *commotion*.]

- A disturber of the peace. *Hayward.*

To COMM'OVE. *v. a.* [*commoveo*, Lat.]

- To disturb; to unsettle. *Thomson.*

To COMMUNE. *v. n.* [*communico*, Lat.]

- To converse; to impart sentiments mutually. *Spenser. Locke.*

COMMUNICABILITY. *f.* [from *communica-*

- ble.] The quality of being communicated.

COMMUNICABLE. *a.* [from *communicate*.]

- 1 That which may become the common possession of more than one. *Hooker.*

2. That which may be imparted, or recounted. *Milton.*

COM-

COMMUNICANT. *f.* [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. *v. a.* [*communico*, Latin.]

1. To impart to others what is in our own power.

Bacon. Taylor.

2. To reveal; to impart knowledge.

Clarendon.

To COMMUNICATE. *v. n.*

1. To partake of the blessed sacrament.

Taylor.

2. To have something in common with another; as, *the houses communicate.*

Arbutnot.

COMMUNICATION. *f.* [from *communicate.*]

1. The act of imparting benefits or knowledge.

Holder.

2. Common boundary or inlet.

Arbutnot.

3. Interchange of knowledge.

Swift.

4. Conference; conversation.

Samuel.

COMMUNICATIVE. *a.* [from *communicate.*] Inclined to make advantages common; liberal of knowledge; not selfish.

Evelyn.

COMMUNICATIVENESS. *f.* [from *communicative.*] The quality of being communicative.

Norris.

COMMUNION. *f.* [*communio*, Lat.]

1. Intercourse; fellowship; common possession.

Raleigh. Fiddes.

2. The common or publick celebration of the Lord's Supper.

Clarendon.

3. A common or publick act.

Raleigh.

4. Union in the common worship of any church.

Stillngfleet.

COMMUNITY. *f.* [*communitas*, Latin.]

1. The commonwealth; the body politic.

Hammond.

2. Common possession.

Locke.

3. Frequency; commonness.

Shakespeare.

COMMUTABILITY. *f.* [from *commutable.*] The quality of being capable of exchange.

COMMUTABLE. *a.* [from *commute.*] That may be exchanged for something else.

COMMUTATION. *f.* [from *commute.*]

1. Change; alteration.

Soutb.

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. *a.* [from *commute.*] Relative to exchange.

To COMMUTE. *v. a.* [*commuto*, Lat.]

1. To exchange; to put one thing in the place of another.

Decay of Piety.

2. To buy off, or ransom one obligation by another.

L'Esrange.

To COMMUTE. *v. n.* To atone; to bargain for exemption.

Soutb.

COMMUTUAL. *a.* [*con* and *mutual.*] Mutual; reciprocal.

Pope.

COMPACT. *f.* [*pactum*, Latin.] A contract; an accord; an agreement.

Soutb.

To COMPACT. *v. a.* [*compingo*, *compactum*, Latin.]

1. To join together with firmness; to consolidate.

Roscommon.

2. To make out of something.

Shakespeare.

3. To league with.

Shakespeare.

4. To join together; to bring into a system.

Hooker.

COMPACT. *a.* [*compactus*, Latin.]

1. Firm; solid; close; dense.

Newton.

Bentley.

2. Brief; as *a compact discourse.*

COMPACTEDNESS. *f.* [from *compacted.*] Firmness; density.

Digby.

COMPACTLY. *ad.* [from *compact.*]

1. Closely; densely.

2. With neat joining.

COMPACTNESS. *f.* [from *compact.*] Firmness; closeness.

Woodward.

COMPACTURE. *f.* [from *compact.*] Structure; compagination.

Spenfer.

COMPAGES. *f.* [Lat.] A system of many parts united.

Ray.

COMPAGINATION. *f.* [*compago*, Latin.] Union; structure.

Brown.

COMPANABLENESS. *f.* [from *company.*] The quality of being a good companion.

Sidney.

COMPANION. *f.* [*compagnon*, Fr.]

1. One with whom a man frequently converses.

Prior.

2. A partner; an associate.

Philippians.

3. A familiar term of contempt; a fellow.

Raleigh.

COMPANIONABLE. *a.* [from *companion.*] Fit for good fellowship; social.

Clarendon.

COMPANIONABLY. *ad.* [from *companionable.*] In a companionable manner.

COMPANIONSHIP. *f.* [from *companion.*]

1. Company; train.

Shakespeare.

2. Fellowship; association.

Shakespeare.

COMPANY. *f.* [*compagnie*, Fr.]

1. Persons assembled together.

Shakespeare.

2. An assembly of pleasure.

Bacon.

3. Persons considered as capable of conversation.

Temple.

4. Conversation; fellowship.

Sidney.

Guardian.

5. A number of persons united for the execution of any thing; a band.

Dennis.

6. Persons united in a joint trade or partnership.

7. A body corporate; a corporation.

Arbutnot.

8. A subdivision of a regiment of foot.

Knolls.

9. To bear COMPANY. } To associate

To keep COMPANY. } with; to be a

companion to, } *Shakespeare. Pope.*

- TO. To keep COMPANY. To frequent houses of entertainment. *Shakespeare.*
 TO COMPANY. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To accompany; to be associated with. *Shakespeare. Prior.*
 TO COMPANY. *v. n.* To associate one's self with. *Carinthians.*
 COMPARABLE. *a.* [from *to compare.*] Worthy to be compared; of equal regard. *Knolles.*
 COMPARABLY. *ad.* [from *comparable.*] In a manner worthy to be compared. *Wotton.*
 COMPA'RATES. *f.* [from *compare.*] In logick, the two things compared to one another.
 COMPARATIVE. *a.* [comparativus, Lat.]
 1. Estimated by comparison; not absolute. *Bacon. Bentley.*
 2. Having the power of comparing. *Glanville.*
 3. [In grammar.] The comparative degree expresses more of any quantity in one thing than in another; as, *the right hand is the stronger.*
 COMPARATIVELY. *ad.* [from *comparative.*] In a state of comparison; according to estimate made by comparison. *Rogers.*
 TO COMPARE. *v. a.* [*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. *f.* [from the verb.]
 1. Comparative estimate; comparison. *Suckling.*
 2. Simile; similitude. *Shakespeare.*
 COMPARISON. *f.* [*comparaison, Fr.*]
 1. The act of comparing. *Grew.*
 2. The state of being compared. *Locke.*
 3. A comparative estimate. *Tillotson.*
 4. A simile in writing or speaking. *Shakespeare.*
 5. [In grammar.] The formation of an adjective through its various degrees of signification; as *strong, stronger, strongest.*
 TO COMPART. *v. a.* [*compartir, Fr.*] To divide. *Wotton.*
 COMPARTIMENT. *f.* [*compartiment, Fr.*] A division of a picture, or design. *Pope.*
 COMPARTITION. *f.* [from *compart.*]
 1. The act of comparting or dividing.
 2. The parts marked out, or separated; a separate part. *Wotton.*
 COMPARTMENT. *f.* [*compartiment, Fr.*] Division. *Peacbam.*
 TO COMPASS. *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 inclose 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. *f.* [from the verb.]
 1. Circle; round. *Shakespeare.*
 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 musick. *Shakespeare. Dryden.*
 8. The instrument with which circles are drawn. *Donne.*
 9. The instrument composed of a needle and card, whereby mariners steer. *King Charles. Rowe.*
 COMPASSION. *f.* [*compassion, Fr.*] Pity; commiseration; painful sympathy. *Hebrews.*
 TO COMPASSION. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To pity. *Shakespeare.*
 COMPASSIONATE. *a.* [from *compassion.*] Inclined to pity; merciful; tender. *South.*
 TO COMPASSIONATE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To pity; to commiserate. *Raleigh.*
 COMPASSIONATELY. *ad.* [from *compassionate.*] Mercifully; tenderly. *Clarendon.*
 COMPATE'RNITY. *f.* [*con and paternitas, Lat.*] Gosspired, or *compernity*, by the cannon law, is a spiritual affinity. *Davies.*
 COMPATIBILITY. *f.* [from *compatible.*] Consistency; the power of co-existing with something else.
 COMPATIBLE. *a.*
 1. Suitable to; fit for; consistent with. *Hale.*
 2. Consistent; agreeable. *Broome.*
 COMPATIBLENESS. *f.* [from *compatible.*] Consistency.
 COMPATIBLY. *ad.* [from *compatible.*] Fitly; suitably.
 COMPATIENT. *a.* [from *con and patior, Lat.*] Suffering together.
 COMPATRIOT. *f.* One of the same country.
 COMPEER. *f.* [*compar, Latin.*] Equal; companion; colleague. *Philips.*
 TO COMPEER. *v. a.* To be equal with; to mate. *Shakespeare.*
 TO COMPEL. *v. a.* [*compello, Lat.*]
 1. To force to some act; to oblige; to constrain. *Clarendon.*
 2. To take by force or violence. *Shak-sp.*
 COMPELLABLE. *a.* [from *compel.*] That may be forced.
 COMPELLA'TION. *f.* [from *compello, Lat.*] The stile of address. *Duppa.*
 COM-

- COMPELLER.** *f.* [from *compel.*] He that forces another.
- COMPEND.** *f.* [*compendium*, Lat.] Abridgment; summary; epitome. *Watts.*
- COMPENDIARIOUS.** *a.* [*compendiarius*, Lat.] Short; contracted.
- COMPENDIOSITY.** *f.* [from *compendious.*] Shortness.
- COMPENDIOUS.** *a.* [from *compendium.*] Short; summary; abridged; comprehensive. *Woodward.*
- COMPENDIOUSLY.** *ad.* [from *compendious.*] Shortly; summarily. *Hooker.*
- COMPENDIOUSNESS.** *f.* [from *compendious.*] Shortness; brevity. *Bentley.*
- COMPENDIUM.** *f.* [Latin.] Abridgment; summary; breviate. *Watts.*
- COMPENSABLE.** *a.* [from *compensate.*] That which may be recompensed.
- TO COMPENSATE.** *v. a.* [*compenso*, Lat.] To recompense; to counterbalance; to countervail. *Bacon. Prior.*
- COMPENSATION.** *f.* [from *compensate.*] Recompense; something equivalent. *Dryden.*
- COMPENSATIVE.** *a.* [from *compensate.*] That which compensates.
- TO COMPENSE.** *v. a.* [*compenso*, Latin.] To compensate; to counterbalance; to recompense. *Bacon.*
- TO COMPERENDINATE.** *v. a.* [*comperendino*, Lat.] To delay.
- COMPERENDINATION.** *f.* [from *comperendinare.*] Delay.
- COMPETENCE.** } *f.* [from *competent.*]
- COMPETENCY.** } *f.* [from *competent.*]
1. Such a quantity of any thing as is sufficient. *Government of the Tongue.*
 2. A fortune equal to the necessities of life. *Shakspeare. Pope.*
 3. The power or capacity of a judge or court.
- COMPETENT.** *a.* [*competens*, Lat.]
1. Suitable; fit; adequate; proportionate. *Davies.*
 2. Without defect or superfluity. *Hooker.*
 3. Reasonable; moderate. *Asterbury.*
 4. Qualified; fit. *Government of the Tongue.*
 5. Consistent with. *Locke.*
- COMPETENTLY.** *ad.* [from *competent.*]
1. Reasonably; moderately. *Wotton.*
 2. Adequately; properly. *Bentley.*
- COMPETIBLE.** *a.* [*competo*, Lat.] Suitable to; consistent with. *Hammond. Glanville.*
- COMPETIBLENESS.** *f.* [from *competible.*] Suitableness; fitness.
- COMPETITION.** *f.* [*con and petitio*, Lat.]
1. Rivalry; contest. *Rogers.*
 2. Claim of more than one to one thing. *Bacon.*
- COMPETITOR.** *f.* [*con and petitor*, Lat.]
1. A rival. *Rogers.*
 2. An opponent. *Shakspeare.*
- COMPILATION.** *f.* [from *compilo*, Lat.]
1. A collection from various authors.
 2. An assemblage; a coconversation. *Woodward.*
- TO COMPILE.** *v. a.* [*compilo*, Lat.]
1. To draw up from various authors.
 2. To write; to compose. *Temple.*
 3. To contain; to comprise. *Spenser.*
- COMPLEMENT.** *f.* [from *compile.*] Coconversation; the act of heaping up. *Wotton.*
- COMPILER.** *f.* [from *compile.*] A collector; one who frames a composition from various authors. *Swift.*
- COMPLACENCE.** } *f.* [*complacencia*, low Lat.]
- COMPLACENCY.** } *Lat.*
1. Pleasure; satisfaction; gratification. *Milton. South.*
 2. The cause of pleasure; joy. *Milton.*
 3. Civility; complaisance. *Clarendon.*
- COMPLACENT.** *a.* [*complacens*, Latin.] Civil; affable; soft.
- TO COMPLAIN.** *v. n.* [*complaigndre*, Fr.]
1. To mention with sorrow; to lament. *Burnet's Theory.*
 2. To inform against. *Shakspeare.*
- TO COMPLAIN.** *v. a.* To lament; to bewail. *Dryden.*
- COMPLAINANT.** *f.* [from *complain.*] One who urges a suit against another. *Collier.*
- COMPLAINER.** *f.* One who complains; a lamenter. *Government of the Tongue.*
- COMPLAINTE.** *f.* [*complainte*, Fr.]
1. Representation of pains or injuries. *Job.*
 2. The cause or subject of complaint. *Swift.*
 3. A malady; a disease. *Arabian.*
 4. Remonstrance against. *Shakspeare.*
- COMPLAISANCE.** *f.* [*complaisance*, Fr.] Civility; desire of pleasing; act of adulation. *Dryden. Prior.*
- COMPLAISANT.** *a.* [*complaisant*, Fr.] Civil; desirous to please. *Pope.*
- COMPLAISANTLY.** *ad.* [from *complaisant.*] Civilly; with desire to please; ceremoniously. *Pope.*
- COMPLAISANTNESS.** *f.* [from *complaisant.*] Civility.
- TO COMPLANATE.** } *v. a.* [from *planus*, Latin.] To level;
- TO COMPLANE.** } *Latin.* To level; to reduce to a flat surface. *Derham.*
- COMPLEMENT.** *f.* [*complementum*, Lat.]
1. Perfection; fulcils; completion. *Hooker.*
 2. Complete set; complete provision; the full quantity. *Prior.*
 3. Adscitious circumstances; appendages. *Hooker. Shakspeare.*
- COMPLETE.** *a.* [*completus*, Lat.]
1. Perfect; full; without any defects. *Colossians. Swift.*
 2. Finished; ended; concluded. *Prior.*

To COMPLE'TE. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

To perfect; to finish. *H'Alton.*

COMPLE'TELY. *ad.* [from *complete.*] Fully; perfectly. *Blackmore. Sw'ift.*

COMPLE'TEMENT. *f.* [from *complementum,* Fr.] The act of completing. *Dryden.*

COMPLE'TENESS. *f.* [from *complete.*] Perfection. *King Charles.*

COMPLE'TION. *f.* [from *complete.*]

1. Accomplishment; act of fulfilling.

2. Utmost height; perfect state. *Pope.*

COMPLEX. *a.* [from *complexus,* Lat.] Composite; of many parts; not simple. *Locke.*

COM'PLEX. *f.* Complication; collection. *South.*

COMPLE'XEDNESS. *f.* [from *complex.*] Complication; involution of many particular parts in one integral. *Locke.*

COMPLEXION. *f.* [from *complexio,* Lat.]

1. Involution of one thing in another.

2. The colour of the external parts of any body. *Davies.*

3. The temperature of the body. *Dryden.*

COMPLEXIONAL. *a.* [from *complexion.*] Depending on the complexion or temperament of the body. *Fiddes.*

COMPLEXIONALLY. *ad.* [from *complexion.*] By complexion. *Brown.*

COMPLEXLY. *ad.* [from *complex.*] In a complex manner; not simply.

COMPLEXNESS. *f.* [from *complex.*] The state of being complex.

COMPLEXURE. *f.* [from *complex.*] The involution of one thing with others.

COMPLI'ANCE. *f.* [from *comply.*]

1. The act of yielding; accord; submission. *Rogers.*

2. A disposition to yield to others. *Clarendon.*

COMPLI'ANT. *a.* [from *comply.*]

1. Yielding; bending. *Milton.*

2. Civil; complaisant.

To COM'PLICATE. *v. a.* [from *complicatio,* Lat.]

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.*

COM'PLICATE. *a.* Compounded of a multiplicity of parts. *Watts.*

COMPLICAT'ENESS. *f.* [from *complicate.*]

The state of being complicated; intricacy. *Hale.*

COMPLICAT'ION. *f.* [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.*

COM'PLICE. *f.* [Fr. from *complex,* Lat.]

One who is united with others in an ill design; a confederate. *Clarendon.*

COMPLI'ER. *f.* [from *comply.*] A man of an easy temper.

COMPLIM'NT. *f.* [from *compliment,* Fr.] An act or expression of civility, usually understood to mean less than it declares.

Sidney. Rogers.

To COMPLIM'NT. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To soothe with expressions of respect; to flatter.

Prior.

COMPLIME'NTAL. *a.* [from *compliment.*] Expressive of respect or civility. *Wotton.*

COMPLIME'NTALLY. *ad.* [from *complimental.*] In the nature of a compliment; civilly. *Broom.*

COMPLIME'NTER. *f.* [from *compliment.*] One given to compliments; a flatterer.

COMPLINE. *f.* [from *complino,* Fr. *completinum,* low Latin.] The last act of worship at night. *Hubberd.*

To COMPLORE. *v. n.* [from *comprolo,* Latin.] To make lamentation together.

COMPLO'T. *f.* [French.] A confederacy in some secret crime; a plot. *Hubberd.*

Shakespeare.

To COMPLO'T. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To form a plot; to conspire. *Pope.*

COMPLO'TTER. *f.* [from *complot.*] A conspirator; one joined in a plot. *Dryden.*

To COM'PLY. *v. n.* [from *comply.*] To yield to; to be obsequious to. *Tillotson.*

COMPO'NENT. *a.* [from *componens,* Lat.] That which constitutes the compound body.

Newton.

To COMFORT. *v. n.* [from *comporter,* Fr.] To agree; to suit.

Donne.

To COMPO'RT. *v. a.* To bear; to endure. *Daniel.*

COMPO'RT. *f.* [from the verb.] Behaviour; conduct. *Taylor.*

COMPO'RTABLE. *a.* [from *comport.*] Consistent. *Wotton.*

COMPO'RTANCE. *f.* [from *comport.*] Behaviour. *Spenser.*

COMPO'RTMENT. *f.* [from *comport.*] Behaviour. *Addison.*

To COMPOSE. *v. a.* [from *composere,* Fr.]

1. To form a mass by joining different things together. *Sprat.*

2. To place any thing in its proper form and method. *Dryden.*

3. To dispose; to put in the proper state. *Clarendon.*

4. To put together a discourse or sentence. *Hooker.*

5. To constitute by being parts of a whole. *Milton. Watts.*

6. To calm; to quiet. *Clarendon.*

7. To adjust the mind to any business. *Duppa.*

8. To

8. To adjust; to settle; as, *to compose a difference.*
9. [With printers.] To arrange the letters.
10. [In musick.] To form a tune from the different musical notes.
- COMPOSED. *particip. a.* Calm; serious; even; *sedate.* Addison.
- COMPOSEDLY. *ad.* [from *composed.*] Calmly; seriously. Clarendon.
- COMPOSEDNESS. *f.* Sedateness; calmness. Norris.
- COMPOSER. *f.* [from *compose.*]
1. An author; a writer. Milton.
 2. He that adapts the musick to words. Peacham.
- COMPOSITE. *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 Italick order. Harris.
- COMPOSITION. *f.* [*compositio*, Lat.]
1. The act of forming an integral of various dissimilar parts. Bacon. Temple.
 2. The act of bringing simple ideas into complication, opposed 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. Johnson.
 8. Compact; agreement. Hooker. Waller.
 9. The act of discharging a debt by paying part.
 10. Consistency; congruity. Shakespeare.
 11. [In grammar.] The joining two words together.
 12. A certain method of demonstration in mathematicks, which is the reverse of the analytical method, or of resolution. Harris.
- COMPOSITIVE. *a.* Compounded; or having the power of compounding. Diff.
- COMPOSITOR. *f.* [from *compose.*] He that ranges and adjusts the types in printing.
- COMPOST. *f.* [Fr. *compositum*, Latin.] Manure. Evelyn.
- TO COMPOST. *v. a.* To manure. Bacon.
- COMPOSTURE. *f.* [from *compost.*] Soil; manure. Shakespeare.
- COMPOSURE. *f.* [from *compose.*]
1. The act of composing or inditing. King Charles.
 2. Arrangement; combination; order. Holder.
 3. The form arising from the disposition of the various parts. Crashaw.
 4. Frame; make. Shakespeare.
5. Relative adjustment. Wotton.
6. Composition; framed discourse. Aterbury.
7. Sedateness; calmness; tranquillity. Milton.
8. Agreement; composition; settlement of differences. Milton.
- COMPOTATION. *f.* [*compotatio*, Latin.] The act of drinking together. Philips.
- TO COMPOUND. *v. a.* [*compono*, Lat.]
1. To mingle many ingredients together.
 2. To form by uniting various parts. Exodus. Boyle.
 3. To mingle in different positions; to combine. Addison.
 4. To form one word from two or more words. Raleigh.
 5. To compose by being united. Shakesp.
 6. To adjust a difference by recession from the rigour of claims. Shakespeare. Bacon.
 7. To discharge a debt by paying only part. Gay.
- TO COMPOUND. *v. n.*
1. To come to terms of agreement by abating something. Carendon.
 2. To bargain in the lump. Shakespeare.
 3. To come to terms. Carew.
 4. To determine. Shakespeare.
- COMPOUND. *a.* [from the verb.]
1. Formed out of many ingredients; not single. Bacon.
 2. Composed of two or more words. Pope.
- COMPOUND. *f.* The mass formed by the union of many ingredients. South.
- COMPOUNDABLE. *a.* Capable of being compounded.
- COMPOUNDER. *f.* [from *to compound.*]
1. One who endeavours to bring parties to terms of agreement. Swift.
 2. A mingler; one who mixes bodies.
- TO COMPREHEND. *v. a.* [*comprehendo*, Latin.]
1. To comprise; to include. Remant.
 2. To contain in the mind; to conceive. Waller.
- COMPREHENSIBLE. *a.* [*comprehensibile*, French.] Intelligible; conceivable. Locke.
- COMPREHENSIBLY. *ad.* [from *comprehensibile*.] With great power of signification or understanding. Tillotson.
- COMPREHENSION. *f.* [*comprehensio*, Lat.]
1. The act or quality of comprising or containing; inclusion. Hooker.
 2. Summary; epitome; compendium. Rogers.
 3. Knowledge; capacity; power of the mind to admit ideas. Dryden.
- COMPREHENSIVE. *a.* [from *comprehend.*]
1. Having the power to comprehend or understand. Pope.
 2. Having the quality of comprising much. Sprat.
- COM-

- COMPREHENSIVELY.** *ad.* In a comprehensive manner.
- COMPREHENSIVENESS.** *f.* [from *comprehensive.*] The quality of including much in a few words or narrow compass. *Addison.*
- TO COMPRESS.** *v. a.* [*compressus, Lat.*]
1. To force into a narrower compass. *Pope.*
 2. To embrace. *Quincy.*
- COMPRESS.** *f.* [from the verb.] Bolsters of linen rags.
- COMPRESSIBILITY.** *f.* [from *compressible.*] The quality of admitting to be brought by force into a narrower compass.
- COMPRESSIBLE.** *a.* [from *compress.*] Yielding to pressure, so as that one part is brought nearer to another. *Cheyne.*
- COMPRESSIBLENESS.** *f.* [from *compressible.*] Capability of being pressed close.
- COMPRESSION.** *f.* [*compressio, Lat.*] The act of bringing the parts of any body more near to each other by violence. *Bacon.*
Newton.
- COMPRESSURE.** *f.* [from *compress.*] The act or force of the body pressing against another. *Boyle.*
- TO COMPRINT.** *v. n.* [*comprimere, Lat.*] To print another's copy, to the prejudice of the rightful proprietor. *Philips.*
- TO COMPRISE.** *v. a.* [*compris, Fr.*] To contain; to include. *Hooker. Ro. common.*
- COMPROBATION.** *f.* [*comprobo, Latin.*] Proof; attestation. *Brown.*
- COMPROMISE.** *f.* [*compromissum, Lat.*]
1. A mutual promise of parties at difference, to refer their controversies to arbitrators. *Cow. l.*
 2. A compact or bargain, in which concessions are made. *Shakespeare.*
- TO COMPROMISE.** *v. a.* [from the noun.]
1. To adjust a compact by mutual concessions. *Shakespeare.*
 2. To accord; to agree.
- COMPROMISSORIAL.** *a.* [from *compromise.*] Relating to a compromise.
- COMPROVINCIAL.** *f.* [*con* and *provincial.*] Belonging to the same province. *Byliff.*
- COMPT.** *f.* [*compte, Fr.*] Account; computation; reckoning. *Shakespeare.*
- TO COMPT.** *v. a.* [*compter, Fr.*] To compute; to number. We now use *To Count.*
- COMPTIBLE.** *a.* Accountable; ready to give account. *Shakespeare.*
- TO COMPTROLL.** *v. a.* To controll; to over-rule; to oppose.
- COMPTROLLER.** *f.* [from *comptroll.*] Director; supervisor. *Temple.*
- COMPTROLLERSHIP.** *f.* [from *comptroller.*] Superintendence. *Carew.*
- COMPULSATIVELY.** *ad.* By constraint. *Clarissa.*
- COMPULSATORY.** *f.* [from *compulsor,* Latin.] Having the force of compelling. *Shakespeare.*
- COMPULSION.** *f.* [*compulsio, Lat.*]
1. The act of compelling to something; force. *Milton.*
 2. The state of being compelled. *Hale.*
- COMPULSIVE.** *ad.* [from *compulsor,* Fr.] Having the power to compel; forcible. *Philips.*
- COMPULSIVELY.** *ad.* [from *compulsive.*] By force; by violence.
- COMPULSIVENESS.** *f.* [from *compulsive.*] Force; compulsion.
- COMPULSORILY.** *ad.* [from *compulsory.*] In a compulsory or forcible manner; by violence. *Bacon.*
- COMPULSORY.** *a.* [*compulsoire, French.*] Having the power of compelling. *Bramhall.*
- COMPUNCTION.** *f.* [*compunctio, Fr.*]
1. The power of pricking; stimulation. *Brown.*
 2. Repentance; contrition. *Clarendon.*
- COMPUNCTIOUS.** *a.* [from *compunctio.*] Repentant; tender. *Shakespeare.*
- COMPUNCTIVE.** *a.* [from *compunctio.*] Causing remorse.
- COMPURGATION.** *f.* [*compurgatio, Lat.*] The practice of justifying any man's veracity by the testimony of another.
- COMPURGATOR.** *f.* [Latin.] One who bears his testimony to the credibility of another. *Woodward.*
- COMPUTABLE.** *a.* [from *compute.*] Capable of being numbered. *Hale.*
- COMPUTATION.** *f.* [from *compute.*]
1. The act of reckoning; calculation.
 2. The sum collected or settled by calculation. *Addison.*
- TO COMPUTE.** *v. a.* [*computo, Lat.*] To reckon; to calculate; to count. *Holder.*
Pope.
- COMPUTE.** *f.* [*computus, Lat.*] Computation; calculation.
- COMPUTER.** *f.* [from *compute.*] Reckoner; accountant. *Swift.*
- COMPUTIST.** *f.* [*computiste, Fr.*] Calculator; one skilled in computation. *Wotton.*
- COMRADE.** *f.* [*camerade, Fr.*]
1. One who dwells in the same house or chamber. *Shakespeare.*
 2. A companion; a partner. *Milton.*
- CON.** A Latin inseparable preposition, which, at the beginning of words, signifies union; as *concourse*, a running together.
- CON.** One who is on the negative side of a question.
- TO CON.** *v. a.* [connan, Saxon.]
1. To know. *Spenser.*
 2. To study. *Shakespeare. Holder. Prior.*
 3. *To Con thanks.* To thank. *Shakespeare.*

To CONCA'MERATE. *v. a.* [*concamero*, Lat.] To arch over; to vault. *Grew.*
 To CONCA'TENATE. *v. a.* [from *catena*, Lat.] To link together.
 CONCA'TENATION. *f.* [from *concatenate*.] A series of links. *South.*
 CONCA'VATION. *f.* [from *concaue*.] The act of making concave.
 CONCA'VE. *a.* [*concauus*, Lat.] Hollow; opposed to convex. *Burnet.*
 CONCA'VENSNESS. *f.* [from *concaue*.] Hollowness. *Diët.*
 CONCA'VITY. *f.* [from *concaue*.] Internal surface of a hollow spherical or spheroidal body. *Woodward.*
 CONCA'VO-CONCAVE. *a.* Concave or hollow on both sides.
 CONCA'VO-CONVEX. *a.* [from *concaue* and *convex*.] Concave one way, and convex the other. *Newton.*
 CONCA'VOUS. *a.* [*concauus*, Lat.] Concave.
 CONCA'VOUSLY. *ad.* [from *concauus*.] With hollowness. *Brown.*
 To CONCE'AL. *v. a.* [*concelo*, Lat.] To hide; to keep secret; not to divulge. *Broome.*
 CONCE'ALABLE. *a.* [from *conceal*.] Capable of being concealed. *Brown.*
 CONCE'ALMENT. *f.* [from *conceal*.] Privacy; or obscurity. *Diët.*
 CONCE'ALER. *f.* [from *conceal*.] He that conceals any thing.
 CONCE'ALMENT. *f.* [from *conceal*.]
 1. The act of hiding; secrecy. *Glanville.*
 2. The state of being hid; privacy. *Aldison.*
 3. Hiding place; retreat. *Rogers.*
 To CONCE'DE. *v. a.* [*concedo*, Lat.] To admit; to grant. *Bentley.*
 CONCEIT. *f.* [*concept*, French.]
 1. Conception; thought; idea. *Sidney.*
 2. Understanding; readiness of apprehension. *Wisdom.*
 3. Fancy; fantastical notion. *Shakespeare.*
 4. Opinion in a neutral sense. *Shakespeare.*
 5. A pleasant fancy. *Shakespeare.*
 6. Sentiment. *Pope.*
 7. Fondness; favourable opinion. *Bentley.*
 8. Out of CONCEIT with. No longer fond of. *Tillotson.*
 To CONCE'IT. *v. a.* To imagine; to believe. *South.*
 CONCE'ITED. *particip. a.* [from *conceit*.]
 1. Endowed with fancy. *Knolls.*
 2. Proud; fond of himself; opinionative. *Felton.*
 CONCE'ITEDLY. *ad.* [from *conceit*.] Fancifully; whimsically. *Donne.*
 CONCE'ITEDNESS. *f.* [from *conceit*.] Pride; fondness of himself. *Collins.*

CONCE'ITLESS. *a.* [from *conceit*.] Stupid; without thought. *Shakespeare.*
 CONCE'IVABLE. *a.* [from *conceivo*.]
 1. That may be imagined or thought. *Wilkins.*
 2. That may be understood or believed. *Atterbury.*
 CONCE'IVABLENESS. *f.* [from *conceivable*.] The quality of being conceivable.
 CONCE'IVABLY. *ad.* [from *conceivable*.] In a conceivable manner.
 To CONCE'IVE. *v. a.* [*concevoir*, Fr.]
 1. To admit into the womb. *Psalms.*
 2. To form in the mind. *Jeremiah.*
 3. To comprehend; to understand. *Shakespeare.*
 4. To think; to be of opinion. *Swift.*
 To CONCE'IVE. *v. n.*
 1. To think; to have an idea of. *Watts.*
 2. To become pregnant. *Genesis.*
 CONCE'IVER. *f.* [from *conceivo*.] One that understands or apprehends. *Brown.*
 CONCENT. *f.* [*concentus*, Latin.]
 1. Concert of voices; harmony. *Bacon.*
 2. Consistency. *Atterbury.*
 To CONCE'NTRATE. *v. a.* [*concentrer*, Fr.] To drive into a narrow compass. *Arbutnot.*
 CONCENTRA'TION. *f.* [from *concentrate*.] Collection into a narrow space round the center. *Peackam.*
 To CENTRE. *v. n.* [*concentrer*, Fr.] To tend to one common centre. *Hale.*
 To CENTRE. *v. a.* To emit towards one centre. *Decay of Piety.*
 CONCENTRICAL. } *a.* [*concentricus*, Lat.]
 CONCENTRICK. } Having one common centre. *Donne. Bentley.*
 CONCEPTACLE. *f.* [*conceptaculum*, Lat.] That in which any thing is contained; a vessel. *Woodward.*
 CONCE'PTIBLE. *a.* [from *concepio conceptum*, Latin.] Intelligible; capable to be understood. *Hale.*
 CONCEPTION. *f.* [*conceptio*, Latin.]
 1. The act of conceiving, or quickening with pregnancy. *Milton.*
 2. The state of being conceived. *Shakespeare.*
 3. Notion; idea. *South.*
 4. Sentiment; purpose. *Shakespeare.*
 5. Apprehension; knowledge. *Darres.*
 6. Conceit; sentiment; pointed thought. *Dryden.*
 CONCEPTIOUS. *a.* [*conceptum*, Lat.] Apt to conceive; pregnant. *Shakespeare.*
 CONCEPTIVE. *a.* [*conceptum*, Lat.] Capable to conceive. *Brown.*
 To CONCERN. *v. a.* [*concerner*, Fr.]
 1. To relate to; to belong to. *Locke.*
 2. To affect with some passion. *Shakespeare. Rogers.*

3. To interest; to engage by interest. *Boyle.*
 4. To disturb; to make uneasy. *Derbam.*
CONCERN. f.
 1. Business; affair. *Rogers.*
 2. Interest; engagement. *Burnet.*
 3. Importance; moment. *Roscommon.*
 4. Passion; affection; regard. *Addison.*
CONCERNING. prep. Relating to; with relation to. *Bacon. Tillotson.*
CONCERNMENT. f. [from *concern.*]
 1. The thing in which we are concerned or interested; business; interest. *Tillotson.*
 2. Relation; influence. *Denbam.*
 3. Intercourse; business. *Locke.*
 4. Importance; moment. *Boyle.*
 5. Interposition; regard; meddling. *Clarendon.*
 6. Passion; emotion of mind. *Dryden.*
TO CONCERT. v. a. [*concert*, Fr.]
 1. To settle any thing in private.
 2. To settle; to contrive; to adjust. *Rowe.*
CONCERT. f. [from the verb.]
 1. Communication of designs. *Swift.*
 2. A symphony; many performers playing to the same tune.
CONCERTATION. f. [*concertatio*, Lat.] Strife; contention.
CONCERTATIVE. a. [*concertativus*, Lat.] Contentious. *Diét.*
CONCESSION. f. [*concessio*, Lat.]
 1. The act of granting or yielding. *Hale.*
 2. A grant; the thing yielded. *King Charles.*
CONCESSIONARY. a. Given by indulgence.
CONCESSIVELY. ad. [from *concessio*.] By way of concession. *Brown.*
CONCH. f. [*concha*, Latin.] A shell; a sea-shell. *Dryden.*
CONCHOID. f. The name of a curve.
TO CONCILIATE. v. a. [*concilio*, Latin.] To gain. *Brown.*
CONCILIATION. f. [from *conciliate*.] The act of gaining or reconciling.
CONCILIATOR. f. [from *conciliate*.] One that makes peace between others.
CONCILIATORY. a. [from *conciliate*.] Relating to reconciliation. *Diét.*
CONCINNITY. f. [from *concinnitas*, Lat.] Decency; fitness.
CONCINNOUS. a. [*concinus*, Lat.] Becoming; pleasant.
CONCISE. a. [*concisus*, Latin.] Brief; short. *Ben. Johnson.*
CONCISELY. ad. [from *concise*.] Briefly; shortly. *Brome.*
CONCISENESS. f. [from *concise*.] Brevity; shortness. *Dryden.*
CONCISION. f. [*concisum*, Lat.] Cutting off; excision.

CONCITATION. f. [*concitatio*, Lat.] The act of stirring up. *Brown.*
CONCLAMATION. f. An outcry. *Diét.*
CONCLAVE. f. [*conclave*, Latin.]
 1. A private apartment.
 2. The room in which the cardinals meet; or the assembly of the cardinals. *Shakespeare. South.*
 3. A close assembly. *Garth.*
TO CONCLUDE. 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. v. n.
 1. To perform the last act of ratiocination; to determine. *Davies. Boyle.*
 2. To settle opinion. *Atterbury.*
 3. Finally to determine. *Shakespeare.*
 4. To end. *Dryden.*
CONCLUDENCY. f. [from *concludent*.] Consequence; regular proof. *Hale.*
CONCLUDENT. a. [from *conclude*.] Decisive. *Hale.*
CONCLUSIBLE. a. [from *conclude*.] Determinable. *Hammond.*
CONCLUSION. f. [from *conclude*.]
 1. Determination; final decision. *Hooker.*
 2. Collection from propositions premised; consequence. *Davies. Tillotson.*
 3. The close. *Eccles.*
 4. The event of experiments. *Shakespeare.*
 5. The end; the upshot.
 6. Silence; confinement of the thoughts. *Shakespeare.*
CONCLUSIVE. a. [from *conclude*.]
 1. Decisive; giving the last determination. *Bramhall. Rogers.*
 2. Regularly consequential. *Locke.*
CONCLUSIVELY. ad. [from *conclusivus*.] Decisively. *Bacon.*
CONCLUSIVENESS. f. [from *conclusivus*.] Power of determining the opinion. *Hale.*
TO CONCOAGULATE. v. a. To congeal one thing with another. *Boyle.*
CONCOAGULATION. f. [from *concoagulate*.] A coagulation by which different bodies are joined in one mass.
TO CONCOCT. v. a. [*concoquo*, Lat.]
 1. To digest by the stomach. *Hayward.*
 2. To purify by heat. *Tlomsor.*
CONCOCTION. f. [from *concoct*.] Digestion in the stomach; maturation by heat. *Donne.*
CONCOLOUR. a. [*concolor*, Latin.] Of one colour. *Brown.*
CONCOMITANCE. f. [from *concomitor*.]
CONCOMITANCY. f. [from *concomitor*, Lat.] Subsistence together with another thing. *Brown. Glanville.*
CONCO.

- CONCOMITANT.** *a.* [*concomitans*, Lat.]
 Conjoined with; concurrent with. *Locke.*
- CONCOMITANT.** *f.* Companion; person connected. *South.*
- CONCOMITANTLY.** *ad.* [from *concomitant.*] In company with others.
- To **CONCOMITATE.** *v. a.* [*concomitatus*, Lat.] To be connected with any thing. *Harvey.*
- CONCORD.** *f.* [*concordia*, Latin.]
 1. Agreement between persons or things; peace; union. *Shakespeare.*
 2. A compact. *Davies.*
 3. Harmony; consent of sounds. *Shakespeare.*
 4. Principal grammatical relation of one word to another. *Locke.*
- CONCORDANCE.** *f.* [*concordantia*, Lat.]
 1. Agreement.
 2. A book which shews in how many texts of scripture any word occurs. *Swift.*
- CONCORDANT.** *a.* [*concordans*, Latin.] Agreeable; agreeing. *Brown.*
- CONCORDATE.** *f.* [*concordat*, Fr.] A compact; a convention. *Swift.*
- CONCORPORAL.** *a.* [from *concorporo*, Lat.] Of the same body. *Dick.*
- To **CONCORPORATE.** *v. a.* [*con* and *corpus*.] To unite in one mass or substance. *Taylor.*
- CONCORPORATION.** *f.* [from *concorporare*.] Union in one mass. *Dick.*
- CONCOURSE.** *f.* [*concurfus*, Latin.]
 1. The confluence of many persons or things. *Ben. Johnson.*
 2. The persons assembled. *Dryden.*
 3. The point of junction or intersection of two bodies. *Newton.*
- CONCREMATION.** *f.* [from *concremo*, Lat.] The act of burning together. *Dick.*
- CONCREMENT.** *f.* [from *concreresco*, Lat.] The mass formed by concretion. *Hale.*
- CONCRESCENCE.** *f.* [from *concreresco*, Lat.] The act or quality of growing by the union of separate particles. *Raleigh.*
- To **CONCRETE.** *v. n.* [*concreresco*, Latin.] To coalesce into one mass. *Newton.*
- To **CONCRETE.** *v. a.* To form by concretion. *Hale.*
- CONCRETE.** *a.* [from the verb.]
 1. Formed by concretion. *Burnet.*
 2. In logic. Not abstract; applied to a subject. *Hooker.*
- CONCRETE.** *f.* A mass formed by concretion. *Bentley.*
- CONCRETELY.** *ad.* [from *concrete*.] In a manner including the subject with the predicate. *Norris.*
- CONCRETENESS.** *f.* [from *concrete*.] Coagulation; collection of fluids into a solid mass. *Dick.*
- CONCRETION.** *f.* [from *concrete*.]
 1. The act of concreting; coalition.
2. The mass formed by a coalition of separate particles. *Bacon.*
- CONCRETIVE.** *a.* [from *concrete*.] Coagulative. *Brown.*
- CONCRETURE.** *f.* A mass formed by coagulation.
- CONCUBINAGE.** *f.* [*concubinage*, Fr.] The act of living with a woman not married. *Broome.*
- CONCUBINE.** *f.* [*concubina*, Latin.] A woman kept in fornication; a whore. *Bacon.*
- To **CONCULATE.** *v. a.* [*conculco*, Lat.] To tread or trample under foot.
- CONCULCATION.** *f.* [*conculcatio*, Lat.] Trampling with the feet.
- CONCUPISCENCE.** *f.* [*concupiscentia*, Lat.] Irregular desire; libidinous wish. *Bentley.*
- CONCUPISCENT.** *a.* [*concupiscens*, Lat.] Libidinous; lecherous. *Shakespeare.*
- CONCUPISCENTIAL.** *a.* [from *concupiscent*.] Relating to concupiscent.
- CONCUPISCIBLE.** *a.* [*concupiscibilis*, Lat.] Impressing desire. *South.*
- To **CONCUR.** *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. *Tillotson.*
 4. To contribute to one common event. *Collier.*
- CONCURRENCE.** } *f.* [from *concur*.]
CONCURRENCY. }
 1. Union; association; conjunction. *Clarendon.*
 2. Combination of many agents or circumstances. *Grashaw.*
 3. Assistance; help. *Rogers.*
 4. Joint right; common claim. *Ayliffe.*
- CONCURRENT.** *a.* [from *concur*.]
 1. Acting in conjunction; concomitant in agency. *Hale.*
 2. Conjoined; associate; concomitant. *Bacon?*
- CONCURRENT.** *f.* That which concurs. *Decay of Piety.*
- CONCUSSION.** *f.* [*concussio*, Lat.] The act of shaking; tremefaction. *Bacon.*
- CONCUSSIVE.** *a.* [*concussus*, Lat.] Having the power or quality of shaking.
- To **CONDEMN.** *v. a.* [*condemno*, Latin.]
 1. To find guilty; to doom to punishment. *Riddes.*
 2. To censure; to blame; contrary to approve. *Locke.*
 3. To fine. *Chronicles.*
- CONDEMNABLE.** *a.* [from *condemn*.] Blameable; culpable. *Brown.*
- CONDEMNATION.** *f.* [*condemnatio*, Lat.] The sentence by which any one is doomed to punishment. *Romans.*
- CONDEMNATORY.** *a.* [from *condemn*.] Passing a sentence of condemnation. *Government of the Tongue.*

CONDEMNER. *f.* [from *condemno*.] A blamer; a censurer. *Taylor.*

CONDENSABLE. *a.* [from *condensare*.] That which is capable of condensation. *Digby.*

To CONDENSATE. *v. a.* [*condenso*, Lat.] To make thicker.

To CONDENSATE. *v. n.* To grow thicker.

CONDENSATE. *a.* [*condensatus*, Latin.] Made thick; compressed into less space. *Peacbam.*

CONDENSATION. *f.* [from *condensare*.] The act of thickening any body. Opposite to rarefaction. *Raleigh. Bentley.*

To CONDENSE. *v. a.* [*condenso*, Latin.] To make any body more thick, close and weighty. *Woodward.*

To CONDENSE. *v. n.* To grow close and weighty. *Newton.*

CONDENSE. *a.* [from the verb.] Thick; dense. *Bentley.*

CONDENSER. *f.* A vessel, wherein to crowd the air. *Quincy.*

CONDENSITY. *f.* [from *condense*.] The state of being condensed.

CONDERS. *f.* [*conduire*, 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. *v. n.* [*condescendre*, 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. *f.* [*condescendence*, French.] Voluntary submission.

CONDESCENDINGLY. *ad.* [from *condescend.*] By way of voluntary humiliation; by way of kind concession.

CONDESCENSION. *f.* [from *condescend.*] Voluntary humiliation; descent from superiority. *Tillotson.*

CONDESCENSIVE. *a.* [from *condescend.*] Courteous.

CONDIGN. *a.* [*condignus*, Latin.] Suitable; deserved; merited. *Arbutnot.*

CONDIGNNESS. *f.* [from *condign.*] Suitableness; agreeableness to deserts.

CONDIGNLY. *ad.* [from *condign.*] Deservedly; according to merit.

CONDIMENT. *f.* [*condimentum*, Latin.] Seasoning; sauce. *Bacon.*

CONDISCIPLE. *f.* [*condiscipulus*, Lat.] A schoolfellow.

To CONDITE. *v. a.* [*condio*, Lat.] To pickle; to preserve by salts. *Taylor.*

CONDITEMENT. *f.* [from *condite.*] A composition of preserves. *Diet.*

CONDITION. *f.* [*condition*, Fr.]

1. Quality; that by which any thing is denominated good or bad. *Shakespeare.*
2. Attribute; accident; property. *Newton.*
3. Natural quality of the mind; temper; temperament. *Shakespeare.*
4. Moral quality; virtue, or vice. *Raleigh. South.*
5. State; circumstances. *Wake.*
6. Rank. *Shakespeare. Clarendon.*
7. Stipulation; terms of compact. *B. Johnson. Clarendon.*
8. The writing of agreement; compact. *Shakespeare.*

To CONDITION. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To make terms; to stipulate. *Donne.*

CONDITIONAL. *a.* [from *condition.*] By way of stipulation; not absolute. *South.*

CONDITIONAL. *f.* [from the adjective.] A limitation. *Bacon.*

CONDITIONALITY. *f.* [from *conditional.*] Limitation by certain terms. *Decay of Piety.*

CONDITIONALLY. *f.* [from *conditional.*] With certain limitations; on particular terms. *South.*

CONDITIONARY. *a.* [from *condition.*] Stipulated. *Norris.*

To CONDITIONATE. *v. a.* To regulate by certain conditions. *Brown.*

CONDITIONATE. *a.* Established on certain terms. *Hammond.*

CONDITIONED. *a.* [from *condition.*] Having qualities or properties good or bad. *Shakespeare.*

To CONDOLE. *v. n.* [*condoleo*, Latin.] To lament with those that are in misfortune. *Temple.*

To CONDOLE. *v. a.* To bewail with another. *Dryden.*

CONDOLEMENT. *f.* [from *condole.*] Grief; sorrow. *Shakespeare.*

CONDOLENCE. *f.* [*condolence*, French.] Grief for the sorrows of another. *Arbutnot.*

A CONDOLER. *f.* [from *condole.*] One that compliments another upon his misfortunes.

CONDONATION. *f.* [*condonatio*, Lat.] A pardoning; a forgiving.

To CONDUCE. *v. n.* [*conduco*, Lat.] To promote an end; to contribute. *Tillotson. Newton.*

To CONDUCE. *v. a.* To conduct. *Wotton.*

CONDUCTIBLE. *a.* [*conducibilis*, Latin.] Having the power of conducting. *Bentley.*

CONDUCTIBLENESS. *f.* [from *conducibile.*] The quality of contributing to any end.

CONDUCTIVE. *a.* [from *conduce.*] That which may contribute to any end. *Rogers.*

CONDUCTIVENESS. *f.* [from *conducive.*] The quality of conducting.

CONDUCT. *f.* [*conduit*, Fr.]

1. Management; œconomy. *Bacon.*
2. The act of leading troops. *Waller.*
3. Convoy; escorte; guard. *1 Esdras.*
4. A warrant by which a convoy is appointed.
5. Behaviour; regular life. *Swift.*

To CONDUCT. *v. a.* [*conduire*, French.]

1. To lead; to direct; to accompany in order to shew the way. *Milton.*
2. To attend in civility. *Shakespeare.*
3. To manage; as, *to conduct an affair.*
4. To head an army.

CONDUCTITIOUS. *a.* [*conductitius*, Lat.]

Hired. *Ayliffe.*

CONDUCTOR. *f.* [from *conduēt.*]

1. A leader; one who shews 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. *f.* [from *conduct.*] A woman that directs.

CONDUIT. *f.* [*conduit*, French.]

1. A canal of pipes for the conveyance of waters. *Darvies.*
2. The pipe or cock at which water is drawn. *Shakespeare.*

CONDUPLICATION. *f.* [*conduplicatio*, Latin.] A doubling.

CONE. *f.* [*κων*]. A solid body, of which the base is a circle, and which ends in a point.

To CONFABULATE. *v. n.* [*confabulo*, Lat.] To talk easily together; to chat.

CONFABULATION. *f.* [*confabulatio*, Lat.] Easy conversation.

CONFABULATORY. *a.* [from *confabulare.*] Belonging to talk.

CONFARREATION. *f.* [*confarreatio*, Lat.] The solemnization of marriage by eating bread together. *Ayliffe.*

To CONFECT. *v. a.* [*confectus*, Latin.] To make up into sweetmeats.

CONFECT. *f.* [from the verb.] A sweetmeat.

CONFECTION. *f.* [*confectio*, Latin.]

1. A preparation of fruit, with sugar; a sweetmeat. *Addison.*
2. A composition; a mixture. *Shakespeare.*

CONFECTIONARY. *f.* [from *confectio.*] One whose trade is to make sweetmeats. *Shakespeare.*

CONFECTOR. *f.* [from *confectio.*] One whose trade is to make sweetmeats. *Boyle.*

CONFEDERACY. *f.* [*confederation*, Fr.]

League; union; engagement. *Shakespeare.*

To CONFEDERATE. *v. a.* [*confederer*, French.] To join in a league; to unite; to ally. *Knolles.*

To CONFEDERATE. *v. n.* To league; to unite in league. *South.*

CONFEDERATE. *a.* [from the verb.] United in a league. *Psalms.*

CONFEDERATE. *f.* [from the verb.] One who engages to support another; an ally. *Dryden.*

CONFEDERATION. *f.* [*confederation*, Fr.] League; alliance. *Bacon.*

To CONFERE. *v. n.* [*confero*, Lat.] To discourse with another upon a stated subject. *Clarendon.*

To CONFERR. *v. a.*

1. To compare; *Raleigh. Boyle.*
2. To give; to bestow. *Clarendon. Tillotson.*

CONFERENCE. *f.* [*conference*;] French.]

1. Formal discourse; oral discussion of any question. *Sidney.*
2. An appointed meeting for discussing some point.
3. Comparison. *Ascham.*

CONFERRER. *f.* [from *confere.*]

1. He that converses.
2. He that bestows.

To CONFESS. *v. a.* [*confesser*, Fr.]

1. To acknowledge a crime. *Shakespeare.*
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. *Matt.*
5. To grant; not to dispute. *Locke.*
6. To shew; to prove; to attest. *Pope.*

To CONFESS. *v. n.* To make confession; as, *he is gone to the priest to confess.*

CONFESSEDLY. *ad.* [from *confessed.*] Avowedly; indisputably. *South.*

CONFESSSION. *f.* [from *confesse.*]

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 formulary in which the articles of faith are comprised.

CONFESSSIONAL. *f.* [French.] The seat in which the confessor sits. *Addison.*

CONFESSSIONARY. *f.* [*confessionnaire*, Fr.] The seat, where the priest sits to hear confessions.

CONFESSOR. *f.* [*confesseur*, French.]

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. *a.* Open; known; not concealed; *Rozve.*

CONFESTLY. *ad.* Undisputably; evidently. *Decay of Piety.*

CONFICIENT. *a.* That causes or procures. *Diſt.*

CONFIDANT. *f.* [*confident*, French.] A person trusted with private affairs. *Arbutnot.*

To CONFIDE. *v. n.* [*confido*, Latin.] To trust in; to put trust in. *Congreve.*

CONFIDENCE. *f.* [*confidentia*, Latin.]

1. Firm belief of another. *Soutb.*
2. Trust in his own abilities or fortune. *Clarendon.*
3. Vitious boldness. Opposed to modesty. *Hook'r.*
4. Honest boldness; firmness of integrity. *2 Esdras. Milton.*
5. Trust in the goodness of another. *1 Jo.*
6. That which gives or causes confidence.

CONFIDENT. *a.* [from *confide*.]

1. Assured beyond doubt. *Hammond.*
2. Positive; affirmative; dogmatical.
3. Secure of success. *Sidney. Soutb.*
4. Without suspicion; trusting without limits. *Shakespeare.*
5. Bold to a vice; impudent.

CONFIDENT. *f.* [from *confide*.] One trusted with secrets. *Soutb.*

CONFIDENTLY. *ad.* [from *confident*.]

1. Without doubt; without fear. *Atterbury.*
2. With firm trust. *Dryden.*
3. Without appearance of doubt; positively; dogmatically. *Ben. Johnson.*

CONFIDENTNESS. *f.* [from *confident*.] Assurance.

CONFIGURATION. *f.* [*configuration*, Fr.]

1. The form of the various parts, adapted to each other. *Woodward.*
2. The face of the horoscope.

To CONFIGURE. *v. a.* [from *figura*, Latin.] To dispose into any form. *Bentley.*

CONFINE. *f.* [*confinis*, Lat.] Common boundary; border; edge. *Locke.*

CONFINE. *a.* [*confinis*, Latin.] Bordering upon.

To CONFINE. *v. n.* To border upon; to touch on different territories. *Milton.*

To CONFINE. *v. a.* [*confiner*, Fr.]

1. To bound; to limit.
2. To shut up; to imprison; to immerse. *Shakespeare.*
3. To restrain; to tie up to. *Dryden.*

CONFINELESS. *a.* [from *confine*.] Boundless; unlimited. *Shakespeare.*

CONFINEMENT. *f.* [from *confine*.] Imprisonment; restraint of liberty. *Addison.*

CONFYNER. *f.* [from *confine*.]

1. A borderer; one that lives upon confines. *Damel.*
2. A near neighbour. *Wotton.*
3. One which touches upon two different regions. *Bacon.*

CONFINITY. *f.* [*confinitas*, Latin.] Nearness. *Diſt.*

To CONFIRM. *v. a.* [*confirmo*, Latin.]

1. To put past doubt by new evidence. *Addison.*
2. To settle; to establish. *Mac. Shak.*
3. To fix; to radicate. *Wiseman.*
4. To complete; to perfect. *Shakespeare.*
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. *a.* [from *confirm*.] That which is capable of incontestible evidence. *Brown.*

CONFIRMATION. *f.* [from *confirm*.]

1. The act of establishing any thing or person; settlement. *Shakespeare.*
2. Evidence; additional proof. *Knolles.*
3. Proof; convincing testimony. *Soutb.*
4. An ecclesiastical rite. *Hammond.*

CONFIRMATOR. An attester; he that puts a matter past doubt. *Brown.*

CONFIRMATORY. *a.* [from *confirm*.] Giving additional testimony.

CONFIRMEDNESS. *f.* [from *confirmed*.] Confirmed state. *Decay of Piety.*

CONFIRMER. *f.* [from *confirm*.] One that confirms; an attester; an establisher. *Shakespeare.*

CONFISCABLE. *a.* [from *confiscate*.] Liable to forfeiture.

To CONFISCATE. *v. a.* [*confisquer*.] To transfer private property to the publick, by way of penalty. *Bacon.*

CONFISCATE. *a.* [from the verb.] Transferred to the publick as forfeit. *Shakespeare.*

CONFISCATION. *f.* [from *confiscate*.] The act of transferring the forfeited goods of criminals to publick use. *Bacon.*

CONFITENT. *f.* [*confitent*, Latin.] One confessing. *Decay of Piety.*

CONFITURE. *f.* French.] A sweetmeat; a confection. *Bacon.*

To CONFIX. *v. a.* [*confixum*, Latin.] To fix down. *Shakespeare.*

CONFLAGRANT. *a.* [*conflagrans*, Lat.] Involved in a general fire. *Milton.*

CONFLAGRATION. *f.* [*conflagratio*, Lat.]

1. A general fire. *Bentley.*
2. It is taken for the fire which shall consume this world at the consummation.

CONFLATION. *f.* [*conflatum*, Latin.]

1. The act of blowing many instruments together. *Bacon.*
2. A casting or melting of metal.

CONFLEXURE. *f.* [*conflexura*, Latin.] A bending.

To CONFLICT. *v. n.* [*conflicto*, Lat.] To strive; to contest; to fight; to struggle. *Tillotson.*

A CONFLICT. *f.* [*conflictus*, Latin.]

1. A violent collision, or opposition. *Boyle.*
2. A combat; a fight between two. *Shakespeare.*
3. Contest; strife; contention. *Shakespeare.*
4. Struggle; agony; pang. *Rogers.*

CONFLUENCE. *f.* [*confusus*, Latin.]

1. The junction or union of several streams. *Raleigh. Brerewood.*
2. The act of crowding to a place. *Bacon.*
3. A concourse; a multitude. *Temple.*

CONFLUENT. *a.* [*confluens*, Lat.] Running

one into another; meeting. *Blackmore.*

CONFLUX. *f.* [*confluxio*, Latin.]

1. The union of several currents. *Clarendon.*
2. Crowd; multitude collected. *Milton.*

CONFO'RM. *a.* [*conformis*, Latin.] Assuming the same form; resembling. *Bacon.*

To CONFO'RM. *v. a.* [*conformo*, Latin.] To reduce to the like appearance with something else. *Hooker.*

To CONFO'RM. *v. n.* To comply with. *Dryden.*

CONFO'RMABLE. *a.* [from *conform.*]

1. Having the same form; similar. *Hooker.*
2. Agreeable; suitable; not opposite. *Addison.*

3. Compliant; ready to follow directions; obsequious. *Sprat.*

CONFO'RMABLY. *ad.* [from *conformable.*] With conformity; suitably. *Locke.*

CONFORMA'TION. *f.* French; *conformatio*, Latin.]

1. The form of things as relating to each other. *Holder.*
2. The act of producing suitability, or conformity. *Watts.*

CONFORMIST. *f.* [from *conform.*] One that complies with the worship of the church of England.

CONFO'RMITY. *f.* [from *conform.*]

1. Similitude; resemblance. *Hooker. Addison.*
2. Consistency. *Arbutnot.*

CONFORTA'TION. *f.* [from *confortio*, Lat.] Collation of strength. *Bacon.*

To CONFO'ND. *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.*

CONFO'UNDED. *part. a.* [from *confound.*] Hatelul; detestable. *Grew.*

CONFO'UNDEDLY. *ad.* [from *confounded.*] Hatelully; shamefully. *Addison.*

CONFO'UNDER. *f.* [from *confound.*] He who disturbs, perplexes, or destroys.

CONFRATERNITY. *f.* [from *con* and *frat- ternitas*, Latin.] A body of men united for some religious purpose. *Stillingfleet.*

CONFRICTA'TION. *f.* [from *con* and *frico*, Lat.] The act of rubbing against any thing. *Bacon.*

To CONFRONT. *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. *Addison.*

CONFRONTA'TION. *f.* [French.] The act of bringing two evidences face to face.

To CONFUSE. *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.*

CONFU'SEDLY. *ad.* [from *confused.*]

1. In a mixed mass; without separation. *Raleigh.*
2. Indistinctly; one mingled with another. *Newton.*
3. Not clearly; not plainly. *Clarendon.*
4. Tumultuously; hastily. *Dryden.*

CONFUSEDNESS. *f.* [from *confused.*] Want of distinctness; want of clearness. *Norris.*

CONFUSION. *f.* [from *confuse.*]

1. Irregular mixture; tumultuous medly. *Davies.*
2. Tumult. *Hooker.*
3. Indistinct combination. *Locke.*
4. Overthrow; destruction. *Shakespeare.*
5. Astonishment; distraction of mind. *Spectator.*

CONFU'TABLE. *a.* [from *confute.*] Possible to be disproved. *Brown.*

CONFUTA'TION. *f.* [*confutatio*, Latin.] The act of confuting; disproof.

To CONFUTE. *v. a.* [*confuto*, Latin.] To convict of error; to disprove. *Hudibras.*

CONGE. *f.* [*congé*, French.]

1. Act of reverence; bow; courtesy. *Swift.*
2. Leave; farewell. *Spenser.*

To CONGE. *v. n.* To take leave. *Shakespeare.*

CONGE D'ELIRE. The king's permission royal to a dean and chapter, in time of vacation, to chuse a bishop. *Spectator.*

CONGE. *f.* [In architecture.] A moulding in form of a quarter round, or a cavetto. *Chambers.*

To CONGE'AL. *v. a.* [*congealo*, Latin.]

1. To turn, by frost, from a fluid to a solid state. *Spenser.*
2. To

2. To bind or fix, as by cold. *Shakespeare.*
TO CONGEAL. *v. n.* To concreate, by cold. *Burnet.*
CONGEALABLE. *a.* [from *congeal.*] Susceptible of congelation. *Bacon.*
CONGEALMENT. *f.* [from *congeal.*] The clot formed by congelation. *Shakespeare.*
CONGELATION. *f.* [from *congeal.*] State of being congealed, or made solid. *Arbutnot. Brown.*
CONGENER. *f.* [Latin.] Of the same kind or nature. *Miller.*
CONGENEROUS. *a.* [*congener*, Latin.] Of the same kind. *Brown. Arbutnot.*
CONGENEROUSNESS. *f.* [from *congenerous.*] The quality of being from the same original.
CONGENIAL. *a.* [*con* and *genius*, Lat.] Partaking of the same genius; cognate. *Wotton. Pope.*
CONGENIALITY. *f.* [from *congenial.*] Cognation of mind.
CONGENIALNESS. *f.* [from *congenial.*] Cognation of mind.
CONGENITE. *a.* [*congenitus*, Latin.] Of the same birth; connate. *Hak.*
CONGER. *f.* [*congrus*, Latin.] The sea-eel. *Walton.*
CONGRIES. *f.* [Latin.] A mass of small bodies heaped up together. *Boyle.*
TO CONGEST. *v. a.* [*congestum*, Latin.] To heap up.
CONGESTIBLE. *a.* [from *congest.*] That may be heaped up.
CONGESTION. *f.* [*congestio*, Latin.] A collection of matter, as in abscesses. *Quincy.*
CONGIARY. *f.* [*congiarium*, Lat.] A gift distributed to the Roman people or soldiery. *Addison.*
TO CONGLACIATE. *v. n.* [*conglaciatus*, Latin.] To turn to ice. *Brown.*
CONGLACIATION. *f.* [from *conglaciate.*] Act of changing into ice. *Brown.*
TO CONGLOBATE. *v. a.* [*conglobatus*, Latin.] To gather into a hard firm ball. *Grew.*
CONGLOBATE. *a.* Moulded into a firm ball. *Cheyne.*
CONGLOBATELY. *ad.* In a spherical form.
CONGLOBATION. *f.* [from *conglobate.*] A round body. *Brown.*
TO CONGLOBE. *v. a.* [*conglobo*, Latin.] To gather into a round mass. *Pope.*
TO CONGLOBE. *v. n.* To coalesce into a round mass. *Milton.*
TO CONGLOMERATE. *v. a.* [*conglomerato*, Lat.] To gather into a ball, like a ball of thread. *Grew.*
CONGLOMERATE. *a.* [from the verb.]
 1. Gathered into a round ball, so as that the fibres are distinct. *Cheyne.*
 2. Collected; twisted together.

CONGLOMERATION. *f.* [from *conglomerate.*]
 1. Collection of matter into a loose ball.
 2. Intertexture; mixture. *Bacon.*
TO CONGLUTINATE. *v. a.* [*conglutino*, Latin.] To cement; to reunite.
TO CONGLUTINATE. *v. n.* To coalesce.
CONGLUTINATION. *f.* [from *conglutinate.*] The act of uniting wounded bodies. *Arbutnot.*
CONGLUTINATIVE. *a.* [from *conglutinate.*] Having the power of uniting wounds.
CONGLUTINATOR. *f.* [from *conglutinate.*] That which has the power of uniting wounds. *Woodward.*
CONGRATULANT. *a.* [from *congratulate.*] Rejoicing in participation. *Milton.*
TO CONGRATULATE. *v. a.* [*gratuor*, Latin.] To compliment upon any happy event. *Sprat.*
TO CONGRATULATE. *v. n.* To rejoice in participation. *Swift.*
CONGRATULATION. *f.* [from *congratulate.*]
 1. The act of professing joy for the happiness or success of another.
 2. The form in which joy is professed.
CONGRATULATORY. *a.* [from *congratulate.*] Expressing joy for the good of another.
TO CONGREG. *v. n.* To agree; to join. *Shakespeare.*
TO CONGREGET. *v. n.* [from *con* and *greet.*] To salute reciprocally. *Shakespeare.*
TO CONGREGATE. *v. a.* [*congrego*, Lat.] To collect; to assemble; to bring into one place. *Raleigh. Newton.*
TO CONGREGATE. *v. n.* To assemble; to meet. *Denham.*
CONGREGATE. *a.* [from the verb.] Collected; compact. *Bacon.*
CONGREGATION. *f.* [from *congregate.*]
 1. A collection; a mass brought together. *Shakespeare.*
 2. An assembly met to worship God in publick. *Hooker. Swift.*
CONGREGATIONAL. *a.* [from *congregation.*] Publick; pertaining to a congregation.
CONGRESS. *f.* [*congressus*, Lat.]
 1. A meeting; a shock; a conflict. *Dryden.*
 2. An appointed meeting for settlement of affairs between different nations.
CONGRESSIVE. *a.* [from *congress.*] Meeting; encountering. *Brown.*
TO CONGRUE. *v. n.* [from *congruo*, Lat.] To agree; to be consistent with; to suit. *Shakespeare.*
CONGRUENCE. *f.* [*congruentia*, Latin.] Agreement; suitableness of one thing to another.

CONGRU'

- CONGRUENT.** *a.* [*congruens*, Latin.] Agreeing; correspondent. *Cheyne.*
- CONGRUITY.** *f.* [from *congrue*.] 1. Suitableness; agreeableness. *Glanville.*
2. Fitness; pertinence.
3. Consequence of argument; reason; consistency. *Hooker.*
- CONGRUMENT.** *f.* [from *congrue*.] Fitness; adaptation. *Ben. Johnson.*
- CONGRUOUS.** *a.* [*congruus*, Latin.] 1. Agreeable to; consistent with. *Locke.*
2. Suitable to; accommodated to. *Cheyne.*
3. Rational; fit. *Atterbury.*
- CONGRUOUSLY.** *ad.* [from *congruous*.] Suitably; pertinently. *Boyle.*
- CONICAL.** *a.* [*conicus*, Latin.] Having
- CONICK.** *f.* the form of a cone. *Prior.*
- CONICALLY.** *ad.* [from *conical*.] In form of a cone. *Boyle.*
- CONICALNESS.** *f.* [from *conical*.] The state or quality of being conical.
- CONICK Section.** *f.* A curve line arising from the section of a cone by a plane.
- CONICK Sections.** *f.* That part of geometry which considers the cone, and the curves arising from its sections.
- To CONJECT.** *v. n.* [*conjectum*, Lat.] To guess; to conjecture. *Shakespeare.*
- CONJECTOR.** *f.* [from *conject.*] A guesser; a conjecturer. *Swift.*
- CONJECTURABLE.** *a.* [from *conjecture*.] Possible to be guessed.
- CONJECTURAL.** *a.* [from *conjecture*.] Depending on conjecture. *Broom.*
- CONJECTURALITY.** *f.* [from *conjectural*.] That which depends upon guess. *Brown.*
- CONJECTURALLY.** *ad.* [from *conjectural*.] By guess; by conjecture. *Hooker.*
- CONJECTURE.** *f.* [*conjectura*, Latin.] 1. Guess; imperfect knowledge. *South.*
2. Idea; notion; conception. *Shakespeare.*
- To CONJECTURE.** *v. a.* [from the noun.] To guess; to judge by guess. *South.*
- A CONJECTURER.** *f.* [from *conjecture*.] A guesser. *Addison.*
- CONIFEROUS.** *a.* [*conus* and *fero*, Lat.] Such trees are *coniferous* as bear a fruit, of a woody substance, and a figure approaching to that of a cone. Of this kind are fir, pine. *Quincy.*
- To CONJOBLE.** *v. a.* To concert. *L'Esrange.*
- To CONJOIN.** *v. a.* [*conjoindre*, Fr.] 1. To unite; to consolidate into one. *Dryden.*
2. To unite in marriage. *Shakespeare.*
3. To associate; to connect. *Taylor.*
- To CONJOIN.** *v. n.* To league; to unite. *Shakespeare.*
- CONJOINT.** *a.* [*conjoint*, Fr.] United; connected,
- CONJOINTLY.** *ad.* [from *conjoint*.] In union; together. *Brown.*
- CONJUGAL.** *a.* [*conjugalis*, Lat.] Matrimonial; belonging to marriage. *Swift.*
- CONJUGALLY.** *ad.* [from *conjugal*.] Matrimonially; connubially.
- To CONJUGATE.** *v. a.* [*conjugo*, Lat.] 1. To join; to join in marriage; to unite. *Wotton.*
2. To inflect verbs.
- CONJUGATE.** *f.* [*conjugatus*, Latin.] Agreeing in derivation with another word. *Bramhall.*
- CONJUGATION.** *f.* [*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.** *a.* [*conjunctus*, Latin.] Joined; concurrent; united. *Shakespeare.*
- CONJUNCTION.** *f.* [*conjunctio*, Latin.] 1. Union; association; league. *Bacon.*
2. The congress of two planets in the same degree of the zodiack. *Rymer.*
3. A word made use of to connect the clauses of a period together. *Clarke.*
- CONJUNCTIVE.** *a.* [*conjunctivus*, Latin.] 1. Closely united. *Shakespeare.*
2. [In grammar.] The mood of a verb.
- CONJUNCTIVELY.** *ad.* [from *conjunctive*.] In union. *Brown.*
- CONJUNCTIVENESS.** *f.* [from *conjunctive*.] The quality of joining or uniting.
- CONJUNCTLY.** *ad.* [from *conjunct*.] Jointly; together.
- CONJUNCTURE.** *f.* [*conjoncture*, Fr.] 1. Combination of many circumstances. *K. Charles.*
2. Occasion; critical time. *Clarendon.*
3. Mode of union; connection. *Holder.*
4. Consistency. *K. Charles.*
- CONJURATION.** *f.* [from *conjure*.] 1. The form or act of summoning another in some sacred name. *Shakespeare.*
2. An incantation; an enchantment. *Sidney.*
3. A plot; a conspiracy.
- To CONJURE.** *v. a.* [*conjuro*, Latin.] 1. To summon in a sacred name. *Clarendon.*
2. To conspire. *Milton.*
- To CONJURE.** *v. n.* To practise charms or enchantments. *Shakespeare.*
- CONJURER.** *f.* [from *conjure*.] 1. An enchanter. *Donne.*
2. An impostor who pretends to secret arts; a cunning man. *Prior.*
3. A man of shrewd conjecture. *Addison.*
- CONJUREMENT.** *f.* [from *conjure*.] Serious injunction. *Milton.*
- CONNASCENCE.** *f.* [*con* and *nascor*, Lat.] 1. Common birth; community of birth. *2. The*

2. The act of uniting or growing together. *Wiseman.*
- CONNA'UTE.** *a.* [from *con* and *natus*, Lat.]
Born with another. *South.*
- CONNA'TURAL.** *a.* [*con* and *natural*.]
1. Suitable to nature. *Milton.*
2. United with the being; connected by nature. *Dowick.*
3. Participation of the same nature. *Milton.*
- CONNATURA'LITY.** *f.* [from *connatural*.]
Participation of the same nature. *Hale.*
- CONNA'TURALLY.** *ad.* [from *connatural*.]
By the act of nature; originally. *Hale.*
- CONNA'TURALNESS.** *f.* [from *connatural*.]
Participation of the same nature; natural union. *Pearson.*
- TO CONNE'CT.** *v. a.* [*connecto*, Lat.]
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 CONNE'CT.** *v. n.* To cohere; to have just relation to things precedent and subsequent.
- CONNECTIVELY.** *ad.* [from *connect*.]
In conjunction; in union.
- TO CONNE'X.** *v. a.* [*connexum*, Latin.]
To join or link together. *Hale. Philips.*
- CONNEXION.** *f.* [from *connex*.]
1. Union; junction. *Atterbury.*
2. Just relation to some thing precedent or subsequent. *Blackmore.*
- CONNEXIVE.** *a.* [from *connex*.]
Having the force of connexion. *Watts.*
- CONNICTA'TION.** *f.* [from *connicto*, Lat.]
A winking. *Dick.*
1. The act of winking.
2. Voluntary blindness; pretended ignorance; forbearance. *South.*
- TO CONNIVE.** *v. n.* [*conniveo*, Latin.]
1. To wink. *Spenser.*
2. To pretend blindness or ignorance. *Rogers.*
- CONNOISSE'UR.** *f.* [French.] A judge; a critick. *Swift.*
- TO CONNOTATE.** *v. a.* [*con* and *nota*, Lat.]
To designate something besides itself. *Hammond.*
- CONNOTA'TION.** *f.* [from *connotate*.]
Implication of something besides itself. *Hale.*
- TO CONNO'TE.** *v. a.* [*con* and *nota*, Lat.]
To imply; to betoken; to include. *South.*
- CONNUBIAL.** *a.* [*connubialis*, Latin.]
Matrimonial; nuptial; pertaining to marriage; conjugal. *Pope.*
- CONOID.** *f.* [*κωνοειδης*.] A figure partaking of a cone. *Holder.*
- CONOIDICAL.** *a.* [from *conoid*.]
Approaching to a conick form.
- TO CONQUASSATE.** *v. a.* [*conquasso*.]
To shake; to agitate. *Harvey.*
- CONQUASSA'TION.** *f.* [from *conquassate*.]
Agitation; concussion.
- TO CONQUER.** *v. a.* [*conquerir*, Fr.]
1. To gain by conquest; to win. *1 Mac.*
2. To overcome; to subdue. *Smitb.*
3. To surmount; to overcome; as, *he conquered his reluctance.*
- TO CONQUER.** *v. n.* To get the victory; to overcome. *Decay of Piety.*
- CONQUERABLE.** *a.* [from *conquer*.]
Possible to be overcome. *South.*
- CONQUERER.** *f.* [from *conquer*.]
1. A man that has obtained a victory; a victor. *Shakespeare.*
2. One that subdues and ruins countries. *Milton.*
- CONQUEST.** *f.* [*conqueste*, French.]
1. The act of conquering; subjection. *Dav.*
2. Acquisition by victory; thing gained. *Milton.*
3. Victory; success in arms. *Addison.*
- CONSANGUINEOUS.** *a.* [*consanguineus*, Lat.]
Near of kin; related by birth, not affined. *Shakespeare.*
- CONSA'NGUINITY.** *f.* [*consanguinitas*, Latin.]
Relation by blood. *South.*
- CONSA'RCINA'TION.** *f.* [from *consarcino*.]
The act of patching together.
- CONSCIENCE.** *f.* [*scientia*, Latin.]
1. The knowledge or faculty by which we judge of the goodness or wickedness of ourselves. *Spenser.*
2. Justice; the estimate of conscience. *Knolles. Swift.*
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.** *a.* [from *conscience*.]
Scrupulous; exactly just. *L'Estrange.*
- CONSCIENTIOUSLY.** *ad.* [from *conscientious*.]
According to the direction of conscience. *L'Estrange.*
- CONSCIENTIOUSNESS.** *f.* [from *conscientious*.]
Exactness of justice. *Locke.*
- CONSCIONABLE.** *a.* [from *conscience*.]
Reasonable; just. *Shakespeare.*
- CONSCIONABLENESS.** *f.* [from *conscionable*.]
Equity; reasonableness.
- CONSCIONABLY.** *ad.* [from *conscionable*.]
Reasonably; justly. *Taylor.*
- CONSCIOUS.** *a.* [*consciens*, 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.*
- CONSCI-**

- CONSCIOUSLY.** *ad.* [from *conscious*.] With knowledge of one's own actions. *Locke.*
- CONSCIOUSNESS.** *f.* [from *conscious*.]
 1. The perception of what passes in a man's own mind. *Locke.*
 2. Internal sense of guilt, or innocence. *Government of the Tongue.*
- CONSCRIPT.** *a.* A term used in speaking of the Roman senators, who were called *Patres conscripti*.
- CONSCRIPTION.** *f.* [*conscriptio*, Latin.] An enrolling. *Diſt.*
- TO CONSECRATE.** *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.** *a.* Consecrated; sacred. *Drayton.*
- CONSECRATER.** *f.* [from *consecrate*.] One that performs the rites by which any thing is devoted to sacred purposes. *Atterbury.*
- CONSECRATION.** *f.* [from *consecrate*.]
 1. A rite of dedicating to the service of God. *Hooker.*
 2. The act of declaring one holy. *Hals.*
- CONSECTARY.** *a.* [from *consecrarius*, Lat.] Consequent; consequential. *Brown.*
- CONSECTARY.** *f.* Deduction from premises; corollary. *Woodward.*
- CONSECUTION.** *f.* [*consecutio*, Latin.]
 1. Train of consequences; chain of deductions. *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. *Brown.*
- CONSECUTIVE.** *a.* [*consecutif*, Fr.]
 1. Following in train. *Arbutnot.*
 2. Consequential; regularly succeeding. *Locke.*
- TO CONSEMINATE.** *v. a.* [*consemino*, Lat.] To sow different seeds together.
- CONSESION.** *f.* [*conſeſſio*, Lat.] Agreement; accord. *Bentley.*
- CONSENT.** *f.* [*conſensus*, Latin.]
 1. The act of yielding or consenting. *King Charles.*
 2. Concord; agreement; accord. *Cowley.*
 3. Coherence with; correspondence. *Milton.*
 4. Tendency to one point. *Pope.*
 5. The perception one part has of another, by means of some fibres and nerves common to them both. *Quincy.*
- TO CONSENT.** *v. n.* [*conſentio*, Latin.]
 1. To be of the same mind; to agree.
 2. To co-operate to the same end.
3. To yield; to allow; to admit. *Genesis.*
- CONSENTA'NEOUS.** *a.* [*conſentaneus*, Lat.] Agreeable to; consistent with. *Hammond.*
- CONSENTA'NEOUSLY.** *ad.* [from *conſentaneus*.] Agreeably; consistently; suitably. *Boyle.*
- CONSENTA'NEOUSNESS.** *f.* [from *conſentaneus*.] Agreement; consistence. *D.ſt.*
- CONSENTIENT.** *a.* [*conſentiens*, Latin.] Agreeing; united in opinion. *Oxford Reasons against the Covenant.*
- CONSEQUENCE.** *f.* [*conſequentia*, Lat.]
 1. That which follows from any cause or principle.
 2. Event; effect of a cause. *Milton.*
 3. Deduction; conclusion. *D. day 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.* *Prior.*
 5. Concatenation of causes and effects. *Saut.*
 6. Influence; tendency. *Hammond.*
 7. Importance; moment. *Swift.*
- CONSEQUENT.** *a.* [*conſequeſ*, Lat.]
 1. Following by rational deduction.
 2. Following as the effect of a cause. *Locke.*
- CONSEQUENT.** *f.*
 1. Consequence; that which follows from previous propositions. *Hooker.*
 2. Effect; that which follows an acting cause. *Davies.*
- CONSEQUENTIAL.** *a.* [from *conſequent*.]
 1. Produced by the necessary concatenation of effects to causes. *Prior.*
 2. Conclusive. *Hale.*
- CONSEQUENTIALLY.** *ad.* [from *conſequential*.]
 1. With just deduction of consequences. *Addison.*
 2. By consequence; eventually. *Sout.*
 3. In a regular series. *Addison.*
- CONSEQUENTIALNESS.** *f.* [from *conſequential*.] Regular consecution of a course.
- CONSEQUENTLY.** *ad.* [from *conſequent*.]
 1. By consequence; necessarily; inevitably. *Woodward.*
 2. In consequence; pursuant. *Sout.*
- CONSEQUENTNESS.** *f.* [from *conſequent*.] Regular connection. *Digby.*
- CONSERVABLE.** *a.* [from *conſerw*, Lat.] Capable of being kept.
- CONSERVANCY.** *f.* Courts held by the Lord Mayor of London for the preservation of the fishery.
- CONSERVATION.** *f.* [*conſervatio*, Lat.]
 1. The act of preserving; continuance; protection. *Woodward.*
 2. Preservation from corruption. *Bacon.*

CONSERVATIVE. *ad.* [from *conseruo*, Lat.] Having the power of opposing diminution or injury. *Peocbam.*

CONSERVATOR. *f.* [Latin.] Preserver. *Clarendon.*

CONSERVATORY. *f.* [from *conseruo*, Lat.] A place where any thing is kept. *Woodward.*

CONSERVATORY. *a.* Having a prefer-
vative quality.

TO CONSERVE. *v. a.* [*conseruo*, Lat.]

1. To preserve without loss or detriment. *Newton.*
2. To candy or pickle fruit.

CONSERVE. *f.* [from the verb.]

1. A sweetmeat made of the inspissated juices of fruit. *Dennis.*
2. A conservatory. *Evelyn.*

CONSERVER. *f.* [from *conseruo*.]

1. A layer up; a reposer. *Hayward.*
2. A preparer of preserves.

CONSESSION. *f.* [*concessio*, Lat.] A sitting together.

CONSESSOR. *f.* [Latin.] One that sits with others.

TO CONSIDER. *v. a.* [*considero*, Lat.]

1. To think upon with care; to ponder; to examine. *Spektor.*
2. To take into the view; not to omit in the examination. *Temple.*
3. To have regard to; to respect. *Hebrews.*
4. To requite; to reward one for his trouble. *Shakespeare.*

TO CONSIDER. *v. n.*

1. To think maturely. *Isaiab.*
2. To deliberate; to work in the mind. *Swift.*
3. To doubt; to hesitate. *Shakespeare.*

CONSIDERABLE. *a.* [from *consider*.]

1. Worthy of consideration; worthy of regard and attention. *Tillotson.*
2. Respectable; above neglect. *Sprat.*
3. Important; valuable. *Decay of Picty.*
4. More than a little; a middle sense between little and great. *Clarendon.*

CONSIDERABLENESS. *f.* [from *considerable*.] Importance; dignity; moment; value; desert; a claim to notice. *Boyle.*

CONSIDERABLY. *ad.* [from *considerable*.]

1. In a degree deserving notice. *Roscommon.*
2. With importance; importantly. *Pope.*

CONSIDERANCE. *f.* [from *consider*.] Consideration; reflection. *Shakespeare.*

CONSIDERATE. *a.* [*consideratus*, Lat.]

1. Serious; prudent; not rash. *Tillotson.*
2. Having respect to; regardful. *Decay of Piety.*
3. Moderate; not rigorous.

CONSIDERATELY. *ad.* [from *considerate*.]

Calmly; coolly. *Bacon.*

CONSIDERATENESS. *f.* [from *considerate*.] Prudence.

CONSIDERATION. *f.* [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. *Addison.*
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. *Cowel.*

CONSIDERER. *f.* A man of reflection. *Government of the Tongue.*

TO CONSIGN. *v. a.* [*consigno*, Latin.]

1. To give to another any thing. *Soubt.*
2. To appropriate; to quit for a certain purpose. *Addison.*
3. To commit; to entrust. *Addison.*

TO CONSIGN. *v. n.*

1. To yield; to submit; to resign. *Shakespeare.*
2. To sign; to consent to. *Shakespeare.*

CONSIGNATION. *f.* [from *consign*.]

1. The act of consigning. *Taylor.*
2. The act of signing. *Taylor.*

CONSIGNMENT. *f.* [from *consign*.]

1. The act of consigning.
2. The writing by which any thing is consigned.

CONSIMILAR. *a.* [from *confimilis*, Lat.] Having one common resemblance.

TO CONSIST. *v. n.* [*confisto*, Lat.]

1. To subsist; not to perish. *Colossians.*
2. To continue fixed; without dissipation. *Brewerwood.*
3. To be comprised; to be contained. *Walsh.*
4. To be composed. *Burnet.*
5. To agree; not to oppose. *Clarendon.*

CONSISTENCE. } *f.* [*consistentia*, low
CONSISTENCY. } Latin.]

1. State with respect to material existence. *Bacon.*
2. Degree of denseness or rarity. *Arbutnot.*
3. Substance; form; make. *Soubt.*
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. *a.* [*consistens*, Latin.]

1. Not contradictory; not opposed. *Soubt.*
2. Firm; not fluid. *Woodward.*

CONSISTENTLY. *ad.* [from *consistent*.] Without contradiction; agreeably. *Broome.*

CONSISTORIAL. *a.* [from *consistorium*.] Relating to the ecclesiastical court. *Ayliffe.*

CONSISTORY. *f.* [*consistorium*, Lat.]

1. The place of justice in the court Christian. *Hooker. Soubt.*
2. The assembly of cardinals. *Atterbury.*
3. Any solemn assembly. *Milton.*
4. Place

4. Place of residence. *Shakespeare.*
CONSO'CIATE. *f.* [from *consocio*, Latin.]
 An accomplice; a confederate; a partner.
Hayward.
To CONSO'CIATE. *v. a.* [*consocio*, Lat.]
 1. To unite; to join. *Wotton.*
 2. To cement; to hold together. *Burnet.*
To CONSO'CIATE. *v. n.* To coalesce;
 to unite. *Bentley.*
CONSO'CIATION. *f.* [from *consociate*.]
 1. Alliance. *Ben. Johnson.*
 2. Union; intimacy; companionship.
Wotton.
CONSO'LABLE. *a.* [from *console*.] That
 which admits comfort.
To CONSOLE. *v. a.* [*consolator*, Latin.]
 To comfort; to console. *Brown.*
CONSOLA'TION. *f.* [*consolatio*, Latin.]
 Comfort; alleviation of misery. *Bacon.*
Rogers.
CONSOLA'TOR. *f.* [Latin.] A comforter.
CONSOLA'TORY. *f.* [from *consolate*.] A
 speech or writing containing topics of
 comfort. *Milton.*
CONSOLA'TORY. *a.* [from *consolate*.]
 Tending to give comfort.
To CONSOLE. *v. a.* To comfort; to
 cheer. *Pope.*
CONSOLE. *f.* [French.] In architecture,
 a part or member projecting in manner of
 a bracket. *Chambers.*
CONSOLE'R. *f.* [from *console*.] One that
 gives comfort. *Warburton.*
CONSOLIDANT. *a.* [from *consolidate*.]
 That which has the quality of uniting
 wounds.
To CONSOLIDATE. *v. a.* [*consolider*, Fr.]
 1. To form into a compact and solid body;
 to harden. *Burnet. Arbuthnot.*
 2. To combine two parliamentary bills
 into one.
To CONSOLIDATE. *v. n.* To grow firm,
 hard, or solid. *Bacon. Woodward.*
CONSOLIDA'TION. *f.* [from *consolidate*.]
 1. The act of uniting into a solid mass.
Woodward.
 2. The annexing of one bill in parliament
 to another.
 3. The combining two benefices in one.
Cowel.
CONSONANCE. } *f.* [*consonance*, Fr.]
CONSONANCY. }
 1. Accord of sound. *Wotton.*
 2. Consistency; congruence. *Hammond.*
 3. Agreement; concord; friendship.
Shakespeare.
CONSONANT. *a.* [*consonans*, Lat.] Agree-
 able; according; consistent. *Hooker.*
CONSONANT. *f.* [*consonans*, Latin.] A
 letter which cannot be sounded by itself.
Holder.
CONSONANTLY. *ad.* [from *consonant*.]
 Consistently; agreeably. *Hooker. Tilletson.*

CONSONANTNESS. *f.* [from *consonant*.]
 Agreeableness; consistency.
CONSONOUS. *a.* [*consonus*, Latin.] Agree-
 ing in sound; symphonious.
CONSOPIA'TION. *f.* [from *consopio*, Lat.]
 The act of laying to sleep. *Digby.*
CONSORT. *f.* [*consors*, Latin.]
 1. Companion; partner. *Denham.*
 2. An assembly; a divan; a consultation.
Spenser.
 3. A number of instruments playing to-
 gether. *Ecc'us.*
 4. Concurrence; union. *Atterbury.*
To CONSORT. *v. n.* [from the noun.]
 To associate with. *Dryden.*
To CONSORT. *v. a.*
 1. To join; to mix; to marry. He with
 his comforted Eve. *Milton. Locke.*
 2. To accompany. *Shakespeare.*
CONSO'RTABLE. *a.* [from *confort*.] To
 be compared with; suitable. *Wotton.*
CONSO'RTION. *f.* [*consortio*, Lat.] Part-
 nership; society.
CONSP'E'CTABLE. *a.* [from *consp'ectus*, Lat.]
 Easy to be seen.
CONSP'ECTU'ITY. *f.* [*consp'ectus*, Latin.]
 Sense of seeing. *Shakespeare.*
CONSP'ERSION. *f.* [*consp'ersio*, Lat.] A
 sprinkling about.
CONSPICU'ITY. *f.* [from *conspicuous*.]
 Brightness; favourableness to the sight.
G'arville.
CONSPICUOUS. *a.* [*conspicuus*, Latin.]
 1. Obvious to the sight; seen at distance.
Milton.
 2. Eminent; famous; distinguished.
Addison.
CONSPICUOUSLY. *ad.* [from *conspicuous*.]
 1. Obviously to the view. *Watts.*
 2. Eminently; famously; remarkably.
CONSPICUOUSNESS. *f.* [from *conspicuo-*
us.]
 1. Exposure to the view. *Boyle.*
 2. Eminence; fame; celebrity. *Boyle.*
CONSPIRACY. *f.* [*conspiratio*, Latin.]
 1. A plot; a concerted treason. *Dryden.*
 2. An agreement of men to do any thing;
 evil part. *Cowel.*
 3. Tendency of many causes to one event.
Sidney.
CONSPIRANT. *a.* [*conspirans*, Latin.]
 Conspiring; engaged in a conspiracy;
 plotting. *Shakespeare.*
CONSPIRA'TION. *f.* [*conspiratio*, Latin.]
 A plot.
CONSPIRATOR. *f.* [from *conspiro*, Lat.]
 A man engaged in a plot; a plotter.
Samuel. South.
To CONSPIRE. *v. n.* [*conspiro*, Latin.]
 1. To concert a crime; to plot. *Shaksp.*
Rowson.
 2. To agree together; as, all things con-
 spire to make him happy.

CONSPIRER. *f.* [from *conspire.*] A conspirator; a plotter. *Shakespeare.*

CONSPIRING Powers. [In mechanicks.] All such as act in direction not opposite to one another. *Harris.*

CONSPURCA'TION. *f.* [from *conspurco*, Lat.] Defilement; pollution.

CONSTABLE. *f.* [*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 blasonry of arms within it. From these are derived petty *constables*. *Cowsl. Clarendon.*

2. To *over-run* the **CONSTABLE.** To spend more than what a man knows himself to be worth.

CONSTABLESHIP. *f.* [from *constable.*] The office of a constable. *Carew.*

CONSTANCY. *f.* [*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. *a.* [*constans*, Lat.]

1. Firm; not fluid. *Boyle.*
2. Unvaried; unchanged; immutable; durable.
3. Firm; resolute; determined. *Shaksf.*
4. Free from change of affection. *Sidney.*
5. Certain; not various. *Addison.*

CONSTANTLY. *ad.* [from *constant.*] Un- variably; perpetually; certainly; steadily. *Tillotson.*

To **CONSTE'LLATE.** *v. n.* [*constellatus*, Latin.] To shine with one general light. *Boyle.*

To **CONSTE'LLATE.** *v. a.* To unite several shining bodies in one splendour. *Glanville.*

CONSTELLA'TION. *f.* [from *constellate.*]

1. A cluster of fixed stars. *Ijaiab.*
2. An assemblage of splendours, or excellencies. *Hammond.*

CONSTERNA'TION. *f.* [from *consterno*, Latin.] Astonishment; amazement; wonder. *South.*

To **CONSTIPATE.** *v. a.* [from *constipao*, Latin.]

1. To crowd together into a narrow room. *Bentley.*
2. To stop by filling up the passages. *Arbutnot.*
3. To bind the belly.

CONSTIPA'TION. *f.* [from *constipate.*]

1. The act of crowding any thing into less room. *Bentley.*
2. Stoppage; obstruction by plenitude. *Arbutnot.*

CONSTITUENT. *a.* [*constituens*, Latin.]

Elemental; essential; that of which any thing consists. *Dryden. Bentley.*

CONSTITUENT. *f.*

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.** *v. a.* [*constituo*, Lat.]

1. To give formal existence; to produce. *Decay of Piety.*
2. To erect; to establish. *Taylor.*
3. To depute.

CONSTITUTER. *f.* [from *constitute.*] He that constitutes or appoints.

CONSTITUTION. *f.* [from *constitue.*]

1. The act of constituting; enacting; establishing.
2. State of being; natural qualities. *Bentley. Newton.*
3. Corporeal frame. *Arbutnot.*
4. Temper of body, with respect to health. *Temple.*
5. Temper of mind. *Sidney. Clarendon.*
6. Established form of government; system of laws and customs. *Daniel.*
7. Particular law; establishment; institution. *Hooker.*

CONSTITUTIONAL. *a.* [from *constitution.*]

1. Bred in the constitution; radical. *Sharp.*
2. Consistent with the constitution; legal.

CONSTITUTIVE. *a.* [from *constitue.*]

1. Elemental; essential; productive. *Decay of Piety.*
2. Having the power to enact or establish.

To **CONSTR'AIN.** *v. a.* [*constraindre*, Fr.]

1. To compel; to force to some action. *Shakespeare.*
2. To hinder by force. *Dryden.*
3. To necessitate. *Pope.*
4. To violate; to ravish. *Shakespeare.*
5. To confine; to press. *Gay.*

CONSTR'AINABLE. *a.* [from *constrain.*]

Liab'le to constraint. *Hooker.*

CONSTR'AINER. *f.* [from *constrain.*] He that constrains.

CONSTR'AIN'T. *f.* [*contrainte*, Fr.] Compulsion; violence; confinement. *Locke.*

To **CONSTR'ICT.** *v. a.* [*constrictum*, Lat.]

1. To bind; to cramp. *Arbutnot.*
2. To contract; to cause to shrink.

CONSTR'ICTION. *f.* [from *constrict.*] Contraction; compression. *Ray.*

CONSTRUCTOR. *f.* [*confrictor*, Latin.]
That which compresses or contracts.

Arbutnot.

To CONSTRINGE. *v. a.* [*constringo*, Lat.]
To compress; to contract; to bind.

Shakespeare.

CONSTRINGENT. *a.* [*constringens*, Lat.]
Having the quality of binding or compressing.

Bacon.

To CONSTRUCT. *v. a.* [*construētus*, Lat.]
To build; to form.

Boyle.

CONSTRUCTION. *f.* [*construētio*, Lat.]

1. The act of building.

2. The form of building; structure.

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.

Shakespeare.

5. The sense; the meaning.

Collier.

6. Judgment; mental representation.

Brown.

7. The manner of describing a figure in geometry.

CONSTRUCTURE. *f.* [from *construē*.]
Pile; edifice; fabrick.

Blackmore.

To CONSTRUE. *v. a.* [*construo*, Lat.]

1. To range words in their natural order.

Spenser.

2. To interpret; to explain.

Hooker.

Addison.

To CONSTUPRATE. *v. a.* [*constupro*, Lat.]
To violate; to debauch; to defile.

CONSTUPRATION. *f.* [from *constuprate*.]
Violation; defilement.

CONSUBSTANTIAL. *a.* [*consubstantialis*, Latin.]

1. Having the same essence or subsistence.

Hooker.

2. Being of the same kind or nature.

Brerewood.

CONSUBSTANTIALITY. *f.* [from *consubstantial*.]
Existence of more than one in the same substance.

Flammond.

To CONSUBSTANTIATE. *v. a.* [*con* and *substantia*, Lat.]
To unite in one common substance or nature.

CONSUBSTANTIATION. *f.* [from *consubstantiate*.]
The union of the body of our blessed Saviour with the sacramental element, according to the Lutherans.

Atterbury.

CONSUL. *f.* [*consul*, Latin.]

1. The chief magistrate in the Roman republick.

Dryden.

2. An officer commissioned in foreign parts to judge between the merchants of his nation.

CONSULAR. *a.* [*consularis*, Lat.]

1. Relating to the consul.

Sp. Fator.

2. **CONSULAR Man.** One who had been consul.

Ben. Johnson.

CONSULATE. *f.* [*consulatus*, Lat.]
The office of consul.

Addison.

CONSULSHIP. *f.* [from *consul*.]
The office of consul.

Ben. Johnson.

To CONSULT. *v. n.* [*consulto*, Lat.]
To take counsel together.

Clarendon.

To CONSULT. *v. a.*

1. To ask advice of; as, *he consulted his friends.*

2. To regard; to act with view or respect to.

L'Esrange.

3. To plan; to contrive.

Hebrews. Clarendon.

4. To search into; to examine; as, *to consult an author.*

CONSULT. *f.* [from the verb.]

1. The act of consulting.

Dryden.

2. The effect of consulting; determination.

Dryden.

3. A council; a number of persons assembled in deliberation.

Swift.

CONSULTATION. *f.* [from *consult*.]

1. The act of consulting; secret deliberation.

Mark.

2. A number of persons consulted together.

Wiseman.

CONSULTER. *f.* [from *consult*.]
One that consults or asks council.

Deuteronomy.

CONSUMABLE. *a.* [from *consume*.]
Susceptible of destruction.

Wilkins.

To CONSUME. *v. a.* [*consumo*, Lat.]
To waste; to spend; to destroy.

Deuteronomy.

To CONSUME. *v. n.* To waste away; to be exhausted.

Shakespeare.

CONSUMER. *f.* [from *consume*.]
One that spends, wastes, or destroys any thing.

Locke.

To CONSUMMATE. *v. a.* [*consummer*, Fr.]
To complete; to perfect.

Shakespeare.

CONSUMMATE. *a.* [from the verb.]
Complete; perfect.

Addison.

CONSUMMATION. *f.* [from *consummate*.]

1. Completion; perfection; end.

Addison.

2. The end of the present system of things.

Hooker.

3. Death; end of life.

Shakespeare.

CONSUMPTION. *f.* [*consumptio*, Lat.]

1. The act of consuming; waste; destruction.

Locke.

2. The state of wasting or perishing.

3. A waste of muscular flesh, attended with a hecick fever.

Quincy. Shakespeare.

CONSUMPTIVE. *a.* [from *consume*.]

1. Destructive; wasting; exhausting.

Addison.

2. Diseased with a consumption.

Harvey.

CONSUMPTIVENESS. *f.* [from *consumptive*.]
A tendency to a consumption.

CONSUTILE. *a.* [*consutilis*, Lat.]
That is sewed or stitched together.

TO CONTA'BULATE. *v. a.* [*contabulo*, Lat.]

To floor with boards.

CONTABULATION. *f.* [*contabulatio*, Lat.]

A joining of boards together.

CONTACT. *f.* [*contactus*, Lat.] Touch ; close union. *Newton.*

CONTACTION. *f.* [*contactus*, Lat.] The act of touching. *Brown.*

CONTAGION. *f.* [*contagio*, Latin.]

1. The emission from body to body by which diseases are communicated. *Bacon.*

2. Infection ; propagation of mischief. *King Charles.*

3. Pestilence ; venomous emanations. *Shakespeare.*

CONTA'GIOUS. *a.* [from *contagio*, Lat.] Infectious ; caught by approach. *Prior.*

CONTA'GIOUSNESS. *f.* [from *contagiosus*.] The quality of being contagious.

TO CONTA'IN. *v. a.* [*contineo*, Latin.]

1. To hold as a vessel.

2. To comprise ; as a writing. *John.*

3. To refrain ; to with-hold. *Spenser.*

TO CONTA'IN. *v. n.* To live in continence. *Arbutnot.*

CONTA'INABLE. *a.* [from *contain*.] Possible to be contained. *Boyle.*

TO CONTA'MINATE. *v. a.* [*contamino*, Lat.] To defile ; to corrupt by base mixture. *Shakespeare.*

CONTA'MINATE. *a.* [from the verb.] Polluted ; defiled. *Shakespeare.*

CONTAMINA'TION. *f.* [from *contaminate*.] Pollution ; defilement.

CONTEMPERATED. *a.* [*contemeratus*, Lat.] Violated ; polluted.

TO CONTE'MN. *v. a.* [*contemno*, Latin.] To despise ; to scorn ; to slight ; to neglect. *Dryden.*

CONTE'MNER. *f.* [from *contemn*.] One that contemns ; a despiser. *South.*

TO CONTE'MPER. *v. a.* [*contempero*, Lat.] To moderate. *Ray.*

CONTEMPERAMENT. *f.* [from *contempero*, Lat.] The degree of any quality. *Derham.*

TO CONTE'MPERATE. *v. a.* [from *contempero*.] To moderate ; to temper. *Wifeman.*

CONTEMPERATION. *f.* [from *contemperate*.]

1. The act of moderating or tempering. *Brown.*

2. Proportionate mixture ; proportion. *Hale.*

TO CONTEMPLATE. *v. a.* [*contemplor*, Lat.] To study ; to meditate. *Watts.*

TO CONTE'MPLATE. *v. n.* To muse ; to think studiously with long attention. *Peacham.*

CONTE'MPLATION. *f.* [from *contemplate*.]

1. Meditation ; studious thought on any subject. *Shakespeare.*

2. Holy meditation ; a holy exercise of the soul, employed in attention to sacred things. *Shakespeare.*

3. Study ; opposed to action. *South.*

CONTE'MPLATIVE. *a.* [from *contemplare*.]

1. Given to thought ; studious ; thoughtful. *Denham.*

2. Employed in study ; dedicated to study. *Grew.*

3. Having the power of thought. *Ray.*

CONTE'MPLATIVELY. *ad.* [from *contemplative*.] Thoughtfully ; attentively.

CONTE'MPLA'TOR. *f.* [Latin.] One employed in study. *Raleigh.*

CONTE'MPORARY. *a.* [*contemporain*, French.]

1. Living in the same age. *Dryden.*

2. Born at the same time. *Cowley.*

3. Existing at the same point of time. *Locke.*

CONTE'MPORARY. *f.* One who lives at the same time with another. *Dryden.*

TO CONTE'MPORISE. *v. a.* [*con* and *tempus*, Lat.] To make contemporary. *Brown.*

CONTE'MPT. *f.* [*contemptus*, Latin.]

1. The act of despising others ; scorn. *Esber. South.*

2. The state of being despised ; vileness. *Maccabees.*

CONTE'MPTIBLE. *a.* [from *contempt*.]

1. Worthy of contempt ; deserving scorn. *Taylor.*

2. Despised ; scorned ; neglected. *Locke.*

3. Scornful ; apt to despise. *Shakespeare.*

CONTE'MPTIBLENESS. *f.* [from *contemptible*.] The state of being contemptible ; vileness ; cheapness. *Decay of Piety.*

CONTE'MPTIBLY. *ad.* [from *contemptible*.] Meanly ; in a manner deserving contempt. *Milton.*

CONTE'MPTUOUS. *a.* [from *contempt*.] Scornful ; apt to despise. *Raleigh. Atterbury.*

CONTE'MPTUOUSLY. *ad.* [from *contemptuous*.] With scorn ; with despite. *Taylor. Tillotson.*

CONTE'MPTUOUSNESS. *f.* [from *contemptuous*.] Disposition to contempt.

TO CONTE'ND. *v. n.* [*contendo*, Lat.]

1. To strive ; to struggle in opposition. *Deuteronomy.*

2. To vie ; to act in emulation.

TO CONTE'ND. *v. a.* To dispute any thing ; to contest. *Dryden.*

CONTE'NDENT. *f.* [from *contend*.] Antagonist ; opponent. *L'Esrange.*

CONTE'NDER. *f.* [from *contend*.] Combatant ; champion. *Locke.*

CONTE'NT. *a.* [*contentus*, Lat.]

1. Satisfied so as not to repine ; easy. *Locke.*

2. Sa-

2. Satisfied so as not to oppose. *Shakespeare.*
TO CONTENT. *v. a.* [from the adjective.]
 1. To satisfy so as to stop complaint. *Sidney. Tillotson.*
 2. To please; to gratify. *Shakespeare.*
CONTENT. *f.* [from the verb.]
 1. Moderate happiness. *Shakespeare.*
 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. *Graunt.*
 5. That which is comprised in a writing. *Grew. Addison.*
CONTENTA'TION. *f.* [from *content.*] Satisfaction; content. *Sidney.*
CONTENTED. *part. a.* [from *content.*] Satisfied; at quiet; not repining. *Knolles.*
CONTENTION. *f.* [*contentio*, Latin.]
 1. Strife; debate; contest. *Decay of Piety.*
 2. Emulation; endeavour to excel. *Shakespeare.*
 3. Eagerness; zeal; ardour. *Rogers.*
CONTENTIOUS. *a.* [from *contend.*] Quarrelsome; given to debate; perverse. *Decay of Piety.*
CONTENTIOUS *Jurisdiction.* [In law.] A court which has a power to judge and determine differences between contending parties. *Chambers.*
CONTENTIOUSLY. *ad.* [from *contentious.*] Perversely; quarrelsome. *Brown.*
CONTENTIOUSNESS. *f.* [from *contentious.*] Proneness to contest; perverseness; turbulence. *Bentley.*
CONTENTLESS. *a.* [from *content.*] Discontented; dissatisfied; uneasy. *Shakespeare.*
CONTENTMENT. *f.* [from *content*, the verb.]
 1. Acquiescence without plenary satisfaction. *Hooker. Grew.*
 2. Gratification. *Wotton.*
CONTERMINOUS. *a.* [*conterminus*, Lat.] Bordering upon. *Hale.*
CONTERRA'NEOUS. *a.* [*conterraneus*, Lat.] Of the same country.
TO CONTEST. *v. a.* [*contester*, Fr.] To dispute; to controvert; to litigate. *Dryden.*
TO CONTEST. *v. n.*
 1. To strive; to contend. *Burnet.*
 2. To vie; to emulate. *Pope.*
CONTEST. *f.* [from the verb.] Dispute; difference; debate. *Denham.*
CONTESTABLE. *a.* [from *contest.*] Disputable; controvertible.
CONTESTABLENESS. *f.* [from *contestable.*] Possibility of contest.
CONTESTA'TION. *f.* [from *contest.*] The act of contesting; debate; strife. *Clarendon.*
TO CONTEX. *v. a.* [*contexo*, Lat.] To weave together. *Boyle.*

CON'TEXT. *f.* [*contextus*, Lat.] The general series of a discourse. *Hann. or. 2.*
CONTEXT. *a.* [from *contex.*] Knit together; firm. *Derbam.*
CONTEXTURE. *f.* [from *contex.*] The disposition of parts one among another; the system; the constitution. *Wotton. Blackmore.*
CONTIGNA'TION. *f.* [*contignatio*, Lat.]
 1. A frame of beams or boards joined together. *Wotton.*
 2. The act of framing or joining a fabrick.
CONTIGUITY. *f.* [from *contiguus.*] Actual contact; situation. *Brown. Hale.*
CONTIGUOUS. *a.* [*contiguus*, Latin.] Meeting so as to touch. *Newton.*
CONTIGUOUSLY. *ad.* [from *contiguus.*] Without any intervening space. *Dryden.*
CONTIGUOUSNESS. *f.* [from *contiguus.*] Close connection.
CONTINENCE. } *f.* *continentia*, Lat.]
CONTINENCY. }
 1. Restraint; command of one's self. *Dryden.*
 2. Chastity in general. *Shakespeare.*
 3. Forbearance of lawful pleasure. *Grew.*
 4. Moderation in lawful pleasures. *Taylor.*
 5. Continuity; uninterrupted course. *Albiff.*
CON'TINENT. *a.* [*continens*, Latin.]
 1. Chaste; abstemious in lawful pleasures. *Shakespeare.*
 2. Refrained; moderate; temperate. *Shakespeare.*
 3. Continuous; connected. *Brerewood.*
CONFINEMENT. *f.* [*continens*, Lat.]
 1. Land not disjointed by the sea from other lands. *Bentley.*
 2. That which contains any thing. *Shakespeare.*
TO CONTINGE. *v. n.* [*contingo*, Latin.] To touch; to reach.
CONTINGENCE. } *f.* [from *contingent.*]
CONTINGENCY. } The quality of being fortuitous; accidental possibility. *Brown. South.*
CON'TINGENT. *a.* [*contingens*, Latin] Falling out by chance; accidental. *South.*
CON'TINGENT. *f.*
 1. A thing in the hands of chance. *Grew.*
 2. A proportion that falls to any person upon a division.
CON'TINGENTLY. *ad.* [from *contingent*] Accidentally; without any settled rule. *Woodward.*
CON'TINGENTNESS. *f.* [from *contingent.*] Accidentalness.
CONFINUAL. *a.* [*continuus*, Latin.]
 1. Incessant; proceeding without interruption. *Pope.*
 2. [In law.] A *continual* claim is made from time to time, within every year and day. *Cowel.*
 CON-

CONTINUALLY. *ad.* [from *continua*.]

1. Without pause; without interruption. *Bacon.*
2. Without ceasing. *Bentley.*

CONTINUANCE. *f.* [from *continue*.]

1. Succession uninterrupted. *Addison.*
2. Permanence in one state. *Sidney. South.*
3. Abode in a place. *Hayward.*
4. Duration; lastingness. *Romans.*
5. Perseverance. *Psalms.*
6. Progression of time. *Psalms.*

CONTINUE. *a.* [*continuatus*, Lat.]

1. Immediately united. *Hooker.*
2. Uninterrupted; unbroken. *Shakespeare.*

CONTINUATION. *f.* [from *continua*.]

- Protraction, or succession uninterrupted. *Ray.*

CONTINUATIVE. *f.* [from *continuate*.]

- An expression noting permanence or duration. *Watts.*

CONTINUATOR. *f.* [from *continuate*.]

- He that continues or keeps up the series or succession. *Brown.*

TO CONTINUE. *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. *v. a.*

1. To protract, or repeat without interruption. *Psalms.*
2. To unite without a chasm, or intervening substance. *Milton.*

CONTINUEDLY. *ad.* [from *continued*.]

- Without interruption; without ceasing. *Norris.*

CONTINUER. *f.* [from *continue*.]

- Having the power of perseverance. *Shakespeare.*

CONTINUITY. *f.* [*continuitas*, Lat.]

1. Connection uninterrupted; cohesion. *Bacon.*
2. That texture or cohesion of the parts of an animal body. *Quincy. Arbutnot.*

CONTINUOUS. *a.* [*continuus*, Latin.]

- Joined together without the intervention of any space. *Newton.*

TO CONTORT. *v. a.* [*contortus*, Latin.]

- To twist; to writhe. *Ray.*

CONTORTION. *f.* [from *contort*.] Twist;

- wry motion; flexure. *Ray.*

CONTOUR. *f.* [French.] The outline;

- the line by which any figure is defined or terminated.

CONTRA. A Latin preposition used in

- composition, which signifies *against*.

CONTRABAND. *a.* [*contrabando*, Ital.]

- Prohibited; illegal; unlawful. *Dryden.*

TO CONTRABAND. *v. a.* [from the ad-

- jective.] To import goods prohibited.

TO CONTRACT. *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. *Zutier.*

4. To procure; to bring; to incur; to draw; to get. *King Charles.*

TO CONTRACT. *v. n.*

1. To shrink up; to grow short. *Arbutnot.*
2. To bargain; as, to contract for a quantity of provisions.

CONTRACT. *part. a.* [from the verb.]

- Affiancé; contracted. *Shakespeare.*

CONTRACT. *f.*

1. A bargain; a compact. *Temple.*
2. An act whereby a man and woman are betrothed to one another. *Shakespeare.*
3. A writing in which the terms of a bargain are included.

CONTRACTEDNESS. *f.* [from *contracted*.]

- The state of being contracted.

CONTRACTIBILITY. *f.* [from *contractible*.]

- Possibility of being contracted. *Arbutnot.*

CONTRACTIBLE. *a.* [from *contract*.]

- Capable of contraction. *Arbutnot.*

CONTRACTIBLENESS. *f.* [from *contractible*.]

- The quality of suffering contraction.

CONTRACTILE. *a.* [from *contract*.]

- Having the power of shortening itself. *Arbutnot.*

CONTRACTION. *f.* [*contractio*, Lat.]

1. The act of contracting or shortening. *Pope.*
2. The act of shrinking or shriveling. *Arbutnot.*
3. The state of being contracted; 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. *f.* [from *contract*.] One

- of the parties to a contract or bargain. *Taylor.*

TO CONTRADICT. *v. a.* [*contradico*, Lat.]

1. To oppose verbally. *Dryden.*
2. To be contrary to; to repugn. *Hooker.*

CONTRADICTER. *f.* [from *contradict*.]

- One that contradicts; an opposer. *Swift.*

CONTRADICTION. *f.* [from *contradict*.]

1. Verbal opposition; controversial assertion. *Milton.*
2. Opposition. *Hebrews.*
3. Inconsistency; incongruity. *South.*
4. Contrariety, in thought or effect. *Sidney.*

CONTRADICTIONOUS. *a.* [from *contradict*.]

1. Filled with contradictions; inconsistent. *Collier.*
2. Inclined to contradict.

CONTRADICTIONOUSNESS. *f.* [from *contradictious*.]

- Inconsistency. *Norris.*

CONTRADICTORILY. *ad.* [from *contradictorius*.]

- Inconsistently with himself; oppositely to others. *Boo.*

CON-

CONTRADICTORY. *a.* [*contradictorius*, Latin.]

1. Opposite to; inconsistent with. *South.*
2. [In logic.] That which is in the fullest opposition.

CONTRADICTORY. *f.* A proposition which opposes another in all its terms; inconsistency. *Bramball.*

CONTRADISTINCTION. *f.* Distinction by opposite qualities. *Glanville.*

To CONTRADISTINGUISH. *v. a.* [*contra* and *distinguisb.*] To distinguish by opposite qualities. *Locke.*

CONTRAFISSURE. *f.* [from *contra* and *fissure.*] A crack of the scull, where the blow was inflicted, is called fissure; but in the contrary part, *contrafissure.* *Wiseman.*

To CONTRAINDICATE. *v. a.* [*contra* and *indico*, Lat.] To point out some peculiar symptom, contrary to the general tenour of the malady. *Harvey.*

CONTRAINDICATION. *f.* [from *contra* and *indicate.*] An indication or symptom, which forbids that to be done which the main scope of a disease points out at first. *Quincy.*

CONTRAMURE. *f.* [*contremur*, Fr.] An out wall built about the main wall of a city. *Chambers.*

CONTRANITENCY. *f.* [from *contra* and *nitens*, Latin.] Re-action; a resistency against pressure. *DiE.*

CONTRAPPOSITION. *f.* [from *contra* and *positio.*] A placing over against.

CONTRAREGULARITY. *f.* [from *contra* and *regularity.*] Contrariety to rule. *Norris.*

CONTRA'RIANT. *a.* [*contrariant*, *contrarier*, Fr.] Inconsistent; contradictory. *Ayliffe.*

CONTRARIES. *f.* [from *contrary.*] In logic, propositions which destroy each other. *Watts.*

CONTRARIETY. *f.* [from *contra* and *ictas*, Latin.]

1. Repugnance; opposition. *Wotton.*
2. Inconsistency; quality or position destructive of its opposite. *Sidney.*

CONTRARILY. *ad.* [from *contrary.*]

1. In a manner contrary. *Ray.*
2. Different ways; in different directions. *Locke.*

CONTRA'RINESS. *f.* [from *contrary.*] Contrariety; opposition.

CONTRARIOUS. *a.* [from *contrary.*] Opposite; repugnant. *Milton.*

CONTRARIOUSLY. *ad.* [from *contrarius.*] Oppositely. *Shakespeare.*

CONTRA'RIWISE. *ad.*

1. Conversely. *Bacon.*
2. On the contrary. *Davies, Raleigh.*

CONTRARY. *a.* [*contrarius*, Lat.]

1. Opposite; contradictory; not simply different. *Davies.*
2. Inconsistent; disagreeing. *Tillotson.*
3. Adverse; in an opposite direction. *Matthew.*

CONTRARY. *f.* [from the adjective.]

1. A thing of opposite qualities. *Cowley, Southern.*
2. A proposition contrary to some other. *Locke.*

3. *On the CONTRARY.* In opposition; on the other side. *Swift.*

4. *To the CONTRARY.* To a contrary purpose. *Stillingfleet.*

To CONTRARY. *v. a.* [*contrarier*, Fr.] To oppose; to thwart. *Latimer.*

CONTRAST. *f.* [*contrast*, Fr.] Opposition and dissimilitude of figures, by which one contributes to the visibility or effect of another.

To CONTRAST. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To place in opposition. *Dryden.*
2. To shew another figure to advantage.

CONTRAVALLATION. *f.* [from *contra* and *vallo*, Lat.] The fortification thrown up, to hinder the sallies of the garrison. *Watts.*

To CONTRAVENE. *v. a.* [*contra* and *venio*, Latin.] To oppose; to obstruct; to baffle.

CONTRAVENER. *f.* [from *contravent.*] He who opposes another.

CONTRAVENTION. *f.* [French.] Opposition. *Swift.*

CONTRAYERVA. *f.* A species of birthwort. *Miller.*

CONTRACTATION. *f.* [*contractatio*, Lat.] A touching.

CONTRIBUTARY. *a.* [from *con* and *tributary.*] Paying tribute to the same sovereign. *Glanville.*

To CONTRIBUTE. *v. a.* [*contribuo*, Lat.] To give to some common stock. *Addison.*

To CONTRIBUTE. *v. n.* To bear a part; to have a share in any act or effect. *Pope.*

CONTRIBUTION. *f.* [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. *Grout.*
3. That which is paid for the support of an army lying in a country. *Shakespeare.*

CONTRIBUTIVE. *a.* [from *contribute.*] That which has the power or quality of promoting any purpose in concurrence with other motives. *Decay of Piety.*

CONTRIBUTOR. *f.* [from *contribute.*] One that bears a part in some common design. *Shakespeare.*

CONTRIBUTORY. *a.* [from *contribute.*]

Promoting the same end; bringing assistance to some joint design.

To CONTRI'STATE. *v. a.* [from *contristare*, Lat.]

To sadden; to make sorrowful. *Bacon.*

CONTRISTA'TION. *f.* [from *contristate.*]

The act of making sad; the state of being made sad. *Bacon.*

CONTRITE. *a.* [from *contritus*, Latin.]

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 *atrite* is sorrowful for sin, from the fear of punishment. *Rogers.*

CONTRITENESS. *f.* [from *contrite.*] Contrition; repentance.

CONTRITION. *f.* [from *contrite.*]

1. The act of grinding; or rubbing to powder. *Newton.*

2. Penitence; sorrow for sin. *Sprat.*

CONTRIVABLE. *a.* [from *contrive.*] Possible to be planned by the mind. *Wilkins.*

CONTRIVANCE. *f.* [from *contrive.*]

1. The act of contriving; excogitation. *Blackmore.*

2. Scheme; plan. *Glarville.*

3. A conceit; a plot; an artifice. *Atterbury.*

To CONTRIVE. *v. a.* [from *controuere*, Fr.]

1. To plan out; to excogitate. *Tillotson.*

2. To wear away. *Spenser.*

To CONTRIVE. *v. n.* To form or design; to plan. *Shakespeare.*

CONTRIVEMENT. *f.* [from *contrive.*] Invention.

CONTRIVER. *f.* [from *contrive.*] An inventor. *Denham.*

CONTROL. *f.* [from *controler*, 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. *Shakespeare.*

To CONTROL. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To keep under check by a counter reckoning.

2. To govern; to restrain; to subject. *Prior.*

3. To overpower; to confute. *Bacon.*

CONTROL'LLABLE. *a.* [from *control.*] Subject to control; subject to be over-ruled. *Saunders.*

CONTROLLER. *f.* [from *control.*] One that has the power of governing or restraining. *Dryden.*

CONTROLLERSHIP. *f.* [from *controller.*] The office of a controller.

CONTROLMENT. *f.* [from *control.*]

1. The power or act of superintending or restraining; restraint. *Davies.*

2. Opposition; resistance; confutation.

Hooker.

CONTROVERSIAL. *a.* [from *controversy.*]

Relating to disputes; disputatious. *Locke.*

CONTROVERSY. *f.* [from *controverfia*, Lat.]

1. Dispute; debate; agitation of contrary opinions. *Denham.*

2. A suit in law. *Deuteronomy.*

3. A quarrel. *Jeremiah.*

4. Opposition; enmity. *Shakespeare.*

To CONTROVERT. *v. a.* [from *controverto*, Latin.] To debate; to dispute any thing in writing. *Cheyne.*

CONTROVERTIBLE. *a.* [from *controvert.*] Disputable. *Brown.*

CONTROVERTIST. *f.* [from *controvert.*] Disputant. *Tillotson.*

CONTUMACIOUS. *a.* [from *contumax*, Lat.]

Obstinate; perverse; stubborn. *Hammond.*

CONTUMACIOUSLY. *ad.* [from *contumaciously.*] Obstinate; inflexibly; perversely.

CONTUMACIOUSNESS. *f.* [from *contumaciously.*] Obstinacy; perverseness. *Wiseman.*

CONTUMACY. *f.* [from *contumacia*, Lat.]

1. Obstinacy; perverseness; stubbornness; inflexibility. *Milton.*

2. [In law.] A wilful contempt and disobedience to any lawful summons or judicial order. *Ayliffe.*

CONTUMELIOUS. *a.* [from *contumeliosus*, Lat.]

1. Reproachful; rude; sarcastic. *Shakespeare.*

2. Inclined to utter reproach; brutal; rude. *Government of the Tongue.*

3. Productive of reproach; shameful. *Decay of Piety.*

CONTUMELIOUSLY. *ad.* [from *contumeliosus.*] Reproachfully; contemptuously; rudely. *Hooker.*

CONTUMELIOUSNESS. *f.* [from *contumeliosus.*] Rudeness; reproach.

CONIUMELY. *f.* [from *coniumelia*, Lat.] Rudeness; contemptuousness; bitterness of language; reproach. *Hooker. Tillotson.*

To CONTUSE. *v. a.* [from *contusus*, Lat.]

1. To beat together; to bruise. *Bacon.*

2. To bruise the flesh without a breach of the continuity. *Wiseman.*

CONTUSION. *f.* [from *contusio.*]

1. The act of beating or bruising.

2. The state of being beaten or bruised. *Boyle. Bacon.*

3. A bruise.

CONVALESCENCE. } *f.* [from *convales-*

CONVALESCENCY. } *co*, Lat.] Renewal of health; recovery from a disease. *Clarendon.*

CONVALESCENT. *a.* [from *convalescens*, Lat.] Recovering.

CONVE'NABLE. *a.* [*convenable, Fr.*] Consistent with; agreeable to; accordant to.

Spenser.

To CONVE'NE. *v. n.* [*convenio, Latin.*] To come together; to assemble.

Boyle.

To CONVE'NE. *v. a.*

1. To call together; to assemble; to convoke.

Clarendon.

2. To summon judicially.

Ayliffe.

CONVE'NIENCE. } *f.* [*convenientia, Lat.*]

CONVE'NIENCY. }

1. Fitness; propriety.

Hooker.

2. Commodiousness; ease.

Calamy.

3. Cause of ease; accommodation.

Dryden.

4. Fitness of time or place.

Shakespeare.

CONVE'NIENT. *a.* [*conveniens, Lat.*] Fit; suitable; proper; well adapted.

Tillotson.

CONVE'NIENTLY. *ad.* [from *convenient.*]

1. Commodiously; without difficulty.

Shakespeare.

2. Fitly.

Wilkins.

CONVENT. *f.* [*conventus, Latin.*]

1. An assembly of religious persons.

Shakespeare.

2. A religious house; a monastery; a nunnery.

Addison.

To CONVE'NT. *v. a.* [*convenio, Latin.*]

To call before a judge or judicature.

Shakespeare. Bacon.

CONVENTICLE. *f.* [*conventiculum, Lat.*]

1. An assembly; a meeting.

Ayliffe.

2. An assembly for worship.

Hooker.

3. A secret assembly.

Shakespeare.

CONVENTICLER. *f.* [from *conventicle.*]

One that supports or frequents private and unlawful assemblies.

Dryden.

CONVENTION. *f.* [*conventio, Lat.*]

1. The act of coming together; union; coalition.

Boyle.

2. An assembly.

Swift.

3. A contract; an agreement for a time.

CONVENTIONAL. *a.* [from *convention.*]

Stipulated; agreed on by compact.

Hale.

CONVENTIONARY. *a.* [from *convention.*]

Acting upon contract; settled by stipulations.

Carew.

CONVENTUAL. *a.* [*conventuel, French.*]

Belonging to a convent; monastick.

Ayliffe.

CONVENTUAL. *f.* [from *convent.*]

A monk; a nun; one that lives in a convent.

Addison.

To CONVERGE. *v. n.* [*convergo, Latin.*]

To tend to one point from different places.

Newton.

CONVE'RGENT. } *a.* [from *converge.*]

CONVE'RGING. }

Tending to one point from different places.

CONVE'RSABLE. *a.* [from *converse.*]

Qualified for conversation; fit for company.

Guardian.

CONVE'RSABLENESS. *f.* [from *conver-*

sable.] The quality of being a pleasing companion.

CONVE'RSABLY. *ad.* [from *conversable.*]

In a conversable manner.

CONVE'RSANT. *a.* [*conversant, Fr.*]

1. Acquainted with; familiar.

Hooker.

2. Having intercourse with any; acquainted.

Josuah.

3. Relating to; having for its object; concerning.

Hooker. Addison.

CONVE'RSATION. *f.* [*conversatio, Lat.*]

1. Familiar discourse; chat; easy talk.

Swift.

2. A particular act of discoursing upon any subject.

Dryden.

3. Commerce; intercourse; familiarity.

Peter.

4. Behaviour; manner of acting in common life.

Peter.

CONVE'RSATIVE. *a.* [from *converse.*]

Relating to publick life; not contemplative.

Wotton.

To CONVE'NSE. *v. n.* [*converser, Fr.*]

1. To cohabit with; to hold intercourse with.

Locke.

2. To be acquainted with.

Shakespeare.

3. To convey the thoughts reciprocally in talk.

Milton.

4. To discourse familiarly upon any subject.

Dryden.

5. To have commerce with a different sex.

Guardian.

CONVERSE. *f.* [from the verb.]

1. Manner of discoursing in familiar life.

Pope.

2. Acquaintance; cohabitation; familiarity.

Glanville.

CONVE'RSELY. *ad.* [from *converse.*]

With change of order; reciprocally.

CONVE'RSION. *f.* [*conversio, Latin.*]

1. Change from one state into another; transmutation.

Arbutnot.

2. Change from reprobation to grace.

3. Change from one religion to another.

Acts.

4. The interchange of terms in an argument; as, *no virtue is vice; no vice is virtue.*

Chambers.

CONVE'RSIVE. *a.* [from *converse.*]

Conversable; sociable.

To CONVE'RT. *v. a.* [*convertero, Lat.*]

1. To change into another substance; to transmute.

Burnet.

2. To change from one religion to another.

3. To turn from a bad to a good life.

James.

4. To turn towards any point.

Brown.

5. To apply to any use; to appropriate.

Isaiab.

To CONVE'RT. *v. n.* To undergo a change; to be transmuted.

Shakespeare.

CO'NVERT. *f.* A person converted from one opinion to another. *Stillingfleet.*
CONVERTER. *f.* [from *convert.*] One that makes converts.
CONVERTIBILITY. *f.* [from *convertible.*] The quality of being possible to be converted.
CONVERTIBLE. *a.* [from *convert.*]
 1. Susceptible of change; transmutable. *Arbutnot.*
 2. So much alike as that one may be used for the other. *Swift.*
CONVERTIBLY. *ad.* [from *convertible.*] Reciprocally. *South.*
CONVERTITE. *f.* [*converti*, French.] A convert. *Donne.*
CONVEX. *ad.* [*convexus*, Latin.] Rising in a circular form; opposite to concave. *Dryden.*
CONVEX. *f.* A convex body. *Tickel.*
CONVEXED. *part. a.* [from *convex.*] Protuberant in a circular form. *Brown.*
CONVEXEDLY. *ad.* [from *convexed.*] In a convex form. *Brown.*
CONVEXITY. *f.* [from *convex.*] Protuberance in a circular form. *Newton.*
CONVEXLY. *ad.* [from *convex.*] In a convex form. *Greav.*
CONVEXNESS. *f.* [from *convex.*] Spheroidal protuberance; convexity.
CONVEXO-CONCAVE. *a.* Having the hollow on the inside, corresponding to the external protuberance. *Newton.*
TO CONVEY. *v. a.* [*conveho*, Latin.]
 1. To carry; to transport from one place to another. *1 Kings.*
 2. To hand from one to another. *Locke.*
 3. To move secretly. *Shakespeare.*
 4. To bring; to transmit. *Locke.*
 5. To transfer; to deliver to another. *Locke.*
 6. To impart. *Locke.*
 7. To introduce. *Locke.*
 8. To manage with privacy. *Shakespeare.*
CONVEYANCE. *f.* [from *convey.*]
 1. The act of removing any thing. *Shakespeare.*
 2. Way for carriage or transportation. *Raleigh.*
 3. The method of removing secretly. *Shakespeare.*
 4. The means by which any thing is conveyed. *Shakespeare.*
 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. *Hocler. Hudibras.*
CONVEYANCER. *f.* [from *conveyance.*] A lawyer who draws writings by which property is transferred.

CONVEYER. *f.* [from *convey.*] One who carries or transmits any thing. *Brewerwood.*
TO CONVICT. *v. a.* [*convincio*, Latin.]
 1. To prove guilty; to detect in guilt. *Bacon.*
 2. To confute; to discover to be false. *Brown.*
CONVICT. *a.* Convicted; detected in guilt. *Pope.*
CONVICT. *f.* [from the verb.] A person cast at the bar. *Ayliffe.*
CONVICTION. *f.* [from *convict.*]
 1. Detection of guilt. *Covel.*
 2. The act of convincing; confutation. *Swift.*
CONVICTIVE. *a.* [from *convict.*] Having the power of convincing.
TO CONVINCCE. *v. a.* [*convincio*, Latin.]
 1. To force another to acknowledge a contested position. *Tillotson.*
 2. To convict; to prove guilty of. *Raleigh.*
 3. To evince; to prove. *Shakespeare.*
 4. To overpower; to surmount. *Shakespeare.*
CONVINCEMENT. *f.* [from *convince.*] Conviction. *Decay of Piety.*
CONVINCIBLE. *a.* [from *convince.*]
 1. Capable of conviction.
 2. Capable of being evidently disproved. *Brown.*
CONVINCINGLY. *ad.* [from *convince.*] In such a manner as to leave no room for doubt. *Clarendon.*
CONVINCINGNESS. *f.* [from *convincing.*] The power of convincing.
TO CONVINVE. *v. a.* [*convivo*, Lat.] To entertain; to feast. *Shakespeare.*
CONVIVAL. *a.* [*convivalis*, Latin.]
CONVIVIAL. *f.* Relating to an entertainment; festal; social. *Denham.*
CONUNDRUM. *f.* A low jest; a quibble. *Philips.*
TO CONVOCATE. *v. a.* [*convoco*, Latin.] To call together.
CONVOCA'TION. *f.* [*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 their deputies. *Stillingfleet.*
TO CONVOKE. *v. a.* [*convoco*, Latin.] To call together; to summon to an assembly. *Locke.*
TO CONVOLVE. *v. a.* [*convolvio*, Latin.]

- To roll together; to roll one part upon another. *Milton.*
- CONVOLUTED. *part.* Twisted; rolled upon itself. *Woodward.*
- CONVOLUTION. *f.* [*convolutio*, Latin.]
1. The act of rolling any thing upon itself. *Grew.*
 2. The state of rolling together in company. *Thomson.*
- To CONVOY. *v. a.* [*convoyer*, Fr.] To accompany by land or sea, for the sake of defence.
- CONVOY. *f.* [from the verb.]
1. Attendance on the road by way of defence. *Shakespeare.*
 2. The act of attending as a defence.
- CONUSANCE. *f.* [*conissance*, French.] Cognisance; notice.
- To CONVULSE. *v. a.* [*convulsus*, Latin.] To give an irregular and involuntary motion to the parts of any body. *Thomson.*
- CONVULSION. *f.* [*convulsio*, Latin.]
1. A convulsion is an involuntary contraction of the fibres and muscles. *Quincy.*
 2. Any irregular and violent motion; commotion. *Temple.*
- CONVULSIVE. *a.* [*convulssif*, Fr.] That which gives twitches or spasms. *Hale.*
- CONY. *f.* [*connil*, Fr. *cuniculus*, Lat.] A rabbit; an animal that burrows in the ground. *Ben. Johnson.*
- CONY-BOROUGH. *f.* A place where rabbits make their holes in the ground.
- To CONYCATCH. *v. n.* To cheat; to trick. *Shakespeare.*
- CONYCATCHER. *f.* A thief; a cheat.
- To COO. *v. n.* [from the sound.] To cry as a dove or pigeon. *Thomson.*
- COOK. *f.* [*coquus*, Latin.] One whose profession is to dress and prepare victuals for the table. *Shakespeare.*
- COOK-MAID. *f.* [*cook* and *maid*.] A maid that dresses provisions. *Addison.*
- COOK-ROOM. *f.* [*cook* and *room*.] A room in which provisions are prepared for the ship's crew.
- To COOK. *v. a.* [*coquo*, Latin.]
1. To prepare victuals for the table. *Decay of Piety.*
 2. To prepare for any purpose. *Shakespeare.*
- COOKERY. *f.* [from *cook*.] The art of dressing victuals. *Davies.*
- COOL. *a.* [*koelen*, Dutch.]
1. Somewhat cold; approaching to cold. *Temple.*
 2. Not zealous; not ardent; not fond.
- COOL. *f.* Freedom from heat. *Addison.*
- To COOL. *v. a.* [*koelen*, Dutch.]
1. To make cool; to allay heat. *Arbutnot.*
 2. To quiet passion; to calm anger. *Suiff.*
- To COOL. *v. n.*
1. To grow less hot.
 2. To grow less warm with regard to passion. *Dryden.*
- COOLER. *f.* [from *cool*.]
1. That which has the power of cooling the body. *Harvey.*
 2. A vessel in which any thing is made cool. *Mortimer.*
- COOLY. *ad.* [from *cool*.]
1. Without heat, or sharp cold. *Thomson.*
 2. Without passion. *Atterbury.*
- COOLNESS. *f.* [from *cool*.]
1. Gentle cold; a soft or mild degree of cold. *Bacon.*
 2. Want of affection; disinclination. *Clar.*
 3. Freedom from passion.
- COOM. *f.* [*cume*, French.]
1. Soot that gathers over an oven's mouth. *Philips.*
 2. That matter that works out of the wheels of carriages. *Bailey.*
- COOMB. A measure of corn containing four bushels. *Bailey.*
- COOP. *f.* [*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. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To shut up in a narrow compass; to cage. *Dryden.*
- COOPE'E. *f.* [*coupe*, French.] A motion in dancing.
- A COOPER. *f.* [from *coop*.] One that makes coops or barrels. *Cbild.*
- COOPERAGE. *f.* [from *cooper*.] The price paid for cooper's work.
- To COOPERATE. *v. n.* [*con* and *opera*, Latin.]
1. To labour jointly with another to the same end. *Bacon, Boyle.*
 2. To concur in producing the same effect. *Rogers.*
- COOPERATION. *f.* [from *cooperate*.] The act of contributing or concurring to the same end. *Bacon.*
- COOPERATIVE. *a.* [from *cooperate*.] Promoting the same end jointly.
- COOPERATOR. *f.* [from *cooperate*.] He that, by joint endeavours, promotes the same end with others.
- COOPTATION. *f.* [*coopto*, Latin.] Adoption; assumption.
- COORDINATE. *a.* [*con* and *ordinatus*, Latin.] Holding the same rank. *Watts.*
- COORDINATELY. *ad.* [from *coordinate*.] In the same rank.
- COORDINATENESS. *f.* [from *coordinate*.] The state of being coordinate.
- COORDINATION. *f.* [from *coordinate*.] The state of holding the same rank; collateralness. *Howell.*
- COOT.

- COOT.** *f.* [*cotee*, French.] A small black water fowl. *Dryden.*
- COP.** *f.* [*kop*, Dutch.] The head; the top of any thing.
- COPAL.** *f.* The Mexican term for a gum.
- COPARCENARY.** *f.* [from *coparcener*.] Joint succession to any inheritance. *Hale.*
- COPARCENER.** *f.* [from *con* and *particeps*, Lat.] *Coparceners* are such as have equal portion in the inheritance of the ancestor. *Cowel. Davies.*
- COPARCENY.** *f.* [See *COPARCENER*.] An equal share of coparceners.
- COPARTNER.** *f.* [*co* and *partner*.] One that has a share in some common stock or affair. *Milton.*
- COPARTNERSHIP.** *f.* [from *copartner*.] The state of bearing an equal part, or possessing an equal share. *Hale.*
- COPATAIN.** *a.* [from *cope*.] High raised; pointed. *Hanmer.*
- COPAYVA.** *f.* A gum which distils from a tree in Brasil.
- COPE.** *f.* [See *CoP.*]
1. Any thing with which the head is covered.
 2. A sacerdotal cloak, worn in sacred ministrations.
 3. Any thing which is spread over the head. *Dryden.*
- To COPE.** *v. a.* [from the noun.]
1. To cover, as with a cope. *Addison.*
 2. To reward; to give in return. *Shakespeare.*
 3. To contend with; to oppose. *Shakespeare.*
- To COPE.** *v. n.*
1. To contend; to struggle; to strive. *Philips.*
 2. To interchange kindness or sentiments. *Shakespeare.*
- COPESMATE.** *f.* Companion; friend. *Hubberd.*
- COPIER.** *f.* [from *copy*.]
1. One that copies; a transcriber. *Addison.*
 2. A plagiarist; an imitator. *Tickel.*
- COPING.** *f.* [from *cope*.] The upper tire of masonry which covers the wall. *1 Kings.*
- COPIOUS.** *a.* [*copia*, Latin.]
1. Plentiful; abundant; exuberant; in great quantities.
 2. Abounding in words or images; not barren; not concise.
- COPIOUSLY.** *ad.* [from *copious*.]
1. Plentifully; abundantly; in great quantities.
 2. At large; without brevity or conciseness; diffusely. *Addison.*
- COPIOUSNESS.** *f.* [from *copious*.]
1. Plenty; abundance; exuberance.
 2. Diffusion; exuberance of stile. *Dryden.*
- COPIST.** *f.* [from *copy*.] A copier; an imitator.
- COPPLAND.** *f.* A piece of ground which terminates with an acute angle. *DiE.*
- COPPED.** *a.* [from *cop*.] Rising to a top or head. *Wiseman.*
- COPPEL.** An instrument used in chymistry. Its use is to try and purify gold and silver.
- COPPER.** *f.* [*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; *copper* and brass, what the French call bronze, used for figures and statues. *Cbambers.*
- COPPER.** *f.* A boiler larger than a moveable pot. *Bacon.*
- COPPER-NOSE.** *f.* [*copper* and *nose*.] A red nose. *Wiseman.*
- COPPER PLATE.** A plate on which pictures are engraven.
- COPPER-WORK.** *f.* [*copper* and *work*.] A place where copper is manufactured. *Woodward.*
- COPPERAS.** *f.* [*kopperoese*, 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.
- COPPERSMITH.** *f.* [*copper* and *smith*.] One that manufactures copper. *Swift.*
- COPPERWORM.** *f.*
1. A little worm in ships.
 2. A worm breeding in one's hand. *Ainsworth.*
- COPPERY.** *a.* [from *copper*.] Containing copper. *Woodward.*
- COPPEICE.** *f.* [*coupeaux*, Fr.] Low woods cut at stated times for fuel. *Sidney. Mort.*
- COPPLE-DUST.** [or *cupel dust*.] Powder used in purifying metals. *Bacon.*
- COPPLED.** *a.* [from *cop*.] Rising in a conick form. *Woodward.*
- COPSE.** *f.* Short wood. *Walker.*
- To COPSE.** *v. a.* [from the noun.] To preserve underwoods. *Swift.*
- COPULA.** *f.* [Latin.] The word which unites the subject and predicate of a proposition; *as, books are dear.* *Watts.*
- To COPULATE.** *v. a.* [*copulo*, Latin.] To unite; to conjoin. *Bacon.*
- To COPULATE.** *v. n.* To come together as different sexes. *Wiseman.*
- COPULATION.** *f.* [from *copulate*.] The congress or embrace of the two sexes. *Hooker.*
- COPULATIVE.** *a.* [*copulativus*, Latin.] A term of grammar. *Copulative* propositions are those which have more subjects; *as, riches and honours are temptations.* *Watts.*
- COPY.**

COPY. f. [*copie*, Fr.]

1. A transcript from the archetype or original. *Denham.*
2. An individual book; as, a good or fair copy. *Hooker.*
3. The autograph; the original; the archetype. *Holder.*
4. An instrument by which any conveyance is made in law. *Shakespeare.*
5. A picture drawn from another picture.

COPY-BOOK. f. [*copy and book*.] A book in which copies are written for learners to imitate.

COPY-HOLD. f. [*copy and hold*.] A tenure, for which the tenant hath nothing to shew 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. *Covel.*

COPY-HOLDER. f. One that is possessed of land in copyhold.

To COPY. v. a.

1. To transcribe; to write after an original. *Pope.*
2. To imitate; to propose to imitation. *Swift.*

To COPY. v. n. To do any thing in imitation of something else. *Dryden.*

To COQUET. v. a. [from the noun.] To treat with an appearance of amorous tenderness. *Swift.*

COQUETRY. f. [*coqueterie*, French.] Affectation of amorous advances. *Addison.*

COQUETTE. f. [*coquette*, Fr.] A gay, airy girl; who endeavours to attract notice. *Pope.*

CORACLE. f. [*cawrgle*, Welch.] A boat used in Wales by fishers; made by drawing leather or oiled cloth upon a frame of wicker work.

CORAL. f. [*corallium*, Latin.]

1. Red coral is a plant of 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. *Pope.*

CORALLINE. a. Consisting of coral. *Woodward.*

CORALLINE. f. Coralline is a sea-plant used in medicine; but much inferior to the coral in hardness. *Hill.*

CORALLOID, or CORALLOIDAL. ad. [*κοραλλοειδης*.] Resembling coral.

CORANT. f. [*courant*, French.] A nimble sprightly dance. *Walsh.*

CORBAN. f. [*קרבן*.] An alms-basket, a gift; an alms. *King Charles.*

CORBE. a. [*corbe*, French.] Crooked.

CORBEILS. f. Little baskets used in fortification, filled with earth. *Spenser.*

CORBEL. f. [In architecture.] The representation of a basket.

CORBEL, or CORBIL. f. A short piece of timber sticking out six or eight inches from a wall.

CORD. f. [*cord*, Welsh; *cborda* Lat.] A rope; a string. *Blackmore.*

2. A quantity of wood for fuel; a pile eight feet long, four high, and four broad.

CORD-MAKER. f. [*cord and make*.] One whose trade is to make ropes; a rope-maker.

CORD-WOOD. f. [*cord and wood*.] Wood piled up for fuel.

To CORD. v. a. [from the noun.] To bind with ropes.

CORDAGE. f. [from *cord*.] A quantity of cords. *Raleigh.*

CORDED. a. [from *cord*.] Made of ropes. *Shakespeare.*

CORDELI'ER. f. A Franciscan frier; so named from the cord which serves him for a cincture. *Prior.*

COR'DIAL. f. [from *cor*, the heart, Latin.]

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. *Arbutnot.*

COR'DIAL. a.

1. Reviving; invigorating; restorative. *Shakespeare.*
2. Sincere; hearty; proceeding from the heart. *Hammond.*

COR'DIALITY. f. [from *cordial*.]

1. Relation to the heart. *Brown.*
2. Sincerity; freedom from hypocrisy.

COR'DIALLY. ad. [from *cordial*.] Sincerely; heartily. *Soub.*

COR'DINER. f. [*cordonnier*, French.] A shoemaker. *Covel.*

COR'DON. f. [Fr.] A row of stones. *Chambers.*

COR'DWAIN. f. [*Cordovan* leather.] Spanish leather. *Spenser.*

COR'DWAINER. f. A shoemaker.

CORE. f. [*caur*, French.]

1. The heart. *Shakespeare.*
2. The inner part of any thing. *Raleigh.*
3. The inner part of a fruit which contains the kernels. *Bacon.*
4. The matter contained in a boil or sore. *Druiden.*

CORIA'CEOUS. a. [*coriaceus*, Lat.]

1. Consisting of leather.
2. Of a substance resembling leather. *Arbutnot.*

CORIA'NDER. f. A plant.

CORINTH.

- CORINTH.** *f.* A small fruit commonly called currant. *Broome.*
- CORINTHIAN** *Order,* 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.** *f.* [*cortex, Lat.*]
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.*
- CORKING-PIN.** *f.* A pin of the largest size. *Swift.*
- CORKY.** *a.* [from *cork.*] Consisting of cork. *Shakespeare.*
- CORMORANT.** *f.* [*cormoran, Fr.*]
1. A bird that preys upon fish.
 2. A glutton.
- CORN.** *f.* [*corn, Sax.*]
1. The seeds which grow in ears, not in pods. *Jobn xii. 25.*
 2. Grain yet unreaped. *Knolls.*
 3. Grain in the ear, yet unthreshed. *Job.*
 4. An excrescence on the feet, hard and painful. *Wiseman.*
- TO CORN.** *v. a.* [from the noun.]
1. To salt; to sprinkle with salt.
 2. To granulate.
- CORN-FIELD.** *f.* A field where corn is growing. *Shakespeare.*
- CORN-FLAG.** *f.* [*corn and flag.*] A plant: the leaves are like those of the fleur-de-lys.
- CORN-FLOOR.** *f.* The floor where corn is stored. *Hof. ix.*
- CORN FLOWER.** *f.* [from *corn* and *flower.*] The blue bottle. *Bacon.*
- CORN-LAND.** *f.* [*corn and land.*] Land appropriated to the production of grain. *Mortimer.*
- CORN-MASTER.** *f.* [*corn and master.*] One that cultivates corn for sale. *Bacon.*
- CORN-MILL.** *f.* [*corn and mill.*] A mill to grind corn into meal. *Mortimer.*
- CORN-PIPE.** *f.* A pipe made by splitting the joint of a green stalk of corn. *Tickel.*
- CORN-SALLAD.** *f.* *Corn-sallad* is an herb, whose top-leaves are a salad of themselves. *Mortimer.*
- CORNAGE.** *f.* [from *corne, Fr.*] A tenure which obliges the landholder to give notice of an invasion by blowing a horn.
- CORNCHANDLER.** *f.* [*corn and chandler.*] One that retails corn.
- CORNCUTTER.** *f.* [from *corn* and *cut.*] A man whose profession is to extirpate corns from the foot. *Wiseman.*
- CORNEL.** } *f.* [*cornus, Lat.*]
- CORNELIAN TREE.** } The *Cornel-tree* beareth the fruit commonly called the cornel or cornelian cherry. *Mortimer.*
- CORNEMUSE.** *f.* [French.] A kind of rustick flute.
- CORNEOUS.** *a.* [*corneus, Latin.*] Horny; of a substance resembling horn. *Brown.*
- CORNER.** *f.* [*corner, Welsh.*]
1. An angle.
 2. A secret or remote place. *Proverbs, Davies.*
 3. The extremities; the utmost limit. *Dryden.*
- CORNER STONE.** *f.* The stone that unites the two walls at the corner. *Hewel.*
- CORNER-TEETH** of a Horse, are the four teeth which are placed between the middle teeth and the tusks. *Farrier's Dict.*
- CORNERWISE.** *ad.* [*corner and wise.*] Diagonally.
- CORNET.** *f.* [*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. **CORNET** of a Horse, is the lowest part of his pasteron that runs round the coffin. *Farrier's Dict.*
 5. A scarf anciently worn by doctors.
- CORNETTER.** *f.* [from *cornet*] A blower of the cornet. *Hakerwill.*
- CORNICE.** *f.* [*corniche, French.*] The highest projection of a wall or column. *Dryden.*
- CORNICLE.** *f.* [from *cornu, Latin.*] A little horn.
- CORNIGEROUS.** *a.* [*corniger, Latin.*] Horned; having horns. *Brown.*
- CORNUCOPIÆ.** *f.* [Lat.] The horn of plenty.
- TO CORNU'TE.** *v. a.* [*cornutus, Latin.*] To bestow horns; to cuckold.
- CORNU'TED.** *a.* [*cornutus, Latin.*] Grafted with horns; cuckolded.
- CORNU'TO.** *f.* [from *cornutus, Latin.*] A man horned; a cuckold. *Shakespeare.*
- COR'NY.** *a.* [from *cornu, horn, Latin.*]
1. Strong or hard like horn; horny. *Milton.*
 2. [from *corn.*] Producing grain or corn. *Prior.*
- CO'ROLLARY.** *f.* [*corollarium, Lat. from corolla.*]
1. The conclusion. *Government of the Tongue.*
 2. Surplus. *Shakespeare.*
- CORONA.** *f.* [Latin.] The crown of an order.
- CORONAL.** *f.* [*corona, Latin.*] A crown; a garland. *Spenser.*
- CORONAL.** *a.* Belonging to the top of the head. *Wiseman.*
- CORONARY.** *a.* [*coronarius, Latin.*]
1. Relating to a crown. *Brown.*
 2. It is applied in anatomy to arteries, fancied

- fancied to encompass the heart in the manner of a garland. *Bentley.*
- CORONA'TION.** *f.* [from *corona*, Latin.]
1. The act or solemnity of crowning a king. *Sidney.*
 2. The pomp or assembly present at a coronation. *Pope.*
- CORONER.** *f.* [from *corona*.] An officer whose duty is to enquire, how any violent death was occasioned. *Shakespeare.*
- CORONET.** *f.* [*coronetta*, Ital.] An inferior crown worn by the nobility. *Sidney. Shakespeare.*
- CORPORAL.** *f.* [corrupted from *caporal*, French.] The lowest officer of the infantry. *Gay.*
- CORPORAL** of a Ship. An officer that hath the charge of setting the watches and sentries. *Harris.*
- CORPORAL.** *a.* [*corperel*, Fr.]
1. Relating to the body; belonging to the body. *Aterbury.*
 2. Material; not spiritual. *Shakespeare.*
- CORPORALITY.** *f.* [from *corporal*.] The quality of being embodied. *Raleigh.*
- CORPORALLY.** *ad.* [from *corporal*.] Bodily. *Brown.*
- CORPORATE.** *a.* [from *corpus*, Latin.] United in a body or community. *Swift.*
- CORPORATENESS.** *f.* [from *corporate*.] A community.
- CORPORATION.** *f.* [from *corpus*, Lat.] A body politick, 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. *Coxwell. Davies.*
- CORPORATURE.** *f.* [from *corpus*, Lat.] The state of being embodied.
- CORPOREAL.** *a.* [*corporeus*, Lat.] Having a body; not immaterial. *Tillotson.*
- CORPOREITY.** *f.* [from *corporeus*, Lat.] Materiality; bodiliness. *Stillington.*
- CORPORIFICATION.** *f.* [from *corpify*.] The act of giving body or palpability.
- To **CORPORIFY.** *v. a.* [from *corpus*, Lat.] To embody. *Boyle.*
- CORPS.** } *f.* [*corps*, French.]
- CORPSE.** }
1. A body. *Dyden.*
 2. A carcase; a dead body; a corse. *Addison.*
 3. A body of forces.
- CORPULENCE.** } *f.* [*corpulentia*, Lat.]
- CORPULENCY.** }
1. Bulkiness of body; fleshiness. *Donne.*
 2. Spiffitude; grossness of matter. *Ray.*
- CORPULENT.** *a.* [*corpulentus*, Latin.] Flethy; bulky. *Ben. Johnson.*
- CORPUSCLE.** *f.* [*corpusculum*, Lat.] A small body; an atom. *Newton.*
- CORPUSCULAR.** } *a.* [from *corpus-*
- CORPUSCULARIAN.** } *culum*, Lat.] Relating to bodies; comprising bodies. *Boyle. Bentley.*
- To **CORRADE.** *v. a.* [*corrado*, Latin.] To rub off; to scrape together.
- CORRADIATION.** *f.* [*con and radius*, Lat.] A conjunction of rays in one point. *Bacon.*
- To **CORRECT.** *v. a.* [*correctum*, Latin.]
1. To punish; to chastise; to discipline. *Taylor.*
 2. To amend; to take away faults. *Rogers.*
 3. To obviate the qualities of one ingredient by another. *Prior.*
 4. To remark faults.
- CORRECT.** *a.* [*correctus*, Latin.] Revised or finished with exactness. *Felton.*
- CORRECTION.** *f.* [from *correct*.]
1. Punishment; discipline; chastisement. *Shakespeare.*
 2. Act of taking away faults; amendment. *Dryden.*
 3. That which is substituted in the place of any thing wrong. *Watts.*
 4. Reprehension; animadversion. *Brown.*
 5. Abatement of noxious qualities, by the addition of something contrary. *Donne.*
- CORRECTIONER.** *f.* [from *correction*.] A jail-bird. *Shakespeare.*
- CORRECTIVE.** *a.* [from *correct*.] Having the power to alter or obviate any bad qualities. *Arbutnot.*
- CORRECTIVE.** *f.*
1. That which has the power of altering or obviating any thing amiss. *South.*
 2. Limitation; restriction. *Hale.*
- CORRECTLY.** *ad.* Accurately; appositely; exactly. *Locke.*
- CORRECTNESS.** *f.* [from *correct*.] Accuracy; exactness. *Swift.*
- CORRECTOR.** *f.* [from *correct*.]
1. He that amends, or alters, by punishment. *Sprat.*
 2. He that revises any thing to free it from faults. *Swift.*
 3. Such an ingredient in a composition, as guards against or abates the force of another. *Quincy.*
- To **CORRELATE.** *v. n.* [from *con* and *relatus*, Latin.] To have a reciprocal relation, as father and son.
- CORRELATE.** *f.* One that stands in the opposite relation. *South.*
- CORRELATIVE.** *a.* [*con* and *relativus*, Lat.] Having a reciprocal relation. *South.*
- CORRELATIVENESS.** *f.* [from *correlativus*.] The state of being correlative.
- CORRUPTION.** *f.* [*corruptum*, Lat.] Ob-jurgation; chiding; reprehension; reproof. *Government of the Tongue.*
- To **CORRESPOND.** *v. n.* [*con* and *respondere*, Latin.]

1. To suit; to answer; to fit. *Locke.*
 2. To keep up commerce with another by alternate letters.
CORRESPONDENCE. } *f.* [from *corres-*
CORRESPONDENCY. } *pond.*]
 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. *a.* [from *correspond*]
 Suitable; adapted; agreeable; answerable. *Hooker.*

- CORRESPONDENT.** *f.* One with whom intelligence or commerce is kept up by mutual messages or letters. *Denham.*

- CORRESPONSIVE.** *a.* [from *correspond.*]
 Answerable; adapted to any thing. *Shakespeare.*

- CORRIDOR.** *f.* [French.]

1. The covert way lying round the fortifications.
 2. A gallery or long aisle round about a building. *Harris.*

- CORRIGIBLE.** *a.* [from *corrigo*, Latin.]

1. That which may be altered or amended.
 2. Punishable. *Howel.*
 3. Corrective; having the power to correct. *Shakespeare.*

- CORRIVAL.** *f.* [con and *rival.*] Rival; competitor. *Spenser.*

- CORRIVALRY.** *f.* [from *corrival.*] Competition.

- CORROBORANT.** *a.* [from *corroborate.*]
 Having the power to give strength. *Bacon.*

- TO CORROBORATE.** *v. a.* [con and *roboro*, Latin.]

1. To confirm; to establish. *Bacon.*
 2. To strengthen; to make strong. *Wotton.*

- CORROBORATION.** *f.* [from *corroborate.*] The act of strengthening or confirming. *Bacon.*

- CORROBORATIVE.** *a.* [from *corroborate.*]
 Having the power of increasing strength. *Wiseman.*

- TO CORRODE.** *v. a.* [*corrodo*, Latin.]
 To eat away by degrees; to wear away gradually. *Boyle.*

- CORRODENT.** *a.* [from *corrode.*] Having the power of corroding or wasting.

- CORRODIBLE.** *a.* [from *corode.*] Possible to be consumed. *Brown.*

- CORRODY.** *f.* [*corrodo*, Latin.] A defalcation from an allowance. *Ayliffe.*

- CORROSIBILITY.** *f.* [from *corrosibile.*]
 Possibility to be consumed by a menstruum.

- CORROSIBLE.** *a.* [from *corrode.*] Possible to be consumed by a menstruum.

- CORROSIBLNESS.** *f.* [from *corrosibile.*]
 Susceptibility of corrosion.

- CORROSION.** *f.* [*corrodo*, Latin.] The power of eating or wearing away by degrees. *Woodward.*

- CORROSIVE.** *a.* [*corrodo*, Latin.]

1. Having the power of wearing away. *Greiv.*
 2. Having the quality to fret or vex. *Hooker.*

- CORROSIVE.** *f.*

1. That which has the quality of wasting any thing away. *Spenser.*
 2. That which has the power of giving pain. *Hooker.*

- CORROSIVELY.** *ad.* [from *corrosive.*]

1. Like a corrosive. *Boyle.*
 2. With the power of corrosion.

- CORROSIVENESS.** *f.* [from *corrosive.*]
 The quality of corroding or eating away; acrimony. *Donne.*

- CORRUGANT.** *a.* [from *corrugate.*] Having the power of contracting into wrinkles.

- TO CORRUGATE.** *v. a.* [*corrugo*, Lat.]
 To wrinkle or purse up. *Bacon.*

- CORRUGATION.** *f.* [from *corrugate.*]
 Contraction into wrinkles. *Plover.*

- TO CORRUPT.** *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. Locke. Pope.*

- TO CORRUPT.** *v. n.* To become putrid; to grow rotten. *Bacon.*

- CORRUPT.** *a.* [from *corrupt.*] Vitious; tainted with wickedness.

- Eph. iv. 29 Shakespeare. South.*
CORRUPTER. *f.* [from *corrupt.*] He that taints or vitiates. *Addison.*

- CORRUPTIBILITY.** *f.* [from *corruptible.*]
 Possibility to be corrupted.

- CORRUPTIBLE.** *a.* [from *corrupt.*]

1. Susceptible of destruction. *Hooker. Tillotson.*
 2. Possible to be vitiated.

- CORRUPTIBLENESS.** *f.* [from *corruptible.*]
 Susceptibility of corruption.

- CORRUPTIBLY.** *ad.* [from *corruptible.*]
 In such a manner as to be corrupted. *Shakespeare.*

- CORRUPTION.** *f.* [*corruptio*, Lat.]

1. The principle by which bodies tend to the separation of their parts.
 2. Wickedness; perversion of principles. *Aldisford.*

3. Putrescence. *Blackmore.*

4. Matter or pus in a sore.

5. The means by which any thing is vitiated; depravation. *Raleigh.*

- CORRUPTIVE.** *a.* [from *corrupt.*] Having the quality of tainting or vitiating. *Ray.*

- CORRUPTLESS.** *a.* [from *corrupt.*] Insusceptible of corruption; undecaying.

- CORRUPTLY.** *ad.* [from *corrupt.*]
 3. With

1. With corruption; with taint. *Shakespeare.*
 2. Viciously; contrary to purity. *Camden.*
CORRUPTNESS. *f.* [from *corrupt.*] The quality of corruption; putrescence; vice.
CORSAIR. *f.* [French.] A pirate.
CORSE. *f.* [*corps*, French.]
 1. A b. dy. *Spenser.*
 2. A dead body; a carcase. *Addison.*
CORSELET. *f.* [*corselet*, French.] A light armour for the forepart of the body. *Fairfax. Prior.*
CORTICAL. *a.* [*cortex*, bark, Latin.] Barky; belonging to the rind. *Cheyne.*
CORTICATED. *a.* [from *corticatus*, Lat.] Resembling the bark of a tree. *Brown.*
CORTICOSE. *a.* [from *corticofus*, Latin.] Full of bark.
CORVETTO. *f.* The curvet. *Peacham.*
CORUSCANT. *a.* [*corusco*, Latin.] Glittering by flashes; flashing.
CORUSCATION. *f.* [*coruscatio*, Latin.] Flash; quick vibration of light. *Garth.*
CORYMBIATED. *a.* [*corymbus*.] Garnished with branches of berries.
CORYMBIFEROUS. *ad.* [*corymbus* and *fero*, Latin.] Bearing fruit or berries in bunches.
CORYMBUS. *f.* [Latin.]
 Amongst ancient botanists clusters of berries; amongst modern botanists a compounded discous flower; such are the flowers of daisies, and common marygold. *Quincy.*
COSCINOMANCY. *f.* [*κόσκινον*, a sieve, and *μαντήα*, divination.] The art of divination by means of a sieve.
COSÉCANT. *f.* [In geometry.] The secant of an arch, which is the complement of another to ninety degrees. *Harris.*
COSIER. *f.* [from *cousier*, old French, to sew.] A butcher. *Shakespeare.*
COSINE. *f.* [In geometry.] The right line of an arch, which is the complement of another to ninety degrees. *Harris.*
COSMETICK. *a.* [*κοσμητικὸς*.] Beautifying. *Pope.*
COSMICAL. *a.* [*κόσμος*.]
 1. Relating to the world.
 2. Rising or setting with the sun. *Brown.*
COSMICALLY. *ad.* [from *cosmical*.] With the sun; not acronychally. *Brown.*
COSMOGONY. *f.* [*κόσμος*, and *γένν.*] The rise or birth of the world; the creation.
COSMOGRAPHER. *f.* [*κόσμος* and *γράφω*.] One who writes a description of the world. *Brown.*
COSMOGRAPHICAL. *a.* [from *cosmography*.] Relating to the general description of the world.
COSMOGRAPHICALLY. *ad.* [from *cosmographical*.] In a manner relating to the structure of the world. *Brown.*

COSMOGRAPHY. *f.* [*κόσμος* and *γράφω*.] The science of the general system or affections of the world. *South.*
COSMOPO'LTAN. } *f.* [*κόσμος* and *πολι-*
CO'SMOPOLITE. } *της*.] A citizen of the world; one who is at home in every place.
CO'SSET. *f.* A lamb brought up without the dam. *Spenser.*
COST. *f.* [*kost*, Dutch.]
 1. The price of any thing.
 2. Sumptuousness; luxury. *Waller.*
 3. Charge; expence. *Crahaan.*
 4. Loss; fine; detriment. *Knolles.*
To COST. *v. n. pret. cost; particip. cost.* [*co'ster*, French.] To be bought for; to be had at a price. *Dryden.*
CO'STAL. *a.* [*costa*, Lat. a rib.] Belonging to the ribs. *Brown.*
CO'STARD. *f.* [from *co'ster*, a head.]
 1. A head. *Shakespeare.*
 2. An apple round and bulky like the head. *Burton.*
CO'STIVE. *a.* [*constipé*, Fr.]
 1. Bound in the body. *Prior.*
 2. Close; unpermeable. *Mortimer.*
CO'STIVENESS. *f.* [from *costive*.] The state of the body in which excretion is obstructed. *Locke.*
CO'STLINESS. *f.* [from *costly*.] Sumptuousness; expensiveness. *Glanville.*
CO'STLY. *a.* [from *cost*.] Sumptuous; expensive. *Dryden.*
CO'STMARY. *f.* [*costus*, Latin.] An herb.
CO'STREL. *f.* A bottle. *Skinmer.*
COT. } At the end of the names of places.
COTE. } from the Saxon *cot*, a cottage.
COAT. } *Gibson.*
COT. *f.* [*cot*, Sax.] A small house; a hut; a mean habitation. *Fenton.*
COT. *f.* An abridgement of *cotquean*.
COTA'NGENT. *f.* [In geometry.] The tangent of an arch which is the complement of another to ninety degrees.
To COTE. *v. a.* To leave behind. *Chapman.*
COTE'MPORARY. *a.* [*con* and *tempus*, Latin.] Living at the same time; coetaneous. *Locke.*
CO'TLAND. *f.* [*cot* and *land*.] Land appendant to a cottage.
CO'TQUEAN. *f.* A man who buies himself with women's affairs. *Shakespeare. Addison.*
CO'TTAGE. *f.* [from *cot*.] A hut; a mean habitation. *Zeph. ii. 6 Taylor. Pope.*
CO'TTAGER. *f.* [from *cottage*.]
 1. One who lives in a hut or cottage. *Swift.*
 2. One that lives in the common, without paying rent. *Bacon.*

COV

COV

CO'TTIER. *f.* [from *cot.*] One who inhabits a cot.

COTTON. *f.* The down of the cotton-tree. *Wijzman.*

COTTON. *f.* A plant.

CO'TTON. *f.* Cloth or stuff made of cotton.

To CO'TTON. *v. n.*

1. To rise with a nap.
2. To cement; to unite with. *Swift.*

To COUCH. *v. n.* [*coucher*, French.]

1. To lie down on a place of repose. *Dryden.*
2. To lie down on the knees, as a beast to rest. *Dryden.*
3. To lye down, in ambush. *Hayward.*
4. To lye in a stratum. *Dueteronomy.*
5. To stoop or bend down, in tears, in pain. *Genesis.*

To COUCH. *v. a.*

1. To repose; to lay on a place of repose. *Shakespeare.*
2. To lay down any thing in a stratum. *Mortimer.*
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. *Spenser.*
7. To fix the spear in the rest. *Dryden.*
8. To depress the film that overspreads the pupil of the eye. *Dennis.*

COUCH *f.* [from the verb.]

1. A seat of repose, on which it is common to lye down dressed. *Dryden.*
2. A bed; a place of repose. *Addison.*
3. A layer, or stratum. *Mortimer.*

COUCHANT. *a.* [*couchant*, Fr.] Lying down; squatting. *Milton.*

COUCHEE. *f.* [French.] Bedtime; the time of visiting late at night. *Dryden.*

COUCHER. *f.* [from *couch.*] He that couches or depresses cataracls.

COUCHFELLOW. *f.* [*couch* and *fellow.*] Bedfellow; companion. *Shakespeare.*

COUCHGRASS. *f.* A weed. *Martinez.*

COVE. *f.*

1. A small creek or bay.
2. A shelter; a cover.

COVENANT. *f.* [*covenant*, Fr.]

1. A contract; a stipulation. *Waller.*
2. An agreement on certain terms; a compact. *Hammond.*
3. A writing containing the terms of agreement. *Shakespeare.*

To COVENANT. *v. n.* [from the noun.]

1. To bargain; to stipulate. *South.*

COVENANTE'E. *f.* [from *covenant.*] A party to a covenant; a stipulator; a bargainer. *Ayiffe.*

COVENANTER. *f.* [from *covenant.*] One

who takes a covenant. A word introduced in the civil wars.

Oxford Reasons against the Covenant.

CO'VENOUS. *a.* [from *covin.*] Fraudulent; collusive; trickish. *Bacon.*

To CO'VER. *v. a.* [*couvrir*, French.]

1. To overspread any thing with something else. *Shakespeare.*
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 incubate; to brood on. *Addison.*
7. To copulate with a female.
8. To wear the hat. *Dryden.*

CO'VER. *f.* [from the verb.]

1. Any thing that is laid over another. *Ray.*
2. A concealment; a screen; a veil. *Collier.*
3. Shelter; defence. *Clarendon.*

COVER-SHAME. *f.* [*cover* and *shame.*] Some appearance to conceal infamy. *Dryden.*

COVERING. *f.* [from *cover.*] Dress; vesture. *South.*

COVERLET. *f.* [*couvrelet*, French.] The outermost of the bedcloaths; that under which all the rest are concealed. *Spenser.*

COVERT. *f.* [*couvert*, French.]

1. A shelter; a defence. *Isaiah.*
2. A thicket, or hiding place. *Addison.*

COVERT. *a.* [*couvert*, French.]

1. Sheltered; not open; not exposed. *Mortimer.*
2. Secret; hidden; private; insidious. *Milton.*

COVERT. *a.* [*couvert*, French.] The state of a woman sheltered by marriage under her husband. *Dryden.*

COVERT-WAY. *f.* [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. *ad.* [from *covert.*] Secretly; closely. *Dryden.*

COVERTNESS. *f.* [from *covert.*] Secrecy; privacy.

COVERTURE. *f.* [from *covert.*]

1. Shelter; defence; not exposure. *Woodward.*
2. In law. The estate and condition of a married woman. *Concel. Davies.*

To COVET. *v. a.* [*couvoiter*, French.]

1. To desire inordinately; to desire beyond due bounds. *Shakespeare.*
2. To desire earnestly. *I Cor.*

To COVET. *v. n.* To have a strong desire. *I Tim.*

COVETABLE. *a.* [from *covert.*] To be wished for.

CO'VETISE. *f.* [*convoitise*, French.] Avarice; covetousness. *Spenser.*

CO'VETOUS. *a.* [*convoiteux*, [Fr.]]

1. Inordinately desirous. *Dryden.*
2. Inordinately eager of money; avaricious. *2 Pet.*
3. Desirous; eager: in a good sense. *Taylor.*

CO'VETOUSLY. *ad.* [from *covetous*.] Avaritiously; eagerly. *Shakespeare.*

CO'VETOUSNESS. *f.* [from *covetous*.] Avarice; eagerness of gain. *Tillotson.*

CO'VEY. *f.* [*couvee*, French.]

1. A hatch; an old bird with her young ones.
2. A number of birds together. *Addison.*

COUGH. *f.* [*kuch*, Dutch.] A convulsion of the lungs. *Smith.*

To COUGH. *v. n.* [*kuchen*, Dutch.] To have the lungs convulsed; to make a noise in endeavouring to evacuate the peccant matter from the lungs. *Shakespeare. Pope.*

To COUGH. *v. a.* To eject by a cough. *Wiseman.*

CO'UGHER. *f.* [from *cough*.] One that coughs.

COVIN. } *f.* A deceitful agreement between two or more to the hurt of another.

CO'VING. *f.* [from *cove*.] A term in building, used of houses that project over the ground plot. *Harris.*

COULD. [the imperfect preterite of *can*.] *Dryden.*

CO'ULTER. *f.* [*culter*, Latin.] The sharp iron of the plow which cuts the earth. *Hammond.*

CO'UNCIL. *f.* [*concilium*, Lat.]

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. *Bacon.*
4. The body of privy counsellors. *Shak.*

COUNCIL-BOARD. *f.* [*council and board*.] Council-table; table where matters of state are deliberated. *Clarendon.*

CO'UNSEL. *f.* [*consilium*, Lat.]

1. Advice; direction. *Clarendon.*
2. Deliberation. *Hooker.*
3. Prudence; art; machination. *Proverbs.*
4. Secrecy; the secrets intrusted in consulting. *Shakespeare.*
5. Scheme; purpose; design. *1 Cor.*
6. Those that plead a cause; the counsellors. *Pope.*

To CO'UNSEL. *v. a.* [*consilior*, Lat.]

1. To give advice or counsel to any person. *Ben. Johnson.*
 2. To advise any thing. *Dryden.*
- CO'UNSELLABLE.** *a.* [from *counsel*.] Willing to receive and follow advice. *Clar.*

COUNSELLOR. *f.* [from *counsel*.]

1. One that gives advice. *Wisd. viii. 9.*
2. Confidant; bosom friend. *Waller.*
3. One whose province is to deliberate and advise upon publick affairs. *Bacon.*
4. One that is consulted in a case of law.

CO'UNSELLORSHIP. *f.* [from *counsellor*.] The office or post of privy countellor. *Bacon.*

To COUNT. *v. a.* [*compter*, Fr.]

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. *v. n.* To found an account or scheme. *Swift.*

COUNT. *f.* [*compte*, Fr.]

1. Number. *Spenser.*
2. Reckoning. *Shakespeare.*

COUNT. *f.* [*comte*, Fr.] A title of foreign nobility; an earl.

CO'UNTABLE. *a.* [from *count*.] That which may be numbered. *Spenser.*

CO'UNTENANCE. *f.* [*countenance*, Fr.]

1. The form of the face; the system of the features. *Milton.*
2. Air; look. *Shakespeare.*
3. Calmness of look; composure of face. *Swift.*
4. Confidence of mien; aspect of assurance. *Clarendon. Sprat.*
5. Affection or ill-will, as it appears upon the face. *Spenser.*
6. Patronage; appearance of favour; support. *Davies.*
7. Superficial appearance. *Ascham.*

To COUNTENA'NCE. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To support; to patronise; to vindicate. *Brown.*
2. To make a shew of. *Spenser.*
3. To act suitably to any thing. *Shakespeare.*
4. To encourage; to appear in defence. *Wotton.*

COUNTENA'NCER. *f.* [from *countenance*.] One that countenances or supports another.

CO'UNTER. *f.* [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. *Farrier's Dict.*

CO'UNTER. *ad.* [*contre*, Fr.]

1. Contrary to; in opposition to. *South.*
2. The wrong way. *Shakespeare.*
3. Contrary ways. *Locke.*

To

To COUNTERACT. *v. n.* [*counter* and *act.*] To hinder any thing from its effect by contrary agency. *South.*

To COUNTERBALANCE. *v. a.* [*counter* and *balance.*] To act against with an opposite weight. *Boyle.*

COUNTERBALANCE. *f.* [from the verb.] Opposite weight. *Locke.*

To COUNTERBUFF. *v. a.* [from *counter* and *buff.*] To impell; to strike back. *Dryden.*

COUNTERBUFF. *f.* [*counter* and *buff.*] A stroke that produces a recoil. *Sidney. Ben. Johnson.*

COUNTERCASTER. *f.* [*counter*, and *caster*] A book-keeper; a caster of accounts; a reckoner. *Shakespeare.*

COUNTERCHANGE. *f.* [*counter* and *change.*] Exchange; reciprocation. *Shakespeare.*

To COUNTERCHANGE. *v. a.* To give and receive.

COUNTERCHARM. *f.* [*counter* and *charm.*] That by which a charm is dissolved. *Pope.*

To COUNTERCHARM. *v. a.* [from *counter* and *charm.*] To destroy the effect of an enchantment. *Decay of Piety.*

To COUNTERCHECK. *v. a.* [*counter* and *check.*] To oppose.

COUNTERCHECK. *f.* [from the verb.] Stop; rebuke. *Shakespeare.*

To COUNTERDRAW. *v. a.* [from *counter* and *draw*] To copy a design by means of an oiled paper, whereon the strokes appearing through are traced with a pencil. *Chambers.*

COUNTEREVIDENCE. *f.* [*counter* and *evidence.*] Testimony by which the deposition of some former witness is opposed. *Burnet.*

To COUNTERFEIT. *v. a.* [*contrefaire*, French.]

1. To copy with an intent to pass the copy for an original. *Waller.*

2. To imitate; to copy; to resemble. *Tillotson.*

CO'UNTERFEIT. *a.* [from the verb.]

1. That which is made in imitation of another; forged; fictitious. *Locke.*

2. Deceitful; hypocritical.

CO'UNTERFEIT. *f.* [from the verb.]

1. One who personates another; an impostor. *Bacon.*

2. Something made in imitation of another; a forgery. *Tillotson.*

CO'UNTERFEITER. *f.* [from *counterfeit.*] A forger. *Camden.*

CO'UNTERFEITLY. *ad.* [from *counterfeit.*] Falsely; with forgery. *Shakespeare.*

COUNTERFERMENT. *f.* [*counter* and *ferment.*] Ferment opposed to ferment. *Addison.*

COUNTERFE'SANCE. *f.* [*contrefaisance*, Fr.] The act of counterfeiting; forgery. *Spenser.*

CO'UNTERFORT. [from *counter* and *fort.*] *Counterforts*, are pillars serving to support walls, subject to bulge. *Chambers.*

COUNTERGAGE. *f.* [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. *Chambers.*

COUNTERGUARD. *f.* [from *counter* and *guard.*] A small rampart with parapet and ditch. *Military Dict.*

COUNTERLIGHT. *f.* [from *counter* and *light.*] A window or light opposite to any thing. *Chambers.*

To COUNTERMAND. *v. a.* [*contremander*, Fr.]

1. To order the contrary to what was ordered before. *South.*

2. To contradict the orders of another. *Holder.*

COUNTERMAND. *f.* [*contremand*, Fr.] Repeal of a former order. *Shakespeare.*

To COUNTERMARCH. *v. n.* [*counter* and *march.*] To march backward.

COUNTERMARCH. *f.* [from the verb.]

1. Retraction; march backward. *Collier.*

2. Change of measures; alteration of conduct. *Burnet.*

COUNTERMARK. *f.* [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. *Chambers.*

To COUNTERMARK. *v. a.* A horse is said to be *countermarked* when his corner-teeth are artificially made hollow. *Farrier's Dict.*

COUNTERMINE. *f.* [*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. *Military Dict.*

2. Means of opposition. *Sidney.*

3. A stratagem by which any contrivance is defeated. *L'Esfrange.*

To COUNTERMINE. *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. *f.* [*counter* and *motion.*] Contrary motion. *Digby.*

COUNTERMURE. *f.* [*contremur*, French.] A wall built up behind another wall. *Knolles.*

COUNTERNATURAL. *a.* [counter and natural.] Contrary to nature. *Harvey.*

COUNTERNOISE. *f.* [counter and noise] A sound by which any other noise is overpowered. *Gilany.*

COUNTEROPENING. *f.* [counter and opening.] An aperture on the contrary side. *Sharp.*

COUNTERPACE. *f.* [counter and pace.] Contrary measure. *Swift.*

COUNTERPANE. *f.* [counterpoint, Fr.] A coverlet for a bed, or any thing else woven in squares. *Shakepeare.*

COUNTERPART. *f.* [counter and part.] The correspondent part. *L'Esrange.*

COUNTERPLEA. *f.* [from counter and plea.] In a law, a replication. *Covel.*

TO COUNTERLOTT. *v. a.* [counter and lot.] To oppose one machination by another.

COUNTERPLOT. *f.* [from the verb.] An artifice opposed to an artifice. *L'Esrange.*

COUNTERPOINT. *f.* A coverlet woven in squares.

TO COUNTERPOISE. *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. *f.* [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. *Swift.*

COUNTERPOISON. *f.* [counter and poison.] Antidote. *Arbutnot.*

COUNTERPRESSURE. *f.* [counter and pressure.] Opposite force. *Blackmore.*

COUNTERPROJECT. *f.* [counter and project.] Correspondent part of a scheme. *Swift.*

TO COUNTERPROVE. *v. a.* [from counter and prove.] To take off a design in black lead, by passing it through the rolling-press with another piece of paper, both being moistened with a sponge. *Chamberl.*

TO COUNTERROLL. *v. a.* [counter and roll.] To preserve the power of detecting frauds by a counter account.

COUNTERROLLMENT. *f.* [from counter-roll.] A counter account. *Bacon.*

COUNTERSCARP. *f.* That side of the ditch which is next the camp. *Harris.*

TO COUNTERSIGN. *v. a.* [from counter and sign.] To sign an order or patent of a superiour, in quality of secretary, to render the thing more authentick. *Chambers.*

COUNTERTENOR. *f.* [from counter and tenor.] One of the mean or middle parts of musick; so called, as it were, opposite to the tenor. *Harris.*

COUNTERTIDE. *f.* [counter and tide.] Contrary tide. *Dryden.*

COUNTERTIME. *f.* [contritemps, Fr.] Defence; opposition. *Dryden.*

COUNTERTURN. *f.* [counter and turn.] The height and full growth of the play, we may call properly the counterturn, which destroys expectation. *Dryden.*

TO COUNTERVAIL. *v. a.* [contra and valgo, Latin.] To be equivalent to; to have equal force or value; to act against with equal power. *Honker. Wilkins.*

COUNTERVAIL. *f.* [from the verb.]

1. Equal weight.

2. That which has equal weight or value. *South.*

COUNTERVIEW. *f.* [counter and view.]

1. Opposition; a posture in which two persons front each other. *Milton.*

2. Contrast. *Swift.*

TO COUNTERWORK. *v. a.* [counter and work.] To counteract; to hinder by contrary operations. *Pope.*

COUNTESS. *f.* [comitissa, comitissa, Fr.] The lady of an earl or count. *Dryden.*

COUNTING-HOUSE. *f.* [count and house.] The room appropriated by traders to their books and accounts. *Locke.*

COUNTLESS. *a.* [from count.] Innumerable; without number. *Donne.*

COUNTRY. *f.* [contra, Fr.]

1. A tract of land; a region. *Sprat.*

2. Rural parts. *Spectator.*

3. The place which any man inhabits.

4. The place of one's birth; the native soil. *Sprat.*

5. The inhabitants of any region. *Shakespeare.*

COUNTRY. *a.*

1. Rustick; rural; villatick. *Norris.*

2. Remote from cities or courts. *Locke.*

3. Peculiar to a region or people. *Maccabees.*

4. Rude; ignorant; untaught. *Dryden.*

COUNTRYMAN. *f.* [from country and man]

1. One born in the same country. *Locke.*

2. A rustick; one that inhabits the rural parts. *Graunt.*

3. A farmer; a husbandman. *L'Esrange.*

COUNTY. *f.* [comté, Fr.]

1. A shire; that is, a circuit or portion of the realm, into which the whole land is divided. *Covel. Addison.*

2. An earldom. *Darvics.*

3. A count; a lord. *Darvics.*

COUPE'E. *f.* [Fr.] A motion in dancing. *Chambers.*

COUPLE.

COUPLE. *f.* [*couple*, Fr.]

1. A chain or tye that holds dogs together. *Shakespeare.*
2. Two; a brace. *Sidney. Locke.*
3. A male and his female. *Shakespeare.*

To COUPLE. *v. a.* [*copulo*, Lat.]

1. To chain together. *Shakespeare.*
2. To join one to another. *South.*
3. To marry; to wed. *Sidney.*

To COUPLE. *v. n.* To join in embraces.

Bacon. Hale.

COUPLE-BEGGAR. *f.* [*couple* and *beggar*.]

One that makes it his business to marry beggars to each other. *Swift.*

COUPLET. *f.* [French.]

1. Two verses; a pair of rhimes. *Swift.*
2. A pair; as of doves. *Shakespeare.*

COURAGE. *f.* [*courage*, Fr.] Bravery;

active fortitude. *Adisson.*

COURAGEOUS. *a.* [from *courage*.] Brave;

daring; bold. *Aros.*

COURAGEOUSLY. *ad.* [from *courageous*]

Bravely; stoutly; boldly. *Bacon.*

COURAGEOUSNESS. *f.* [from *courageous*.]

Bravery; boldness; spirit; courage.

Moccabees.

COURANT. } *f.* [*courante*, French.]

COURANTO. } See **CORANT.**

1. A nimble dance. *Shakespeare.*

2. Any thing that spreads quick, as a paper of news.

To COURB. *v. n.* [*courber*, Fr.] To bend;

to bow. *Shakespeare.*

COURIER. *f.* [*courier*, Fr.] A messenger

sent in haste. *Shakespeare. Knolles.*

COURSE. *f.* [*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 per-

formed. *Raleigh.*

7. Progress from one gradation to another.

Shakespeare.

8. Order of succession. *Corinthians.*

9. Stated and orderly method. *Shakespeare.*

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; uncontrolled will.

Temple.

15. Catamenia. *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 rule. *Swift.*

21. Empty form. *L'Estrange.*

To COURSE. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To hunt; to pursue. *Shakespeare.*

2. To pursue with dogs that hunt in view.

Bacon.

3. To put to speed; to force to run.

May's Virgil.

To COURSE. *v. n.* To run; to rove about.

Shakespeare.

CO'URSER. *f.* [*course*, Fr.]

1. A swift horse; a war horse. *Pope.*

2. One who pursues the sport of courting hates. *Hanmer.*

COURT. *f.* [*court*, Fr.]

1. The place where the prince resides; the palace. *Pope.*

2. The hall or chamber where justice is administered. *Atterbury.*

3. Open space before a house. *Dryden.*

4. A small opening inclosed 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. *Locke.*

To COURT. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To woo; to solicit a woman.

Ben. Johnson.

2. To solicit; to seek. *Locke.*

3. To flatter; to endeavour to please.

COURT-CHAPLAIN. *f.* [*court* and *chaplain*.] One who attends the king to celebrate the holy offices. *Swift.*

COURT-DAY. *f.* [*court* and *day*.] Day on which justice is solemnly admitted.

Arbutnot.

COURT-DRESSER. *f.* A flatterer. *Locke.*

COURT-FAVOUR. *f.* Favours or benefits bestowed by princes. *L'Estrange.*

COURT-HAND. *f.* [*court* and *hand*.] The hand or manner of writing used in records and judicial proceedings. *Shakespeare.*

COURT-LADY. *f.* [*court* and *lady*.] A lady conversant in court. *Locke.*

COURTEOUS. *a.* [*courtois*, Fr.] Elegant of manners; well-bred. *South.*

COURTEOUSLY. *ad.* [from *courteous*.] Respectfully; civilly; complaisantly.

Calamy.

COURTEOUSNESS. *f.* [from *courteous*.] Civility; complaisance.

COURTESAN. } *f.* [*cortisana*, low Lat.]

COURTEZAN. } A woman of the town; a prostitute; a strumpet. *Weston. Adisson.*

COUR-

- CO'URTESY.** *f.* [*courtoisie*, Fr.]
 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 inheritrice, 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. *Cowel.*
- To CO'URTESY.** *v. n.* [from the noun.]
 1. To perform an act of reverence. *Shakespeare.*
 2. To make a reverence in the manner of ladies, *Prior.*
- COURTIER.** *f.* [from *court.*]
 1. One that frequents or attends the courts of princes. *Dryden.*
 2. One that courts or solicits the favour of another. *Suckling.*
- CO'URTLIKE.** *a.* [*court and like.*] Elegant; polite. *Camden.*
- COURTLINESS.** *f.* [from *courtly.*] Elegance of manners; complaisance; civility.
- CO'URTLY.** *a.* [from *court.*] Relating or retaining to the court; elegant; soft; flattering. *Pope.*
- CO'URTLY.** *ad.* In the manner of courts; elegantly. *Dryden.*
- COURTSHIP.** *f.* [from *court.*]
 1. The act of soliciting favour. *Swift.*
 2. The solicitation of a woman to marriage. *Addison.*
 3. Civility; elegance of manners. *Donne.*
- CO'USIN.** *f.* [*cousin*, Fr.]
 1. Any one collaterally related more remotely than a brother or sister. *Shakespeare.*
 2. A title given by the king to a nobleman, particularly to those of the council.
- COW.** *f.* [in the plural, anciently *kine*, or *keen*, now commonly *cow*s; *cu*, Saxon.] The female of the bull. *Bacon.*
- To COW.** *v. a.* [from *coward.*] To depress with fear. *Howel.*
- COW-HERD.** *f.* [*cow* and *hýrd*, Sax. a keeper.] One whose occupation is to tend cows.
- COW-HOUSE.** *f.* [*cow* and *house.*] The house in which kine are kept. *Mortimer.*
- COW-LEECH.** *f.* [*cow* and *leech.*] One who professes to cure distempered cows.
- To COW-LEECH.** *v. n.* To profess to cure cows. *Mortimer.*
- COW-WEED.** *f.* [*cow* and *weed.*] A species of chervil.
- COW-WHEAT.** *f.* [from *cow* and *wheat.*] A plant.
- CO'WARD.** *f.* [*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.*
- CO'WARDICE.** *f.* [from *coward.*] Fear; habitual timidity; want of courage. *Spenser. Rogers.*
- CO'WARDLINESS.** *f.* [from *cowardly.*] Timidity; cowardice.
- CO'WARDLY.** *a.* [from *coward.*]
 1. Fearful; timorous; pusillanimous. *Bacon.*
 2. Mean; besitting a coward. *Shakespeare.*
- CO'WARDLY.** *ad.* In the manner of a coward; meanly. *Knolles.*
- To CO'WER.** *v. n.* [*cowrian*, Welsh.] To sink by bending the knees; to stoop; to shrink. *Milton. Dryden.*
- CO'WISH.** *a.* [from *to cow.*] Timorous; fearful. *Shakespeare.*
- CO'WKEEPER.** *f.* [*cow* and *keeper.*] One whose business is to keep cows. *Broom.*
- COWL.** *f.* [*cugle*, Saxon.]
 1. A monk's hood. *Camden.*
 2. A vessel in which water is carried on a pole between two.
- COWL-STAFF.** *f.* [*cowol* and *staff.*] The staff on which a vessel is supported between two men. *Suckling.*
- CO'WSLIP.** *f.* [*cuslippe*, Saxon.] *Cow-slip* is also called *pagil*, and is a species of primrose. *Miller. Sidney. Shakespeare.*
- COWS LUNGWORT.** *f.* Mullen. *Miller.*
- CO'XCOMB.** *f.* [from *cock's comb.*]
 1. The top of the head. *Shakespeare.*
 2. The comb resembling that of a cock, which licensed fools wore formerly in their caps. *Shakespeare.*
 3. A fop; a superficial pretender. *Pope.*
- COXCO'MICAL.** *a.* [from *coxcomb.*] Foppish; conceited. *Dennis.*
- COY.** *a.* [*coi*, French.]
 1. Modest; decent. *Chaucer.*
 2. Reserved; not accessible. *Waller.*
- To COY.** *v. n.* [from the adjective.]
 1. To behave with reserve; to reject familiarity. *Rowe.*
 2. Not to condescend willingly. *Shakespeare.*
- CO'YLY.** *ad.* [from *coy.*] With reserve. *Clapman.*
- CO'YNESS.** *f.* [from *coy.*] Reserve; unwillingness to become familiar. *Walton.*
- COZ.** *f.* A cant or familiar word, contracted from *cousin.* *Shakespeare.*
- To CO'ZEN.** *v. a.* To cheat; to trick; to defraud. *Clarendon. Locke.*
- CO'ZENAGE.** *f.* [from *cozen.*] Fraud; deceit; trick; cheat. *Ben. Johnson.*
- CO'ZENER.** *f.* [from *cozen.*] A cheater; a defrauder. *Shakespeare.*
- CRAB.** *f.* [*crabba*, 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 engine with three claws for launching of ships. *Philips.*
5. The sign in the zodiack. *Creech.*
- CRA'B.** *a.* Sour or degenerate fruit; as, a crab cherry.
- CRA'B'BED.** *a.* [from *crab.*]
1. Peevish; morose; cynical; four. *Spenser.*
 2. Harsh; unpleasing. *Dryden.*
 3. Difficult; perplexing. *Prior.*
- CRA'B'BEDLY.** *ad.* [from *crabbed.*] Peevishly.
- CRA'B'BEDNESS.** *f.* [from *crabbed.*]
1. Sourness of taste.
 2. Sourness of countenance; asperity of manners.
 3. Difficulty.
- CRA'BER.** *f.* The water-rat. *Walton.*
- CRABS-EYES.** *f.* 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.*
- CRACK.** *f.* [*krack*, Dutch.]
1. A sudden disruption.
 2. The chink; fissure; a narrow breach. *Newton.*
 3. The sound of any body bursting or falling. *Dryden.*
 4. Any sudden and quick sound. *Aldison.*
 5. Any breach, injury, or diminution; a flaw. *Shakespeare.*
 6. Craziness of intellect.
 7. A man crazed. *Aldison.*
 8. A whore.
 9. A boast. *Spenser.*
 10. A boaster.
- To CRACK.** *v. a.* [*kracken*, Dutch.]
1. To break into chinks. *Mortimer.*
 2. To break; to split. *Donne.*
 3. To do any thing with quickness or smartness. *Pope.*
 4. To break or destroy any thing. *Shakespeare.*
 5. To craze; to weaken the intellect. *Roscommon.*
- To CRACK.** *v. n.*
1. To burst; to open in chinks. *Boyle.*
 2. To fall to ruin. *Dryden.*
 3. To utter a loud and sudden sound. *Shakespeare.*
 4. To boast; with *of.* *Shakespeare.*
- CRACK-BRAINED.** *a.* Crazy; without right reason. *Arbutnot.*
- CRACK-HEMP.** *f.* A wretch fated to the gallows. *Shakespeare.*
- CRACK-ROPE.** *f.* A fellow that deserves hanging.
- CRA'CKER.** *f.* [from *crack.*]
1. A noisy boasting fellow. *Shakespeare.*
 2. A quantity of gunpowder confined so as to burst with great noise. *Boyle.*
- To CRA'CKLE.** *v. n.* [from *crack.*] To make slight cracks; to decrepitate. *Donne.*
- CRA'CKNEL.** *f.* [from *crack.*] A hard brittle cake. *Spenser.*
- CRA'DLE.** *f.* [*cradel*, Saxon.]
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. *Harris.*
- To CRA'DLE.** *v. a.* To lay in a cradle. *Arbutnot.*
- CRA'DLE CLOATHS.** *f.* [from *cradle and cloaths.*] Bed-cloaths belonging to a cradle. *Shakespeare.*
- CRAFT.** *f.* [*craft*, Saxon.]
1. Manual art; trade. *Watton.*
 2. Fraud; cunning. *Shakespeare.*
 3. Small sailing vessels.
- To CRAFT.** *v. n.* [from the noun.] To play tricks. *Shakespeare.*
- CRA'FTILY.** *ad.* [from *crafty.*] Cunningly; artfully. *Knolcs.*
- CRA'FTINESS.** *f.* [from *crafty.*] Cunning; stratagem. *Job.*
- CRA'FTSMAN.** *f.* [*craft and man.*] An artificer; a manufacturer. *Decay of Piety.*
- CRA'FTSMASTER.** *f.* [*craft and master.*] A man skilled in his trade. *Collier.*
- CRA'FTY.** *a.* [from *craft.*] Cunning; artful. *Davies.*
- CRA'G.** *f.*
1. A rough steep rock.
 2. The rugged protuberances of rocks. *Fairfax.*
 3. The neck. *Spenser.*
- CRA'GGED.** *a.* [from *crag.*] Full of inequalities and prominences. *Cassano.*
- CRA'GGEDNESS.** *f.* [from *cragged.*] Fullness of crags or prominent rocks. *Brewer.*
- CRA'GGINESS.** *f.* [from *craggy.*] The state of being craggy.
- CRA'GGY.** *a.* [from *crag.*] Rugged; full of prominences; rough. *Ra'eigh.*
- To CRAM.** *v. a.* [*crammen*, Saxon.]
1. To stuff; to fill with more than can conveniently be held. *Shakespeare.*
 2. To fill with food beyond satiety. *King.*
 3. To thrust in by force. *Dryden.*
- To CRAM.** *v. n.* To eat beyond satiety. *Pope.*
- CRA'MBO.** *f.* A play at which one gives a word, to which another finds a rhyme. *Swift.*
- CRAMP.** *f.* [*krampe*, Dutch.]
1. A spasm or contraction of the limbs. *Bacon.*
 2. A

C R A

2. A restriction; a confinement; shackle.
L'Esfrange.
3. A piece of iron bent at each end, by which two bodies are held together.
Wilkins.

CRAMP. *a.* Difficult; knotty: a low term.

To CRAMP. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To pain with cramps or twitches.
Dryden.
2. To restrain; to confine; to obstruct.
Glanville. Burnet.
3. To bind with crampirons.

CRAMP-FISH. *f.* The torpedo, which benumbs the hands of those that touch it.

CRAMPIRON. *f.* See CRAMP, sense 3.

CRANAGE. *f.* [*cranagium*, low Lat.] A liberty to use a crane for drawing up wares from the vessels.
Corvel.

CRANE. *f.* [*crān*, Saxon.]

1. A bird with a long beak.
Ijaiab.
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. *f.* [from *crane* and *bill*.]

1. An herb.
Miller.
2. A pair of pincers terminating in a point, used by surgeons.

CRANIUM. *f.* [Latin.] The skull.
Wiseman.

CRANK. *f.* [a contraction of *cranenck*.]

1. A crank is the end of an iron axis turned square down, and again turned square to the first turning down.
Moxon.
2. Any bending or winding passage.
Shakespeare.
3. Any conceit formed by twisting or changing a word.
Milton.

CRANK. *a.*

1. Healthy; sprightly.
Spenser.
2. Among sailors, a ship is said to be *crank* when loaded near to be overset.

To CRA'NKLE. *v. n.* [from *crank*.] To run in and out.
Shakespeare.

To CRA'NKLE. *v. a.* To break into unequal surfaces.
Philips.

CRA'NKLES. *f.* [from the verb.] Inequalities.

CRANKNESS. *f.* [from *crank*.]

1. Health; vigour.
2. Disposition to overset.

CRA'NNIED. *a.* [from *cranny*.] Full of chinks.
Brown.

CRA'NNY. *f.* [*cren*, Fr. *crena*, Lat.] A chink; a cleft.
Burnet.

CRAPE. *f.* [*crepa*, low Lat.] A thin stuff loosely woven.
Swift.

CRA'PULENCE. *f.* [*crapula*, a surfeit, Lat.] Drunkenness; sickness by intemperance.

CRA'PULOUS. *a.* [*crapulosus*, Latin.] Drunken; sick with intemperance.

C R A

To CRASH. *v. n.* To make a loud complicated noise, as of many things falling.

Zephania. Smith.

To CRASH. *v. a.* To break or bruise.

Shakespeare.

CRASH. *f.* [from the verb.] A loud mixed sound.
Shakespeare. Pope.

CR'ASSIS. *f.* [*κράσις*.] Temperature; constitution.
Scutb.

CRASS. *a.* [*crassus*, Lat.] Gross; coarse; not thin; not subtle.
Woodward.

CR'ASSITUDE. *f.* [*crassitudo*, Lat.] Grossness; coarseness.
Baron.

CRASTINATION. *f.* [from *crastinus*, Lat.] Delay.

CRATCH. *f.* [*crèche*, Fr.] The palisaded frame in which hay is put for cattle.

Hakezwill.

CRAVA'T. *f.* A neckcloth.
Hudibras.

To CRAVE. *v. a.* [*cræpan*, Saxon.]

1. To ask with earnestness; to ask with submission.
Hooker. Krol'es.
2. To ask insatiably.
Denham.
3. To long; to wish unreasonably.
South.
4. To call for inopportunately.
Shakespeare.

CRA'VEN. *f.*

1. A cock conquered and dispirited.
Shakespeare.
2. A coward; a recreant.
Fairfax.

To CRA'VEN. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To make recreant or cowardly.
Shakespeare.

To CRAUNCH. *v. a.* To crush in the mouth.
Swift.

CRAW. *f.* [*kroc*, Danish.] The crop or first stomach of birds.
Ray.

CRA'WFISH. *f.* A small crustaceous fish found in brooks.
Bacon.

To CRAWL. *v. n.* [*krielen*, Dutch.]

1. To creep; to move with a slow motion; to move without rising from the ground, as a worm.
Dyden. Grew.
2. To move weakly, and slowly.
Knolles.
3. To move about hated and despised.

CRA'WLER. *f.* [from *crawl*.] A creeper; any thing that creeps.

CRA'YFISH. *f.* [See CRAWFISH.] The river lobster.
Floyer.

CRA'YON. *f.* [*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. *v. a.* [*ecrafer*, Fr.]

1. To break; to crush; to weaken.
Milton.
2. To powder.
Carew.
3. To crack the brain; to impair the intellect.
Tillotson.

CRA'ZEDNESS. *f.* [from *crazed*.] Decrepitude; brokenness.
Hooker.

CRA'ZINESS. *f.* [from *crazy*.] State of being crazy; imbecillity; weakness.

Howe.

CRA'ZY.

C R E

- CRA'ZY.** *a.* [*ecrasé*, Fr.]
 1. Broken; decrepit. *Shakespeare.*
 2. Broken witted; shattered in the intellect. *Hudibras.*
 3. Weak; feeble; shattered. *Dryden. Wake.*
- CREAGHT.** *f.* [an Irish word.] Herds of cattle. *Davies.*
- To CREAK.** *v. n.* [corrupt from *crack*.] To make a harsh noise. *Dryden.*
- CREAM.** *f.* [*cremor*, Latin.] The unctuous or oily part of milk. *King.*
- To CREAM.** *v. n.* [from the noun.] To gather cream. *Shakespeare.*
- To CREAM.** *v. a.* [from the noun.]
 1. To skim off the cream.
 2. To take the flower and quintessence of any thing.
- CREAM-FACED.** *a.* [*cream* and *facéd*.] Pale; coward-looking. *Shakespeare.*
- CREAMY.** *a.* [from *cream*] Full of cream.
- CRE'ANCE.** *f.* [French.] A fine small line, fastened to a hawk's leash.
- CREASE.** *f.* A mark made by doubling any thing. *Swift.*
- To CREASE.** *v. a.* [from the noun.] To mark any thing by doubling it, so as to leave the impression.
- To CREATE.** *v. a.* [*creo*, Latin.]
 1. To form out of nothing; to cause to exist. *Genesis.*
 2. To produce; to cause; to be the occasion. *King Charles. Roscommon.*
 3. To beget. *Shakespeare.*
 4. To invest with any new character. *Shakespeare.*
- CREA'TION.** *f.* [from *create*.]
 1. The act of creating or conferring existence. *Taylor.*
 2. The act of investing with new character.
 3. The things created; the universe. *Parnel.*
 4. Any thing produced, or caused.
- CREA'TIVE.** *a.* [from *create*.]
 1. Having the power to create.
 2. Exerting the act of creation. *South.*
- CREA'TOR.** *f.* [*creator*, Latin.] The being that bestows existence. *Taylor.*
- CREA'TURE.** *f.* [*creatura*, low Latin.]
 1. A being created. *Stillington.*
 2. An animal not human. *Shakespeare.*
 3. A general term for man. *Spenser.*
 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.*
- CREA'TURELY.** *a.* [from *creature*.] Having the quality of a creature. *Cheyne.*
- CRE'BRITUDE.** *f.* [from *creber*, frequent, Latin.] Frequentness. *Diſt.*

C R E

- CRE'BROUS.** *a.* [from *creber*, Lat.] Frequent. *Diſt.*
- CRE'DENCE.** *f.* [from *credo*, Latin.]
 1. Belief; credit. *Spenser.*
 2. That which gives a claim to credit or belief. *Hayward.*
- CREDE'NDA.** *f.* [Latin.] Things to be believed; articles of faith. *South.*
- CRE'DENT.** *a.* [*credens*, Latin.]
 1. Believing; easy of belief. *Shakespeare.*
 2. Having credit; not to be questioned. *Shakespeare.*
- CREDE'NTIAL.** *f.* [from *credens*, Latin.] That which gives a title to credit. *Addison.*
- CREDIBILITY.** *f.* [from *credibile*.] Claim to credit; possibility of obtaining belief; probability. *Tillotson.*
- CRE'DIBLE.** *a.* [*credibilis*, Latin.] Worthy of credit; having a just claim to belief. *Tillotson.*
- CRE'DIBLENESS.** *f.* [from *credibile*.] Credibility; worthiness of belief; just claim to belief. *Boyle.*
- CRE'DIBLY.** *ad.* [from *credibile*.] In a manner that claims belief. *Bacon.*
- CREDIT.** *f.* [*credit*, French.]
 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.** *v. a.* [*credo*, Latin.]
 1. To believe. *Shakespeare.*
 2. To procure credit or honour to any thing. *Walker.*
 3. To trust; to confide in.
 4. To admit as a debtor.
- CRE'DITABLE.** *a.* [from *credit*.]
 1. Reputable; above contempt. *Arbutnot.*
 2. Honourable; estimable. *Tillotson.*
- CRE'DITABLENESS.** *f.* [from *creditabile*.] Reputation; estimation. *Decay of Piety.*
- CRE'DITABLY.** *ad.* [from *creditabile*.] Reputably; without disgrace. *South.*
- CRE'DITOR.** *f.* [*creditor*, Latin.] He to whom a debt is owed; he that gives credit: correlative to *debtor*. *Swift.*
- CREDU'LITY.** *f.* [*credulité*, Fr.] easiness of belief. *Sidney.*
- CRE'DULOUS.** *a.* [*credulus*, Latin.] Apt to believe; unsuspecting; easily deceived. *Shakespeare.*
- CRE'DULOUSNESS.** *f.* [from *credulous*.] Aptness to believe; credulity.
- CREED.** *f.* [from *credo*.]
 1. A form of words in which the articles of faith are comprehended. *Fiddes.*
 2. Any solemn profession of principles or opinion. *Shakespeare.*

C R E

- TO CREEK.** *v. a.* To make a harsh noise.
Shakespeare.
- CREEK.** *f.* [crecca, Sax. *kreke*, Dutch.]
1. A prominence or jut in a winding coast.
Davies.
 2. A small port; a bay; a cove.
Davies.
 3. Any turn or alley.
Shakespeare.
- CRE'EKY.** *a.* Full of creeks; unequal; winding.
Spenser.
- TO CREEP.** *v. n.* [preter. *crept*; cpypan, Saxon.]
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.
Shakespeare.
 5. To move secretly and clandestinely.
Psalms.
 6. To move timorously without fearing, or venturing.
Addison.
 7. To come unexpected.
Sidney Temple.
 8. To behave with servility; to fawn; to bend.
Shakespeare.
- CRE'EPER.** *f.* [from *creep*.]
1. A plant that supports itself by means of some stronger body.
Bacon.
 2. An iron used to slide along the grate in kitchens.
 3. A kind of patten or clog worn by women.
- CREE'PHOLE.** *f.* [*creep* and *hole*.]
1. A hole into which any animal may creep to escape danger.
 2. A subterfuge; an excuse.
- CREE'PINGLY.** *ad.* [from *creeping*.] Slowly; after the manner of a reptile.
Sidney.
- CREMA'TION.** *f.* [*crematio*, Latin.] A burning.
- CRE'MOR.** *f.* [Latin.] A milky substance; a soft liquor resembling cream.
Ray.
- CRE'NATED.** *a.* [from *crena*, Lat.] Notched; indented.
Woodward.
- CRE'PANE.** *f.* [With farriers.] An ulcer seated in the midst of the forepart of the foot.
Farrier's Dict.
- TO CRE'PITATE.** *v. n.* [*crepito*, Latin.] To make a small crackling noise.
- CREPITA'TION.** *f.* [from *crepitate*.] A small crackling noise.
- CREPT.** *particip.* [from *creep*.]
Pope.
- CREPU'SCULE.** *f.* [*crepusculum*, Latin.] Twilight.
- CREPU'SCULOUS.** *a.* [*crepusculum*, Lat.] Glimmering; in a state between light and darkness.
Brown.
- CRE'SCENT.** *a.* [from *creseo*, Lat.] Increasing; growing.
Shakespeare Milton.
- CRE'SCENT.** *f.* [*crescens*, Lat.] The moon in her state of increase; any similitude of the moon increasing.
Dryden.

C R I

- CRE'SCIVE.** *a.* [from *creseo*, Lat.] Increasing; growing.
Shakespeare.
- CRESS.** *f.* An herb.
Pope.
- CRE'SSET.** *f.* [*croissete*, French.] A great light set upon a beacon, light-house, or watch-tower.
Milton.
- CREST.** *f.* [*crisla*, Latin.]
1. The plume of feathers on the top of the ancient helmet.
Milton.
 2. The ornament of the helmet in heraldry.
Camden.
 3. Any tuft or ornament on the head.
Shakespeare.
4. Pride; spirit; fire.
Shakespeare.
- CRE'STED.** *a.* [from *crest*; *crisatus*, Lat.]
1. Adorned with a plume or crest.
Milton.
 2. Wearing a comb.
Dryden.
- CREST-FALLEN.** *a.* Dejected; sunk; heartless; spiritless.
Howel.
- CRE'STLESS.** *a.* [from *crest*.] Not dignified with coat-armour.
Shakespeare.
- CRETA'CEOUS.** *a.* [*creta*, chalk, Lat.] Abounding with chalk; chalky.
Philips.
- CRE'TATED.** *a.* [*cretatus*, Lat.] Rubbed with chalk.
Diſt.
- CRE'VICE.** *f.* [from *crever*, Fr.] A crack; a cleft.
Addison.
- CREW.** *f.* [probably from cpynd, 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.
Addison.
- CREW.** [the preterit of *crow*.]
- CRE'WEL.** *f.* [*klewel*, Dutch.] Yarn twisted and wound on a knot or ball.
Walton.
- CRIB.** *f.* [cpybbe, Saxon.]
1. The rack or manger of a stable.
Shakespeare.
 2. The stall or cabin of an ox.
 3. A small habitation; a cottage.
Shakespeare.
- TO CRIB.** *v. a.* [from the noun.] To shut up in a narrow habitation; to cage.
Shakespeare.
- CRIB'BAGE.** *f.* A game at cards.
- CRIB'BLE.** *f.* [*cribrum*, Latin.] A corn-sieve.
Diſt.
- CRIBRA'TION.** *f.* [*cribro*, Latin.] The act of sifting.
- CRICK.** *f.*
1. [from *crizzo*, Italian.] The noise of a door.
 2. [from cpyce, Saxon, a flake.] A painful stiffness in the neck.
- CRICKET.** *f.*
1. An insect that squeaks or chirps about ovens and fireplaces.
Milton.
 2. A sport, at which the contenders drive a ball with sticks.
Pope.
 3. A low seat or stool.

CRYER. *f.* [from *cry.*] The officer whose business is to cry or make proclamation.

Ecclus. Breerewood.

CRIME. *f.* [*crimen*, Lat. *crime*, Fr.] An act contrary to right; an offence; a great fault.

Pope.

CRIMEFUL. *a.* [from *crime* and *full.*] Wicked; criminal.

Shakespeare.

CRIMELESS. *a.* [from *crime.*] Innocent; without crime.

Shakespeare.

CRIMINAL. *a.* [from *crime.*]

1. Faulty; contrary to right; contrary to duty.

Spenser.

2. Guilty; tainted with crime; not innocent.

Rogers.

3. Not civil; as a *criminal* profecution.

CRIMINAL. *f.* [from *crime.*]

1. A man accused.

Dryden.

2. A man guilty of a crime.

Bacon.

CRIMINALLY. *ad.* [from *criminal.*] Not innocently; wickedly; guiltily.

Rogers.

CRIMINALNESS. *f.* [from *criminal.*] Guiltiness; want of innocence.

CRIMINATION. *f.* [*criminatio*, Lat.] The act of accusing; accusation; arraignment; charge.

CRIMINATORY. *a.* [from *crimina*, Lat.] Relating to accusation; accusing.

CRIMINOUS. *a.* [*criminosus*, Lat.] Wicked; iniquitous; enormously guilty.

Hammond.

CRIMINOUSLY. *ad.* [from *criminosus.*] Enormously; very wickedly.

Hammond.

CRIMINOUSNESS. *f.* [from *criminosus.*] Wickedness; guilt; crime.

King Charles.

CRIMOSIN. *a.* [*crimosino*, Italian.] A species of red colour.

Spenser.

CRIMP. *a.* [from *crumble*, or *crimble.*]

1. Friable; brittle; easily crumbled.

Phillips.

2. Not consistent; not forcible; a low cant word.

Arbutnot.

TO CRIMPLE. *v. a.* To contract; to corrugate.

Wizeman.

CRIMSON. *f.* [*cremosino*, Italian.]

1. Red, somewhat darkened with blue.

Boyle.

2. Red in general.

Shakespeare. Prior.

TO CRIMSON. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To dye with crimson.

Shakespeare.

CRINCUM. *f.* [a cant word.] A cramp; whimsy.

Hudibras.

CRINGE. *f.* [from the verb.] Bow; servile civility.

Phillips.

TO CRINGE. *v. a.* To draw together; to contract.

Shakespeare.

TO CRINGE. *v. n.* To bow; to pay court; to fawn; to flatter.

Arbutnot.

CRINIGEROUS. *a.* [*criniger*, Lat.] Hairy; overgrown with hair.

TO CRINKLE. *v. n.* [from *krinkel*, n, Du.] To go in and out; to run in flexures.

King.

TO CRINKLE. *v. a.* To mould into inequalities.

CRINKLE. *f.* [from the verb.] A wrinkle; a sinuosity.

CRINOSE. *a.* [from *crinis*, Lat.] Hairy.

CRINOSITY. *f.* [from *crinose.*] Hairiness.

CRIPPLE. *f.* [crȳpel, Saxon. It is written by *Donne* *creeple*, as from *creep.*] A lame man.

Dryden. Bentley.

TO CRIPPLE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To lame; to make lame.

Addison.

CRIPPLENESS. *f.* [from *cripple.*] Lame-ness.

CRISIS. *f.* [*κρίσις.*]

1. 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. *a.* [*crispus*, Latin.]

1. Curled.

Bacon.

2. Indented; winding.

Shakespeare.

3. Brittle; irritable.

Bacon.

TO CRISP. *v. a.* [*crispo*, Latin.]

1. To curl; to contract into knots.

Ben. Johnson.

2. To twist.

Milton.

3. To indent; to run in and out.

Milton.

CRISPATION. *f.* [from *crisp.*]

1. The act of curling.

2. The state of being curled.

Bacon.

CRISPING-PIN. *f.* [from *crisp.*] A curling-iron.

Isuab.

CRISPNESS. *f.* [from *crisp.*] Curledness.

CRISPY. *a.* [from *crisp.*] Curled.

Shakespeare.

CRITERION. *f.* [*κρίτηριον.*] A mark by which any thing is judged of, with regard to its goodness or badness.

South.

CRITICK. *f.* [*κρίτικος.*]

1. A man skilled in the art of judging of literature.

Locke.

2. A censorer; a man apt to find fault.

Swift.

CRITICK. *a.* Critical; relating to criticism.

Pope.

CRITICK. *f.*

1. A critical examination; critical remarks.

Dryden.

2. Science of criticism.

Locke.

TO CRITICK. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To play the critick; to criticize.

Temple.

CRITICAL. *a.* [from *critick.*]

1. Exact; nicely judicious; accurate.

Holder. Stirling fleet.

2. Relating to criticism.

3. Captious; inclined to find fault.

Shakespeare.

4. Comprising the time at which a great event is determined.

Brown.

CRITICALLY. *ad.* [from *critical.*] In a critical manner; exactly; curiously.

Woodwa J.

CRITI-

CRITICALNESS. *f.* [from *critical*.] Exactness; accuracy.

To CRITICISE. *v. n.* [from *critick*.]

1. To play the critic; to judge. *Dryden*.
2. To animadvert upon as faulty. *Locke*.

To CRITICISE. *v. a.* [from *critick*.] To censure; to pass judgment upon. *Addison*.

CRITICISM. *f.* [from *critick*.]

1. *Criticisim* is a standard of judging well. *Dryden*.
2. Remark; animadversion; critical observations. *Addison*.

To CROAK. *v. n.* [spacezzan, Saxon.]

1. To make a hoarse low noise, like a frog. *May*.
2. To caw or cry as a raven or crow. *Shakespeare*.

CROAK. *f.* [from the verb.] The cry or voice of a frog or raven. *Lee*.

CRO'CEOUS. *a.* [*croceus*, Latin.] Consisting of saffron; like saffron.

CROCITATION. *f.* [*crocitatio*, Lat.] The croaking of frogs or ravens.

CROCK. *f.* [*knick*, Dutch.] A cup; any vessel made of earth.

CRO'CKERY. *f.* Earthen ware.

CRO'CODILE. *f.* [from *κρόκος*, saffron, and *δειλῶν*, fearing.]

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. *Granville*.

2. *Crocodile* is also a little animal, otherwise called *stinx*, very much like the lizard, or small *crocodile*. It always remains little, and is found in Egypt near the Red Sea. *Trevoux*.

CRO'CODILINE. *a.* [*crocodilinus*, Latin.] Like a crocodile. *D E*.

CRO'CUS. *f.* An early flower.

CROFT. *f.* [cp *ret*, Saxon.] A little clove joining to a house, that is used for corn or pasture. *Milton*.

CROISA'DE. } *f.* [*croisade*, Fr.] A holy
CROISA'DO. } war. *Bacon*.

CRO'ISES. *f.*

1. Pilgrims who carry a cross.
2. Soldiers who fight against infidels.

CRONE. *f.* [cp *one*, Saxon.]

1. An old ewe.
2. In contempt, an old woman. *Dryden*.

CRONET. *f.* The hair which grows over the top of an horse's hoof.

CRO'NY. *f.* [a cant word.] An old acquaintance. *Swift*.

CROOK. *f.* [*croc*, French.]

1. Any crooked or bent instrument.
2. A sheephook. *Prior*.
3. Any thing bent, *Sidney*.

To CROOK. *v. a.* [*crocher*, Fr.]

1. To bend; to turn into a hook. *Arbutnot*.

2. To pervert from rectitude. *Bacon*.

CRO'OKBACK. *f.* [*crook* and *back*.] A man that has gibbous shoulders. *Shakspeare*.

CRO'OKBACKED. *a.* Having bent shoulders. *Dryden*.

CRO'OKED. *a.* [*crocher*, Fr.]

1. Bent; not straight; curve. *Newton*.
2. Winding; oblique; anfractuons. *Locke*.
3. Perverse; untoward; without rectitude of mind. *Shakspeare*.

CRO'OKEDLY. *ad.* [from *crooked*.]

1. Not in a straight line.
2. Untowardly; not compliantly. *Taylor*.

CRO'OKEDNESS. *f.* [from *crooked*.]

1. Deviation from straightness; curvity. *Hooker*.
2. Deformity of a gibbous body. *Taylor*.

CRO'OP. *f.* [cp *op*, Saxon.] The crow of a bird. *Ray*.

CRO'PFULL. *a.* [*crop* and *full*.] Satiated; with a full belly. *Milton*.

CRO'PSICK. *a.* [*crop* and *sick*.] Sick with excess and debauchery. *Tate*.

CROP. *f.* [cp *oppa*, Saxon.]

1. The highest part or end of any thing.
2. The harvest; the corn gathered off a field. *Roscommon*.
3. Any thing cut off. *Dryden*.

To CROP. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To cut off the ends of any thing; to mow; to reap. *Greecb*.

To CROP. *v. n.* To yield harvest. *Shakespeare*.

CRO'PPER. *f.* [from *crop*.] A kind of pigeon with a large crop. *Walton*.

CRO'SIER. *f.* [*croiser*, Fr.] The pastoral staff of a bishop. *Bacon*.

CRO'SLET. *f.* [*croisfelet*, Fr.] A small cross. *Spenser*.

CROSS. *f.* [*croix*, Fr.]

1. One straight body laid at right angles over another. *Taylor*.

2. The engine of the Christian religion. *Rozve*.

3. A monument with a cross upon it to excite devotion; such as were anciently set in market-places. *Shakespeare*.

4. A line drawn through another.

5. Any thing that thwarts or obstructs; misfortune; hindrance; vexation; opposition; misadventure; trial of patience. *Ben. Johnson. Taylor*.

6. Money so called, because marked with a cross. *Horvel*.

7. *Cross and Pile*, a play with money. *Swift*.

CROSS. *a.* [from the substantive.]

1. Transverse; falling athwart something else. *Newton*.

2. Oblique;

2. Oblique; lateral. *Shakespeare.*
 3. Adverse; opposite. *Atterbury.*
 4. Perverse; untractable. *Scout.*
 5. Peevish; fretful; ill-humoured. *Tillotson.*
 6. Contrary; contradictory. *South.*
 7. Contrary to wish; unfortunate. *South.*
 8. Interchanged. *Bacon.*
- CROSS.** *prep.*
 1. Athwart; so as to intersect any thing. *Knolles.*
 2. Over; from side to side. *L'Esfrange.*
- To CROSS.** *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. *Temple.*
 5. To move laterally, obliquely, or athwart. *Spenser.*
 6. To thwart; to interpose obstruction. *Daniel. Clarendon.*
 7. To counteract. *Locke.*
 8. To contravene; to hinder by authority. *Shakespeare.*
 9. To contradict. *Bacon.*
 10. To debar; to preclude. *Shakespeare.*
- To CROSS.** *v. n.*
 1. To lye athwart another thing.
 2. To be inconsistent. *Sidney.*
- CROSS-BAR-SHOT.** *f.* A round shot, or great bullet, with a bar of iron put through it. *Harris.*
- To CROSS-EXAMINE.** *v. a.* [cross and examine.] To try the faith of evidence by captious questions of the contrary party. *Decay of Piety.*
- CROSS STAFF.** *f.* [from cross and staff.] An instrument commonly called the forestaff, used by seamen to take the meridian altitude of the sun or stars. *Harris.*
- A CROSSBITE.** *f.* [cross and bite.] A deception; a cheat. *L'Esfrange.*
- To CROSSBITE.** *v. a.* [from the noun.] To contravene by deception. *Collier.*
- CROSSBOW.** *f.* [cross and bow.] A misfiveweight weapon formed by placing a bow athwart a stock. *Shakespeare.*
- CROSSBOWER.** *f.* A shooter with a cross-bow. *Raleigh.*
- CROSSGRAINED.** *a.* [cross and grain.]
 1. Having the fibres transverse or irregular. *Moxon.*
 2. Perverse; troublesome; vexatious. *Prior.*
- CROSSLY.** *ad.* [from cross.]
 1. Athwart; so as to intersect something else.
 2. Oppositely; adversely; in opposition to. *Tillotson.*
 3. Un fortunately,
- CROSSNESS.** *f.* [from cross.]
 1. Transverseness; intersection.
 2. Perverseness; peevishness. *Collier.*
- CROSSROW.** *f.* [cross and row.] Alphabet; so named because a cross is placed at the beginning, to shew that the end of learning is piety. *Shakespeare.*
- CROSSWIND.** *f.* [cross and wind.] Wind blowing from the right or left. *Boyle.*
- CROSSWAY.** *f.* [cross and way.] A small obscure path intersecting the chief road. *Shakespeare.*
- CROSSWORD.** *f.* [from cross and word.] A plant. *Milner.*
- CROTCH.** *f.* [croce, French.] A hook. *Bacon.*
- CROTCHET.** *f.* [crotchet, French.]
 1. [In music.] One of the notes or characters of time, equal to half a minim. *Chambers. Davies.*
 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; an odd fancy. *Hewel.*
- To CROUCH.** *v. n.* [croucu, crooked, Fr.]
 1. To stoop low; to lye close to the ground.
 2. To fawn; to bend servilely. *Dryden.*
- CROUP.** *f.* [crouppe, French.]
 1. The rump of a fowl.
 2. The buttocks of a horse.
- CROUPA'DES.** *f.* [from croup.] Are higher leaps than those of cervets. *Farrier's Dict.*
- CROW.** *f.* [craap, Saxon.]
 1. A large black bird that feeds upon the carcasses of beasts. *Dryden.*
 2. To pluck a CROW, to be contentious about that which is of no value. *L'Esfrange.*
 3. A piece of iron used as a lever. *Southern.*
 4. The voice of a cock, or the noise which he makes in his gaiety.
- CROWFOOT.** *f.* [from crow and foot.] A flower.
- CROWFOOT.** *f.* A caltrop. *Military Dict.*
- To CROW.** *preterit.* I crew, or crowed; I have crowed. [craapan, Saxon.]
 1. To make the noise which a cock makes. *Hakewill.*
 2. To boast; to bully; to vapour.
- CROWD.** *f.* [craud, Saxon.]
 1. A multitude confusedly pressed together.
 2. A promiscuous medley. *Ejff. on Homer.*
 3. The vulgar; the populace. *Dryden.*
 4. [from crowth, Welsh.] A fiddle. *Hudibras.*
- To CROWD.** *v. a.* [from the noun.]
 1. To fill with confused multitudes. *Watts.*
 2. To press close together. *Burnet.*
 3. To

3. To incumber by multitudes. *Granville.*
 4. To CROWD Sail. [A sea-phrafe.] To spread wide the sails upon the yards.

To CROWD. *v. n.*

1. To swarm; to be numerous and confused. *Dryden.*

2. To thrust among a multitude. *Cowley.*

CROWDER. *f.* [from *crowd.*] A fiddler. *Sidney.*

CROWKEEPER. *f.* [*crow* and *keep.*] A scarecrow. *Shakespeare.*

CROWN. *f.* [*couronne, Fr.*]

1. The ornament of the head which denotes imperial and regal dignity. *Shakespeare.*

2. A garland. *Eccles.*

3. Reward; honorary distinction. *1 Cor.*

4. Regal power; royalty. *Locke.*

5. The top of the head. *Pope.*

6. The top of any thing; as, of a mountain. *Shakespeare.*

7. Part of the hat that covers the head. *Sharp.*

8. A piece of money. *Suckling.*

9. Honour; ornament; decoration. *Eccles. xxv. 6.*

10. Completion; accomplishment.

CROWN-IMPERIAL. *f.* [*corona imperialis, Lat.*] A plant.

To CROWN. *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. *Roscommon.*

5. To complete; to perfect. *South.*

6. To terminate; to finish. *Dryden.*

CROWNGLASS. *f.* The finest sort of window glass.

CROWNPOST. *f.* A post, which, in some buildings, stands upright in the middle, between two principal rafters.

CROWNSCAB. *f.* A stinking filthy scab, round a horse's hoof. *Farrier's Dict.*

CROWNWHEEL. *f.* The upper wheel of a watch.

CROWNWORKS. *f.* [In fortification.] Bulwarks advanced towards the field to gain some hill or rising ground. *Harris.*

CROWNET. *f.* [from *crown.*]

1. The same with *coronet.*

2. Chief end; last purpose. *Shakespeare.*

CROYLSTONE. *f.* Crystallized cauk. *Woodward.*

CRUCIAL. *a.* [*crux crucis, Latin.*] Transverse; intersecting one another. *Sharp.*

To CRUCIATE. *v. a.* [*crucio, Latin.*]

To torture; to torment; to excruciate.

CRUCIBLE. *f.* [*crucibulum, low Latin.*] A chymist's melting pot made of earth. *Peacocks.*

CRUCIFEROUS. *a.* [*crux* and *fero, Lat.*] Bearing the cross.

CRUCIFIER. *f.* [from *crucify.*] He that inflicts the punishment of crucifixion. *Ham.*

CRUCIFIX. *f.* [*crucifixus, Latin.*] A representation in picture or statuary of our Lord's passion. *Addison.*

CRUCIFIXION. *f.* [from *crucifixus, Lat.*] The punishment of nailing to a cross. *Addison.*

CRUCIFORM. *a.* [*crux* and *forma, Lat.*] Having the form of a cross.

To CRUCIFY. *v. a.* [*crucifigo, Latin.*] To put to death by nailing the hands and feet to a cross set upright. *Milton.*

CRUCIGEROUS. *a.* [*cruciger, Latin.*] Bearing the cross.

CRUD. *f.* [commonly written *curd.*] A concretion; coagulation.

CRUDE. *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 concocted in the intellect. *Ben. Johnson.*

CRUDELY. *ad.* [from *crude.*] Unripe; without due preparation. *Dryden.*

CRUDENESS. *f.* [from *crude.*] Unripeness; indigestion.

CRUDITY. *f.* [from *crude.*] Indigestion; concoction; unripeness; want of maturity. *Arbutnot.*

To CRU'DLE. *v. a.* To coagulate; to congeal. *Dryden.*

CRUDY. *a.* [from *crud.*]

1. Concreted; coagulated. *Spenser.*

2. [from *crude.*] Raw; chill. *Shakespeare.*

CRUEL. *a.* [*cruel, French.*]

1. Pleased with hurting others; inhuman; hard-hearted; barbarous. *Dryden.*

2. [Of things.] Bloody; mischievous; destructive. *Psalms.*

CRUELLY. *ad.* [from *cruel.*] In a cruel manner; inhumanly; barbarously. *Scrib.*

CRUELNESS. *f.* [from *cruel.*] Inhumanity; cruelty. *Spenser.*

CRUELLY. *f.* [*cruaute, French.*] Inhumanity; savageness; barbarity. *Shaksp.*

CRUENTATE. *a.* [*cruentatus, Latin.*] Smear'd with blood. *Glanville.*

CRU'ET. *f.* [*kenicke, Dutch.*] A vial for vinegar or oyl. *Swift.*

CRUISE. *f.* [*kruike, Dutch, a small cup.*]

A CRUISE. *f.* [*croise, Fr.*] A voyage in search of plunder.

To CRUISE. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To rove over the sea in search of plunder.

CRU

CRY

CRUISER. *f.* [from *cruise*.] One that roves upon the sea in search of plunder.

Wifeman.

CRUM. } *f.* [*cruma*, Saxon.]

1. The soft part of bread; not the crust. *Bacon.*
2. A small particle or fragment of bread. *Thomson.*

To **CRUMBLE.** *v. a.* [from *crumb*.] To break into small pieces; to comminute. *Herbert.*

To **CRUMBLE.** *v. n.* To fall into small pieces. *Popr.*

CRUMENAL. *f.* [from *crumena*, Latin.] A purse. *Spenser.*

CRUMMY. *a.* [from *crum*.] Soft.

CRUMP. *a.* [*crump*, Saxon.] Crooked in the back. *L'Estrange.*

To **CRUMPLE.** *v. a.* [from *rump*.] To draw into wrinkles. *Addison.*

CRUMPLING. *f.* A small degenerate apple.

To **CRUNK.** } *v. n.* To cry like a crane. *Diſt.*

To **CRUNKLE.** } *v. n.* To cry like a crane. *Diſt.*

CRUPPER. *f.* [from *croupe*, Fr.] That part of the horseman's furniture that reaches from the saddle to the tail. *Sidney.*

CRURAL. *a.* [from *crus cruris*, Latin.] Belonging to the leg. *Arbutnot.*

CRUSADE. } *f.* See **CROISADE.**

CRUSADO. } *f.* See **CROISADE.**

1. An expedition against the infidels.
 2. A coin stamped with a cross. *Shakespeare.*
- CRUSE.** See **CRUISE.**
- CRUSET.** *f.* A goldsmith's melting-pot.
- To **CRUSH.** *v. a.* [*ecraſer*, 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.** *v. n.* To be condensed. *Thomson.*

CRUSH. *f.* [from the verb.] A collision. *Addison.*

CRUST. *f.* [*crusta*, Lat.]

1. Any shell, 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.** *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To envelop; to cover with a hard case. *Dryden.*
2. To foul with concretions. *Swift.*

To **CRUST.** *v. n.* To gather or contract a crust. *Temple.*

CRUSTA'CEOUS. *a.* [from *crusta*, Lat.] Shelly, with joints; not testaceous. *Wood.*

CRUSTA'CEOUSNESS. *f.* [from *crustaceous*.] The quality of having jointed shells.

CRUSTILY. *ad.* [from *crustily*.] Peevishly; snappishly.

CRUSTINESS. *f.* [from *crustily*.]

1. The quality of a crust.
 2. Peevishness; moroseness.
- CRUSTY.** *a.* [from *crust*.]
1. Covered with a crust. *Derham.*
 2. Sturdy; morose; snappish.

CRUTCH. *f.* [*croccia*, Ital.] A support used by cripples. *Smith.*

To **CRUTCH.** *v. a.* [from *crutch*.] To support on crutches as a cripple. *Dryden.*

To **CRY.** *v. n.* [*crier*, French.]

1. To speak with vehemence and loudness. *Shakespeare.*
2. To call importunately. *Jon. ii. 2.*
3. To talk eagerly or incessantly. *Exodus.*
4. To proclaim; to make publick. *Jeremiab.*
5. To exclaim. *Herbert.*
6. To utter lamentations. *Tillotson.*
7. To squall, as an infant. *Waller.*
8. To weep; to shed tears. *Donne.*
9. To utter an inarticulate voice, as an animal. *Pfalm.*
10. To yelp, as a hound on a scent. *Shakespeare.*

To **CRY.** *v. a.* To proclaim publicly something lost or found. *Craſhaw.*

To **CRY down.** *v. a.*

1. To blame; to depreciate; to decry. *Tillotson.*
 2. To prohibit. *Bacon.*
 3. To overbear. *Shakespeare.*
- To **CRY out.** *v. n.*
1. To exclaim; to scream; to clamour. *Job.*
 2. To complain loudly. *Atterbury.*
 3. To blame; to censure. *Shakespeare. Stillingsfleet.*
 4. To declare loud. *Shakespeare.*
 5. To be in labour. *Shakespeare.*

To **CRY up.** *v. a.*

1. To applaud; to exalt; to praise. *Ba.*
2. To raise the price by proclamation. *Temple.*

CRY. *f.* [*cri*, French.]

1. Lamentation; shriek; scream. *Exodus.*
2. Weeping; mourning. *Addison.*
3. Clamour; outcry. *Addison.*
4. Exclamation of triumph or wonder. *Swift.*
5. Proclamation.
6. The hawkers proclamation of wares; as, *the cries of London.*
7. Acclamation; popular favour. *Shake.*
8. Voice; utterance; manner of vocal expression. *Locke.*
9. Importunate call. *Jeremiab.*
10. Yeeping of dogs. *Waller.*
11. Yeli;

11. Yell; inarticulate noise. *Zeph. i. 10.*

12. A pack of dogs. *Milton. Ainsworth.*

CRY'AL. *f.* The heron.

CRY'ER. *f.* The falcon gentle. *Ainsworth.*

CRY'PTICAL. } *a.* [κρυπτιω.] Hidden;

CRY'PTICK. } secret; occult. *Glanville.*

CRY'PTICALLY. *ad.* [from *cryptical.*]

Occultly; secretly. *Boyle.*

CRYPTO'GRAPHY. *f.* [κρυπτιω and γραφω.]

1. The act of writing secret characters.

2. Secret characters; cyphers.

CRYPTO'LOGY. *f.* [κρυπτιω and λογος.]
Ænigmatical language.

CRY'STAL. *f.* [κρυσταλλος.]

1. *Crystals* are hard, pellucid, and naturally colourless bodies, of regularly angular figures. *Hill.*

2. *Island crystal* is a genuine spar, of an extremely pure, clear, and fine texture, seldom either blemished with flaws or spots, or stained with any other colour. It is always an oblique parallelepiped 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.*

CRY'STAL. *a.*

1. Consisting of crystal. *Shakespeare.*

2. Bright; clear; transparent; lucid; pellucid. *Dryden.*

CRY'STALLINE. *a.* [crystallinus, Latin.]

1. Consisting of crystal. *Boyle.*

2. Bright; clear; pellucid; transparent. *Bacon.*

CRY'STALLINE Humour. *f.* The second humour of the eye, that lies immediately next to the aqueous behind the uvea. *Ray.*

CRYSTALLIZA'TION. *f.* [from *crystallize.*]

Congelation into crystals. The mass formed by congelation or concretion. *Woodward.*

To CRY'STALLIZE. *v. a.* [from *crystal.*]

To cause to congeal or concrete in crystals. *Boyle.*

To CRY'STALLIZE. *v. n.* To coagulate; congeal; concrete; or shoot into crystals. *Arbutnot.*

CUB. *f.* [of uncertain etymology.]

1. The young of a beast; generally of a bear or fox. *Shakespeare.*

2. The young of a whale. *Walter.*

3. In reproach, a young boy or girl. *Shakespeare.*

To CUB. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To bring forth. *Dryden.*

CUBA'TION. *f.* [cubatio, Lat.] The act of lying down. *DiEt.*

CUBATORY. *a.* [from *cubo*, Lat.] Recumbent.

CUBATURE. *f.* [from *cube.*] The finding exactly the solid content of any proposed body. *Harris.*

CUBE. *f.* [from κυβος, a die.]

1. A regular solid body, consisting of six square and equal faces or sides; and the angles all right, and therefore equal. *Chambers.*

CUBE Root. } *f.* The origin of a cu-

CUBICK Root. } bick number.

CUB'EB. *f.* A small dried fruit resembling pepper, but somewhat longer, of a greyish-brown colour on the surface, and composed of a corrugated or wrinkled external bark, covering a single and thin friable shell or capsule, containing a single seed of a roundish figure, blackish on the surface, and white within. *Hill. Floyer.*

CUBICAL. } *a.* [from *cube.*]

CUBICK. } 1. Having the form or properties of a cube. *Bentley.*

2. It is applied to numbers. The number of four multiplied into itself, produceth the square number of sixteen; and that again multiplied by four produceth the cubick number of sixty-four. *Hale.*

CUBICALNESS. *f.* [from *cubical.*] The state or quality of being cubical.

CUBICULARY. *a.* [cubiculum, Latin.] Fitted for the posture of lying down. *Brown.*

CUBIFORM. *a.* [from *cube* and *form.*] Of the shape of a cube.

CUB'IT. *f.* [from *cubitus*, Latin.] A measure in use among the ancients; which was originally the distance from the elbow, bending inwards, to the extremity of the middle finger. *Holden.*

CUB'ITAL. *a.* [cubitalis, Latin.] Containing only the length of a cubit. *Brown.*

CU'CKINGSTOOL. *f.* An engine invented for the punishment of scolds and unquiet women. *Cowel. Hudibras.*

CU'CKOLD. *f.* [côcu, Fr.] One that is married to an adulteress. *Shakespeare.*

To CU'CKOLD. *v. a.*

1. To rob a man of his wife's fidelity. *Shakespeare.*

2. To wrong a husband by unchastity. *Dryden.*

CU'CKOLDY. *a.* [from *euekold.*] Having the qualities of a cuckold; poor; mean. *Shakespeare.*

CU'CKOLDMAKER. *f.* [cuckold and make.] One that makes a practice of corrupting wives. *Dryden.*

CU'CKOLDOM. *f.* [from *cuckold.*]

1. The act of adultery. *Dryden.*

C U F

2. The state of a cuckold. *Arbutnot.*
CUC'KOO. *f.* [*cuccew*, 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. *Shakespeare.*
CUCKOO-BUD. } *f.* The name of
CUCCOO FLOWER. } a flower. *Shakesp.*
CUCKOO-SPITTLE. *f.* *Woodseare*, that
 spumous dew or exudation, found upon
 plants, about the latter end of May. *Brown.*
CUC'ULLATE. } *a.* [*cucullatus*, hooded,
CUC'ULLATED. } Latin.]
 1. Hooded; covered, as with a hood or
 cowl. *Brown.*
 2. Having the resemblance or shape of a
 hood. *Brown.*
CUCUMBER. *f.* [*cucumis*, Latin.] The
 name of a plant, and fruit of that plant. *Miller.*
CUCURBITACEOUS. *a.* [from *cucurbita*,
 Latin, a gourd.]
Cucurbitaceous plants are these which re-
 semble a gourd; such as the pumpkin and
 melon. *Clambers.*
CUCURBITE. *f.* [*cucurbita*, Latin.] A
 chymical vessel, commonly called a body. *Boyle.*
CUD. *f.* [*cud*, Saxon.] That food which
 is reposit in the first stomach, in order to
 rumination. *Sidney.*
CUDDEN. } *f.* A clown; a stupid low
CUDDY. } dolt. *Dryden.*
TO CUDDLE. *v. n.* To lye close; to squat. *Prior.*
CUDGEL. *f.* [*kudse*, Dutch.]
 1. A stick to strike with. *Locke.*
 2. To cross the **CUDGELS**, is to yield. *L'Esrange.*
TO CUDGEL. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To
 beat with a stick. *South.*
CUDGEL-PROOF. *a.* Able to resist a stick. *Hudibras.*
CUDWEED. *f.* [from *cud* and *weed*.] A
 plant. *Miller.*
CUE. *f.* [*queue*, a tail, Fr.]
 1. The tail or end of any thing.
 2. The last word of a speech. *Shakespeare.*
 3. A hint; an intimation; a short di-
 rection. *Swift.*
 4. The part that any man is to play in his
 turn. *Rymer.*
 5. Honour; temper of mind.
CUERPO. *f.* [Spanish.] To be in *cuerpo*,
 is to be without the upper coat. *Hudibras.*
CUFF. *f.* [*zuffa*, a battie, Italian.] A blow
 with the fist; a box; a stroke. *Shakesp.*
TO CUFF. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To
 fight; to scuffle. *Dryden.*
TO CUFF. *v. a.*
 1. To strike with the fist. *Shakespeare.*

C U L

2. To strike with talons. *Otway.*
CUFF. *f.* [*coeffe*, French.] Part of the
 sleeve. *Arbutnot.*
CU'IRASS. *f.* [*cuirasse*, Fr.] A breastplate.
Dryden.
CUIRA'SSIER. *f.* [from *cuirass*.] A man
 at arms; a soldier in armour. *Milton.*
CUISH. *f.* [*cuisse*, French.] The armour
 that covers the thighs. *Dryden.*
CULDEES. *f.* [*colidi*, Latin.] Monks in
 Scotland.
CUL'ERAGE. *f.* **ARSE-SMART**.
CULINARY. *a.* [*culina*, Latin.] Relat-
 ing to the kitchen. *Newton.*
TO CULL. *v. a.* [*cueillir*, French.] To se-
 lect from others. *Hooker. Pope.*
CULLER. *f.* [from *cull*.] One who picks
 or chooses.
CULLION. *f.* [*coglione*, a fool, Ital.] A
 scoundrel. *Shakespeare.*
CULLIONLY. *a.* [from *cullion*.] Having
 the qualities of a cullion; mean; base.
Shakespeare.
CULLY. *f.* [*coglione*, Ital. a fool.] A man
 deceived or imposed upon. *Arbutnot.*
TO CULLY. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To
 befoo; to cheat; to impose upon.
CULMIFEROUS. *a.* [*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. *v. n.* [*culmen*, Latin.]
 To be vertical; to be in the meridian. *Milton.*
CULMINA'TION. *f.* [from *culminate*.]
 The transit of a planet through the me-
 ridian.
CULPABILITY. *f.* [from *culpable*.] Blame-
 ableness.
CULPA'BLE. *a.* [*culpabilis*, Latin.]
 1. Criminal. *Shakespeare.*
 2. Blameable; blameworthy. *Hooker.*
CULPAB'INESS. *f.* [from *culpable*.]
 Blame; guilt.
CULPABLY. *ad.* [from *culpable*.] Blame-
 ably; criminally. *Taylor.*
CULPRIT. *f.* A man arraigned before his
 judge. *Prior.*
CULTER. *f.* [*culter*, Latin.] The iron of
 the plow perpendicular to the sheare. *Shakespeare.*
TO CULTIVATE. *v. a.* [*cultiver*, Fr.]
 1. To forward or improve the product of
 the earth, by manual industry. *Felton.*
 2. To improve; to meliorate. *Waller.*
CULTIVA'TION. *f.* [from *cultivate*.]
 1. The art or practice of improving soils,
 and forwarding or meliorating vegetables.
 2. Improvement in general; melioration. *South.*
CULTIVA'TOR. *f.* [from *cultivate*.] One
 who improves, promotes, or meliorates.
Boyle.
CUL

CULTURE. *f.* [*cultura*, Latin.]

1. The act of cultivation, *Woodward.*
2. Art of improvement and melioration. *Taiter.*

To CULTURE. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

To cultivate; to till. *Tibson.*

CULVER. *f.* [*culpe*, Saxon.] A pigeon. *Spenser.*

CULVERIN. *f.* [*colouvrine*, French.] A species of ordnance. *Waller.*

CULVERKEY. *f.* A species of flower. *Walton.*

To CUMBER. *v. a.* [*kumberen*, to disturb, Dutch.]

1. To embarrass; to entangle; to obstruct. *Locke.*
2. To crowd or load with something useless of cares. *Locke.*
3. To involve in difficulties and dangers; to distress. *Shakespeare.*
4. To busy; to distract with multiplicity of cares. *Luke.*
5. To be troublesome in any place. *Grew.*

CUMBER. *f.* [*kumber*, Dutch.] Vexation; embarrassment. *Raleigh.*

CUMBERSOME. *a.* [from *cumber*.]

1. Troublesome; vexatious. *Sidney.*
2. Burthenfome; embarrassing. *Arbutnot.*
3. Unweildy; unmanageable. *Newton.*

CUMBERSOMELY. *ad.* [from *cumbersome*.] In a troublesome manner.

CUMBERSOMENESS. *f.* [from *cumbersome*.] Encumbrance; hindrance; obstruction.

CUMBRANCE. *f.* [from *cumber*.] Burthen; hindrance; impediment. *Milton.*

CUMBROUS. *a.* [from *cumber*.]

1. Troublesome; vexatious; disturbing. *Spenser.*
2. Oppressive; burthenfome. *Swift.*
3. Jumbled; obstructing each other. *Milton.*

CUMFREY. *f.* A medicinal plant.

CUMIN. *f.* [*cuminum*, Latin.] A plant.

To CUMULATE. *v. a.* [*cumulo*, Latin.] To heap together. *Woodward.*

CUMULATION. *f.* The act of heaping together.

CUNCTATION. *f.* [*cunctatio*, Latin.] Delay; procrastination; dilatoriness. *Hayward.*

CUNCTATOR. *f.* [Latin.] One given to delay; a lingerer. *Hammond.*

To CUND. *v. n.* [*konnen*, Dutch.] To give notice. *Carew.*

CU'NEAL. *a.* [*cuneus*, Latin.] Relating to a wedge; having the form of a wedge.

CU'NEATED. *a.* [*cuneus*, Latin.] Made in form of a wedge.

CU'NEIFORM. *a.* [from *cuneus* and *forma*, Latin.] Having the form of a wedge.

CUNNER. *f.* A kind of fish less than an

oyster, that sticks close to the rocks.

CUNNING. *a.* [from *connan*, Sax.] *Ainsworth.*

1. Skilful; knowing; learned. *Shakespeare. Prior.*

2. Performed with skill; artful. *Spenser.*

3. Artfully deceitful; tricky; subtle; crafty; siddulous. *Soutb.*

4. Acted with subtilty. *Sidney.*

CUNNING. *f.* [cunninge, Saxon.]

1. Artifice; deceit; slyness; sleight; fraudulent dexterity. *Bacon.*

2. Art; skill; knowledge.

CUNNINGLY. *ad.* [from *cunning*.] Artfully; slyly; craftily. *Swift.*

CUNNINGMAN. *f.* [cunning and man.] A man who pretends to tell fortunes, or teach how to recover stolen goods. *Hudibras.*

CUNNINGNESS. *f.* [from *cunning*.] Deceitfulness; slyness.

CUP. *f.* [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. *Knolles. Ben. Johnson.*

4. Any thing hollow like a cup; as, the hulk of an acorn. *Woodward.*

5. **CUP and Can.** Familiar companions. *Swift.*

To CUP. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To supply with cups. *Shakespeare.*

2. To fix a glass-bell or cucurbit upon the skin, to draw the blood in scarification. *Pope.*

CUPBE'ARER. *f.*

1. An officer of the king's household. *Wotton.*

2. An attendant to give wine to a feast. *Notes on the Odyssey.*

CUPBOARD. *f.* [cup and board, Saxon.] A case with shelves, in which victuals or earthen ware is placed. *Bacon.*

To CUPBOARD. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To treasure; to hoard up. *Shakespeare.*

CUPIDITY. *f.* [*cupiditas*, Latin.] Concupiscence; unlawful longing.

CUPOLA. *f.* [Italian.] A dome; the hemispherical summit of a building. *Addison.*

CUPPEL. See **COPEL.**

CUPPER. *f.* [from *cup*.] One who applies cupping-glasses; a scarifier.

CUPPING-GLASS. *f.* [from *cup* and *glass*.] A glass used by scarifiers to draw out the blood by rarefying the air. *Wiseman.*

CUPREOUS. *a.* [*cupreus*, Latin.] Coppery; consisting of copper. *Boyle.*

CUR. *f.* [*korre*, Dutch.]

1. A worthless degenerate dog. *Shakespeare.*

2. A term of reproch for a man. *Shakespeare.*

CURABLE.

CURABLE, *a.* [from *cure*.] That admits a remedy. *Dryden.*

CURABLENESS, *f.* [from *curable*.] Possibility to be healed.

CURACY, *f.* [from *curate*.] Employment of a curate; employment which a hired clergyman holds under the beneficiary. *Swift.*

CURATE, *f.* [*curator*, Latin.] A clergyman hired to perform the duties of another. A parish priest. *Dryden. Collier.*

CURATESHIP, *f.* [from *curate*.] The same with curacy.

CURATIVE, *a.* [from *cure*.] Relating to the cure of diseases; not preservative. *Brown.*

CURATOR, *f.* [Latin.] One that has the care and superintendance of any thing. *Swift.*

CURB, *f.* [*courber*, Fr.]

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. *Shakespeare.*

2. Restraint; inhibition; opposition. *Atterbury.*

To CURB, *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To guide a horse with a curb. *Milton.*

2. To restrain; to inhibit; to check. *Spenser. Roscommon.*

CURD, *f.* The coagulation of milk. *Pope.*

To CURD, *v. a.* [from the noun.] To turn to curds; to cause to coagulate. *Shakespeare.*

To CURDLE, *v. n.* [from *curd*.] To coagulate; to concreate. *Bacon.*

To CURDLE, *v. a.* To cause to coagulate. *Smith. Plover.*

CURDY, *a.* [from *curd*.] Coagulated; concreted; full of curds; curdled. *Arbutnot.*

CURE, *f.* [*cura*, Latin.]

1. Remedy; restorative. *Granville.*

2. Act of healing. *Luke.*

3. The benefice or employment of a curate or clergyman. *Collier.*

To CUR, *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.*

CURELESS, *a.* [*cure* and *less*.] Without cure; without remedy. *Shakespeare.*

CURER, [from *cure*.] A healer; a physician. *Shakespeare. Harvey.*

CURFEW, *f.* [*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. *Cowel. Milton.*

2. A cover for a fire; a fireplate. *Bacon.*

CURIALTY, *f.* [*curialis*, Lat.] The privileges, or retinue of a court. *Bacon.*

CURIOUSITY, *f.* [from *curious*.]

1. Inquisitiveness; inclination to enquiry.

2. Nicety; delicacy. *Shakespeare.*

3. Accuracy; exactness. *Ray.*

4. An act of curiosity; nice experiment. *Bacon.*

5. An object of curiosity; rarity. *Addison.*

CURIOUS, *a.* [*curiosus*, Latin.]

1. Inquisitive; desirous of information. *Davies.*

2. Attentive to; diligent about. *Woodward.*

3. Accurate; careful not to mistake. *Hooker.*

4. Difficult to please; solicitous of perfection. *Taylor.*

5. Exact; nice; subtle. *Holder.*

6. Artful; not neglectful; not fortuitous. *Fairfax.*

7. Elegant; neat; laboured; finished. *Exodus.*

8. Rigid; severe; rigorous. *Shakespeare.*

CURIOUSLY, *ad.* [from *curious*.]

1. Inquisitively; attentively; studiously. *Newton.*

2. Elegantly; neatly. *South.*

3. Artfully; exactly.

4. Captiously.

CURL, *f.* [from the verb.]

1. A ringlet of hair. *Sidney.*

2. Undulation; wave; sinuosity; flexure. *Newton.*

To CURL, *v. a.* [*krollen*, Dut.]

1. To turn the hair in ringlets. *Shakespeare.*

2. To writhe; to twist.

3. To dress with curls. *Shakespeare.*

4. To raise in waves, undulations, or sinuosity. *Dryden.*

To CURL, *v. n.*

1. To shrink into ringlets. *Boyle.*

2. To rise in undulations. *Dryden.*

3. To twist itself. *Dryden.*

CURLEW, *f.* [*courlieu*, French.]

1. A kind of water-fowl.

2. A bird larger than a partridge, with longer legs. It frequents the corn fields in Spain. *Trevoux.*

CURMUDGEON, *f.* [*cœur mechant*, Fr.]

An avaricious churlish fellow; a miser; a niggard; a griper.

CURMUDGEONLY, *a.* [from *curmudgeon*.]

Avaricious; covetous; churlish; niggardly. *L'Esrange.*

CURRENT, *f.*

1. The tree.

2. A small dried grape, properly written *corinth*. *King.*

CURRENTLY, *f.* [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

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.** *a.* [*currens*, Latin.]
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. *Grew.*
5. Fashionable; popular. *Pope.*
6. Passable; such as may be allowed or admitted. *Shakespeare.*
7. What is now passing; as, *the current year.*
- CURRENT.** *f.*
1. A running stream. *Boyle.*
2. Currents are certain progressive motions of the water of the sea in several places. *Harris.*
- CURRENTLY.** *ad.* [from *current*.]
1. In a constant motion.
2. Without opposition. *Hooker.*
3. Popularly; fashionably; generally.
4. Without ceasing.
- CURRENTNESS.** *f.* [from *current*.]
1. Circulation.
2. General reception.
3. Easiness of pronunciation. *Camden.*
- CURRIER.** *f.* [*coriarius*, Latin.] One who dresses and pares leather for those who make shoes, or other things. *L'Estrange.*
- CURRISH.** *a.* [from *cur*.] Having the qualities of a degenerate dog; brutal; four; quarrelsome. *Fairfax.*
- To CURRY.** *v. a.* [*corium*, leather.]
1. To dress leather.
2. To beat; to drub; to thresh; to chastise. *Addison.*
3. To rub a horse with a scratching instrument, so as to smooth his coat. *Bacon.*
4. To scratch in kindness. *Shakespeare.*
5. **To CURRY Favour.** To become a favourite by petty officiousness, slight kindnesses, or flattery. *Hooker.*
- CURRYCOMB.** *f.* [from *curry* and *comb*.] An iron instrument used for currying horses. *Locke.*
- To CURSE.** *v. a.* [Cyprian, Saxon.]
1. To wish evil to; to execrate; to devote. *Knolles.*
2. To mischief; to afflict; to torment. *Pope.*
- To CURSE.** *v. n.* To imprecate. *Judges.*
- CURSE.** *f.* [from the verb.]
1. Malediction; wish of evil to another. *Dryden.*
2. Affliction; torment; vexation. *Addison.*
- CURSED.** *part. a.* [from *curse*.]
1. Under a curse; hateful; detestable. *Shakespeare.*
2. Unholy; un sanctified. *Milton.*
3. Vexatious; troublesome. *Prior.*
- CURSEDLY.** *ad.* [from *curfed*.] Miserably; shamefully. *Pope.*
- CURSEDNESS.** *f.* [from *curfed*.] The state of being under a curse.
- CURSHIP.** *f.* [from *cur*.] Dogship; meanness. *Hudibras.*
- CURSITOR.** *f.* [Latin.] An officer or clerk belonging to the Chancery, that makes out original writs. *Cowel.*
- CURSORARY.** *a.* [from *curfus*, Latin.]
Cursory; hasty; careless. *Shakespeare.*
- CURSORILY.** *ad.* [from *curfory*, Latin.]
Hastily; without care. *Atterbury.*
- CURSORINESS.** *f.* [from *curfory*.] Slight attention.
- CURSORY.** *a.* [from *curforius*, Latin.]
Hasty; quick; inattentive; careless. *Addison.*
- CURST.** *a.* Froward; peevish; malignant; malicious; snarling. *Asham. Grasshar.*
- CURSTNESS.** *f.* [from *curst*.] Peevishness; forwardness; malignity. *Dryden.*
- CURT.** *a.* [from *curtus*, Latin.] Short.
- To CURTAIL.** *v. a.* [*curto*, Lat.] To cut off; to cut short; to shorten. *Hudibras.*
- CURTAIL Dog.** *f.* A dog whose tail is cut off. *Shakespeare.*
- CURTAJN.** *f.* [*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. *Pope.*
3. To open it so as to discern the object. *Shakespeare. Grasshar.*
4. [In fortification.] That part of the wall or rampart that lies between two bastions. *Knolles.*
- CURTAIN-LECTURE.** *f.* [from *curtain* and *lecture*.] A reproof given by a wife to her husband in bed. *Addison.*
- To CURTAIN.** *v. a.* [from the noun.]
To inclose with curtains. *Pope.*
- CURTATE Distance.** *f.* [In astronomy] The distance of a planet's place from the sun, reduced to the ecliptic.
- CURTA'ION.** *f.* [from *curto*, to shorten, Latin.] The interval between a planet's distance from the sun and the curtate distance.
- CURTELLASSE.** } See **CUTLASS.**
- CURTELAX.** }
- CURTSY.** See **COUKTESY.**
- CURVATED.** *a.* [*curvatus*, Latin.] Bent.
- CURVA'ION.** *f.* [*curvo*, Latin.] The act of bending or crooking.
- CURVATURE.** *f.* [from *curve*.] Crookedness; inflexion; manner of bending. *Holder.*
- CURVE.**

CURVE. *a.* [*curvus*, Latin.] Crooked; bent; inflected. *Bentley.*

CURVE. *f.* Any thing bent; a flexure or crookedness. *Tbomson.*

To CURVE. *v. a.* [*curvo*, Latin.] To bend; to crook; to inflect. *Holder.*

To CURVET. *v. n.* [*curvettare*, Italian.]
1. To leap; to bound. *Drayton.*
2. To frisk; to be licentious.

CURVET. *f.* [from the verb.]
1. A leap; a bound.
2. A frolic; a prank.

CURVILINEAR. *a.* [*curvus* and *linea*, Lat.]
1. Consisting of a crooked line. *Chryne.*
2. Composed of crooked lines.

CURVITY. *f.* [from *curve*.] Crookedness. *Holder.*

CUSHION. *f.* [*coussin*, French.] A pillow for the seat; a soft pad placed upon a chair. *Shakespeare. Swift.*

CUSHIONED. *a.* [from *cushion*.] Seated on a cushion.

CUSP. *f.* [*cuspis*, Latin.] A term used to express the points or horns of the moon, or other luminary. *Harris.*

CUSPATED. *a.* [from *cuspis*, Lat.]

CUSPIDATED. *a.* When the leaves of a flower end in a point. *Quincy.*

CUSTARD. *f.* [*custard*, Welsh.] A kind of sweetmeat made by boiling eggs with milk and sugar. It is a food much used in city feasts. *Pope.*

CUSTODY. *f.* [*custodia*, Latin.]
1. Imprisonment; restraint of liberty. *Milton.*

2. Care; preservation; security. *Bacon.*

CUSTOM. *f.* [*coutume*, Fr.]
1. Habit; habitual practice.

2. Fashion; common way of acting.

3. Established manner. *Sam.*

4. Practice of buying of certain persons. *Addison.*

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. *Corvel.*

7. Tribute; tax paid for goods imported, or exported. *Temple.*

CUSTOMHOUSE. *f.* The house where the taxes upon goods imported or exported are collected. *Swift.*

CUSTOMABLE. *a.* [from *custom*.] Common; habitual; frequent.

CUSTOMABLENESS. *f.* [from *customable*.]
1. Frequency; habit.

2. Conformity to custom.

CUSTOMABLY. *ad.* [from *customable*.] According to cust. m. *Hayward.*

CUSTOMARILY. *ad.* [from *customary*.] Habitually; commonly. *Roy.*

CUSTOMARINESS. *f.* [from *customary*.] *Government of the Tongue.*

CUSTOMARY. *a.* [from *custom*.]
1. Conformable to established custom; according to prescription. *Glanville.*

2. Habitual. *Tilloson.*

3. Usual; wonted. *Shakespeare.*

CUSTOMED. *a.* [from *custom*.] Usual; common. *Shakespeare.*

CUSTOMER. *f.* [from *custom*.] One who frequents any place of sale for the sake of purchasing. *Roscommon.*

CUSTRELS. *f.*
1. A buckler-bearer.

2. A vessel for holding wine. *Ainsworth.*

To CUT. *pret. cut*; *part. pass. cut.* [from the French *couteau*, a knife.]
1. To penetrate with an edged instrument. *Dryden.*

2. To hew. *Chron.*

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. *Knolles.*

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 extirpate; to put to death untimely. *Howel.*

12. *To CUT off.* To rescind. *Smalridge.*

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. *Addison. Prior.*

17. *To CUT off.* To interrupt; to silence. *Bacon.*

18. *To CUT off.* To apostrophise; to abbreviate. *Dryden.*

19. *To CUT out.* To shape; to form. *Temple.*

20. *To CUT out.* To scheme; to contrive. *Howel.*

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'Esrange.*

27. *To CUT up.* To eradicate. *Job.*

To CUT *v. n.*

1. To make its way by dividing obstructions. *Arbutnot.*
2. To perform the operation of lithotomy. *Pope.*
3. To interfere; as, a horse that *cuts*.

CUT. *part. a.* Prepared for use. *Swift.*

CUT. *f.* [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 a stamp of 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. *Shakespeare.*
13. CUT *and long tail.* Men of all kinds. *Bem. Johnson.*

CUTANEOUS. *a.* [from *cutis*, Latin.] Relating to the skin. *Floyer.*

CUTICLE. *f.* [*cuticula*, Latin.]

1. The first and outermost 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. *Newton.*

CUTICULAR. *a.* [from *cutis*, Latin.] Belonging to the skin.

CUTH, knowledge or skill. *Camden.*

CUTLASS. *f.* [*cutelas*, French.] A broad cutting sword. *Shakespeare.*

CUTLER. *f.* [*coutelier*, French.] One who makes or sells knives. *Clarendon.*

CUTPURSE. *f.* [*cut and purse*.] One who steals by the method of cutting purses. A thief; a robber. *Bentley.*

CUTTER. *f.* [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. *Roy.*
4. An officer in the exchequer that provides wood for the tallies, and cuts the sum paid upon them. *Cowel.*

CUT-THROAT. *f.* [*cut and throat*.] A ruffian; a murderer; an assassin. *Knolles.*

CUT-THROAT. *a.* Cruel; inhuman; barbarous. *Curew.*

CUTTING. *f.* [from *cut*.] A piece cut off; a chop. *Bacon.*

CUTTLE. *f.* A fish, which, when he is pursued by a fish of prey, throws out a black liquor. *Ray.*

CUTTLE. *f.* [from *cuttle*.] A foul mouthed fellow. *Hanmer. Shakespeare.*

CYCLE. *f.* [*cyclus*, Latin; *κύκλος*.]

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 orbs; a circle in the heavens. *Milton.*

CYCLOID. *f.* [from *κυκλῖδης*.] 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 a right line, is the cycloid.

CYCLOIDAL. *a.* [from *cycloid*.] Relating to a cycloid.

CYCLOPÆDIA. *f.* [*κύκλος* and *παιδεία*.] A circle of knowledge; a course of the sciences.

CYGNET. *f.* [from *cycnus*, Latin.] A young swan. *Mortimer.*

CYLINDER. *f.* [*κύλινδρον*.] A body having two flat surfaces and one circular. *Wilkins.*

CYLINDRICAL. *a.* [from *cylinder*.] Partaking of the nature of a cylinder; having the form of a cylinder. *Woodward.*

CYLINDRICK. *a.* [from *cylinder*.] Partaking of the nature of a cylinder; having the form of a cylinder. *Woodward.*

CYMAR. *f.* [properly written *simor*.] A slight covering; a scarf. *Dryden.*

CYMATIUM. *f.* [Lat. from *κυματιον*.] A member of architecture, whereof one half is convex, and the other concave. *Harris. Spectator.*

CYMBAL. *f.* [*cymbalum*, Latin.] A musical instrument. *Dryden.*

CYNANTHROPY. *f.* [*κύων κυνός*, and *άνθρωπος*.] A species of madness in which men have the qualities of dogs.

CYNEGETICKS. *f.* [*κυνηγική*.] The art of hunting.

CYNICAL. *a.* [*κυνικός*.] Having the qualities of a dog; curiish; brutal; snarling; satirical. *Wilkins.*

CYNICK. *f.* [*κυνικός*.] A philosopher of the snarling or curiish sort; a follower of Diogenes; a snarler; a misanthrope. *Shak.*

CYNOSURE. *f.* [from *κυνός* and *σούρα*.] The star near the north pole, by which sailors steer. *Milton.*

CYPRESS.

CYPRESS-TREE. [*cypressus*, Latin.]

1. A tall stait tree. Its fruit is of no use : its leaves are bitter, and the very 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, and in mournful ceremonies. The wood of the *cypress-tree* is always green, very heavy, of a good smell, and never either rots or is worm eaten. *Calmet. Shakespeare. Isaiab.*

2. It is the emblem of mourning.
Shakespeare.

CYPRUS. *f.* A thin transparent black stuff.
Shakespeare.

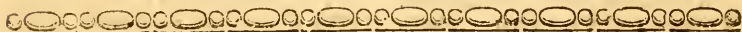
CYST. } *f.* [*κύστις*.] A bag containing
CYSTIS. } some morbid matter. *Wiseman.*

CYSTICK. *a.* [from *cyst*, a bag.] Contained in a bag.
Arbutnot.

CYSTO'TOMY. *f.* [*κύστις* and *τέμνω*.] The act or practice of opening incysted tumours.

CZAR. *f.* [written more properly *czar*.] The title of the emperor of Russia.

CZARINA. *f.* [from *czar*.] The empress of Russia.



D.

D Æ D

D, Is a consonant nearly approaching in sound to T. The sound of D in *English* is uniform, and it is never mute.

DACAPO. [Italian.] A term in music, which means that the first part of the tune should be repeated at the conclusion.

To **DAB.** *v. a.* [*dauber*, Fr.] To strike gently with something soft or moist. *Sharp.*

A **DAB.** *f.* [from the verb.]

1. A small lump of any thing.

2. A blow with something moist or soft.

3. Something moist or slimy thrown upon one.

4. [In low language.] An artist.

5. A kind of small flat fish. *Carew.*

DAB-CHICK. *f.* A chicken newly hatched.
Pope.

To **DA'BBLE.** *v. a.* [*dabbelen*, Dutch.] To smear; to daub; to wet. *Swift.*

To **DA'BBLE.** *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.*

DA'BBLER. *f.* [from *dabble*.]

1. One that plays in water.

2. One that meddles without mastery; a superficial meddler. *Swift.*

DACE. *f.* A small river fish, resembling a roach. *Walton.*

DA'CTYLE. *f.* [*δάκτυλος*, a finger.] A poetical foot consisting of one long syllable and two short.

DAD. } *f.* The child's way of ex-
DA'DDY. } pressing father. *Shakespeare.*

DÆ'DAL. *a.* [*dædalus*, Latin.] Various; variegated.

D A I

DAFFODIL. } *f.* This plant
DAFFODILLY. } hath a lily-
DAFFODOWND'ILLY. } flower, consisting of one leaf, which is bell-shaped.
Spenser. Milton. Dryden.

To **DAFT.** *v. a.* [from *do aft*.] To toss aside; to throw away slightly. *Shakespeare.*

DAG. *f.* [*dague*, French.]

1. A dagger.

2. A handgun; a pistol.

To **DAG.** *v. a.* [from *daggle*.] To daggle; to bemire.

DA'GGER. *f.* [*dague*, French.]

1. A short sword; a poniard. *Addison.*

2. A blunt blade of iron with a basket hilt, used for defence.

3. The obelus; as [†].

DA'GGERSDRAWING. *f.* [*dagger* and *draw*.] The act of drawing daggers; approach to open violence. *Hudibras.*

To **DA'GGLE.** *v. a.* [from *dag*, dew.] To dip negligently in mire or water.

To **DA'GGLE.** *v. n.* To be in the mire.

DA'GGLEDTAIL. *f.* [*daggle* and *tail*.] Bemired; bespattered. *Swift.*

DAILY. *a.* [*daglic*, Saxon.] Happening every day; quotidian. *Prior.*

DAI'LY. *ad.* Every day; very often.

DA'INTILY. *ad.* [from *dainty*.] *Spenser.*

1. Elegantly; delicately. *Bacon.*

2. Deliciously; pleasantly. *Howe.*

DA'INTINESS. *f.* [from *dainty*.]

1. Delicacy; softness. *Ben. Johnson.*

2. Elegance; nicety. *Watson.*

3. Squeamishness; fastidiousness. *Watson.*

- DA'INTY.** *a.* [*dain*, old French.]
 1. Pleasing to the palate; of exquisite taste. *Bacon.*
 2. Delicate; of acute sensibility; nice; squeamish. *Davies.*
 3. Scrupulous; ceremonious. *Shakespeare.*
 4. Elegant; tenderly, languishingly beautiful. *Milton.*
 5. Nice; affectedly fine. *Prior.*
- DA'INTY.** *f.*
 1. Something nice or delicate; a delicacy. *Proverbs.*
 2. A word of fondness formerly in use. *Ben. Johnson.*
- DA'IRY.** *f.* [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. *Bacon.*
- DA'IRYMAID.** *f.* [*dairy* and *maid*.] The woman servant whose business is to manage the milk. *Dryden.*
- DA'ISY.** *f.* [*Dægepeage*.] A Spring-flower. *Shakespeare.*
- DALE.** *f.* [*dalsi*, Gothick.] A vale; a valley. *Tickell.*
- DAL'LIANCE.** *f.* [from *dally*.]
 1. Interchange of caresses; acts of fondness. *Milton.*
 2. Conjugal conversation. *Milton.*
 3. Delay; procrastination. *Shakespeare.*
- DAL'LIER.** *f.* [from *dally*.] A trisler; a fondler. *Afcham.*
- DAL'LOP.** *f.* A tuft or clump. *Tuffer.*
- TO DA'LLY.** *v. n.* [*dollen*, Dutch, to trifle.]
 1. To trifle; to play the fool. *Shakespeare. Calamy.*
 2. To exchange caresses; to fondle. *Shakespeare.*
 3. To sport; to play; to frolick. *Shakespeare.*
 4. To delay. *Wisdom.*
- TO DA'LLY.** *v. a.* To put off; to delay; to amuse. *Knolles.*
- DAM.** *f.* [from *dame*.] The mother.
- DAM.** *f.* [*dam*, Dutch.] A mole or bank to confine water. *Dryden. Mortimer.*
- TO DAM.** *v. a.* [*Demman*, Saxon.] To confine, or shut up water by moles or dams. *Otway.*
- DAMAGE.** *f.* [*damage*, French.]
 1. Mischief; hurt; detriment. *Davies.*
 2. Loss; mischief suffered. *Milton.*
 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. *Corvel.*
- TO DA'MAGE.** *v. a.* To mischief; to injure; to impair. *Addison.*
- TO DA'MAGE.** *v. n.* To take damage.
- DAMAGEABLE.** *a.* [from *damage*.]
 1. Susceptible of hurt; as, *damageable* goods.
 2. Mischievous; pernicious. *Government of the Tongue.*
- DA'MASCENE.** *f.* [from *Damascus*.] A small black plum; a damson. *Bacon.*
- DA'MASK.** *f.* [*damaſquin*, Fr.] Linen or silk woven in a manner invented at *Damascus*, by which part rises above the rest in flowers. *Swift.*
- TO DA'MASK.** *v. a.* [from the noun.]
 1. To form flowers upon stuffs.
 2. To variegate; to diversify. *Fenton.*
- DA'MASK-ROSE.** *f.* A red rose. *Bacon.*
- DA'MASKENING.** *f.* [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.** *f.* [*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.*
- DAMES-VIOLET.** *f.* Queen's gillyflower.
- TO DAMN.** *v. a.* [*damno*, Lat.]
 1. To doom to eternal torments in a future state. *Bacon.*
 2. To procure or cause to be eternally condemned. *South.*
 3. To condemn. *Dryden.*
 4. To hoot or hiss any publick performance; to explode. *Pope.*
- DAMNABLE.** *a.* [from *damn*.] Deserving damnation. *Hooker.*
- DAM'NABLY.** *ad.* [from *damnable*.] In such a manner as to incur eternal punishment. *South.*
- DAMNATION.** *f.* [from *damn*.] Exclusion from divine mercy; condemnation to eternal punishment. *Taylor.*
- DAMNATORY.** *a.* [from *damnatorius*.] Containing a sentence of condemnation.
- DAM'NED.** *part. a.* [from *damn*.] Hateful; detestable. *Shakespeare. Rowe.*
- DAMNIFIC.** *a.* [from *damnify*.] Procuring loss; mischievous.
- TO DA'MNIFY.** *v. a.* [from *damnifico*, Lat.]
 1. To endanger; to injure. *Loche.*
 2. To hurt; to impair. *Spenser.*
- DAM'NINGNESS.** *f.* [from *damning*.] Tendency to procure damnation. *Hammond.*
- DAMP.** *a.* [*dampe*, Dutch.]
 1. Moist; inclining to wet. *Dryden.*
 2. Dejected; sunk; depressed. *Milton.*
- A DAMP.** *f.*
 1. Fog; moist air; moisture. *Dryden.*
 2. A noxious vapour exhaled from the earth. *Woodward.*
 3. Dejection; depression of spirit. *Roj'smon.*
- TO DAMP.** *v. a.* [from the noun.]
 1. To wet; to moisten. *G g z*
 2. To

2. To depress; to deject; to chill.
Atterbury.
1. To weaken; to abandon. *Milton.*
- DA'MPISHNESS. *f.* [from *damp.*] Tendency to wetness; fogginess; moisture. *Bacon.*
- DA'MPNES. *f.* [from *damp.*] Moisture; fogginess. *Dryden.*
- DA'MPY. *a.* [from *damp.*] Dejected; gloomy; sorrowful. *Hayward.*
- DA'MSEL. *f.* [*damoiselle, Fr.*]
1. A young gentlewoman. *Prior.*
 2. An attendant of the better rank. *Dryden.*
 3. A wench; a country lass. *Gay.*
- DA'MSON. *f.* [corruptly from *dama-scene.*] A small black plum. *Shakespeare.*
- DAN. *f.* [from *dominus.*] The old term of honour for men. *Prior.*
- TO DANCE. *v. n.* [*danſer, Fr.*] To move in measure. *Shakespeare.*
- TO DANCE Attendance. *v. a.* To wait with suppleness and obsequiousness. *Raleigh.*
- TO DANCE. *v. a.* To make to dance; to put into a lively motion. *Bacon.*
- DANCE. *f.* [from the verb.] A motion of one or many in concert. *Bacon.*
- DA'NCER. *f.* [from *dance.*] One that practises the art of dancing. *Donne.*
- DA'NCINGMASTER. *f.* [*dance and master.*] One who teaches the art of dancing. *Locke.*
- DA'NCINGSCHOOL. *f.* [*dancing and school.*] The school where the art of dancing is taught. *L'Esſtrange.*
- DANDE'LION. *f.* [*dent de lion, Fr.*] The name of a plant. *Miller.*
- DA'NDIPRAT. *f.* [*dandin, Fr.*] A little fellow; an urchin.
- TO DA'NDLE. *v. a.* [*dandelen, Dutch.*]
1. To shake a child on the knee. *Donne. Temple.*
 2. To fondle; to treat like a child. *Addison.*
 3. To delay; to procrastinate. *Spenser.*
- DA'NDLER. *f.* He that dandles or fondles children.
- DA'NDRUFF. *f.* [*zou, the itch, and drop, fardid.*] Scabs in the head.
- DA'NEWORT. *f.* A species of elder; called also dwarf-elder, or wallwort.
- DA'NGER. *f.* [*danger, Fr.*] Risque; hazard; peril. *Æt.*
- TO DA'NGER. *v. a.* To put in hazard; to endanger. *Shakespeare.*
- DA'NGERLESS. *a.* [from *danger.*] Without hazard; without risque. *Sidney.*
- DA'NGEROUS. *a.* [from *danger.*] Hazardous; perillous. *Dryden.*
- DA'NGEROUSLY. *ad.* [from *dangerous.*] Hazardously; perillously; with danger. *Hammond.*
- DA'NGEROUSNESS. *f.* [from *dangerous.*] Danger; hazard; peril. *Boyle.*
- TO DA'NGLE. *v. n.* [from *hang, according to Skinner.*]
1. To hang loose and quivering. *Smit.*
 2. To hang upon any one; to be an humble follower. *Swift.*
- DA'NGLER. *f.* [from *dangle.*] A man that hangs about women. *Ralph.*
- DANK. *a.* [from *tuncken, Germ.*] Damp; humid; moist; wet. *Milton. Grew.*
- DA'NKISH. *a.* Somewhat dank. *Shakespeare.*
- TO DAP. *v. n.* [corrupted from *dip.*] To let fall gently into the water. *Walton.*
- DAPA'TICAL. *a.* Sumptuous in cheer. *Bailey.*
- DA'PPER. *a.* [*dapper, Dutch.*] Little and active; lively without bulk. *Milton.*
- DA'PPERLING. *f.* [from *dapper.*] A dwarf. *Ainsworth.*
- DA'PPLE. *a.* Marked with various colours; variegated. *Locke.*
- TO DA'PPLE. *v. a.* To streak; to vary. *Spenser. Bacon.*
- DAR. } *f.* A fish found in the Severn.
- DART. } *f.* A fish found in the Severn.
- TO DARE. *v. n. pret.* *I darest;* part. *I have dared.* [*deapran, Saxon.*] To have courage for any purpose; not to be afraid; to be adventurous. *Shakespeare. Dryden.*
- TO DARE. *v. a.* To challenge; to defy. *Knolles. Rescommon.*
- TO DARE Larks. To catch them by means of a looking-glass. *Carew.*
- DARE. *f.* [from the verb.] Defiance; challenge. *Shakespeare.*
- DA'REFUL. *a.* [*dare and full.*] Full of defiance. *Shakespeare.*
- DA'RING. *a.* [from *dare.*] Bold; adventurous; fearless. *Prior.*
- DA'RINGLY. *ad.* [from *daring.*] Boldly; courageously. *Halifax.*
- DA'RINGNESS. *f.* [from *daring.*] Boldness.
- DARK. *a.* [*deapic, Saxon.*]
1. Not light; without light. *Walker.*
 2. Not of a showy or vivid colour. *Leviticus. Boyle.*
 3. Blind; without the enjoyment of light. *Dryden.*
 4. Opaque; not transparent.
 5. Obscure; not perspicuous. *Hosker.*
 6. Not enlightened by knowledge; ignorant. *Denham.*
 7. Gloomy; not cheerful. *Addison.*
- DARK. *f.*
1. Darkness; obscurity; want of light. *Shakespeare. Milton.*
 2. Obscurity; condition of one unknown. *Atterbury.*
 3. Want of knowledge. *Locke.*
- TO DARK. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To darken; to obscure. *Spenser.*

To D'ARKEN. *v. a.*
 1. To make dark. *Addison.*
 2. To cloud; to perplex. *Bacon.*
 3. To foul; to fully. *Tillotson.*
 To D'ARKEN. *v. n.* To grow dark.
 D'ARKLING. *part.* Being in the dark.
Shakespeare. Dryden.
 D'ARKLY. *ad.* [from *dark.*] In a situation void of light; obscurely; blindly. *Dryden.*
 D'ARKNESS. *f.* [from *dark.*]
 1. Absence of light. *Genesis.*
 2. Opakeness.
 3. Obscurity.
 4. Infernal gloom; wickedness. *Shakespeare.*
 5. The empire of Satan. *Colossians.*
 D'ARKSOME. *a.* [from *dark.*] Gloomy; obscure; not luminous. *Spenser. Pope.*
 D'ARLING. *a.* [deopling, Saxon.] Favourite; dear; beloved. *L'Estrange.*
 D'ARLING. *f.* A favourite; one much beloved. *Halifax.*
 To DARN. *v. a.* See DEARN. To mend holes by imitating the texture of the stuff. *Gay.*
 D'ARNEL. *f.* A weed growing in the fields. *Shakespeare.*
 To D'ARRAIN. *v. a.*
 1. To range troops for battle. *Carew.*
 2. To apply to the fight. *Spenser.*
 DART. *f.* [*dard*, French.] A missile weapon thrown by the hand. *Peacham.*
 To DART. *v. a.* [from the noun.]
 1. To throw offensively. *Pope.*
 2. To throw; to emit.
 To DART. *v. n.* To fly as a dart. *Shak.*
 To DASH. *v. a.*
 1. To throw any thing suddenly against something. *Tillotson.*
 2. To break by collision. *Shakespeare.*
 3. To throw water in flashes. *Mortimer.*
 4. To bespatter; to besprinkle. *Shakespeare.*
 5. To agitate any liquid. *Dryden.*
 6. To mingle; to change by some small admixture. *Hudibras.*
 7. To form 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. *v. n.*
 1. To fly off the surface. *Cleyn.*
 2. To fly in flashes with a loud noise. *Thomson.*
 3. To rush through water so as to make it fly. *Dryden.*
 A DASH. *f.* [from the verb.]
 1. Collision. *Thomson.*
 2. Infusion. *Addison.*
 3. A mark in writing; a line —. *Brown.*
 4. Stroke; blow. *Shakespeare.*
 DASH. *ad.* An expression of the sound of water dashed. *Dryden.*

DA'STARD. *f.* [αδάρτηρα, Saxon.] A coward; a poltron. *Locke.*
 To DA'STARD. *v. a.* To terrify; to intimidate. *Dryden.*
 To DA'STARDISE. *v. a.* [from *dastard.*] To intimidate; to deject with cowardice. *Dryden.*
 DA'STARDLY. *a.* [from *dastard.*] Cowardly; mean; timorous. *L'Estrange.*
 DA'STARDY. *f.* [from *dastard.*] Cowardliness.
 DA'TARY. *f.* [from *dare.*] An officer of the chancery of Rome. *Ditch.*
 DATE. *f.* [*datte*, Fr.]
 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. *Shakespeare.*
 4. End; conclusion. *Pope.*
 5. Duration; continuance. *Denham.*
 6. [from *datzylus.*] The fruit of the date-tree. *Shakespeare.*
 DATE-TREE. *f.* A species of palm.
 To DATE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To note with the time at which any thing is written or done. *Bentley.*
 DA'TELESS. *a.* [from *dare.*] Without any fixed term. *Shakespeare.*
 DA'TIVE. *a.* [*dativus*, Latin.] In grammar, the case that signifies the person to whom any thing is given.
 To DAUB. *v. a.* [*dabben*, Dutch.]
 1. To smear with something adhesive. *Exodus.*
 2. To paint coarsely. *Otway.*
 3. To cover with something specious or strong. *Shakespeare.*
 4. To lay on any thing gaudily or ostentatiously. *Bacon.*
 5. To flatter grossly. *South.*
 To DAUB. *v. n.* To play the hypocrite. *Shakespeare.*
 A DA'UBER. *f.* [from *daub.*] A coarse low painter. *Swift.*
 DA'UBY. *a.* [from *daub.*] Viscous; glutinous; adhesive. *Dryden.*
 DA'UGHTER. *f.* [dohter, Saxon; dotter, Runick.]
 1. The female offspring of a man or woman. *Shakespeare.*
 2. A woman. *Genesis.*
 3. [In poetry.] Any descendent.
 4. The penitent of a confessor. *Shakespeare.*
 To DAUNT. *v. a.* [*damer*, Fr.] To discourage; to fright. *Glanville.*
 DA'UNTLESS. *a.* [from *daunt.*] Fearless; not dejected. *Pope.*
 DA'UNTLESSNESS. *f.* [from *dauntless.*] Fearlessness.
 DAW. *f.* The name of a bird. *Davies.*
 DAWK. *f.* A hollow or incision in stuff. *Mason.*
 To

To DAWK. *v. a.* To mark with an incision. *Moxon.*

To DAWN. *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. *f.* [from the verb.]

1. The time between the first appearance of light and the sun's rise. *Dryden.*
2. Beginning; first rise. *Pope.*

DAY. *f.* [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. *Shakespeare.*
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. *Shakespeare.*
7. From day to day; without certainty or continuance. *Bacon.*

To-DAY. On this day. *Fenton.*

DAYBED. *f.* [day and bed.] A bed used for idleness. *Shakespeare.*

DAYBOOK. *f.* [from day and book.] A tradesman's journal.

DAYBREAK. *f.* [day and break.] The dawn; the first appearance of light. *Dryden.*

DAYLABOUR. *f.* [day and labour.] Labour by the day. *Milton.*

DAYLABOURER. *f.* [from daylabour.] One that works by the day. *Milton.*

DAYLIGHT. *f.* [day and light.] The light of the day, as opposed to that of the moon, or a taper. *Krolles. Newton.*

DAYLILY. *f.* The same with asphodel.

DAYSMAN. *f.* [day and man.] An old word for umpire. *Spenser.*

DAYSPRING. *f.* [day and spring.] The rise of the day; the dawn.

DAYSTAR. *f.* [day and star.] The morning star. *Ben. Johnson.*

DAYTIME. *f.* [day and time.] The time in which there is light, opposed to night. *Bacon.*

DAYWORK. *f.* [day and work.] Work imposed by the day; day labour. *Fairfax.*

To DAZE. *v. a.* [Dææs, Saxon.] To overpower with light. *Fairfax. Dryden.*

DAZIED. *a.* Besprinkled with dazies. *Shakespeare.*

To DAZZLE. *v. a.* To overpower with light. *Davies.*

To DAZZLE. *v. n.* To be overpowered with light. *Bacon.*

DE'ACON. *f.* [diaconus, Latin.]

1. One of the lowest order of the clergy. *Sanderfon.*

2. [In Scotland.] An overseer of the poor.

3. And also the master of an incorporated company.

DE'ACONESS. *f.* [from *deacon.*] A female officer in the ancient church.

DE'ACONRY. } *f.* [from *deacon.*] The

DE'ACONSHIP. } office or dignity of a deacon.

DEAD. *a.* [Deað, Saxon.]

1. Deprived of life; exanimated. *Hale.*
2. Without life; inanimate. *Pope.*
3. Imitating death; senseless; motionless. *Psalms.*
4. Unactive; motionless. *Lee.*
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. Tasteless; vapid; spiritless.
13. Uninhabited. *Arbutnot.*
14. Without the power of vegetation.
15. [In theology.] Lying under the power of sin.

The DEAD. *f.* Dead men. *Smith.*

DEAD. *f.* Time in which there is remarkable stillness or gloom; as at midwinter, and midnight. *South. Dryden.*

To DEAD. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To lose force, of whatever kind. *Bacon.*

To DEAD. } *v. a.*

To DE'ADEN. } 1. To deprive of any kind of force or sensation. *Bacon.*

2. To make vapid, or spiritless. *Bacon.*

DEAD-DOING. *part. a.* [dead and do.] Destructive; killing; mischievous. *Hudibras.*

DEAD-LIFT. *f.* [dead and lift.] Hopeless exigence. *Hudibras.*

DE'ADLY. *a.* [from *dead.*]

1. Destructive; mortal; murderous. *Shakespeare.*

2. Mortal; implacable. *Knolles.*

DE'ADLY. *ad.* 1. In a manner resembling the dead. *Dryden.*

2. Mortally. *Ezekiel.*

DE'ADNESS. *f.* [from *dead.*]

1. Frigidity; want of warmth; want of ardour. *Rogers.*

2. Weakness of the vital powers; languour; faintness. *Dryden. Lee.*

3. Vapidity of liquors; loss of spirit. *Mortimer.*

DE'ADNETTLE. *f.* A weed; the same with archangel.

DEAD-RECKONING. *f.* [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. *a.* [*doef*, Dutch.]

1. Wanting the sense of hearing. *Holder. Swift.*
2. Deprived of the power of hearing. *Dryden.*
3. Obscurely heard. *Dryden.*

To DEAF. *v. a.* To deprive of the power of hearing. *Donne.*

To DE'AFEN. *v. a.* [from *deaf*.] To deprive of the power of hearing. *Addison.*

DE'AFLY. *ad.* [from *deaf*.]

1. Without sense of sounds.
2. Obscurely to the ear.

DE'AFNESS. *f.* [from *deaf*.]

1. Want of the power of hearing; want of sense of sounds. *Ho'der.*
2. Unwillingness to hear. *King Charles.*

DEAL. *f.* [*deel*, Dutch.]

1. Part. *Hooker.*
2. Quantity; degree of more or less. *Ben. Johnson. Fairfax.*
3. The art or practice of dealing cards. *Swift.*

4. [*deyl*, Dutch.] Firwood; the wood of pines. *Boyle.*

To DEAL. *v. a.* [*deelen*, Dutch.]

1. To distribute; to dispose to different persons. *Tickell.*
2. To scatter; to throw about. *Dryden.*
3. To give gradually, or one after another. *Gay.*

To DEAL. *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. *Tillot on.*
4. To act in any manner. *Shakespeare.*
5. **To DEAL by.** To treat well or ill. *Locke.*

6. **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. *Soubt. Tillotson.*
8. **To DEAL with.** To contend with. *Sidney. Dryden.*

To DEALBATE. *v. a.* [*dealbo*, Lat.] To whiten; to bleach.

DEALBATION. *f.* [*dealbatio*, Lat.] The act of bleaching. *Brown.*

DE'ALER. *f.* [from *deal*.]

1. One that has to do with any thing. *Swift.*
2. A trader or trafficker. *Swift.*
3. A person who deals the cards.

DE'ALING. *f.* [from *deal*.]

1. Practice; action. *Raleigh.*
2. Intercourse. *Addison.*
3. Measure of treatment. *Hammond.*
4. Traffick; business. *Swift.*

DEAMBULATION. *f.* [*deambulatio*, Lat.] The act of walking abroad.

DE'AMBULATORY. *a.* [*deambulo*, Lat.] Relating to the practice of walking abroad.

DEAN. *f.* [*decanus*, Latin; *doyen*, French.] The second dignitary of a diocese.

DE'ANERY. *f.* [from *dean*.]

1. The office of a dean. *Clarendon.*
2. The revenue of a dean. *Swift.*
3. The house of a dean. *Shakespeare.*

DE'ANSHIP. *f.* [from *dean*.] The office and rank of a dean.

DEAR. *a.* [*deop*, Saxon.]

2. Beloved; favourite; darling. *Addison.*
2. Valuable; of a high price; costly. *Pope.*

3. Scarce; not plentiful; as, a dear year.
4. Sad; hateful; grievous. *Shakespeare.*

DEAR. *f.* A word of endearment. *Dryden.*

DE'ARBOUGHT. *a.* [*dear* and *bought*.] Purchased at a high price. *Roscommon.*

DE'ARLING. *f.* [now written *darling*.] Favourite. *Spenser.*

DE'ARLY. *ad.* [from *dear*.]

1. With great fondness. *Wotton.*
2. At an high price. *Bacon.*

To DEARN. *v. a.* [*dearnan*, Saxon.] To mend cloaths.

DE'ARNNESS. *f.* [from *dear*.]

1. Fondness; kindness; love. *South.*
2. Scarcity; high price. *Swift.*

DE'ARNLY. *ad.* [*deorn*, Saxon.] Secretly; privately; unseen. *Spenser.*

DEARTH. *f.* [from *dear*.]

1. Scarcity which makes food dear. *Bacon.*
2. Want; need; famine. *Shakespeare.*
3. Barrenness; sterility. *Dryden.*

To DEARTICULATE. *f.* [*de* and *articulus*, Lat.] To disjoint; to dismember. *Dist.*

DEATH. *f.* [*deat*, Saxon.]

1. The extinction of life. *Hebrews.*
2. Mortality; destruction. *Shakespeare.*
3. The state of the dead. *Shakespeare.*
4. The manner of dying. *Ezekiel.*
5. The image of mortality represented by a skeleton. *Shakespeare.*
6. Murder; the act of destroying life unlawfully. *Bacon.*
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.*

DEATH-BED. *f.* [*death* and *bed*.] The bed to which a man is confined by mortal sickness. *Collier.*

DEATHFUL. *a.* [*death and full.*] Full of slaughter; destructive; murderous.

Raleigh.

DEATHLESS. *a.* [*from death.*] Immortal; never-dying.

Boyle.

DEATHLIKE. *a.* [*death and like.*] Resembling death; still.

Croshaw.

DEATH'S-DOOR. [*death and door.*] A near approach to death.

Taylor.

DEATHSMAN. *f.* [*death and man.*] Executioner; hangman; headman.

Shakespeare.

DEATHWATCH. *f.* [*death and watch.*] An insect that makes a tinkling noise, superstitiously imagined to prognosticate death.

Watts.

TO DE'URATE. *v. a.* [*deaurō, Lat.*] To gild, or cover over with gold.

DEAURATION. *f.* [*from deaurate.*] The act of gilding.

DEBACCHA'TION. *f.* [*debacchatio, Lat.*] A raging; and a madness.

TO DEBARB. *v. a.* [*from de and barba, Lat.*] To deprive of his beard.

TO DEBAR'K. *v. a.* [*debarquer, Fr.*] To disembark.

TO DEBAR'R. *v. a.* [*from bar.*] To exclude; to preclude.

Raleigh.

TO DEB'ASE. *v. a.* [*from base.*]

1. To reduce from a higher to a lower state.

Locke.

2. To make mean; to sink into meanness.

Hooker.

3. To sink; to vitiate with meanness.

Addison.

4. To adulterate; to lessen in value by base admixtures.

Hale.

DEB'ASEMENT. *f.* [*from debase.*] The act of debasing or degrading.

Government of the Tongue.

DEB'ASER. *f.* [*from debase.*] He that debases; he that adulterates; he that degrades another.

DEB'ATABLE. *a.* [*from debate.*] Disputable; subject to controversy.

A DEB'ATE. *f.* [*debat, French.*]

1. A personal dispute; a controversy.

Locke.

2. A quarrel; a contest.

Dryden.

TO DEB'ATE. *v. a.* [*debatre, French.*] To controvert; to dispute; to contest.

Clarendon.

TO DEB'ATE. *v. n.*

1. To deliberate.

Shakespeare.

2. To dispute.

Letter.

DEB'ATEFUL. *a.* [*from debate.*]

1. [Of persons.] Quarrelsome; contentious.

2. Contested; occasioning quarrels.

DEB'ATEMENT. *f.* [*from debate.*] Contest; controversy.

Shakespeare.

DEB'ATER. *f.* [*from debate.*] A disputant; a controvertist.

TO DEBA'UCH. *v. a.* [*debaucher, Fr.*]

1. To corrupt; to vitiate.

Dryden.

2. To corrupt with lewdness.

Shakespeare.

3. To corrupt by intemperance.

Tillotson.

DEBA'UCH. *f.* A fit of intemperance; luxury; excess; lewdness.

Calamy.

DEBAUCHE'E. *f.* [*from debauché, Fr.*]

A lecher; a drunkard.

South.

DEBA'UCHER. *f.* [*from debauch.*] One who seduces others to intemperance or lewdness.

DEBA'UCHERY. *f.* [*from debauch.*] The practice of excess; lewdness.

Sprat.

DEBA'UCHMENT. *f.* [*from debauch.*] The act of debauching or vitiating; corruption.

Taylor.

TO DEBE'L. } *v. a.* [*debello, Lat.*]

TO DEBE'LLATE. } To conquer; to overcome in war.

Bacon.

DEBELLA'TION. *f.* [*from debellatio, Lat.*]

The act of conquering in war.

DEBE'NTURE. *f.* [*debetur, Lat. from debeo.*] A writ or note, by which a debt is claimed.

Swift.

DEBILE. *a.* [*debilis, Lat.*] Weak; feeble; languid; faint.

Shakespeare.

TO DEBILITATE. *v. a.* [*debilito, Lat.*]

To weaken; to make faint; to enfeeble.

Brown.

DEBILITA'TION. *f.* [*from debilitatio, Lat.*]

The act of weakening.

DEBILIFY. *f.* [*debilitas, Lat.*] Weakness; feebleness; languor; faintness.

Sidney.

DEECNA'IR. *a.* [*debonnaire, Fr.*] Elegant; civil; well-bred.

Milton. Dryden.

DEBONA'IRLY. *ad.* [*from debonaire.*]

Elegantly.

DEBT. *f.* [*debitum, Latin.*]

1. That which one man owes to another.

Duppa.

2. That which any one is obliged to do or suffer.

Shakespeare.

DEB'TED. *part.* [*from debt.*] Indebted; obliged to.

Shakespeare.

DEBTOR. *f.* [*debitor, Latin.*]

1. He that owes something to another.

Swift.

2. One that owes money.

Philips.

3. One side of an account book.

Addison.

DECACUMINATED. *a.* [*decacuminatus, Lat.*]

Having the top cut off.

Duff.

DE'CADE. *f.* [*déca, Gr. decas, Lat.*] The sum of ten.

Holder.

DECA DENCY. *f.* [*decadence, Fr.*] Decay; fall.

Duff.

DE'CA'GON. *f.* [*from déca, ten, and gonia, a corner.*] A plain figure in geometry.

DE'CALOGUE. *f.* [*δεκάλογος, Greek.*] The ten commandments given by God to Moses.

Hammond.

TO DE'CAM'P. *v. n.* [*decampere, Fr.*] To shift the camp; to move off.

DECAMP-

DECAMPMENT. *f.* [from *decamp.*] The act of shifting the camp.

TO DECAN'T. *v. a.* [*decanter*, Fr.] To pour off gently by inclination. *Boyle.*

DECANTATION. *f.* [*decantation*, Fr.] The act of decanting.

DECANTER. *f.* [from *decant.*] A glass vessel made for pouring off liquor clear.

TO DECAPITATE. *v. a.* [*decapito*, Lat.] To behead.

TO DECA'Y. *v. n.* [*decevoir*, Fr.] To lose excellence; to decline. *Clarendon.*

DECA'Y. *f.* [from the verb.]

1. Decline from the state of perfection. *Ben. Johnson.*
2. The effects of diminution; the marks of decay. *Locke.*
3. Declension from prosperity. *Leviticus.*

DECA'YER. *f.* [from *decay.*] That which causes decay. *Shakespeare.*

DECE'ASE. *f.* [*decessus*, Latin.] Death; departure from life. *Hooker.*

TO DECE'ASE. *v. n.* [*decedo*, Latin.] To die; to depart from life. *Chapman.*

DECEIT. *f.* [*deceptio*, Latin.]

1. Fraud; a cheat; a fallacy. *Job.*
2. Stratagem; artifice. *Shakespeare.*

DECEITFUL. *a.* [*deceit* and *full.*] Fraudulent; full of deceit. *Shakespeare.*

DECEITFULLY. *ad.* [from *deceitful.*] Fraudulently. *Wotton.*

DECEITFULNESS. *f.* [from *deceitful.*] Tendency to deceive. *Mauibew.*

DECEIVABLE. *a.* [from *deceivo.*]

1. Subject to fraud; exposed to imposture. *Milton.*
2. Subject to produce error; deceitful. *Bacon.*

DECEIVABLENESS. *f.* [from *deceivable.*] Liability to be deceived. *Government of the Tongue.*

TO DECEIVE. *v. a.* [*decipio*, Latin.]

1. To cause to mistake; to bring into error. *Locke.*
2. To delude by stratagem.
3. To cut off from expectation. *Knoller.*
4. To mock; to fail. *Dryden.*

DECEIVER. *f.* [from *deceivo.*] One that leads another into error. *South.*

DECEMBER. *f.* [*december*, Latin.] The last month of the year. *Shakespeare.*

DECEMPEDAL. *a.* [from *decempeda*, Lat.] Having ten feet in length.

DECEMVIRATE. *f.* [*decemviratus*, Lat.] The dignity and office of the ten governors of Rome.

DECENCE. } *f.* [*decence*, Fr.]

DECENCY. } *f.* [*decence*, Fr.]

1. Propriety of form; proper formality; becoming ceremony. *Sprat.*
2. Suitableness to character; propriety. *South.*

3. Modesty; not ribaldry; not obscenity. *Resonance.*

DECE'NNIAL. *a.* [from *decennium*, Lat.] What continues for the space of ten years.

DECENNO'VAL. } *a.* [*decem* and *novem*, Lat.] Relating to the number nineteen. *Holder.*

DECENNO'VARY. } *a.* [*decem* and *novem*, Lat.] Relating to the number nineteen. *Holder.*

DE'CENT. *a.* [*decent*, Lat.] Becoming; fit; suitable. *Dryden.*

DE'CENTLY. *ad.* [from *decent.*]

1. In a proper manner; with suitable behaviour. *Broome.*
2. Without immodesty. *Dryden.*

DECEPTIBILITY. *f.* [from *deceit.*] Liability to be deceived. *Glanville.*

DECE'PTIBLE. *a.* [from *deceit.*] Liable to be deceived. *Brown.*

DECE'PTION. *f.* [*deceptio*, Latin.]

1. The act or means of deceiving; cheat; fraud. *South.*
2. The state of being deceived. *Milton.*

DECE'PTIOUS. *a.* [from *deceit.*] Deceitful. *Shakespeare.*

DECE'PTIVE. *a.* [from *deceit.*] Having the power of deceiving.

DECE'PTORY. *a.* [from *deceit.*] Containing means of deceit.

DECE'RYPT. *a.* [*decriptus*, Lat.] Diminished; taken off.

DECE'RYPTIBLE. *a.* [*decripto*, Lat.] That may be taken off.

DECE'RYPTION. *f.* [from *decript.*] The act of lessening, or taking off.

DECERTATION. *f.* [*decertatio*, Lat.] A contention; a striving; a dispute.

DECE'SSION. *f.* [*decessio*, Latin.] A departure.

TO DECHA'RM. *v. a.* [*decharmer*, Fr.] To counteract a charm; to disenchant. *Harvey.*

TO DECIDE. *v. a.* [*decido*, Lat.]

1. To fix the event of; to determine. *Dryden.*
2. To determine a question or dispute. *Granville.*

DE'CIDENCE. *f.* [*decido*, Lat.]

1. The quality of being shed, or of falling off.
2. The act of falling away. *Brown.*

DECID'ER. *f.* [from *decide.*]

1. One who determines causes. *Watts.*
2. One who determines quarrels.

DECIDUOUS. *a.* [*deciduous*, Lat.] Falling; not perennial. *Quincy.*

DECIDUOUSNESS. *f.* [from *deciduous.*] Aptness to fall.

DE'CIMAL. *a.* [*decimus*, Lat.] Numbered by ten. *Locke.*

TO DE'CIMATE. *v. a.* [*decimus*, Latin.] To tithe; to take the tenth.

DECIMATION. *f.* [from *decimate.*]

1. A tithing; a selection of every tenth. *H h*
2. A

3. A selection by lot of every tenth soldier for punishment. *Dryden.*
TO DECIPHER. *v. a.* [*dechiffre*, Fr.]
 1. To explain that which is written in ciphers. *Sidney.*
 2. To write out; to mark down in characters. *Soub.*
 3. To stamp; to characterise; to mark. *Shakespeare.*
 4. To unfold; to unravel.
DECIPHERER. *f.* [from *decipher*.] One who explains writings in cypher.
DECISION. *f.* [from *decide*.]
 1. Determination of a difference. *Woodward.*
 2. Determination of an event. *Shakespeare.*
DECISIVE. *a.* [from *decide*.]
 1. Having the power of determining any difference. *Rogers.*
 2. Having the power of settling any event. *Phillips.*
DECISIVELY. *ad.* [from *decisive*.] In a conclusive manner.
DECISIVENESS. *f.* [from *decisive*.] The power of terminating any difference, or settling an event.
DECISORY. *a.* [from *decide*.] Able to determine or decide.
TO DECK. *v. a.* [*decken*, Dutch.]
 1. To cover; to overspread. *Milton.*
 2. To dress; to array. *Shakespeare.*
 3. To adorn; to embellish. *Prior.*
DECK. *f.* [from the verb.]
 1. The floor of a ship. *Ben. Johnson.*
 2. Pack of cards piled regularly on each other. *Greav.*
DECKER. *f.* [from *deck*.] A dresser; a coverer.
TO DECLAIM. *v. n.* [*declamo*, Lat.] To harangue; to rhetoricate; to speak set orations. *Ben. Johnson.*
DECLAIMER. *f.* [from *declaim*.] One who makes speeches with intent to move the passions. *Addison.*
DECLAMATION. *f.* [*declamatio*, Latin.] A discourse addressed to the passions; an harangue. *Taylor.*
DECLAMATOR. *f.* [Latin.] A declaimer; an orator. *Tatler.*
DECLAMATORY. *a.* [*declamatorius*, Lat.]
 1. Relating to the practice of declaiming. *Watson.*
 2. Appealing to the passions. *Dryden.*
DECLARABLE. *a.* [from *declare*.] Capable of proof. *Brown.*
DECLARATION. *f.* [from *declare*.]
 1. A proclamation or affirmation; publication. *Hooker. Tillotson.*
 2. An explanation of something doubtful.
 3. [In law.] Declaration is the shewing forth of an action personal in any suit, though it is used sometimes for real actions. *Cowel.*

DECLARATIVE. *a.* [from *declare*.]
 1. Making declaration; explanatory. *Greav.*
 2. Making proclamation. *Swift.*
DECLARATORILY. *ad.* [from *declaratory*.]
 In the form of a declaration; not promissively. *Brown.*
DECLARATORY. *a.* [from *declare*.]
 Affirmative; expressive. *Tillotson.*
TO DECLARE. *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 shew in open view. *Addison.*
TO DECLARE. *v. n.* To make a declaration. *Taylor.*
DECLAREMENT. *f.* [from *declare*.] Discovery; declaration; testimony. *Brown.*
DECLARER. *f.* [from *declare*.] One that makes any thing known.
DECLENSION. *f.* [*declinatio*, Latin.]
 1. Tendency from a greater to a less degree of excellence. *Soub.*
 2. Declination; descent. *Burnet.*
 3. Inflection; manner of changing nouns. *Clarke.*
DECLINABLE. *a.* [from *decline*.] Having variety of terminations.
DECLINATION. *f.* [*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 inflection of a noun through its various terminations.
DECLINATOR. } *f.* [from *decline*.] An
DECLINATORY. } instrument in dialing. *Chambers.*
TO DECLINE. *v. n.* [*declino*, Lat.]
 1. To lean downward. *Shakespeare.*
 2. To deviate; to run into obliquities. *Exodus.*
 3. To shun; to avoid to do any thing.
 4. To sink; to be impaired; to decay. *Denham.*
TO DECLINE. *v. a.*
 1. To bend downward; to bring down. *Spenser.*
 2. To shun; to avoid; to refuse; to be cautious of. *Clarendon.*
 3. To modify a word by various terminations. *Watts.*

DECLINE. *f.* The state of tendency to the worse; diminution; decay. *Prior.*

DECLIVITY. *f.* [*declivis*, Latin.] Inclination or obliquity reckoned downwards; gradual descent; the contrary to acclivity. *Gulliver.*

DECLIVOUS. *a.* [*declivis*, Latin.] Gradually descending; not precipitous.

To DECOCT. *v. a.* [*decoquo decoctum*, Lat.]

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. *a.* [from *decoct.*] That which may be boiled, or prepared by boiling.

DECOCTION. *f.* [*decoctum*, Latin.]

1. The act of boiling any thing. *Bacon.*

2. A preparation made by boiling in water. *Ben. Johnson.*

DECOCTURE. *f.* [from *decoct.*] A substance drawn by decoction.

DECOLLATION. *f.* [*decollatio*, Lat.] The act of beheading. *Brown.*

DECOMPOSITE. *a.* [*decompositus*, Lat.] Compounded a second time. *Bacon.*

DECOMPOSITION. *f.* [*decompositus*, Lat.] The act of compounding things already compounded. *Boyle.*

To DECOMPOUND. *v. a.* [*decompono*, Latin.] To compose of things already compounded. *Boyle. Newton.*

DECOMPOUND. *a.* [from the verb.] Composed of things or words already compounded. *Boyle.*

DECORAMENT. *f.* [from *decorate.*] Ornament.

To DECORATE. *v. a.* [*decoro*, Latin.] To adorn; to embellish; to beautify.

DECORATION. *f.* [from *decorate.*] Ornament; added beauty. *Dryden.*

DECORATOR. *f.* [from *decorate.*] An adorning.

DECOROUS. *a.* [*decorus*, Latin.] Decent; suitable to a character. *Ray.*

To DECORTICATE. *v. a.* [*decortico*, Lat.] To divest of the bark or husk. *Arbutnot.*

DECORTICATION. *f.* [from *decorticate.*] The act of stripping the bark or husk.

DECORUM. *f.* [Latin.] Decency; behaviour contrary to licentiousness; seemliness. *Wotton.*

To DECOY. *v. a.* [from *koey*, Dutch, a cage.] To lure into a cage; to intrap. *L'Estrange.*

DECOY. *f.* Allurement to mischiefs. *Berkley.*

DECOYDUCK. *f.* A duck that lures others. *Mortimer.*

To DECREASE. *v. n.* [*decreasco*, Latin.] To grow less; to be diminished. *Ecclus.*

To DECREASE. *v. a.* To make less; to diminish. *Daniel. Newton.*

DECREASE. *f.* [from the verb.]

1. The state of growing less; decay. *Prior.*

2. The wain of the moon. *Bacon.*

To DECRETE. *v. n.* [*decretum*, Latin.] To make an edict; to appoint by edict. *Milton.*

To DECREE. *v. a.* To doom or assign by a decree. *Job.*

DECREE. *f.* [*decretum*, Latin.]

1. An edict; a law. *Shakspeare.*

2. An established rule. *Job.*

3. A determination of a suit.

DECREMENT. *f.* [*decrementum*, Latin.] Decrease; the state of growing less; the quantity lost by decreasing. *Brown.*

DECREPIT. *a.* [*decrepitus*, Lat.] Wasted and worn out with age. *Ra'leigh. Addison.*

To DECREPITATE. *v. a.* [*decrepito*, Lat.] To calcine salt till it has ceased to crackle in the fire. *Brown.*

DECREPITATION. *f.* [from *decrepitare.*] The crackling noise which salt makes over the fire. *Quincy.*

DECREPITNESS. } *f.* [from *decrepit.*]

DECREPITUDE. } The last stage of decay; the last effects of old age. *Burly.*

DECRESCENT. *a.* [from *decrescens*, Lat.] Growing less.

DECRETAL. *a.* [*decretum*, Latin.] Appertaining to a decree; containing a decree. *Ayliffe.*

DECRETAL. *f.* [from the adjective.]

1. A book of decrees or edicts. *Addison.*

2. The collection of the pope's decrees. *Howel.*

DECRETIST. *f.* [from *decree*] One that studies the decretal. *Ayliffe.*

DECRETORY. *a.* [from *decree.*]

1. Judicial; definitive. *South.*

2. Critical; definitive. *Brown.*

DECRIMAL. *f.* [from *decry.*] Clamorous censure; hasty or noisy condemnation.

To DECRY. *v. a.* [*decricr*, Fr.] To censure; to blame clamorously; to clamour against. *Dryden.*

DECUMBENCE. } *f.* [*decumbo*, Latin.]

DECUMBENCY. } The act of lying down; the posture of lying down. *Brown.*

DECURBITURE. *f.* [from *decurbo*, Lat.]

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.*

DECUPLE. *a.* [*decuplus*, Lat.] Tenfold. *Ray.*

DECURION. *f.* [*decurio*, Lat.] A commander over ten. *Temple.*

D E E

DECURSION. *f.* [*decurfus*, Latin.] The act of running down. *Hale.*

DECURTATION. *f.* [*decurtatio*, Latin.] The act of cutting short.

To **DECUSSATE.** *v. a.* [*decussio*, Latin.] To intersect at acute angles. *Ray.*

DECUSSATION. *f.* [from *decussate*.] The act of crossing; state of being crossed at unequal angles. *Ray.*

To **DEDECORATE.** *v. a.* [*dedecoro*, Lat.] To disgrace; to bring reproach upon.

DEDECORATION. *f.* [from *dedecorate*.] The act of disgracing.

DEDECOROUS. *a.* [*dedecus*, Lat.] Disgraceful; reproachful.

DEDENTITION. *f.* [*de* and *dentitio*, Lat.] Loss or shedding of the teeth. *Brown.*

To **DEDICATE.** *v. a.* [*dedico*, Latin.]

1. To devote to some divine power. *Numbers.*
2. To appropriate solemnly to any person or purpose. *Clarendon.*
3. To inscribe to a patron. *Peacham.*

DEDICATE. *a.* [from the verb.] Consecrate; devote; dedicated. *Spelman.*

DEDICATION. *f.* [*dedicatio*, Latin.]

1. The act of dedicating to any being or purpose; consecration. *Hooker.*
2. A fervile address to a patron. *Pope.*

DEDICATOR. *f.* [from *dedicate*.] One who inscribes his work to a patron with compliment and fervility. *Pope.*

DEDICATORY. *a.* [from *dedicate*.] Composing a dedication; adulatory. *Pope.*

DEDITION. *f.* [*deditio*, Lat.] The act of yielding up any thing. *Hale.*

To **DEDUCE.** *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. *f.* [from *deduce*.] The thing deduced; consequential proposition. *Dryden.*

DEDUCIBLE. *a.* [from *deduce*.] Collectible by reason. *Brown. South.*

DEDUCIVE. *a.* [from *deduce*.] Performing the act of deduction.

To **DEDUCT.** *v. a.* [*deduco*, Lat.]

1. To subtract; to take away; to defalcate. *Norris.*
2. To separate; to dispart. *Spenser.*

DEDUCTION. *f.* [*d. d. Eto*, Lat.]

1. Consequential collection; consequence. *Duppi.*
2. That which is deducted. *Pope.*

DEDUCTIVE. *a.* [from *deduct*.] Deducible

DEDUCTIVELY. *ad.* [from *deductive*.] Consequentially; by regular deduction.

DEED. *f.* [*deed*, Saxon.]

D E E

1. Action, whether good or bad. *Smallridge.*
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. *Lce.*

DEEDLESS. *a.* [from *deed*.] Unactive. *Pope.*

To **DEEM.** *v. n.* part. *deempt*, or *deem'd.* [*deaman*, Saxon.] To judge; to conclude upon consideration. *Spenser. Hooker. Dryden.*

DEEM. *f.* [from the verb.] Judgment; surmise; opinion. *Shakespeare.*

DEEMSTER. *f.* [from *deem*.] A judge.

DEEP. *a.* [*deep*, Saxon.]

1. Having length downwards. *Bacon.*
2. Low in situation; not high.
3. Measured from the surface downward. *Newton.*
4. Entering far; piercing a great way. *Clarendon.*
5. Far from the outer part. *Dryden.*
6. Not superficial; not obvious. *Locke.*
7. Sagacious; penetrating. *Locke.*
8. Full of contrivance; politick; insidious. *Shakespeare.*
9. Grave; solemn. *Shakespeare.*
10. Dark coloured. *Dryden.*
11. Having a great degree of silence, or gloom. *Genesis.*
12. Bats; grave in sound. *Bacon.*

DEEP. *f.* [from the adjective.]

1. The sea; the main. *Waller.*
2. The most solemn or still part. *Shakespeare.*

To **DEEPEN.** *v. a.* [from *deep*.]

1. To make deep; to sink far below the surface. *Aldison.*
2. To darken; to cloud; to make dark. *Peacham.*
3. To make sad or gloomy. *Pope.*

DEEPMOUTHED. *a.* [*deep* and *mouth*.] Having a hoarse and loud voice. *Gay.*

DEEPMUSING. *a.* [*deep* and *mus*.] Contemplative; lost in thought. *Pope.*

DEEPLY. *ad.* [from *deep*.]

1. To a great depth; far below the surface. *Tillotson.*
2. With great study or sagacity.
3. Sorrowfully; solemnly. *Mark. Donne.*
4. With a tendency to darkness of colour. *Boyle.*
5. In a high degree. *Bacon.*

DEEPNESS. *f.* [from *deep*.] Entrance far below the surface; profundity; depth. *Knolles.*

DEER. *f.* [*deern*, Saxon.] That class of animals which is hunted for venison. *Waller.*

DEF

TO DEFA'CE. *v. a.* [*defaire*, French.] To destroy; to raze; to disfigure. *Shak. Prior.*

DEFA'CEMENT. *f.* [from *deface*.] Violation; injury. *Bacon.*

DEFA'CEMENT. *f.* [from *deface*.] Destroyer; abolisher; violater. *Shakespeare.*

DEFA'ILANCE. *f.* [*d-failance*, French.] Failure. *Glanville.*

TO DEFA'LCATE. *v. a.* [*d-falquer*, Fr.] To cut off; to lop; to take away part.

DEFA'LCATION. *f.* [from *d-falcate*.] Diminution. *Addison.*

DEFA'MATORY. *a.* [from *d-fame*.] Calumnious; unjustly censorious; libellous. *Government of the Tongue.*

TO DEFA'ME. *v. a.* [*de* and *fama*, Latin.] To make infamous; to censure falsely in publick; to deprive of honour; to dishonour by reports. *Decay of Piety.*

DEFA'ME. *f.* [from the verb.] Disgrace; dishonour. *Spenser.*

DEFA'MER. *f.* [from *d-fame*.] One that injures the reputation of another. *Government of the Tongue.*

TO DEFA'TIGATE. *v. a.* [*defatigo*, Lat.] To weary.

DEFA'TIGATION. *f.* [*defatigatio*, Lat.] Weariness.

DEFAULT. *f.* [*defaut*, Fr.]

1. Omission of that which we ought to do; neglect.
2. Crime; failure; fault. *Haywood.*
3. Defect; want. *Davies.*
4. [In law.] Non-appearance in court at a day assigned. *Corvel.*

DEFA'ISANCE. *f.* [*d-faisance*, French.]

1. The act of annulling or abrogating any contract.
2. *Defaisance* is a condition annexed to an act; which performed by the obligee, the act is disabled. *Corvel.*
3. The writing in which a defeasance is contained.
4. A defeat; conquest. *Spenser.*

DEFEASIBLE. *a.* [from *defaire*.] That which may be annulled. *Davies.*

DEFEAT. [from *d-faire*, French.]

1. The overthrow of an army. *Addison.*
2. Act of destruction; deprivation. *Shak.*

TO DEFE'AT. *v. a.*

1. To overthrow. *Bacon.*
2. To frustrate. *Milton.*
3. To abolish.

DEFE'ATURE. *f.* [from *de* and *feature*.] Change of feature; alteration of countenance. *Shakespeare.*

TO DEFE'ATE. *v. a.* [*defacto*, Latin.]

1. To purge; to purify; to cleanse. *Boyle.*
2. To purify from any extraneous or noxious mixture. *Glanville.*

DEFE'ATE. *a.* [from the verb.] Purged from lees or foulness. *Boyle.*

DEFE'CA'TION. *f.* [*d-fecatio*, Latin.] Purification. *Harvey.*

DEF

DEFE'CT. *f.* [*defectus*, Latin.]

1. Want; absence of something necessary. *Davies.*
2. Failing; want. *Shakespeare.*
3. A fault; mistake; error. *Hooker.*
4. A blemish; a failure. *Locke.*

TO DEFE'CT. *v. n.* To be deficient. *Brown.*

DEFE'CTIBILITY. *f.* [from *defectibile*.] The state of failing; imperfection. *Hale.*

DEFE'CTIBLE. *a.* [from *defect*.]

1. Imperfect; deficient. *Hale.*

DEFE'CTION. *f.* [*d-fectio*, Latin.]

1. Want; failure.
2. A falling away; apostacy. *Raleigh. Watts.*
3. An abandoning of a king, or state; revolt. *Davies.*

DEFE'CTIVE. *a.* [from *defectivus*, Latin.]

1. Full of defects; imperfect; not sufficient. *Locke. Arbustnot. Addison.*
2. Faulty; vitious; blameable. *Addison.*

DEFE'CTIVE or deficient Nouns [In grammar.] Indeclinable nouns, or such as want a number, or some particular case.

DEFE'CTIVE Verb [in grammar.] A verb which wants some of its tenses.

DEFE'CTIVENESS. *f.* [from *d-fective*.] Want; faultiness. *Addison.*

DEFENCE. *f.* [*d-fensio*, Latin.]

1. Guard; protection; security. *Ecclus.*
2. Vindication; justification; apology. *Ests.*
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. *a.* [from *defence*.]

1. Naked; unarmed; unguarded. *Milton.*
2. Impotent. *Addison.*

TO DEFE'ND. *v. a.* [*defendo*, Latin.]

1. To stand in defence of; to protect; to support. *Shakespeare.*
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.

DEFENDABLE. *a.* [from *defend*.] That may be defended.

DEFENDANT. *a.* [from *defendo*, Latin.] Defensive; fit for defence. *Shakespeare.*

DEFENDANT. *f.* [from the adjective.]

1. He that defends against assailants. *Wrights.*
2. [In law.] The person accused or sued. *Hudibras.*

DEFENDER. *f.* [from *defend*.]

1. One that defends; a champion. *Shakespeare.*
2. An

DEF

2. An asserter; a vindicator. *South.*
 3. [In law.] An advocate.
- DEFENSATIVE.** *f.* [from *defence.*]
 1. Guard; defence. *Brown.*
 2. [In surgery.] A bandage, plaister, or the like.
- DEFENSIBLE.** *a.* [from *defence.*] That may be defended. *Bacon.*
 2. Justifiable; right; capable of vindication. *Collier.*
- DEFENSIVE.** *a.* [*defensif, Fr.*]
 1. That serves to defend; proper for defence. *Sidney.*
 2. In a state or posture of defence. *Milton.*
- DEFENSIVE.** *f.* [from the adjective.]
 1. Safeguard. *Bacon.*
 2. State of defence. *Clarendon.*
- DEFENSIVELY.** *ad.* [from *defensive.*] In a defensive manner.
- DEFENST.** *part. pass.* [from *defence.*] Defended. *Fairfax.*
- TO DEFER.** *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.** *v. a.*
 1. To withhold; to delay. *Pope.*
 2. To refer to; to leave to another's judgment. *Bacon.*
- DEFERENCE.** *f.* [*deference, Fr.*]
 1. Regard; respect. *Stoift.*
 2. Complaisance; condescension. *Lack.*
 3. Submission. *Addison.*
- DEFERENT.** *a.* [from *deferens, of defero, Latin.*] That carries up and down. *Bacon.*
- DEFERENT.** *f.* [from the adjective.] That which carries; that which conveys. *Bacon.*
- DEFIANCE.** *f.* [from *deff, Fr.*]
 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.*
- DEFICIENCE.** } *f.* [from *deficio, Latin.*]
DEFICIENCY. }
1. Defect; failing; imperfection. *Brown. Sprat.*
 2. Want; something less than is necessary. *Arbutnot.*
- DEFICIENT.** *a.* [*deficiens.*] Failing; wanting; defective. *Wotton.*
- DEFIER.** *f.* [from *deff, Fr.*] A challenger; a contemner. *Tillotson.*
- TO DEFILE.** *v. a.* [apan, Sax.]
 1. To make foul or impure; to dirty. *Shakespeare.*
 2. To pollute; to make legally or ritually impure. *Leviticus.*
 3. To corrupt chastity; to violate. *Prior.*
 4. To taint; to corrupt; to vitiate. *Stillingfleet. Wake.*

DEF

- TO DEFILE.** *v. n.* [*deffler, French.*] To go off file by file.
- DEFILE.** *f.* [*deffle, Fr.*] A line of soldiers. *Addison.*
 A narrow passage.
- DEFILEMENT.** *f.* [from *defile.*] The state of being defiled; pollution; corruption. *Milton.*
- DEFILER.** *f.* [from *defile.*] One that defiles; a corrupter. *Addison.*
- DEFINABLE.** *a.* [from *define.*]
 1. Capable of definition. *Dryden.*
 2. That which may be ascertained. *Burnet.*
- TO DEFINE.** *v. a.* [*definio, Lat.*]
 1. To give the definition; to explain a thing by its qualities. *Sidney.*
 2. To circumscribe; to mark the limit. *Newton.*
- TO DEFINE.** *v. n.* To determine; to decide. *Bacon.*
- DEFINER.** *f.* [from *define.*] One that describes a thing by its qualities. *Prior.*
- DEFINITE.** *a.* [from *definitus, Latin.*]
 1. Certain; limited; bounded. *Sidney.*
 2. Exact; precise. *Shakespeare.*
- DEFINITE.** *f.* [from the adjective.] Thing explained or defined. *Ayliffe.*
- DEFINITENESS.** *f.* [from *definite.*] Certainty; limitedness.
- DEFINITION.** *f.* [*definitio, Latin.*]
 1. A short description of a thing by its properties. *Dryden.*
 2. Decision; determination.
 3. [In logick.] The explication of the essence of a thing by its kind and difference. *Bensley.*
- DEFINITIVE.** *a.* [*definitivus, Latin.*] Determinate; positive; express. *Wotton.*
- DEFINITIVELY.** *ad.* [from *definitive.*] Positively; decisively; expressly. *Shakespeare. Hall.*
- DEFINITIVENESS.** *f.* [from *definitive.*] Decisiveness.
- DEFLAGRABILITY.** *f.* [from *deflagro, Latin.*] Combustibility. *Boyle.*
- DEFLAGRABLE.** *a.* [from *deflagro, Lat.*] Having the quality of wasting away wholly in fire. *Boyle.*
- DEFLAGRATION.** *f.* [*deflagratio, Lat.*] Setting fire to several things in their preparation.
- TO DEFLECT.** *v. n.* [*defflto, Latin.*] To turn aside; to deviate from a true course. *Blackmore.*
- DEFLECTION.** *f.* [from *defflto, 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.
- DEFLEXURE.** *f.* [from *defflecto, Latin.*] A bending down; a turning aside, or out of the way. *Dif. DE-*

DEF

DEG

DEFLORATION. *f.* [*deffloration*, Fr.]

1. The act of deflouring.
2. A selection of that which is most valuable. *Hale.*

To DEFLOUR. *v. a.* [*defflorer*, French.]

1. To ravish; to take away a woman's virginity. *Eccles. xx. 4.*
2. To take away the beauty and grace of any thing. *Taylor.*

DEFLOURER. *f.* [from *defflorer*.] A ravisher. *Addison.*

DEFLUOUS. *a.* [*deffluus*, Latin.]

1. That flows down.
2. That falls off.

DEFLUXION. *f.* [*deffluxio*, Latin.] A defluxion. *Bacon.*

DE'FLY. [from *deff*.] Dexterously; skilfully. Properly *deffly*. *Spenser.*

DEFOEDATION. *f.* [from *deffoedus*, Lat.] The act of making filthy; pollution. *Bentley.*

DEFO'RCEMENT. *f.* [from *force*.] A withholding of lands and tenements by force.

To DEFORM. *v. a.* [*defformo*, Latin.]

1. To disfigure; to make ugly. *Shakespeare.*
2. To dishonour; to make ungraceful.

DEFORM. *a.* [*defformis*, Latin.] Ugly; disfigured. *Spenser. Milton.*

DEFORMA'TION. *f.* [*defformatio*, Latin.] A defacing.

DEFO'RMEDLY. *ad.* [from *defform*.] In an ugly manner.

DEFO'RMEDNESS. *f.* [from *defformed*.] Ugliness.

DEFO'RMITY. *f.* [*defformitas*, Latin.]

1. Ugliness; ill-favouredness. *Shakespeare.*
2. Ridiculousness. *Dryden.*
3. Irregularity; inordinateness. *King Charles.*

DEFO'RSOR. *f.* [from *ferre*, French.]

One that overcomes and casteth out by force. *Blount.*

To DEFRAUD. *v. a.* [*deffraudo*, Latin.]

To rob or deprive by a wile or trick. *Pope.*

DEFRA'UDER. *f.* [from *deffraud*.] A deceiver. *Blackmore.*

To DEFRA'Y. *v. a.* [*deffray*, French.]

To bear the charges of. *2 Mac.*

DEFRA'YER. *f.* [from *deffray*.] One that discharges expences.

DEFRA'YMENT. *f.* [from *deffray*.] The payment of expences.

DEFT. *a.* [*deft*, Saxon.] Obsolete.

1. Neat; handsome; spruce. *Shakespeare.*
2. Proper; fitting. *Dryden.*
3. Ready; dexterous.

DEFTLY. *ad.* [from *deft*.] *Obol* *ic.*

1. Neatly; dexterously. *Shakespeare.*
2. In a skilful manner.

DEFUNCT. *a.* [*deffunctus*, Latin.] Dead; deceased. *Hud. bras.*

DEFUNCT. *f.* [from the adjective.] One that is deceased; a dead man, or woman. *Graunt.*

DEFUNCTION. *f.* [from *deffunct*.] Death. *Shakespeare.*

To DEFY'. *v. a.* [*deffier*, Fr.]

1. To call to combat; to challenge. *Dryd.*
2. To treat with contempt; to slight. *Shakespeare.*

DEFY'. *f.* [from the verb.] A challenge; an invitation to fight. *Dryden.*

DEFY'ER. *f.* [from *deff*.] A challenger; one that invites to fight. *South.*

DEGE'NERACY. *f.* [from *degeneratio*, Lat.]

1. A departing from the virtue of our ancestors.
2. A forsaking of that which is good. *Tillotson.*

3. Meanness. *Addison.*

To DEGE'NERATE. *v. n.* [*deffenerer*, 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.*

DEGE'NERATE. *ad.* [from the verb.]

1. Unlike his ancestors. *Swift.*
2. Unworthy; base. *Milton.*

DEGE'NERATENESS. *f.* [from *deffenerate*.] Degeneracy; state of being grown wild; or out of kind. *DiE.*

DEGE'NERATION. *f.* [from *deffenerate*.]

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.*

DEGE'NEROUS. *a.* [from *deffener*, Lat.]

1. Degenerated; fallen from virtue.
2. Vile; base; infamous; unworthy. *South.*

DEGE'NEROUSLY. *ad.* [from *deffenerous*.]

In a degenerate manner; basely; meanly. *Decay of Piety.*

DEGLUTITION. *f.* [*defflutition*, Fr.] The act or power of swallowing. *Arbutnot.*

DEGRADA'TION. *f.* [*deffradation*, Fr.]

1. A deprivation of an office or dignity. *Ayliffe.*
2. Degeneracy; baseness. *South.*

To DEGRA'DE. *v. a.* [*deffrader*, French.]

1. To put one from his degree. *Shakespeare.*
2. To lessen; to diminish the value of. *Milton.*

DEGREE. *f.* [*deffgré*, French.]

1. Quality; rank; station. *Psalms. Hooker.*
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.*
10. [In musick.] The intervals of sounds. *Diſt.*
11. The vehemence or slackness of the hot or cold quality of a plant, mineral, or other mixt body. *South.*
- By DEGREES. *ad.* Gradually; by little and little. *Newton.*
- DEGUSTA'TION. *f.* [*deguſtatio*, Latin.] A taſting.
- To DEHORT. *v. a.* [*dehortor*, Latin.] To diſſuade. *Ward.*
- DEHORTA'TION. *f.* [from *dehortor*, Lat.] Diſſuaſion; a counſelling to the contrary. *Ward.*
- DEHORTATORY. *a.* [from *dehortor*, Lat.] Belonging to diſſuaſion.
- DEHORTER. *f.* [from *dehort.*] A diſſuader; an adviſer to the contrary.
- DE'ICIDE. *f.* [from *deus* and *cædo*, Latin.] Death of our bleſſed Saviour. *Prior.*
- To DEJECT. *v. a.* [*dijicio*, Latin.]
1. To caſt down; to afflict; to grieve. *Shakeſpeare.*
 2. To make to look ſad. *Dryden.*
- DEJECT. *a.* [*dejectus*, Latin.] Caſt down; afflicted; lowſpirited.
- DEJECTEDLY. *ad.* [from *deject.*] In a dejected manner; afflictedly. *Bacon.*
- DEJECTEDNESS. *f.* Lowneſs of ſpirits.
- DEJECTION. *f.* [*dijection*, Fr. from *dijectio*, Lat.]
1. A lowneſs of ſpirits; melancholy. *Rogers.*
 2. Weakneſs; inability. *Arbutnot.*
 3. A ſtool. *Roy.*
- DEJECTURE. *f.* [from *diject.*] The excrement. *Arbutnot.*
- DEJERATION. *f.* [from *dijero*, Lat.] A taking of a ſolemn oath.
- DEIFICATION. *f.* [*dification*, French.] The act of deifying, or making a god.
- DEIFORM. *a.* [from *deus* and *forma*, Lat.] Of a godlike form.
- To DEIFY. *v. a.* [*difier*, Fr.]
1. To make a god of; to adore as god. *South.*
 2. To praise exceſſively. *Baron.*
- To DEIGN. *v. n.* [from *dignor*, Fr.] To vouchſafe; to think worthy. *Milner.*
- To DEIGN. *v. a.* To grant; to permit. *Shakeſpeare.*
- DEINTEGRATE. *v. a.* [from *de* and *integrare*, Latin.] To diminish.
- DEIPAROUS. *a.* [*deiporus*, Latin.] That brings forth a god; the epithet applied to the bleſſed Virgin.
- DEISM. *f.* [*diſme*, French.] The opinion of thoſe that only acknowledge one God, without the reception of any revealed religion. *Dryden.*
- DEIST. *f.* [*diſte*, French.] A man who follows no particular religion, but only acknowledges the exiſtence of God. *Burnet.*
- DEISTICAL. *a.* [from *diſti*.] Belonging to the hereſy of the deiſts. *Watts.*
- DEITY. *f.* [*deité*, French.]
1. Divinity; the nature and eſſence of God. *Hooker.*
 2. A fabulous god. *Shakeſpeare.*
 3. The ſuppoſed divinity of a heathen god. *Spenser.*
- DELACERA'TION. *f.* [from *delacero*, Lat.] A tearing in pieces.
- DELACRYMA'TION. *f.* [*delacrymatio*, Lat.] The wateriſhneſs of the eyes.
- DELACTA'TION. *f.* [*delactatio*, Latin.] A weaning from the breaſt. *Diſt.*
- DELA'PSED. *a.* [*delapſus*.] Bearing or falling down. *Diſt.*
- To DELA'TE. *v. a.* [from *delatus*. Latin.] To carry; to convey. *Bacon.*
- DELA'TION. *f.* [*delatio*, Latin.]
1. A carrying; conveyance. *Bacon.*
 2. An accusation; an impeachment.
- DELA'TOR. *f.* [*delator*, Latin.] An accuſer; an informer. *Government of the Tongue.*
- To DELA'Y. *v. a.* [from *delayar*, French.]
1. To defer; to put off. *Exodus.*
 2. To hinder; to fruſtrate. *Dryden.*
- To DELA'Y. *v. n.* To ſtop; to ceaſe from action. *Locke.*
- DELA'Y. *f.* [from the verb.]
1. A deferring; procrastination. *Shakeſp.*
 2. Stay; ſtop. *Dryden.*
- DELA'YER. *f.* [from *delay*.] One that deſers.
- DELECTABLE. *a.* [*delectabilis*, Latin.] Pleaſing; delightful.
- DELECTABLENESS. *f.* [from *delectable*.] Delightfulneſs; pleaſantneſs.
- DELECTABLY. *ad.* Delightfully; pleaſantly.
- DELECTATION. *f.* [*delectatio*, Latin.] Pleaſure; delight.
- To DELEGATE. *v. a.* [*delego*, Latin.]
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. *DELE-*

DELEGATE. *f.* [*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.*

DELEGATE. *a.* [*delegatus*, Latin.] Deputed. *Taylor.*

DELEGATES. [*Court of.*] A court wherein all causes of appeal, by way of devolution from either of the archbishops, are decided.

DELEGATION. *f.* [*d.legatio*, Latin.]

1. A sending away.
2. A putting in commission.
3. The assignment of a debt to another.

DELENIFFICAL. *a.* [*delenifcus*, Latin.] Having virtue to allwage, or ease pain.

To DELE/TE. *v. a.* [from *deleo*, Lat.] To blot out. *Diſt.*

DELETE/RIOUS. *a.* [*d.leterius*, Latin.] Deadly; destructive. *Brown.*

DELE/TERY. *a.* Destructive; deadly. *Hudibras.*

DELE/TION. *f.* [*d.l.tio*, Latin]

1. Act of rasing or blotting out.
2. A destruction. *Hale.*

DEL/FE. } *f.* [from *delwan*, Sax. to dig.]

1. A mine; a quarry. *Roy.*
2. Earthen ware; counterfeit China ware. *Smart.*

DEL/IBATION. *f.* [*delibatio*, Latin.] An essay; a taste.

To DEL/IBERATE. *v. n.* [*delibero*, Lat.] To think, in order to choice; to hesitate. *Addison.*

DEL/IBERATE. *a.* [*deliberatus*, Latin.]

1. Circumspect; wary; advised; discreet.
2. Slow; tedious; not sudden. *Hooker.*

DEL/IBERATELY. *ad.* [from *deliberate*.] Circumspectly; advisedly; warily. *Dryd.*

DEL/IBERATENESS. *f.* [from *deliberate*.] Circumspection; wariness; coolness; caution. *King Charles.*

DEL/IBERATION. *f.* [*deliberatio*, Latin.] The act of deliberating; thought in order to choice. *Hammond.*

DEL/IBERATIVE. *a.* [*deliberativus*, Lat.] Pertaining to deliberation; apt to consider.

DEL/IBERATIVE. *f.* [from the adjective.] The discourse in which a question is deliberated. *Bacon.*

DEL/ICACY. *f.* [*delicateſſe*, French.]

1. Daintiness; fineness in eating. *Milton.*
2. Any thing highly pleasing to the senses. *Milton.*

3. Softness; feminine beauty. *Sidney.*

4. Nicety; minute accuracy. *Dryden.*

5. Neatness; elegance of dress.

6. Politeness; gentleness of manners.

7. Indulgence; gentle treatment. *Tenple.*

8. Tenderness; scrupulousness; mercifulness.

9. Weakness of constitution.

DEL/ICATE. *a.* [*delicat*, Fr.]

1. Fine; not coarse; consisting of small parts. *Arbutnot.*

2. Beautiful; pleasing to the eye.

3. Nice; pleasing to the taste; of an agreeable flavour. *Taylor.*

4. Dainty; desirous of curious meats.

5. Choice; select; excellent.

6. Polite; gentle of manners.

7. Soft; effeminate; unable to bear hardships. *Shakespeare.*

8. Pure; clear. *Shakespeare.*

DEL/ICATELY. *ad.* [from *delicate*.]

1. Beautifully. *Pope.*

2. Finely; not coarsely.

3. Daintily. *Taylor.*

4. Chocily.

5. Politely.

6. Effeminately.

DEL/ICATENESS. *f.* [from *del/cate*.] The state of being delicate; tenderness; softness; effeminacy. *Deuteronomy.*

DEL/ICATES. *f.* [from *delicate*] Niceties; rareties; that which is choice and dainty. *King.*

DEL/ICES. *f. pl.* [*deliciae*, Latin.] Pleasures. *Spenser.*

DEL/ICIOUS. *a.* [*d.l.cieux*, Fr.] Sweet; delicate; that affords delight; agreeable. *Pope.*

DEL/ICIOUSLY. *ad.* [from *delicious*.] Sweetly; pleasantly; delightfully. *Revelations.*

DEL/ICIOUSNESS. *f.* [from *delicious*.] Delight; pleasure; joy. *Taylor.*

DEL/IGATION. *f.* [*deligatio*, Latin.] A binding up. *Wiseman.*

DEL/IGHT. *f.* [*delice*, Fr.]

1. Joy; content; satisfaction. *Samuel.*

2 That which gives delight. *Shakespeare.*

To DEL/IGHT. *v. a.* [*d.l.eſtor*, Latin.] To please; to content; to satisfy. *Psalms. Locke.*

To DEL/IGHT. *v. n.* To have delight or pleasure in. *Psalms.*

DEL/IGHTFUL. *a.* [from *delight* and *full*.] Pleasant; charming. *Sidney.*

DEL/IGHTFULLY. *ad.* Pleasantly; charmingly; with delight. *Milton.*

DEL/IGHTFULNESS. *f.* [from *delight*.] Pleasant; comfort; satisfaction. *Tillotson.*

DEL/IGHTSOME. *a.* [from *delight*.] Pleasant; delightful. *Greav.*

DEL/IGHTSOMELY. *ad.* [from *delightsome*.] Pleasantly; in a delightful manner.

DEL/IGHTSOMENESS. *f.* [from *delightsome*.] Pleasantness; delightfulness.

To DEL/INEATE. *v. a.* [*delineo*, Latin.]

1. To draw the first draught of a thing; to design.
2. To

2. To paint in colours; to represent a true likeness *Brown.*
 3. To describe. *Raleigh.*
DELINEATION. *f.* [*delinatio*, Lat.] The first draught of a thing. *Mortimer.*
DELINQUENCY. *f.* [*delinquentia*, Latin.] A fault; failure in duty. *Sandys.*
DELINQUENT. *f.* [from *delinquens*, Lat.] An offender. *Ben. Johnson.*
TO DELIQUATE. *v. n.* [*deliqueo*, Lat.] To melt; to be dissolved. *Cudworth.*
DELIQUATION. *f.* [*deliquatio*, Latin.] A melting; a dissolving.
DELIQUIUM. *f.* Latin. [a chymical term.] A distillation by the force of fire.
DELIRAMENT. *f.* [*deliramentum*, Lat.] A dotting or foolish idle story. *Dick.*
TO DELIRATE. *v. n.* [*deliro*, Lat.] To dote; to rave.
DELIRATION. *f.* [*deliratio*, Lat.] Dotage; folly.
DELIRIOUS. *a.* [*delirius*, Lat.] Light-headed; raving; dotting. *Swift.*
DELIRIUM. *f.* [Latin.] Alienation of mind; dotage. *Arbutnot.*
TO DELIVER. *v. a.* [*delivrer*, Fr.]
 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. *Shakespeare.*
 5. To speak; to tell; to relate; to utter. *Swift.*
 6. To disburden a woman of a child. *Peacham.*
TO DELIVER over. *v. a.*
 1. To put into another's hands. *Shakespeare.*
 2. To give from hand to hand. *Dryden.*
TO DELIVER up. *v. a.* To surrender; to give up. *Shakespeare.*
DELIVERANCE. *f.* [*delivrance*, Fr.]
 1. The act of delivering a thing to another.
 2. The act of freeing from captivity, slavery, or any oppression; rescue. *Dryden.*
 3. The act of speaking; utterance. *Shakespeare.*
 4. The act of bringing children. *Shakespeare.*
DELIVERER. *f.* [from *deliver*.]
 1. A saviour; a rescuer; a preserver. *Bacon.*
 2. A relater; one that communicates something. *Boyle.*
DELIVERY. *f.* [from the verb.]
 1. The act of delivering, or giving.
 2. Release; rescue; saving. *Shakespeare.*
 3. A surrender; giving up. *Clarendon.*
 4. Utterance; pronunciation; speech. *Hooker.*
 5. Use of the limbs; activity. *Wotton.*
 6. Childbirth. *Isaiah.*
DELL. *f.* [from *dal*, Dutch.] A pit; a valley. *Spencer. Tickell.*

DELPH. *f.* A fine sort of earthen ware. *Swift.*
DELUDABLE. *a.* [from *delude*.] Liable to be deceived. *Brown.*
TO DELUDE. *v. a.* [*deludo*, Latin.]
 1. To beguile; to cheat; to deceive. *Dryden.*
 2. To disappoint; to frustrate.
DELUDER. *f.* [from *delude*.] A beguiler; a deceiver; an impostor. *Granville.*
TO DELVE. *v. a.* [*delvan*, Saxon.]
 1. To dig; to open the ground with a spade. *Philips.*
 2. To fathom; to sift. *Shakespeare.*
DELVE. *f.* [from the verb.] A ditch; a pitfall; a den. *Ben. Johnson.*
DELVER. *f.* [from *delve*.] A digger.
DELUGE. *f.* [*deluge*, French.]
 1. A general inundation. *Burnet.*
 2. An overflowing of the natural bounds of a river. *Denham.*
 3. Any sudden and resistless calamity.
TO DELUGE. *v. a.* [from the noun.]
 1. To drown; to lay totally under water. *Blackmore.*
 2. To overwhelm; to cause to sink. *Pope.*
DELUSION. *f.* [*delusio*, Latin.]
 1. A cheat; guile; deceit; treachery.
 2. A false representation; illusion; error. *Prior.*
DELUSIVE. *a.* [from *delusus*, Lat.] Apt to deceive. *Prior.*
DELUSORY. *a.* [from *delusus*, Lat.] Apt to deceive. *Glanville.*
DEMAGOGUE. *f.* [*δημαγωγός*.] A ring-leader of the rabble. *South.*
DEMAIN. } *f.* [*domain*, Fr.] That
DEMEAN. } land which a man holds
DEME/SNE. } 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. *f.* [*demande*, French.]
 1. A claim; a challenging. *Locke.*
 2. A question; an interrogation.
 3. The calling for a thing in order to purchase it. *Addison.*
 4. [In law.] The asking of what is due. *Blunt.*
TO DEMAND. *v. a.* [*demandr*, Fr.] To claim; to ask for with authority. *Peacham.*
DEMANDABLE. *a.* [from *demand*.] That may be demanded; requested; asked for. *Bacon.*
DEMANDANT. *f.* [from *demand*.] He who is actor or plaintiff in a real action. *Spencer.*
DEMANDER. *f.* [*demandeur*, Fr.]
 1. One that requires a thing with authority.
 2. One

2. One that asks for a thing in order to purchase it. *Carew.*
 3. A dinner.
DEME'AN. *f.* [from *demener*, French.] A mien; presence; carriage. *Spenser.*
To DEME'AN. *v. a.* [from *demener*, Fr.]
 1. To behave; to carry one's self. *Tillotson.*
 2. To lessen; to debase; to undervalue. *Shakespeare.*
DEME'ANOUR. *f.* [*demener*, Fr.] Carriage; behaviour. *Clarendon.*
DEME'ANS. *f. pl.* An estate in goods or lands.
To DEMENTATE. *v. n.* [*demento*, Lat.] To grow mad.
DEMENTA'TION. *f.* [*dementia*, Latin.] State of being mad, or frantick.
DEME'RIT. *f.* [*demérite*, Fr.] The opposite to merit; ill-deserving. *Spenser.*
To DEME'RIT. *v. a.* To deserve blame or punishment.
DEME'RSED. *a.* [from *demersus*.] Plunged.
DEMER'SION. *f.* [*demersio*, Latin.] A drowning.
DE'MI, *inseparable particle.* [*demi*, French.] Half; as, *demigod*, that is, half human, half divine.
DE'MI-CANNON. *f.* [*demi* and *cannon*.]
DEMI-CANNON *Lorveft.* A great gun that carries a ball thirty pounds weight.
DEMI CANNON *Ordinary.* A great gun. It carries a shot thirty-two pounds weight.
DE'MI-CANNON *of the greatest Size.* A gun. It carries a ball thirty-six pounds weight. *Wilkins.*
DEMI-CULVERIN *of the lowest Size.* A gun. It carries nine pounds weight.
DEMI-CULVERIN *Ordinary.* A gun. It carries a ball ten pounds eleven ounces weight.
DEMI-CULVERIN, *elder Sort.* A gun. It carries a ball twelve pounds eleven ounces weight. *Clarendon.*
DE'MI DEVIL. *f.* Half a devil. *Shakespeare.*
DE'MI GOD. *f.* [*demi* and *god*.] Partaking of divine nature; half a god.
DE'MI LANCE. *f.* [*demi* and *lance*.] A light lance; a spear. *Dryden.*
DEMI-MAN. *f.* Half a man. *Knolles.*
DEMI-WOLF. *f.* [*demi* and *wolf*.] Half a wolf. *Shakespeare.*
DEMI'SE. *f.* [from *demetre*, *demis*, Fr.] Death; decease. *Swift.*
To DEMI'SE. *v. a.* [*demis*, Fr.] To grant at one's death; to bequeath. *Swift.*
DEMI'SSION. *f.* [*demissio*, Lat.] Degradation; diminution of dignity. *L'Estrange.*
To DEMIT. *v. a.* [*demitto*, Latin.] To depress. *Brown.*
DEMO'CRACY. *f.* [*δημοκρατία*.] One of the three forms of government; that in

which the sovereign power is lodged in the body of the people. *Temple.*
DEMOCRATICAL. *a.* [from *democracy*.] Pertaining to a popular government; popular. *Brown.*
To DEMO'LISH. *v. a.* [*demolir*, Fr.] To throw down buildings; to raze; to destroy. *Tillotson.*
DEMO'LISHER. *f.* [from *demolish*.] One that throws down buildings.
DEMOLITION. *f.* [from *demolish*.] The act of overthrowing buildings. *Swift.*
DE'MON. *f.* [*dæmon*, Lat.] A spirit; generally an evil spirit. *Prior.*
DEMONIACAL. } *a.* [from *demon*.]
DEMONIACK. }
 1. Belonging to the devil; devilish.
 2. Influenced by the devil. *Milton.*
DEMO'NIACK. *f.* [from the adjective.] One possessed by the devil. *Bentley.*
DEMO'NIAN. *a.* Devilish. *Milton.*
DEMONO'CRACY. *f.* [*δαίμων* and *κρατία*.] The power of the devil.
DEMONO'LATRY. *f.* [*δαίμων* and *λατρεία*.] The worship of the devil.
DEMONO'LOGY. *f.* [*δαίμων* and *λόγος*.] Discourse of the nature of devils.
DEMONO'NSTRALE. *a.* [*demonstrabilis*, Latin.] That which may be proved beyond doubt or contradiction. *Glanville.*
DEMONO'NSTRABLY. *ad.* [from *demonstrable*.] In such a manner as admits of certain proof. *Clarendon.*
To DEMO'NSTRATE. *v. a.* [*demonstro*, Lat.] To prove with the highest degree of certainty. *Tillotson.*
DEMONSTRATION. *f.* [*demonstratio*, Lat.]
 1. The highest degree of deducible or argumental evidence. *Hooker.*
 2. Indubitable evidence of the senses or reason. *Tillotson.*
DEMONO'NSTRATIVE. *a.* [*demonstrativus*, Lat.]
 1. Having the power of demonstration; invincibly conclusive. *Hooker.*
 2. Having the power of expressing clearly. *Dryden.*
DEMONO'NSTRATIVELY. *ad.* [from *demonstrative*.]
 1. With evidence not to be opposed or doubted. *South.*
 2. Clearly; plainly; with certain knowledge. *Brown.*
DEMONSTRATOR. *f.* [from *demonstrate*.] One that proves; one that teaches.
DEMONO'NSTRATORY. *a.* [from *demonstrare*.] Having the tendency to demonstrate.
DEMU'LCENT. *a.* [*demulcens*, Latin.] Softening; mollifying; assuasive. *Arbutnot.*

To DEMUR. *v. n.* [*demeurer*, Fr.]
 1. To delay a process in law by doubts and objections. *Wilton.*
 2. To pause in uncertainty; to suspend determination. *Hayward.*
 3. To doubt; to have scruples. *Bentley.*
 To DEMUR. *v. a.* To doubt of. *Milton.*
 DEMUR. *f.* [from the verb.] Doubt; hesitation. *South.*
 DEMURE. *a.* [*des mœurs*, Fr.]
 1. Sober; decent. *Spenser.*
 2. Grave; affectedly modest. *Bacon. Swift.*
 To DEMURE. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To look with an affected modesty. *Shakespeare.*
 DEMURELY. *ad.* [from *demure*.]
 1. With affected modesty; solemnly. *Bacon.*
 2. Solemnly. *Shakespeare.*
 DEMURENESS. *f.* [from *demure*.]
 1. Modesty; soberness; gravity of aspect.
 2. Affected modesty.
 DEMURRER. *f.* [*demeurer*, Fr.] A kind of pause upon a point of difficulty in an action. *Cowel.*
 DEN. *f.* [den, Saxon.]
 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.*
 DENAY. *f.* Denial; refusal. *Shakespeare.*
 DENDROLOGY. *f.* [δέδρον and λόγος.] The natural history of trees.
 DENIABLE. *a.* [from *deny*.] That which may be denied. *Brown.*
 DENIAL. *f.* [from *deny*.]
 1. Negation; the contrary to confession. *Sidney.*
 2. Refusal; the contrary to grant. *Shakespeare.*
 3. Abjuration; contrary to acknowledgment of adherence. *South.*
 DENIER. *f.* [from *deny*.]
 1. A contradictor; an opponent. *Watts.*
 2. One that does not own or acknowledge. *South.*
 3. A refuser; one that refuses. *King Charles.*
 DENIER. *f.* [from *denarius*, Latin.] A small denomination of French money. *Shakespeare.*
 To DENIGRATE. *v. a.* [*denigro*, Latin.] To blacken. *Brown. Boyle.*
 DENIGRATION. *f.* [*denigratio*, Latin.] A blackening, or making black. *Boyle.*
 DENIZATION. *f.* [from *denizen*.] The act of enfranchising. *Davies.*
 DENIZEN. } *f.* [from *dinastdyn*, a man
 DENISON. } of the city.] A freeman; one enfranchised. *Davies.*
 To DENIZEN. *v. a.* To enfranchise; to make free. *Donne.*
 To DENOMINATE. *v. a.* [*denomino*, Lat.]

To name; to give a name to. *Hammond.*
 DENOMINATION. *f.* [*denominatio*, Lat.] A name given to a thing. *Rogers.*
 DENOMINATIVE. *a.* [from *denominate*.]
 1. That which gives a name; that which confers a distinct appellation.
 2. That which obtains a distinct appellation. *Cocker.*
 DENOMINATOR. *f.* [from *denominate*.] The giver of a name. *Brown.*
 DENOMINATOR of a Fraction, is the number below the line, shewing the nature and quality of the parts which any integer is supposed to be divided into. *Harris.*
 DENOTATION. *f.* [*denotatio*, Lat.] The act of denoting.
 To DENOTE. *v. a.* [*denoto*, Latin.] To mark; to be a sign of; to betoken.
 To DENOUNCE. *v. a.* [*denuncio*, Latin; *denoncer*, French.]
 1. To threaten by proclamation. *Deuteronomy Decay of Piety.*
 2. To give information against. *Ayiffé.*
 DENOUNCEMENT. *f.* [from *denounce*.] The act of proclaiming any menace. *Brown.*
 DENOUNCER. *f.* [from *denounce*.] One that declares some menace. *Dryden.*
 DENSE. *a.* [*densus*, Latin.] Close; compact; approaching to solidity. *Locke.*
 DENSITY. *f.* [*densitas*, Latin.] Closeness; compactness; close adhesion. *Newton.*
 DENTAL. *a.* [*dentalis*, Latin.]
 1. Belonging or relating to the teeth.
 2. [In grammar.] Pronounced principally by the agency of the teeth. *Holder.*
 DENTAL. *f.* A small shell-fish. *Woodward.*
 DENTE'LLI. *f.* [Italian.] Modillons. *Spectator.*
 DENTICULATION. *f.* [*denticulatus*, Lat.] The state of being set with small teeth. *Grew.*
 DENTICULATED. *a.* [*denticulatus*, Lat.] Set with small teeth.
 DENTIFRICE. *f.* [*dens* and *frico*, Latin.] A powder made to scour the teeth. *Ben. Johnson.*
 DENTITION. *f.* [*dentitio*, Lat.]
 1. The act of breeding the teeth.
 2. The time at which childrens teeth are bred.
 To DENU'DATE. *v. a.* [*denudo*, Latin.] To divest; to strip. *Decay of Piety.*
 DENU'DATE. *f.* [from *denudate*.] The act of stripping.
 To DENU'DE. *v. a.* [*denudo*, Latin.] To strip; to make naked. *Clarendon.*
 DENUNCIATION. *f.* [*denunciatio*, Lat.] The act of denouncing; a publick menace. *Ward.*
 DENUN-

DEP

DENUNCIA'TOR. *f.* [from *denuncio*, Lat.]

1. He that proclaims any threat.
2. He that lays an information against another. *Ayliffe.*

TO DENY. *v. a.* [*denier*, Fr.]

1. To contradict an accusation; not to confess. *Genesiv.*
2. To refuse; not to grant. *Dryden.*
3. To abnegate; to disown. *Josbua.*
4. To renounce; to disregard; to treat as foreign or not belonging to one. *Sprat.*

TO DEOBSTRU'CT. *v. a.* [*deobstruo*, Lat.]

To clear from impediments. *More.*

DEO'BSTRUENT. *f.* [*deobstruens*, Latin.]

A medicine that has the power to resolve viscidities. *Abutbnot.*

DEO'DAND. *f.* [*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. *Cowel.*

TO DEOPPILATE. *v. a.* [*de* and *oppilo*, Lat.]

To deobstruct; to clear a passage.

DEOPPILATION. *f.* [from *deoppilate*.]

The act of clearing obstructions. *Brown.*

DEO'PPILATIVE. *a.* [from *deoppilate*.]

Deobstruent. *Harvey.*

DEOSCU'LATION. *f.* [*deosculatio*, Latin.]

The act of kissing. *Stilling fleet.*

TO DEPA'INT. *v. a.* [*depeint*, Fr.]

1. To picture; to describe by colours. *Spenser.*
2. To describe. *Gay.*

TO DEPART. *v. n.* [*depart*, Fr.]

1. To go away from a place. *Susanna.*
2. To desert from a practice. *Kings.*
3. To be lost; to perish. *Esdra.*
4. To desert; to revolt; to fall away; to apostatise. *Isaiab.*
5. To desert from a resolution or opinion. *Clarendon.*

6. To dye; to decease; to leave the world. *Genesiv.*

TO DEPART. *v. a.* To quit; to leave;

to retire from. *Ben. Johnson.*

TO DEPART. *v. a.* [*partir*, Fr.] To divide;

to separate.

DEPART. *f.* [*depart*, French.]

1. The act of going away. *Shakespeare.*
2. Death. *Shakespeare.*
- 3 [With chymists.] An operation so named, because the particles of silver are *departed* or divided from gold.

DEPA'RTER. *f.* [from *depart*.] One that

refines metals by separation.

DEPARTMENT. *f.* [*departement*, Fr.]

Separate allotment; business assigned to a particular person. *Abutbnot.*

DEPARTURE. *f.* [from *depart*.]

1. A going away. *Shakespeare.*
2. Death; decease; the act of leaving

DEP

the present state of existence.

Sidney. Addison.

3. A forsaking; an abandoning. *Tillotson.*

DEPA'SCEN'T. *a.* [*depascens*, Lat.] Feed-

ing greedily.

TO DEPA'STURE. *v. a.* [from *depascor*,

Lat.] To eat up; to consume by feed-

ing upon it. *Spenser.*

TO DEPA'UPERATE. *v. a.* [*depaupero*,

Lat.] To make poor. *Abutbnot.*

DEPE'CTIBLE. *a.* [from *depæto*, Latin.]

Tough; clammy. *Bacon.*

TO DEPE'INCT. *v. a.* [*depeindre*, Fr.] To

paint; to describe in colours. *Spenser.*

TO DEPE'ND. *v. n.* [*dependeo*, Lat.]

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. *Shakespeare.*
6. To rest upon any thing as its cause. *Rogers.*

DEPE'NDANCE. } *f.* [from *depend.*]

DEPE'NDANCY. } *f.* [from *depend.*]

1. The state of hanging down from a sup-

porter.

2. Something hanging upon another. *Dryd.*

3. Concatenation; connexion; relation of

one thing to another. *Locke.*

4. State of being at the disposal of an-

other. *Tillotson.*

5. The things or persons of which any

man has the dominion. *Bacon.*

6. Reliance; trust; confidence. *Hooker.*

DEPE'NDANT. *a.* [from *depend.*] In the

power of another. *Hooker.*

DEPE'NDANT. *f.* [from *depend.*] One

who lives in subjection, or at the discre-

tion of another. *Clarendon.*

DEPE'NDENCE. } *f.* [from *depend*, Lat.]

DEPE'NDENCY. } *f.* [from *depend*, Lat.]

1. A 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. *Shakespeare.*

5. Relation of any thing to another. *Burnet.*

6. Trust; reliance; confidence. *Stilling fleet.*

DEPENDENT. *a.* [*dependens*, Lat.] Hang-

ing down. *Peacham.*

DEPENDENT. *f.* [from *dependens*, Lat.]

One subordinate. *Rogers.*

DEPE'NDER. *f.* [from *depend.*] A de-

pendant; one that relies on the kindness

of another. *Shakespeare.*

DE-

DEPERD'ITION. *f.* [from *deperditus*, Lat.]
Loss; destruction. *Brown.*

DEPHLEGMAT'ION. *f.* [from *dephlegm.*]
An operation which takes away from the
phlegm any spirituous fluid by repeated
distillation. *Quincy. Boyle.*

To DEPHLE'GM. } *v. a.* [*dephlegmo*,
To DEPHLE'GMATE. } low Latin.] To
clear from phlegm, or aqueous inspid
matter. *Boyle.*

DEPHLEGMEDNESS. *f.* [from *dephlegm.*]
The quality of being freed from phlegm.
Boyle.

To DEPICT. *v. a.* [*depingo depictum*, Lat.]
1. To paint; to portray. *Taylor.*
2. To defer be to the mind. *Felton.*

DEPLATORY. *f.* [*de* and *pilus*, Latin.]
An application used to take away hair.

DEPILOUS. *a.* [*de* and *pilus*, Lat.] With-
out hair. *Brown.*

DEPLANT'ATION. *f.* [*deplanto*, Latin.]
The act of taking plants up from the bed.

DEPLETION. *f.* [*depleo depletus*, Latin.]
The act of emptying. *Arbutnot.*

DEPLORABLE. *a.* [from *deploro*, Lat.]
1. Lamentable; sad; calamitous; miser-
able; hopeless. *Clarendon.*
2. Contemptible; despicable: as, *deplor-
able* nonsense.

DEPLORABLENESS. *f.* [from *deplorable.*]
The state of being deplorable.

DEPLORABLY. *ad.* [from *deplorable.*]
Lamentably; miserably. *South.*

DEPLORATE. *a.* [*deploratus*, Lat.] Lam-
entable; hopeless. *L'Esfrange.*

DEPLORATION. *f.* [from *deploro.*] The
act of deploring.

To DEPLORE. *v. a.* [*d-ploro*, Lat.] To
lament; to bewail; to bemoan. *Dryden.*

DEPLORER. *f.* [from *deploro.*] A lamen-
ter; a mourner.

DEPLUMA'TION. *f.* [*d-plumatio*, Lat.]
1. Plucking off the feathers.
2. [In surgery.] A swelling of the eye-
lids, accompanied with the fall of the
hairs. *Phillips.*

To DEPLUME. *v. a.* [*de* and *pluma*, Lat.]
To strip of its feathers.

To DEPO'NE. *v. a.* [*depono*, Latin.]
1. To lay down as a pledge or security.
2. To risque upon the success of an ad-
venture. *Hudibras.*

DEPONENT. *f.* [from *depono*, Lat.]
1. One that deposes his testimony in a
court of justice.
2. [In grammar.] Such verbs as have no
active voice are called *deponents*. *Clarke.*

To DEPOPULATE. *v. a.* [*depopular*, Lat.]
To unpeople; to lay waste. *Bacon.*

DEPOPULA'TION. *f.* [from *depopulate.*]
The act of unpeopling; havock; waste.
Phillips.

DEPOPULA'TOR. *f.* [from *depopulate.*]
A dispeopler; a destroyer of mankind.

To DEPO'RT. *v. a.* [*deporter*, Fr.] To
carry; to demean. *Pope.*

DEPO'RT. *f.* [from the verb.] Demean-
our; behaviour. *Milton.*

DEPORTA'TION. *f.* [*deportatio*, Latin.]
1. Transportation; exile into a remote
part of the dominion.
2. Exile in general. *Ayliffe.*

DEPARTMENT. *f.* [*deportement*, Fr.]
1. Conduct; management. *Wotton.*
2. Demeanour; behaviour. *Swift.*

To DEPO'SE. *v. a.* [*depono*, Latin.]
1. To lay down; to lodge; to let fall.
Woodward.
2. To degrade from a throne. *Dryden.*
3. To take away; to divest. *Shakspeare.*
4. To give testimony; to attest.
Shakspeare. Bacon.
5. To examine any one on his oath.
Shakspeare.

To DEPO'SE. *v. n.* To bear witness.
Sidney.

DEPO'SITARY. *f.* [*depositarius*, Latin.]
One with whom any thing is lodged in
trust. *Shakspeare.*

To DEPO'SITE. *v. a.* [*depositum*, Lat.]
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. *Sprat.*
4. To lay aside. *Decay of Piety.*

DEPO'SITE. *f.* [*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. *f.*
1. The act of giving publick testimony.
2. The act of degrading a prince from
sovereignty.

DEPO'SITORY. *f.* [from *deposite.*] The
place where any thing is lodged. *Addison.*

DEPRAVA'TION. *f.* [*d-pravatio*, Lat.]
1. The act of making any thing bad.
Swift.
2. Degeneracy; depravity. *South.*
3. Defamation. *Shakspeare.*

To DEPRA'VE. *v. a.* [*depravo*, Lat.] To
vitiate; to corrupt. *Hooker.*

DEPRA'VEDNESS. *f.* [from *deprave.*]
Corruption; taint; vitiated state.
Hammond.

DEPRA'VEMENT. *f.* [from *deprave.*] A
vitiating state. *Brown.*

DEPRA'VER. *f.* [from *d-prave.*] A cor-
rupter.

DEPRA'VITY. *f.* [from *d-prave.*] Cor-
ruption.

DEP

DER

To DE'PRECATE. *v. n.* [*deprecor*, Lat.]

1. To pray earnestly.
2. To ask pardon for.

To DE'PRECATE. *v. a.*

1. To implore mercy of. *Prior.*
2. To beg off; to pray deliverance from. *Smalbridge.*

DEPRECA'TION. *f.* [*deprecatio*, Latin.]
Prayer against evil. *Brown.*

DE'PRECATIVE. } *a.* [from *deprecate*.]

DEPRE'CATORY. } That serves to deprecate. *Bacon.*

DEPRECA'TOR. *f.* [*deprecator*, Lat.] An excuser.

To DEPRE'CIATE. *v. a.* [*depretiare*, Lat.]

1. To bring a thing down to a lower price.
2. To undervalue. *Addison.*

To DE'PREDATE. *v. a.* [*depraedari*, Lat.]

1. To rob; to pillage.
2. To spoil; to devour. *Bacon.*

DEPREDA'TION. *f.* [*depraedatio*, Lat.]

1. A robbing; a spoiling. *Hayward.*
2. Voracity; waste. *Bacon.*

DEPREDA'TOR. *f.* [*depraedator*, Lat.] A robber; a devourer. *Bacon.*

To DEPREHE'ND. *v. a.* [*deprehendo*, Lat.]

1. To catch one; to take unawares. *Hooker.*
2. To discover; to find out a thing. *Bacon.*

DEPREHE'NSIBLE. *a.* [from *deprehend*.]

1. That may be caught.
2. That may be understood.

DEPREHE'NSIBLENESS. *f.*

1. Capableness of being caught.
2. Intelligibleness.

DEPREHE'NSION. *f.* [*deprehenfio*, Lat.]

1. A catching or taking unawares.
2. A discovery.

To DEPRE'SS. *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.*

DEPRE'SSION. *f.* [*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.*

DEPRE'SSION of an Equation [in algebra] is the bringing it into lower and more simple terms by division.

DEPRE'SSOR. *f.* [*depressor*, Latin.] He that keeps or presses down.

DEPRIVA'TION. *f.* [from *de* and *privatio*, Latin.] The act of depriving, or taking away from. *Bentley.*

DEPRIVA'TION. [in law.] is when a clergyman, as a bishop, parson, vicar or prebend, is deposed from his preferment. *Phillips.*

To DEPRIVE. *v. a.* [from *de* and *privus*, Latin.]

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 an office. *Bacon.*

DEPTH. *f.* [from *deep*, of *diep*, Dutch.]

1. Deepness; the measure of any thing from the surface downwards. *Bacon.*
2. Deep place; not a shoal. *Dryden.*
3. The abyss; a gulph of infinite profundity. *Proverbs.*
4. The middle or height of a season. *Clarendon.*

5. Abstruseness; obscurity. *Addison.*

To DEP'THEN. *v. a.* [*diepen*, Dutch.]

To deepen. *DiEr.*

To DEPU'CELATE. *v. a.* [*depucelcr*, Fr.]

To deflower. *DiEr.*

DEPU'LSION. *f.* [*depulsion*, Lat.] A beating or thrusting away.

DEPU'LSORY. *a.* [from *depulsus*, Latin.] Putting away.

To DEPURATE. *v. a.* [*depurcr*, French.]

To purify; to cleanse. *Boyle.*

DEPURATE. *a.* [from the verb.]

1. Cleaned; freed from dregs.
2. Pure; not contaminated. *Glanville.*

DEPURA'TION. *f.* [*depuratio*, Lat.] The act of separating the pure from the impure part of any thing. *Boyle.*

To DEPU'RE. *v. a.* [*d:purcr*, Fr.]

1. To free from impurities.
2. To purge. *Raleigh.*

DEPUTA'TION. *f.* [*deputation*, Fr.]

1. The act of deputing, or sending with a special commission.
2. Vicegerency. *Scotch.*

To DEPU'TE. *v. a.* [*deputer*, Fr.] To

send with a special commission; to empower one to transact instead of another. *Roscommon.*

DEPUTY. *f.* [*deputé*, Fr. from *deputatus*, Latin.]

1. A lieutenant; a viceroy. *Hale.*
2. Any one that transacts business for another. *Hooker.*

To DEQUANTITATE. *v. a.* [from *de* and *quantitas*, Latin.] To diminish the quantity of. *Brown.*

DER. In the beginning of names of places, is derived from *deon*, a wild beast, unless the place stands upon a river; then from the British *dur*, i. e. water. *Gibson.*

To DERA'CINATE. *v. a.* [*draciner*, Fr.]

To pluck or tear up by the roots. *Shakesp.*

To DERA'IGN. } *v. a.* To prove; to justify. *Blount.*

To DERA'IN. } To tumult; disorder; noise.

To DERE. *v. a.* [*derian*, Saxon.] To hurt. *Obsolete.* *Spenser.*

- DERELICTION.** *f.* [*derelictio*, Lat.] An utter forsaking or leaving. *Hooker.*
- DERELICTS.** *f. pl.* [In law.] Such goods as are wilfully thrown away. *DiEt.*
- TO DERIDE.** *v. a.* [*derideo*, Latin.] To laugh at; to mock; to turn to ridicule. *Tillotson.*
- DERIDER.** *f.* [from the verb.] A mocker; a scoffer. *Hooker.*
- DERISION.** *f.* [*derisio*, Latin.]
1. The act of deriding or laughing at.
 2. Contempt; scorn; a laughing-stock. *Jeremiab. Milton.*
- DERISIVE.** *a.* [from *deride*.] Mocking; scoffing. *Pope.*
- DERISORY.** *a.* [*derisorius*, Lat.] Mocking; ridiculing.
- DERIVABLE.** *a.* [from *derive*.] Attainable by right of descent or derivation. *South.*
- DERIVATION.** *f.* [*derivatio*, Lat.]
1. A draining of water. *Burnet.*
 2. The tracing of a word from its original. *Locke.*
 3. The tracing of any thing from its source. *Hale.*
 4. [In medicine.] The drawing of a humour from one part of the body to another. *Wiseman.*
- DERIVATIVE.** *a.* [*derivativus*, Latin.] Derived or taken from another. *Hale.*
- DERIVATIVE.** *f.* [from the adjective.] The thing or word derived or taken from another. *South.*
- DERIVATIVELY.** *ad.* [from *derivative*.] In a derivative manner.
- TO DERIVE.** *v. a.* [*derivare*, Fr. from *derivare*, Lat.]
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.** *v. n.*
1. To come from; to owe its origin to. *Prior.*
 2. To descend from. *Shakepeare.*
- DERIVER.** *f.* [from *derive*.] One that draws or fetches from the original. *South.*
- DERN.** *a.* [*dearn*, Saxon.]
1. Sad; solitary.
 2. Barbarous; cruel.
- DERNIER.** *a.* Last. *Ayliffe.*
- TO DEROGATE.** *v. a.* [*derogo*, Latin.]
1. To do an act contrary to a preceding law or custom. *Hale.*
 2. To lessen the worth of any person or thing; to disparage.
- TO DEROGATE.** *v. n.* To detract.
- DEROGATE.** *a.* [from the verb.] Lessened in value. *Shakepeare.*
- DEROGATION.** *f.* [*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.*
- DEROGATIVE.** *a.* [*derogativus*, Latin.] Derogating; lessening the value. *Brown.*
- DEROGATORILY.** *ad.* [from *derogatory*.] In a detracting manner.
- DEROGATORINESS.** *f.* [from *derogatory*.] The act of derogating.
- DEROGATORY.** *a.* [*derogatorius*, Lat.] That lessens the value of. *Brown.*
- DERVIS.** *f.* [*dervis*, French.] A Turkish priest. *Sandys.*
- DESCANT.** *f.* [*discanto*, Italian.]
1. A song or tune composed in parts. *Milton.*
 2. A discourse; a disputation; a disquisition branched out into several divisions or heads. *Government of the Tongue.*
- TO DESCEND.** *v. n.* [*descendo*, Lat.]
1. To come from a higher place to a lower. *Matthew.*
 2. To come down. *Samuel.*
 3. To come suddenly; to fall upon as an enemy. *Pope.*
 4. To make an invasion. *Dryden.*
 5. To proceed from an original. *Collier.*
 6. To fall in order of inheritance to a successor. *Locke.*
 7. To extend a discourse from general to particular considerations. *Decay of Piety.*
- TO DESCEND.** *v. a.* To walk downward upon any place. *Milton.*
- DESCENDANT.** *f.* [*descendant*, Fr.] The offspring of an ancestor. *Bacon.*
- DESCENDENT.** *a.* [*descendens*, Lat.]
1. Falling; sinking; coming down. *Ray.*
 2. Proceeding from another as an original or ancestor. *Pope.*
- DESCENDIBLE.** *a.* [from *descend*.]
1. Such as may be descended.
 2. Transmissible by inheritance. *Hale.*
- DESCENSION.** *f.* [*descensio*, Latin.]
1. The act of falling or sinking; descent.
 2. A declension; a degradation. *Shakepeare.*
 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. *Ozenam.*
- DESCENSIONAL.** *a.* [from *descension*.] Relating to descent.
- DESCENSIVE.** *f.* [*descensus*, Latin.]
1. The act of passing from a higher place. *Blackmore.*
 2. Progress

2. Progress downwards. *Locke.*
 3. Obliquity; inclination. *Woodward.*
 4. Lowest place. *Shakspeare.*
 5. Invasion; hostile entrance into a kingdom. *Wotton. Clarendon.*
 6. Transmission of any thing by succession and inheritance. *Locke.*
 7. The state of proceeding from an original or progenitor. *Aitbury.*
 8. Birth; extraction; process of lineage. *Shakspeare.*
 9. Offspring; inheritors. *Milton.*
 10. A single step in the scale of genealogy. *Hooker.*
 11. A rank in the scale or order of being. *Milton.*

To DESCRIBE. *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. *Josua.*
 4. To define in a lax manner.

DESCRIBER. *f.* [from *describo*.] He that describes. *Brown.*

DESCRIVER. *f.* [from the verb.] A discoverer; a detector. *Craslow.*

DESCRIPTION. *f.* [*descriptio*, Lat.]

1. The act of describing or making 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 qualities expressed in a description. *Shakspeare.*

To DESCRIV'. *v. a.* [*descrier*, Fr.]

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'. *f.* [from the verb.] Discovery; thing discovered. *Shakspeare.*

To DESECRATE. *v. a.* [*desacer*, Latin.] To divert from the purpose to which any thing is consecrated.

DESECRATION. *f.* [from *desecrate*.] The abolition of consecration.

DESERT. *f.* [*desertum*, Lat.] A wilderness; solitude; waste country; uninhabited place. *Shakspeare.*

DESERT. *a.* [*desertus*, Latin.] Wild; waste; solitary. *Deuteronomy.*

To DESERT. *v. a.* [*desertor*, Fr. *deserto*, Latin.]

1. To forsake; to fall away from; to quit meanly or treacherously. *Dryden.*

2. To leave; to abandon. *Bunby.*

3. To quit the army, or regiment, in which one is enlisted.

DESERT. *f.* [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.

3. Excellence; right to reward; virtue. *Scot.*

DESERTER. *f.* [from *desert*.]

1. He that has forsaken his cause or his post. *Dryden.*

2. He that leaves the army in which he is enlisted. *Ducy of Pirry.*

3. He that forsakes another. *Pope.*

DESERTION. *f.* [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.*

DESERTLESS. *a.* [from *desert*.] Without merit. *Dryden.*

To DESERVE. *v. a.* [*deservir*, Fr.]

1. To be worthy of either good or ill. *Hooker. Otway.*

2. To be worthy of reward. *South.*

DESERVEDLY. *ad.* [from *deserve*.] Worthily; according to desert. *Milton.*

DESERVER. *f.* [from *deserve*.] A man who merits rewards. *Wotton.*

DESICCANTS. *f.* [from *desiccate*.] Applications that dry up the flow of sores; driers. *Wijeman.*

To DESICCATE. *v. a.* [*desicc*, Latin.] To dry up. *Hale.*

DESICCATION. *f.* [from *desiccate*.] The act of making dry. *Bacon.*

DESICCATIVE. *a.* [from *desiccate*.] That which has the power of drying.

To DESIDERATE. *v. a.* [*desider*, Lat.] To want; to miss. *Cheyne.*

DESDIOUSE. *a.* [*desidiosus*, Latin.] Idle; lazy; heavy. *Dick.*

To DESIGN. *v. a.* [*designo*, Lat. *desiner*, F.]

1. To purpose; to intend any thing.

2. To form or order with a particular purpose. *Stillingfleet.*

3. To devote intentionally. *Clarendon.*

4. To plan; to project. *Wotton.*

5. To mark out. *Locke.*

DESIGN. *f.* [from the verb.]

1. An intention; a purpose.

2. A scheme; 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. *Adelison.*

- DESIGNABLE.** *a.* [*designo*, Lat.] Distinguishable; capable to be particularly marked out. *Digby.*
- DESIGNATION.** *f.* [*designatio*, Lat.]
1. The act of pointing or marking out. *Swift.*
 2. Appointment; direction. *Bacon.*
 3. Import; intention. *Locke.*
- DESIGNEDLY.** *ad.* [*from design.*] Purposely; intentionally; not inadvertently; not fortuitously. *Ray.*
- DESIGNER.** *f.* [*from design.*]
1. A plotter; a contriver. *Decay of Piety.*
 2. One that forms the idea of any thing in painting or sculpture. *Addison.*
- DESIGNING.** *part. a.* [*from design.*] Invidious; treacherous; deceitful. *Southern.*
- DESIGNLESS.** *a.* [*from design.*] Unknowing; inadvertent.
- DESIGNLESSLY.** *ad.* [*from designless.*] Without intention; ignorantly; inadvertently. *Boyle.*
- DESIGNMENT.** *f.* [*from design.*]
1. A scheme of hostility. *Shakespeare.*
 2. A plot; a malicious intention. *Hayward.*
 3. The idea, or sketch of a work. *Dryden.*
- DESIRABLE.** *a.* [*from desire.*]
1. Pleasing; delightful. *Addison.*
 2. That which is to be wished with earnestness. *Rogers.*
- DESIRE.** *f.* [*desir*, Fr. *desiderium*, Latin.] Wish; eagerness to obtain or enjoy. *Locke.*
- TO DESIRE.** *v. a.* [*desirer*, Fr.]
1. To wish; to long for. *Deuteronomy.*
 2. To express wishes; to appear to long. *Dryden.*
 3. To ask; to intreat. *Shakespeare.*
- DESIRER.** *f.* [*from desire.*] One that is eager of any thing. *Shakespeare.*
- DESIROUS.** *a.* [*from desire.*] Full of desire; eager; longing after. *Hooker.*
- DESIROUSNESS.** *f.* [*from desirous.*] Fullness of desire.
- DESIROUSLY.** *ad.* [*from desirous.*] Eagerly; with desire.
- TO DESIST.** *v. n.* [*desisto*, Latin.] To cease from any thing; to stop. *Milton.*
- DESISTANCE.** *f.* [*from desist.*] The act of desisting; cessation. *Boyle.*
- DESISTIVE.** *a.* [*desistus*, Latin.] Ending; concluded. *Watts.*
- DESK.** *f.* [*discb*, a table, Dutch.] An inclining table for the use of writers or readers. *Walton.*
- DESOLATE.** *a.* [*desolatus*, Latin.]
1. Without inhabitants; uninhabited. *Brome.*
 2. Deprived of inhabitants; laid waste. *Jeremiah.*
 3. Solitary; without society.
- TO DESOLATE.** *v. a.* [*desolo*, Lat.] To deprive of inhabitants. *Thomson.*
- DESOLATELY.** *ad.* [*from desolate.*] In a desolate manner.
- DESOLATION.** *f.* [*from desolate.*]
1. Destruction of inhabitants. *Spenser.*
 2. Gloominess; sadness; melancholy. *Sidney.*
 3. A place wasted and forsaken. *Jeremiah.*
- DESPAIR.** *f.* [*despair*, Fr.]
1. Hopelessness; despondence. *Corinthians.*
 2. That which causes despair; that of which there is no hope. *Shakespeare.*
 3. [In theology.] Loss of confidence in the mercy of God. *Sprat.*
- TO DESPAIR.** *v. n.* [*despero*, Lat.] To be without hope; to despond. *Wake.*
- DESPAIRER.** *f.* [*from despair.*] One without hope. *Dryden.*
- DESPAIRFUL.** *a.* [*despair and full.*] Hopeless. *Ortolet.* *Sidney.*
- DESPAIRINGLY.** *ad.* [*from despairing.*] In a manner betokening hopelessness. *Boyle.*
- TO DESPATCH.** *v. a.* [*despatcher*, Fr.]
1. To send away hastily. *Temp'te.*
 2. To send out of the world; to put to death. *Shakespeare.*
 3. To perform a business quickly. *Maccabees.* *Locke.*
 4. To conclude an affair with another. *Shakespeare.*
- DESPATCH.** *f.* [*from the verb.*]
1. Hasty execution. *Granville.*
 2. Conduct; management. *Shakespeare.*
 3. Express; hasty messenger or message.
- DESPATCHFUL.** *a.* [*from despatch.*] Bent on haste. *Pope.*
- DESPERATE.** *a.* [*desperatus*, Lat.]
1. Without hope. *Shakespeare.*
 2. Without care of safety; rash. *Hammond.*
 3. Irretrievable; unsurmountable; irrecoverable. *Locke.*
 4. Mad; hot-brained; furious. *Spenser.*
- DESPERATELY.** *ad.* [*from desperate.*]
1. Furiously; madly. *Brown.*
 2. In a great degree: this sense is ludicrous.
- DESPERATENESS.** *f.* [*from desperate.*] Madness; fury; precipitance. *Hammond.*
- DESPERATION.** *f.* [*from desperate.*] Hopelessness; despair; despondency. *Hammond.*
- DESPICABLE.** *a.* [*despicabilis*, Lat.] Contemptible; vile; mean; sordid; worthless. *Hooker.*
- DESPICABLENESS.** *f.* [*from despicable.*] Meanness; vileness. *Decay of Piety.*
- DESPICABLY.** *ad.* [*from despicable.*] Meanly; sordidly. *Addison.*
- DESPISABLE.** *a.* [*from despise.*] Contemptible; despicable; regarded with contempt. *Arbutnot.*
- TO DESPISE.** *v. a.* [*despiser*, old French.]
1. To scorn; to contemn. *Jeremiah.*
 2. To abhor. *Shakespeare.*

DESPISER. *f.* [from *despise*.] Contemner; scorner. *Swift.*

DESPITE. *f.* [*spijt*, Dutch; *dépit*, Fr.]
1. Malice; anger; malignity. *Sprat.*
2. Defiance. *Blackmore.*
3. Act of malice. *Milton.*

TO DESPITE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To vex; to affront. *Raleigh.*

DESPITEFUL. *a.* [*despite* and *ful*.] Malicious; full of spleen. *King Charles.*

DESPITEFULLY. *ad.* [from *despiteful*.] Maliciously; malignantly. *Matthew.*

DESPITEFULNESS. *f.* [from *despiteful*.] Malice; hate; malignity. *Wisdom.*

DESPITEOUS. *a.* [from *despite*.] Malicious; furious. *Spenser.*

TO DESPOL. *v. a.* [*despolio*, Latin.] To rob; to deprive. *Spenser.*

DESPOLIATION. *f.* [from *despolio*, Lat.] The act of despoiling or stripping.

TO DESPO'ND. *v. n.* [*despondeo*, Lat.]
1. To despair; to lose hope. *Dryden.*
2. [In theology.] To lose hope of the divine mercy. *Watts.*

DESPONDENCY. *f.* [from *despondent*.] Despair; hopelessness.

DESPONDENT. *a.* [*despondens*, Latin.] Despairing; hopeless. *Bentley.*

TO DESPONSATE. *v. a.* [*desponso*, Lat.] To betroth; to affianc.

DESPONSATION. *f.* [from *desponsate*.] The betrothing persons to each other.

DE'SPOT. *f.* [*δеспотία*.] An absolute prince; as, the *despot* of Servia.

DESPO'TICAL. } *a.* [from *despot*.] Ab-

DESPO'TICK. } solute in power; unlimited in authority. *Soutb.*

DESPO'TICALNESS. *f.* [from *despotical*.] Absolute authority.

DESPOTISM. *f.* [*despotisme*, Fr. from *despot*.] Absolute power.

TO DESPUMATE. *v. n.* [*despumo*, Lat.] To throw off parts in foam.

DESPUMATION. *f.* [from *despumate*.] The act of throwing off excrementitious parts in foam or foam.

DESEQUAMATION. *f.* [from *sequama*, Lat.] The act of scaling soul bones.

DESSERT. *f.* [*desferte*, French.] The last course at an entertainment. *King.*

TO DESTINATE. *v. a.* [*destino*, Lat.] To design for any particular end. *Ray.*

DESTINATION. *f.* [from *destinate*.] The purpose for which any thing is appointed. *Hale.*

TO DESTINE. *v. s.* [*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.*

DE'STINY. *f.* [*destinée*, Fr.]

1. The power that tips the life, and determines the fate. *Shakespeare.*

2. Fate; invincible necessity. *Denham.*

3. Doom; condition in future time. *Shakespeare.*

DESTITUTE. *a.* [*destitutus*, Latin.]
1. Forsaken; abandoned. *Hooker.*
2. In want of. *Dryden.*

DESTITUTION. *f.* [from *destitute*.] Want; the state in which something is wanted. *Hooker.*

TO DESTROY. *v. a.* [*destruo*, Latin.]
1. To overturn a city; to raze a building. *Genesis.*

2. To lay waste; to make desolate. *Knolles.*

3. To kill. *Deutr. ii. 21. Hale.*

4. To put an end to; to bring to nought. *Bentley.*

DESTROYER. *f.* [from *destroy*.] The person that destroys. *Raleigh.*

DESTRUCTIBLE. *a.* [from *destruo*, Lat.] Liable to destruction.

DESTRUCTIBILITY. *f.* [from *destructibile*.] Liableness to destruction.

DESTRUCTION. *f.* [*destruatio*, Latin.]
1. The act of destroying; waste. *Waller.*

2. Murder; massacre.

3. The state of being destroyed. *Psalms.*

4. A destroyer; a depopulator. *Matthew.*

5. [In theology.] Eternal death.

DESTRUCTIVE. *a.* [from *destruere*, low Latin.] That which destroys; wasteful; causing ruin and devastation. *Dryden.*

DESTRUCTIVELY. *ad.* [from *destructive*.] Ruinously; mischievously. *Decay of Piety.*

DESTRUCTIVENESS. *f.* [from *destructive*.] The quality of destroying or ruining. *Decay of Piety.*

DESTRUCTOR. *f.* [from *destruo*.] Destroyer; consumer. *Boyle.*

DESUDATION. *f.* [*desudatio*, Latin.] A profuse and inordinate sweating.

DESUETUDE. *f.* [*desuetudo*, Latin.] Cessation from being accustomed. *Hale.*

DESULTORY. } *a.* [*desultorius*, Lat.]

DESULTORIOUS. } Removing from thing to thing; unsettled; immethodical. *Norris.*

TO DESUME. *v. a.* [*desumo*, Latin.] To take from any thing. *Hale.*

TO DETACH. *v. a.* [*detach*, Fr.]
1. To separate; to disengage. *Woodward.*
2. To send out part of a greater body of men on an expedition. *Addison.*

DETA'CHMENT. *f.* [from *detach*.] A body of troops sent out from the main army. *Blackmore.*

TO DETAIL. *v. a.* [*detailler*, French.] To relate particularly; to particularise. *Cheyne.*

DETAIL. *f.* [*detail*, French.] A minute and particular account. *Woodward.*

To DETA'IN. *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. *f.* [*from detain.*] The name of a writ for holding one in custody.

DETA'INER. *f.* [*from detain.*] He that holds back any one's right; he that detains. *Taylor.*

To DETE'CT. *v. a.* [*detectus*, Latin.] To discover; to find out any crime or artifice. *Milton.*

DETE'CTER. *f.* [*from detect.*] A discoverer; one that finds out what another desires to hide. *Decay of Piety.*

DETE'CTION. *f.* [*from detect.*]

1. Discovery of guilt or fraud. *Sprat.*
2. Discovery of any thing hidden. *Woodward.*

DETE'NTION. *f.* [*from detain.*]

1. The act of keeping what belongs to another. *Shakespeare.*
2. Confinement; restraint. *Bacon.*

To DE'TER. *v. a.* [*deterreo*, Latin.] To discourage from any thing. *Tillotson.*

DE'TERMENT. *f.* [*from deter.*] Cause of discouragement. *Boyle.*

To DE'TERGE. *v. a.* [*detergo*, Latin.] To cleanse a sore. *Wiseman.*

DE'TERGENT. *a.* [*from deterge.*] That which cleanses. *Arbutnot.*

DE'TERIORA'TION. *f.* [*from deterior*, Latin.] The act of making any thing worse.

DE'TERMINABLE. *a.* [*from d-termino.*] That which may be certainly decided. *Boyle.*

To DE'TERMINATE. *v. a.* [*determino*, French.] To limit; to fix. *Shakespeare.*

DE'TERMINATE. *a.* [*determinatus*, Lat.]

1. Limited; determined. *Bentley.*
2. Established; settled by rule. *Hooker.*
3. Decisive; conclusive. *Shakespeare.*
4. Fixed; resolute. *Sidney.*
5. Resolved. *Shakespeare.*

DE'TERMINATELY. *ad.* [*from determinate.*] Resolutely; with fixed resolve. *Sidney, Tillotson.*

DE'TERMINA'TION. *f.* [*from determinate.*]

1. Absolute direction to a certain end. *Locke.*
2. The result of deliberation. *Mal. Calamy.*
3. Judicial decision. *Guliver.*

DE'TERMINATIVE. *a.* [*from determinate.*]

1. That which uncontrollably directs to a certain end. *Bamball.*
2. That which makes a limitation. *Watts.*

DE'TERMINATOR. *f.* [*from determine.*] One who determines. *Brown.*

To DE'TERMINÉ. *v. a.* [*determiner*, Fr.]

1. To fix; to settle. *Shakespeare.*
2. To conclude; to fix ultimately. *South.*
3. To bound; to confine. *Aterbury.*
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. *Shake.*

To DE'TERMINE. *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. *Shakespeare.*
4. To end consequentially. *Temple.*
5. To resolve concerning any thing. *Sbat.*

DE'TERRA'TION. *f.* [*de and terra*, Lat.] Discovery of any thing by removal of the earth. *Woodward.*

DE'TERSION. *f.* [*from detergo*, Latin.] The act of cleansing a sore. *Wiseman.*

DE'TERSIVE. *a.* [*from deterge.*] Having the power to cleanse.

DE'TERSIVE. *f.* An application that has the power of cleansing wounds. *Wiseman.*

To DE'TEST. *v. a.* [*detestor*, Latin.] To hate; to abhor. *South.*

DE'TESTABLE. *a.* [*from detest.*] Hatful; abhorred. *Hayward.*

DE'TESTABLY. *ad.* [*from detestable.*] Hatfully; abominably. *South.*

DE'TESTA'TION. *f.* [*from detest.*] Hatred; abhorrence; abomination.

DE'TESTER. *f.* [*from detest.*] One that hates.

To DE'THRO'NE. *v. a.* [*dethroner*, French.] To divest of regality; to throw down from the throne.

DE'TINUE. *f.* [*ditinue*, French.] A writ that lies against him, who, having goods or chattels delivered him to keep, refuses to deliver them again. *Cowel.*

DE'TONA'TION. *f.* [*detono*, Latin.] Something more forcible than the ordinary crackling of salts in calcination; as in the going off of the pulvis or aurum fulminans, or the like. *Quincy.*

To DE'TONIZE. *v. a.* [*from detono*, Lat.] To calcine with detonation. *Arbutnot.*

To DE'TORT. *v. a.* [*detortus*, of *deterquico*, Latin.] To wrest from the original import. *Dryden.*

To DE'TRA'CT. *v. a.* [*detractum*, Latin.] To derogate; to take away by envy and calumny. *Bosch.*

DE'TRA'CTER. *f.* [*from detract.*] One that takes away another's reputation. *Swift.*

DE'TRA'CTION. *f.* [*detractio*, Latin; *detractio*, French.]

Detractio, in the native importance of the word,

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.

Ayliffe.

DETRACTORY. *a.* [from *detract.*] Defamatory by denial of desert; derogatory.

Brown.

DETRACTRESS. *f.* [from *detract.*] A censorious woman.

Addison.

DETRIMENT. *f.* [*detrimentum*, Latin.] Loss; damage; mischief. *Hooker. Evelyn.*

DETRIMENTAL. *a.* [from *detriment.*] Mischievous; harmful; causing loss.

Addison.

DETRITION. *f.* [*detero, detritus*, Latin.] The act of wearing away.

To DETRUDE. *v. a.* [*detrudo*, Latin.] To thrust down; to force into a lower place.

Davies.

To DETRUNCATE. *v. a.* [*detrunc*, Lat.] To lop; to cut; to shorten.

DETRUNCATION. *f.* [from *detruncate.*] The act of lopping.

DETRUSION. *f.* [*detrusio*, Latin.] The act of thrusting down.

Keel.

DETURBATION. *f.* [*deturbo*, Latin.] The act of throwing down; degradation.

DEVASTATION. *f.* [*devastio*, Latin.] Waste; havock.

Garrb.

DEUCE. *f.* [*deux*, French.] Two.

Shakespeare.

To DEVELOP. *v. a.* [*develop*, French.] To disengage from something that enfolds and conceals.

Dunciad.

DEVERGENCE. *f.* [*devergentia*, Latin.] Declivity; declination.

To DEVEST. *v. a.* [*devester*, French.]

1. To strip; to deprive of cloaths. *Denham.*

2. To take away any thing good. *Bacon.*

3. To free from any thing bad. *Prior.*

DEVEX. *a.* [*devexus*, Latin.] Bending down; declivous.

DEVEXITY. *f.* [from *devex.*] Incurvation downwards.

To DEVIATE. *v. n.* [*devia decedere*, Lat.]

1. To wander from the right or common way. *Pope.*

2. To go astray; to err; to sin.

DEVIATION. *f.* [from *deviate.*]

1. The act of quitting the right way; error. *Cheyne.*

2. Variation from established rule. *Hooker.*

3. Offence; obliquity of conduct. *Clarissa.*

DEVISE. *f.* [*deviser*, French.]

1. A contrivance; a stratagem. *Atterbury.*

2. A design; a scheme formed; project; speculation.

3. The emblem on a shield. *Prior.*

4. Invention; genius. *Shakespeare.*

DEVIL. *f.* [*diabol*, Saxon.]

1. A fallen angel; the tempter and spiritual enemy of mankind. *Shakespeare.*

2. A wicked man or woman. *Shakespeare.*

3. A ludicrous term for mischief. *Granville.*

DEVILISH. *a.* [from *devil.*]

1. Partaking of the qualities of the devil. *Sidney.*

2. An epithet of abhorrence or contempt. *Shakespeare.*

DEVILISHLY. *ad.* [from *devilish.*] In a manner suiting the devil. *South.*

DEVIOUS. *a.* [*devius*, Latin.]

1. Out of the common track. *Holder.*

2. Wandering; roving; rambling. *Thomson.*

3. Erring; going astray from rectitude. *Clarissa.*

To DEVISE. *v. a.* [*deviser*, French.] To contrive; to form by art; to invent. *Peasbam.*

To DEVISE. *v. n.* To consider; to contrive. *Spenser.*

DEVISE. *f.* [*deviser*, a will.]

1. The act of giving or bequeathing by will. *Cowsl.*

2. Contrivance. *Hooker.*

To DEVISE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To grant by will.

DEVISER. *f.* [from *deviser.*] A contriver; an inventor. *Grew.*

DEVITABLE. *a.* [*devitabilis*, Lat.] Possible to be avoided.

DEVITATION. *f.* [*devitatio*, Lat.] The act of eluding.

DEVOTID. *a.* [*vide*, Fr.]

1. Empty; vacant; void. *Spenser.*

2. Without any thing, whether good or evil. *Dryden.*

DEVOTIR. *f.* [*devoir*, French.]

1. Service. *Knolles.*

2. Act of civility or obsequiousness. *Pope.*

To DEVOLVE. *v. a.* [*develvo*, Latin.]

1. To roll down. *Woodward.*

2. To move from one hand to another. *Addison.*

To DEVOLVE. *v. n.* To fall in succession into new hands. *Decay of Piety.*

DEVOLUTION. *f.* [*devolutio*, Latin.]

1. The act of rolling down. *Woodward.*

2. Removal from hand to hand. *Hale.*

DEVORATION. *f.* [from *devoro*, Latin.] The act of devouring.

To DEVOTE. *v. a.* [*devotus*, Latin.]

1. To dedicate; to consecrate. *Shakespeare.*

2. To addict; to give up to ill. *Grew.*

3. To curse; to execrate. *Dryden.*

DEVOTEDNESS. *f.* [from *devote.*] The state of being devoted or dedicated. *Boyle.*

DEVOTE. *f.* [*devot*, French.] One erroneously or superstitiously religious; a bigot.

DEVOTION. *f.* [*devotion*, Fr.]

1. The state of being consecrated or dedicated.

2. Piety ; acts of religion. *Dryden.*
 3. An act of external worship. *Hooker.*
 4. Prayer ; expression of devotion. *Spenser. Sprat.*
 5. The state of the mind under a strong sense of dependance upon God. *Law on Christ's Perfection.*
 6. An act of reverence, respect, or ceremony. *Shakespeare.*
 7. Strong affection ; ardent love. *Clarendon.*
 8. Disposal ; power. *Clarendon.*
DEVOTIONAL. *a.* [from *devotion.*] Pertaining to devotion. *King Charles.*
DEVOTIONALIST. *f.* [from *devotion.*] A man zealous without knowledge.
TO DEVOUR. *v. a.* [*devoro*, Latin.]
 1. To eat up ravenously. *Shakespeare.*
 2. To destroy or consume with rapidity and violence. *Joel ii. 3.*
 3. To swallow up ; to annihilate. *South.*
DEVOURER. *f.* [from *devour.*] A consumer ; he that devours. *Dicay of Piety.*
DEVOUT. *a.* [*devotus*, Latin.]
 1. Pious ; religious ; devoted to holy duties. *Rogers.*
 2. Filled with pious thoughts. *Dryden.*
 3. Expressive of devotion or piety. *Milton.*
DEVOUTLY. *ad.* [from *devout.*] Piously ; with ardent devotion ; religiously. *Donne. Addison.*
DEUSE. *f.* [more properly than *deuce*, *Junius*, from *Dufus*, the name of a certain species of evil spirits.] The devil. *Congreve.*
DEUTERO'GAMY. *f.* [*δευτερος* and *γάμος*.] A second marriage.
DEUTERO'NOMY. *f.* [*δευτερος* and *νομος*.] The second book of the law, being the fifth book of *Moses*.
DEUTERO'SCOPY. *f.* [*δευτερος* and *σκοπιω*.] The second intention. *Brown.*
DEW. *f.* [*ðæp*, Saxon.] The moisture upon the ground. *Pope.*
TO DEW. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To wet as with dew ; to moisten. *Spenser.*
DE'WBERRY. *f.* [from *dew* and *berry*.] Raspberries. *Hanmer. Shakespeare.*
DEWBESP'RENT. *part.* [from *dew* and *bep'rent*.] Sprinkled with dew. *Milton.*
DE'WDROP. *f.* [from *dew* and *drop*.] A drop of dew which sparkles at sun-rise. *Tickell.*
DE'WLAP. *f.* [from *lapping* or *licking* the dew.]
 1. The flesh that hangs down from the throat of oxen. *Addison.*
 2. A lip flaccid with age. *Shakespeare.*
DE'WLAPT. *a.* [from *dewlap*.] Furnished with dewlaps. *Shakespeare.*
DE'WWORM. *f.* [from *dew* and *worm*.] A worm found in dew. *Walten.*
DE'WY. *a.* [from *dew*.]
 1. Resembling dew ; partaking of dew. *Milton.*
 2. Moist with dew ; roscid. *Milton.*
DE'XTER. *a.* [Latin.] The right ; not the left. *Shakespeare.*
DEXTERITY. *f.* [*dexteritas*, Latin.]
 1. Readiness of limbs ; activity ; readiness to attain skill.
 2. Readiness of contrivance. *Bacon.*
DEXTEROUS. *a.* [*dexter*, Latin.]
 1. Expert at any manual employment ; active ; ready.
 2. Expert in management ; subtle ; full of expedients. *Locke.*
DEXTEROUSLY. *ad.* [from *dexterous*.] Expertly ; skilfully ; artfully. *South.*
DE'XTRAL. *a.* [*dexter*, Latin.] The right ; not the left. *Brown.*
DEXTRALITY. *f.* [from *dextral*.] The state of being on the right side. *Brown.*
DIABETES. *f.* [*διαβήτης*.] A morbid copiousness of urine. *Derham.*
DIABO'LICAL. *a.* [from *diabolus*, Lat.]
DIABO'LICK. } Devilish ; partaking of the qualities of the devil. *Ray.*
DIACO'DIUM. *f.* [Latin.] The syrup of poppies.
DIACO'USTICS. *f.* [*διακουστική*.] The doctrine of sounds.
DI'ADEM. *f.* [*diadema*, Lat.]
 1. A tiara ; an ensign of royalty bound about the head of eastern monarchs. *Spenser.*
 2. The mark of royalty worn on the head ; the crown. *Denham. Roscommon.*
DIADÉ'MED. *a.* [from *diadem*.] Adorned with a diadem. *Pope.*
DI'ADROM. *f.* [*διαδρομέω*.] The time in which any motion is performed. *Locke.*
DIÆRESIS. *f.* [*διαίρεσις*.] The separation or disjunction of syllables ; as *a'er*.
DIAGNO'STICK. *f.* [*διαγνώστικον*.] A symptom by which a disease is distinguished from others. *Collier.*
DIAGONAL. *a.* [*διαγώνιος*.] Reaching from one angle to another. *Brown.*
DIAGONAL. *f.* [from the adjective.] A line drawn from angle to angle. *Locke.*
DIAGONALLY. *ad.* [from *diagonal*.] In a diagonal direction. *Brown.*
DI'AGRAM. *f.* [*διάγραμμα*.] A delineation of geometrical figures ; a mathematical scheme. *Bentley.*
DIAGRYDIATES. *f.* [from *diagrydium*, Lat.] Strong purgatives made with *diagrydium*. *Floyer.*
DI'AL. *f.* [*diale*, *Skinner*.] A plate marked with lines, where a hand or shadow shews the hour. *Glauville.*
DIAL-PLATE. *f.* [*dial* and *plate*.] That on which hours or lines are marked. *Addison.*
DIALECT.

DI'ALECT. *f.* [διάλεκτος.]

1. The subdivision of a language.
2. Stile; manner of expression. *Hooker.*
3. Language; speech. *South.*

DIALECTICAL. *a.* [from *dialectick.*] Logical; argumental. *Boyle.*

DIALECTICAL. *f.* [διαλεκτική.] Logick; the act of reasoning.

DIALING. *f.* [from *dial.*] The sciaterick science; the knowledge of shadows.

DIALIST. *f.* [from *dial.*] A constructor of dial. *Moxon.*

DIALOGIST. *f.* [from *dialogue.*] A speaker in a dialogue or conference.

DIALOGUE. *f.* [διάλογος.] A conference; a conversation between two or more.

Shakespeare.

To DIALOGUE. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To discourse with. *Shakespeare.*

DIALYSIS. *f.* [διάλυσις.] The figure in rhetoric by which syllables or words are divided.

DIAMETER. *f.* [διά and μέτρον.] The line which, passing through the center of a circle, or other curvilinear figure, divides it into equal parts. *Raleigh.*

DIAMETRAL. *a.* [from *diameter.*] Describing the diameter.

DIAMETRALLY. *ad.* [from *diametral.*] According to the direction of a diameter.

Hemmond.

DIAMETRICAL. *a.* [from *diameter.*]

1. Describing a diameter.
2. Observing the direction of a diameter.

Government of the Tongue.

DIAMETRICALLY. *ad.* [from *diametrical.*] In a diametrical direction.

Carendon.

DIAMOND. *f.* [*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 ever 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.

DIAPASE. *f.* [διάπασην.] A chord including all tones. *Spenser.*

DIAPASON. *f.* [διάπασην.] *Cassiani.*

DIAPER. *f.* [*diapre*, French]

1. Linen cloth woven in flowers, and other figures. *Spenser.*
2. A napkin. *Shakespeare.*

To DIAPER. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To variegate; to diversify. *Hovel.*
2. To draw flowers upon cloaths. *Peacbam.*

DIAPHANEITY. *f.* [from *διαφανεια.*] Transparency; pellucidness. *Ray.*

DIAPHANICK. *a.* [διά and φανος.] Transparent; pellucid. *Raleigh.*

DIAPHANOUS. *a.* [διά and φανω.] Transparent; clear. *Raleigh.*

DIAPHORETICK. *a.* [διεφρορητικός.] Sudorifick; promoting a perspiration.

Arbutnct.

DIAPHRAGM. *f.* [διάφραγμα.]

1. The midriff which divides the upper cavity of the body from the lower.

2. Any division or partition which divides a hollow body. *Woodward.*

DIARRHOEA. *f.* [διάρροια.] A flux of the belly. *Quincy.*

DIARRHOETICK. *a.* [from *diarrhoea.*] Promoting the flux of the belly; solutive; purgative. *Arbutnct.*

DIARY. *f.* [*diarium*, Latin.] An account of every day; a journal. *Tatler.*

DIASTOLE. *f.* [διαστολή.]

1. A figure in rhetoric, by which a short syllable is made long.

2. The dilation of the heart. *Ray.*

DIASTYLE. [διά and στυλος 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.*

DIATESSERON. *f.* [of *δια* and *τέσσαρα*, four.] An interval in musick, composed of one greater tone, one lesser, and one greater semi-tone. *Harris.*

DIBBLE. *f.* [from *dipfel*, Dutch.] A small spade.

DICACITY. *f.* [*dicacitas*, Lat.] Pertness; sauciness. *DiE.*

DIBSTONE. *f.* A little stone which children throw at another stone. *Locke.*

DICE. *f.* The plural of *die*. See **DIE.** *Bentley.*

To DICE. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To game with dice. *Shakespeare.*

DICE-BOX. *f.* [*dice* and *box.*] The box from whence the dice are thrown.

Addison.

DICER. *f.* [from *dice.*] A player at dice; a gamester. *Shakespeare.*

DICH. *ad.* This word seems corrupted from *dix* for *do it.* *Shakespeare.*

DICHOTOMY. *f.* [διχοτομία.] Distribution of ideas by pairs.

DICHER of Leather. *f.* [*dicra*, low Lat.] Ten hides. *DiE.*

To DICTATE. *v. a.* [*dicere*, Latin.] To deliver to another with authority. *Pope.*

DICTATE. *f.* [*dictatum*, Latin.] Rule or maxim delivered with authority. *Prior.*

DICTATION. *f.* [from *dictate.*] The act or practice of dictating.

DICTATOR. *f.* [Latin.]

1. A magistrate of Rome made in times of exigence, and invested with absolute authority. *Wallr.*

2. One

2. One invested with absolute authority. *Milton.*
3. One whose credit or authority enables him to direct the conduct or opinion of others. *Locke.*
- DICTATORIAL.** *a.* [from *dictator*.] Authoritative; confident; dogmatical. *Watts.*
- DICTATORSHIP.** *f.* [from *dictator*.]
1. The office of a dictator. *Wotton.*
 2. Authority; insolent confidence. *Dryden.*
- DICTATURE.** *f.* [*dictatura*, Latin.] The office of a dictator.
- DICTION.** *f.* [*dictio*, Fr.] Stile; language; expression. *Dryden.*
- DICTIONARY.** *f.* [*dictionarium*, Lat.] A book containing the words of any language; a vocabulary; a word-book. *Watts.*
- DID.** of *do*. [Dtb, Saxon.]
1. The pretense of *do*. *Shakespeare.*
 2. The sign of the preter-imperfect tense. *Dryden.*
 3. It is sometimes used emphatically; as, I *did* really love him.
- DIDACTICAL.** } *a.* [*διδάκτικός*.] Pre-
DIDACTICK. } ceptive; giving precepts;
 as a *didactic* poem is a poem that gives rules for some art. *Ward.*
- DIDAPPER.** *f.* [from *d'p*.] A bird that dives into the water.
- DIDASCALICK.** *a.* [*διδασκαλικός*.] Preceptive; didactic. *Prior.*
- TO DIDDLE.** *v. a.* [*diddern*, Teut. *zittern*, Germ.] To quake with cold; to shiver. A provincial word. *Skinner.*
- DIDST.** The second person of the preter tense of *do*. See **DID**. *Dryden.*
- TO DIE.** *v. a.* [*daeg*, Saxon.] To tinge; to colour. *Milton.*
- DIE.** *f.* [from the verb.] Colour; tincture; stain; hue acquired. *Laon.*
- TO DIE.** *v. n.* [*daed* an, Saxon.]
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. *SpeStator.*
 5. To sink; to faint. *Sam.*
 6. [In theology.] To perish everlastingly. *Hakewell.*
 7. To languish with pleasure or tenderness. *Pope.*
 8. To vanish. *Addison.*
 9. [In the stile of lovers.] To languish with affection. *Tatler.*
 10. To wither as a vegetable. *Jobn.*
 11. To grow rapid, as liquor.
- DIE.** *f.* pl. *dice*. [*dé*, French.]
1. A small cube, marked on its faces

- with numbers from one to six, which gamesters throw in play. *South.*
2. Hazard; chance. *Spenser.*
 3. Any cubick body.
- DIE.** *f.* plur. *dies*. The stamp used in coinage. *Swift.*
- DIER.** *f.* [from *die*.] One who follows the trace of dying. *Walker.*
- DIET.** *f.* [*diata*, low Latin; *δίαιτα*.]
1. Food; provisions for the mouth; victuals. *Raleigh.*
 2. Food regulated by the rules of medicine. *Temple.*
- TO DIET.** *v. a.* [from the noun.]
1. To give food to. *Shakespeare.*
 2. To board; to supply with diet.
- TO DIET.** *v. n.*
1. To eat by rules of physick.
 2. To eat; to feed. *Milton.*
- DIET-DRINK.** *f.* [*diet* and *drink*.] Medicated liquors. *Locke.*
- DIET.** *f.* [German.] An assembly of princes or estates. *Raleigh.*
- DIETARY.** *a.* [from *diet*] Pertaining to the rules of diet.
- DIETER.** *f.* [from *diet*.] One who prescribes rules for eating. *Shakespeare.*
- DIETE'FICAL.** } *f.* [*διαίτητική*.] Relat-
DIETE'TICK. } ing to diet; belonging to
 the medicinal cautions about the use of food. *Arbutnot.*
- TO DIFFER.** *v. n.* [*differo*, Latin.]
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. *Rowe.*
 3. To be of a contrary opinion. *Burnet.*
- DIFFERENCE.** *f.* [*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. Dispute; debate; quarrel. *Sandys.*
 5. Distinction. *Tillotson.*
 6. Point in question; ground of controversy. *Shakespeare.*
 7. A logical distinction. *Bacon.*
 8. Evidences of distinction; differential marks. *Davies.*
- TO DIFFERENCE.** *v. a.* To cause a difference. *Holder.*
- DIFFERENT.** *a.* [from *differ*.]
1. Distinct; not the same. *Addison.*
 2. Of many contrary qualities. *Philips.*
 3. Unlike; dissimilar.
- DIFFERENTIAL Method,** consists in descending from whole quantities to their infinitely small differences, and comparing together these infinitely small differences, of what kind soever they be. *Harris.*
- DIFFER-**

D I F

DIFFERENTLY. *ad.* [from *different.*] In a different manner. *Boyle.*

DIFFICIL. *a.* [*d.fficilis*, Latin.]

1. Difficult; hard; not easy. *Hudibras.*
2. Scrupulous. *Bacon.*

DIFFICILNESS. *f.* [from *difficil.*] Difficulty to be persuaded. *Bacon.*

DIFFICULT. *a.* [*difficilis*, Latin.]

1. Hard; not easy; not facil. It is *difficult* in the eyes of this people. *Zachar.*
2. Troublesome; vexatious.
3. Hard to please; peevish.

DIFFICULTLY. *ad.* [from *difficult.*] Hardly; with difficulty. *Rogers.*

DIFFICULTY. *f.* [from *difficulte*, French.]

1. Hardness; contrariety to easiness. *Rogers.*
2. That which is hard to accomplish. *Soub.*
3. Distress; opposition. *Dryden.*
4. Perplexity in affairs. *Addison.*
5. Objection; cavil. *Swift.*

To DIFFIDE. *v. n.* [*diffido*, Latin.] To distrust; to have no confidence in. *Dryden.*

DIFFIDENCE. *f.* [from *diffide.*] Distrust; want of confidence. *Locke.*

DIFFIDENT. *a.* [from *diffide.*] Not confident; not certain. *K. Charles. Clarissa.*

To DIFFIND. *v. a.* [*diffindo*, Latin.] To cleave in two.

DIFFISSION. *f.* [*diffissio*, Latin.] The act of cleaving.

DIFFLATION. *f.* [*diffiare*, Latin.] The act of scattering with a blast of wind.

DIFFLUENCE. } *f.* [from *diffuso*, Lat.]

DIFFLUENCY. } The quality of falling away on all sides. *Brown.*

DIFFLUENT. *a.* [*diffluens*, Latin.] Flowing every way; not fixed.

DIFFORM. *a.* [from *forma*, Latin.] Contrary to uniform; having parts of different structure; as a *difform* flower, one of which the leaves are unlike each other. *Newton.*

DIFFORMIFY. *f.* [from *difform.*] Diversity of form; irregularity; dissimilitude. *Brown.*

DIFFRANCHISEMENT. *f.* [*franchise*, French.] The act of taking away the privileges of a city.

To DIFFUSE. *v. a.* [*diffusus*, Lat.]

1. To pour out upon a plane. *Burnet.*
2. To spread; to scatter. *Milton.*

DIFFUSE. *a.* [*diffusus*, Latin.]

1. Scattered; widely spread.
2. Copious; not concise.

DIFFUSED. *part. a.* Wild, uncouth, irregular. *Shakespeare.*

DIFFUSEDLY. *ad.* [from *diffused.*] Widely; dispersedly.

DIFFUSEDNESS. *f.* [from *diffused.*] The state of being diffused; dispersion.

D I G

DIFFUSELY. *ad.* [from *diffuse.*]

1. Widely; extensively.
2. Copiously; not concisely.

DIFFUSION. *f.* [from *diffuse.*]

1. Dispersion; the state of being scattered every way. *Boyle.*
2. Copiousness; exuberance of stile.

DIFFUSIVE. *a.* [from *diffuse.*]

1. Having the quality of scattering any thing every way. *Dryden.*
2. Scattered; dispersed. *Soub.*
3. Extended; in full extension. *Tillotson.*

DIFFUSIVELY. *ad.* [from *diffusive.*] Widely; extensively.

DIFFUSIVENESS. *f.* [from *diffusive.*]

1. Extension; dispersion. *Addison.*
2. Want of conciseness.

To DIG. *v. a.* preter. *dig*, or *digged*; part. pass. *dig*, or *digged* [*dyger*, Danish.]

1. To pierce with a spade. *Ezekiel.*
2. To form by digging. *Whitgift.*
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. *v. a.* To work with a spade. *Job.*

To DIG up. *v. a.* To throw up that which is covered with earth. *Shakespeare.*

DIGERENT. *a.* [*dgerens*, Latin.] That which has the power of digesting.

DIGEST. *f.* [*digesta*, Latin.] The product of the civil law. *Bacon.*

To DIGEST. *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 chemical term.
4. To range methodically in the mind. *Tbomson.*
5. To reduce to any plan, scheme, or method. *Shakespeare.*
6. To receive without loathing; not to reject. *Peacbam.*
7. To receive and enjoy. *Shakespeare.*
8. [In chirurgery.] To dispose of a wound; to generate pus in order to a cure.

To DIGEST. *v. n.* To generate matter as a wound.

DIGESTER. *f.* [from *digest.*]

1. He that digests or concocts his food. *Abubnor.*
2. A strong vessel, wherein to boil, with a very strong heat, any bony substances, so as to reduce them into a fluid state.
3. That which causes or strengthens the coactive power. *Temple.*

DIGESTIBLE. *a.* [from *digest.*] Capable of being digested. *Bacon.*

DIGESTION. *f.* [from *digest.*]

1. The act of concocting food. *Temple.*
2. The preparation of matter by a chemical heat. *Blackmore.*

3. Reduction to a plan. *Temple.*
 4. The act of disposing a wound to generate matter.
- DIGESTIVE.** *a.* [from *digest.*]
 1. Having the power to cause digestion. *Brown.*
 2. Capable by heat to soften and subdue. *Hale.*
 3. Considering; methodising. *Dryden.*
- DIGESTIVE.** *f.* [from *digest.*] An application which disposes a wound to generate matter. *Wifeman.*
- DIGGER.** *f.* [from *dig.*] One that opens the ground with a spade. *Byle.*
- TO DIGHT.** *v. a.* [دیحان, to prepare, Saxon.] To dress; to deck; to adorn. *Milton.*
- DIGIT.** *f.* [*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.*
- DIGITATED.** *a.* [from *digitus*, Latin.] Branched out into divisions like fingers. *Brown.*
- DIGLADIA'TION.** *f.* [*digladiatio*, Latin.] A combat with swords; any quarrel. *Glanville.*
- DIGNIFIED.** *a.* [from *dignify.*] Invested with some dignity. *Ayliffe.*
- DIGNIFICA'TION.** *f.* [from *dignify.*] Exaltation. *Walton.*
- TO DIGNIFY.** *v. a.* [from *dignus* and *facio*, Lat.]
 1. To advance; to prefer; to exalt.
 2. To honour; to adorn. *Ben. Johnson.*
- DIGNITARY.** *f.* [from *dignus*, Latin.] A clergyman advanced to some dignity; to some rank above that of a parochial priest. *Swift.*
- DIGNITY.** *f.* [*dignitas*, Latin.]
 1. Rank of elevation. *Hooker.*
 2. Grandeur of mien. *Clarissa.*
 3. Advancement; preferment; high place. *Shakespeare.*
 4. [Among ecclesiastics.] That promotion or preferment to which any jurisdiction is annexed. *Ayliffe.*
 5. Maxims; general principles. *Brown.*
 6. [In astrology.] The planet is in dignity when it is in any sign.
- DIGNO'TION.** *f.* [from *dignosco*, Lat.] Distinction. *Brown.*
- TO DIGRESS.** *v. n.* [*digressus*, Lat.]
 1. To turn out of the road.
 2. To depart from the main design. *Locke.*
 3. To wander; to expatiate. *Brerewood.*
 4. To transgress; to deviate. *Shakespeare.*
- DIGRESSION.** *f.* [*digressio*, Latin.]
 1. A passage deviating from the main tenour. *Denham.*
2. Deviation. *Brown.*
- DIJUDICATION.** *f.* [*dijudicatio*, Latin.] Judicial distinction.
- DIKE.** *f.* [دیک, Saxon.]
 1. A channel to receive water. *Pope.*
 2. A mound to hinder inundations. *Cowley.*
- TO DILA'CE'RATE.** *v. a.* [*dilacero*, Lat.] To tear; to rend. *Brown.*
- DILACERA'TION.** *f.* [from *dilaceratio*, Latin.] The act of rending in two. *Arbutnot.*
- TO DILA'NIATE.** *v. a.* [*dilanio*, Latin.] To ruin; to throw down.
- DILAPIDA'TION.** *f.* [*dilapidatio*, Latin.] The incumbent's suffering any edifices of his ecclesiastical living, to go to ruin or decay. *Ayliffe.*
- DILATABILITY.** *f.* [from *dilatable.*] The quality of admitting extension. *Ray.*
- DILA'TABLE.** *a.* [from *dilate.*] Capable of extension. *Arbutnot.*
- DILATA'TION.** *f.* [from *dilatatio*, Lat.]
 1. The act of extending into greater space. *Ho'dr.*
 2. The state of being extended. *Newton.*
- TO DILA'TE.** *v. a.* [*dilato*, Latin.]
 1. To extend; to spread out. *Waller.*
 2. To relate at large; to tell diffusely and copiously. *Shakespeare.*
- TO DILA'TE.** *v. n.*
 1. To widen; to grow wide. *Addison.*
 2. To speak largely and copiously. *Claren.*
- DILA'TOR.** *f.* [from *dilate.*] That which widens or extends. *Arbutnot.*
- DILA'TORINESS.** *f.* [from *dilatatory.*] Slowness; sluggishness.
- DILA'TORY.** *a.* [*dilatatoire*, French.] Tardy; slow; sluggish. *Hayward. Otway.*
- DILECTION.** *f.* [*dilectio*, Latin.] The act of loving. *Boyle.*
- DILEMMA.** *f.* [δύλεμμα.]
 1. An argument equally conclusive by contrary suppositions. *Cowley.*
 2. A difficult or doubtful choice. *Pope.*
- DILIGENCE.** *f.* [*diligentia*, Latin.] Industry; assiduity; the contrary to idleness. *Pet.*
- DILIGENT.** *a.* [*diligens*, Lat.]
 1. Constant in application; persevering in endeavour; assiduous; not lazy. *Prov.*
 2. Constantly applied; prosecuted with activity. *Deuteronomy.*
- DILIGENTLY.** *ad.* [from *diligent.*] With assiduity; with heed and perseverance. *Dryden.*
- DILL.** *f.* [دیل, Saxon.]
- DILUCID.** *a.* [*dilucidus*, Latin.]
 1. Clear; plain; not opaque.
 2. Clear; plain; not obscure.
- TO DILUCIDATE.** *v. a.* [from *dilucidare*, Latin.] To make clear or plain; to explain. *Brown.*
- DILUCI.**

- DILUCIDATION.** *f.* [from *dilucidatio*.] The act of making clear.
- DILUENT.** *a.* [*diluens*, Latin.] Having the power to thin other matter.
- DILUENT.** *f.* [from the adjective.] That which thins other matter. *Arbutnot.*
- To DILUTE.** *v. a.* [*diluo*, Latin.]
1. To make thin. *Locke.*
 2. To make weak. *Newton.*
- DILUTER.** *f.* [from *dilute*.] That which makes any thing else thin. *Arbutnot.*
- DILUTION.** *f.* [*dilutio*, Lat.] The act of making any thing thin or weak. *Arbut.*
- DILUVIAN.** *a.* [from *diluvium*, Lat.] Relating to the deluge. *Burnet.*
- DIM.** *a.* [*dimme*, Saxon.]
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.** *v. a.* [from the adjective.]
1. To cloud; to darken. *Locke.*
 2. To make less bright; to obscure. *Spensf.*
- DIMENSION.** *f.* [*dimensio*, Latin.] Space contained in any thing; bulk; extent; capacity. *Dryden.*
- DIMENSIONLESS.** *a.* [from *dimension*.] Without any definite bulk. *Milton.*
- DEMESIVE.** *a.* [*dimensus*, Latin.] That which marks the boundaries or outlines. *Davies.*
- DIMICATION.** *f.* [*dimicatio*, Latin.] A battle; the act of fighting. *Dist.*
- DIMIDIATION.** *f.* [*dimidiatio*, Lat.] The act of halving. *Dist.*
- To DIMINISH.** *v. a.* [*diminuo*, Latin.]
1. To make less by abscission or destruction of any part. *Locke.*
 2. To impair; to lessen; to degrade. *Mil.*
 3. To take any thing from that to which it belongs: the contrary to add. *Deut.*
- To DIMINISH.** *v. n.* To grow less; to be impaired. *Dryden. Pope.*
- DIMINISHINGLY.** *ad.* [from *diminissè*.] In a manner tending to vilify. *Locke.*
- DIMINUITION.** *f.* [*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.** *a.* [*diminutivus*, Latin.] Small; little. *South.*
- DIMINUTIVE.** *f.* [from the adjective.]
1. A word formed to express littleness; as *maniken*, in English a *little man*. *Cotton.*
 2. A small thing. *Shakespeare.*
- DIMINUTIVELY.** *ad.* [from *diminutive*.] In a diminutive manner,
- DIMINUTIVENESS.** *f.* [from *diminutive*.] Smallness; littleness; pettyness.
- DIMISH.** *a.* [from *dim*.] Somewhat dim. *Swift.*
- DIMISSORY.** *a.* [*dimissorius*, Latin.] That by which a man is dismissed to another jurisdiction. *Ayliffe.*
- DIMITY.** *f.* A fine kind of stuff, or cloth of cotton. *Wiseman.*
- DIMLY.** *a.* [from *dim*.]
1. Not with a quick sight; not with a clear perception. *Milton.*
 2. Not brightly; not luminously. *Boyle.*
- DIMNESS.** *f.* [from *dim*.]
1. Dulness of sight.
 2. Want of apprehension; stupidity. *D. Coy of Piety.*
- DIMPLE.** *f.* [*dint*, a hole; *dimle*, a little hole. *Skinner*.] Cavity or depression in the cheek or chin. *Greav.*
- To DIMPLE.** *v. n.* [from the noun.] To sink in small cavities. *Dryden.*
- DIMPLED.** *a.* [from *dimple*.] Set with dimples. *Shakespeare.*
- DIMPLY.** *a.* [from *dimple*.] Full of dimples. *Warnton.*
- DIN.** *f.* [*tyñ*, a noise, Sax.] A loud noise; a violent and continued sound. *Smith.*
- To DIN.** *v. a.* [from the noun.]
1. To stun with noise. *Orrway.*
 2. To impress with violent and continued noise. *Swift.*
- To DINE.** *v. n.* [*diner*, French.] To eat the chief meal about the middle of the day. *Clarendon.*
- To DINE.** *v. a.* To give a dinner to; to feed. *Dryden.*
- DINETICAL.** *a.* [*divinulus*.] Whirling round; vertiginous. *Ray.*
- To DING.** *v. a.* pret. *dung*. [dringen, Dutch.]
1. To dash with violence.
 2. To impress with force.
- To DING.** *v. n.* To bluster; to bounce; to huff. *Arbutnot.*
- DING-DONG.** *f.* A word by which the sound of bells is imitated. *Shakespeare.*
- DINGLE.** *f.* [from *den*, a hollow.] A hollow between hills. *Milton.*
- DINING-ROOM.** *f.* [*dine* and *room*.] The principal apartment of the house. *Taylor.*
- DINNER.** *f.* [*diner*, French.] The chief meal; the meal eaten about the middle of the day. *Taylor.*
- DINNER-TIME.** *f.* [*dinner* and *time*.] The time of dining. *Pope.*
- DINT.** *f.* [*tyt*, Saxon.]
1. A blow; a stroke. *Milton.*
 2. The mark made by a blow. *Dryden.*
 3. Violence; force; power. *Adams.*
- To DINT.** *v. a.* [from the noun.] To mark with a cavity by a blow. *Dunce.*

DINUMERATION. *f.* [*dinumeratio*, Lat.]

The act of numbering out singly.

DIOCESAN. *f.* [from *diocesis*.] A bishop as he stands related to his own clergy or flock. *Tatler.*

DIOCESS. *f.* [*d'aeceſis*.] The circuit of every bishop's jurisdiction. *Cowley, Whitgift.*

DIOPTICAL } *f.* [*διόπτωμας*] Afford-

DIOPTRICK. } ing a medium for the sight; assisting the sight in the view of distant objects. *More.*

DIOPTRICKS. *f.* A part of opticks, treating of the different refractions of the light. *Harris.*

DIORTHRO'SIS. *f.* [*διόρθωσις*.] An operation by which crooked members are made even. *Harris.*

TO DIP. *v. a.* particip. *dipped*, or *dipt*. [*διπναι*, Sax. *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 pledge. *Dryden.*

TO DIP. *v. n.*

1. To sink; to immerge. *L'Estrange.*

2. To enter; to pierce. *Granville.*

3. To enter slightly into any thing. *Pope.*

4. To drop by chance into any mas; to chuse by chance.

DIPCHICK. *f.* [from *dip* and *ebick*.] The name of a bird. *Carew.*

DIPE'TALOUS. *a.* [*δις* and *πέταλον*.] Having two flower-leaves.

DIPPER. *f.* [from *dip*.] One that dips in the water.

DIPPING Needle. *f.* A device which shews a particular property of the magnetick needle. *Philips.*

DIPHTHONG. *f.* [*διφθονγ*.] A coalition of two vowels to form one sound; as, *vain*, *leaf*, *Cæsar*. *Holder.*

DIPLOE. *f.* The inner plate or lamina of the skull.

DIPLOMA. *f.* [*δίπλωμα*.] A letter or writing conferring some privilege.

DIPSAS. *f.* [from *διψάω*.] A serpent whose bite produces unquenchable thirst. *Milton.*

DIP'TOTE. *f.* [*διπλωτα*.] A noun consisting of two cases only. *Clark.*

DIP'TYCH. *f.* [*diptycha*, Lat.] A register of bishops and martyrs. *Stillingfleet.*

DIRE. *a.* [*dirus*, Lat.] Dreadful; dismal; mournful; horrible. *Milton.*

DIRECT. *a.* [*directus*, Latin.]

1. Strait, not crooked. *Bentley.*

2. Not oblique.

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. *v. a.* [*directum*, Latin.]

1. To aim in a strait line. *Pope.*

2. To point against as a mark. *Dryden.*

3. To regulate; to adjust. *Eccles.*

4. To prescribe certain measure; to mark out a certain course. *Job.*

5. To order; to command.

DIRECTER. *f.* [*director*, Latin.]

1. One that directs.

2. An instrument that serves to guide any manual operation.

DIRECTION. *f.* [*directio*, Latin.]

1. Aim at a certain point. *Smalridge.*

2. Motion impressed by a certain impulse. *Locke.*

3. Order; command; prescription. *Hooker.*

DIRECTIVE. *a.* [from *direct*.]

1. Having the power of direction. *Bramhall.*

2. Informing; shewing the way. *Tbomson.*

DIRECTFLY. *ad.* [from *direct*.]

1. In a strait line; rectilinearly. *Dryden.*

2. Immediately; apparently; without circumlocution. *Hooker.*

DIRE'TNESS. *f.* [from *direct*.] Strait-

ness; tendency to any point; the nearest way. *Bentley.*

DIRECTOR. *f.* [*director*, Latin.]

1. One that has authority over others; a superintendent. *Swift.*

2. A 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. *Sbarp.*

DIRECTORY. *f.* [from *director*.] The

book which the factious preachers published in the rebellion for the direction of their feet in acts of worship. *Oxford Reasons against the Covenant.*

DIREFUL. *a.* Dire; dreadful. *Pope.*

DIRE'NESS. *f.* [from *dirè*.] Dismalness; horror; hideousness. *Shakespeare.*

DIRE'PTION. *f.* [*direptio*, Latin.] The act of plundering.

DIRGE. *f.* A mournful ditty; a song of lamentation. *Sandys.*

DIRK. *f.* [an Earſe word.] A kind of dagger. *Tickell.*

TO DIRKE. *v. a.* To spoil; to ruin. *Spenser.*

DIRT. *f.* [*dyt*, Dutch.]

1. Mud; filth; mire. *Wake.*

2. Meanness; sordidness.

TO DIRT. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To

foul; to bemire. *Swift.*

DIRTYPIE. *f.* [*dirt* and *pie.*] Forms moulded by children of clay. *Suckling.*

DIRTILY. *ad.* [*from dirty.*]

1. Nastily; foully; filthily.
2. Meanly; sordidly; shamefully. *Donne.*

DIRTINESS. *f.* [*from dirty.*]

1. Nastiness; filthiness; foulness.
2. Meanness; baseness; sordidness.

DIRTY. *a.* [*from dirt.*]

1. Foul; nasty; filthy. *Shakespeare.*
2. Sullied; not elegant. *Locke.*
3. Mean; base; despicable. *Taylor.*

TO DIRTY. *v. a.* [*from the noun.*]

1. To foul; to soil. *Arbutnot.*
2. To disgrace; to scandalize.

DISRUPTION. *f.* [*disruptio, Lat.*]

1. The act of bursting, or breaking.
2. The state of bursting, or breaking.

DIS. An inseparable particle, implying commonly a privative or negative signification; as, to *arm*, to *disarm*.

DISABILITY. *f.* [*from disable.*]

1. Want of power to do any thing; weakness. *Raleigh.*
2. Want of proper qualifications for any purpose; legal impediment. *Swifr.*

TO DISABLE. *v. a.* [*dis* and *able.*]

1. To deprive of natural force. *Davies. Taylor.*
2. To impair; to diminish. *Shakespeare.*
3. To make unactive. *Temple.*
4. To deprive of usefulness or efficacy. *Dryden.*

5. To exclude as wanting proper qualifications. *Wotton.*

TO DISABUSE. *v. a.* [*dis* and *abuse.*] To set free from a mistake; to set right; to undeceive. *Glanville. Waller.*

DISACCOMMODATION. *f.* [*dis* and *accommodation.*] The state of being unfit or unprepared. *Hale.*

TO DISACUSTOM. *v. a.* [*dis* and *acustom.*] To destroy the force of habit by disuse or contrary practice.

DISACQUAINTANCE. *f.* [*dis* and *acquaintance.*] Disuse of familiarity. *South.*

DISADVANTAGE. *f.*

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. *v. a.* To injure in interest of any kind. *Decay of Piety.*

DISADVANTAGEABLE. *a.* [*from disadvantage.*] Contrary to profit; producing loss. *Bacon.*

DISADVANTA'GEOUS. *a.* [*from disadvantage.*] Contrary to interest; contrary to convenience. *Add son.*

DISADVANTA'GEOUSLY. *ad.* [*from disadvantageous.*] In a manner contrary to interest or profit. *Government of the Tongue.*

DISADVANTA'GEOUSNESS. *f.* Contrariety to profit; inconvenience.

DISADVENTUROUS. *a.* Unhappy; unprosperous. *Spenser.*

TO DISAFFE/CT. *v. a.* To fill with discontent; to disconcert. *Clarendon.*

DISAFFE/CTED. *part. a.* Not disposed to zeal or affection. *Stillingfleet.*

DISAFFE/CTEDLY. *ad.* After a disaffected manner.

DISAFFE/CTEDNESS. *f.* [*from disaffected.*] The quality of being disaffected.

DISAFFE/CTION. *f.* Want of zeal for the reigning prince. *Swift.*

DISAFFIRMANCE. *f.* Confutation; negation. *Hale.*

TO DISAFFO'REST. *v. a.* [*dis* and *forest.*] To throw open to common purposes, from the privileges of a forest. *Bacon.*

TO DISAGREE. *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.*

DISAGREE'ABLE. *a.* [*from disagree.*]

1. Contrary; unsuitable. *Pope.*
2. Unpleasant; offensive. *Locke.*

DISAGREE'ABLENESS. *f.* [*from disagreeable.*]

1. Unsuitableness; contrariety.
2. Unpleasantness; offensiveness. *South.*

DISAGREEMENT. *f.* [*from disagree.*]

1. Difference; dissimilitude; diversity; not identity. *Woodward.*
2. Difference of opinion. *Hooker.*

TO DISALLOW. *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 DISALLOW. *v. n.* To refuse permission; not to grant. *Hooker.*

DISALLOW'ABLE. *a.* [*from disallow.*] Not allowable.

DISALLOW'ANCE. *f.* Prohibition. *South.*

TO DISANCHOR. *v. a.* [*from dis* and *anchor.*] To drive a ship from its anchor.

TO DISANIMATE. *v. a.* [*dis* and *animate.*]

1. To deprive of life.
2. To discourage; to deject. *Boyle.*

DISANIMATION. *f.* [*from disanimate.*] Privation of life. *Brown.*

TO DISANNU'L. *v. a.* To annul; to deprive of authority; to vacate. *Herbert.*

DISANNULMENT. *f.* [*from disannul.*] The act of making void.

TO DISAPPE'AR. *v. n.* [*disparoitre, Fr.*] To be lost to view; to vanish out of sight. *Milton.*

TO DISAPPO'INT. *v. a.* [*dis* and *appoint.*] To defeat of expectation; to balk. *Tillotson.*

- DISAPPOINTMENT.** *f.* [from *disappoint.*] Defeat of hopes; miscarriage of expectations. *Spenser.*
- DISAPPROBATION.** *f.* [*dis* and *approbation.*] Censure; condemnation. *Pope.*
- To DISAPPROVE.** *v. a.* [*disapprover*, Fr.] To dislike; to censure. *Pope.*
- DISARD.** *f.* [דַּיָּרָג, Saxon.] A prattler; a boasting talker.
- To DISARM.** *v. a.* [*desarmer*, Fr.] To spoil or divest of arms. *Dryden.*
- To DISARRAY.** *v. a.* [*dis* and *array.*] To undress any one. *Spenser.*
- DISARRAY.** *f.* [from the verb.]
1. Disorder; confusion. *Hayward.*
 2. Undress.
- DISASTER.** *f.* [*desastre*, Fr.]
1. The blast or stroke of an unfavourable planet. *Shakespeare.*
 2. Misfortune; grief; mishap; misery. *Pope.*
- To DISASTER.** *v. a.* [from the noun.]
1. To blast by an untavourable star. *Sidney.*
 2. To afflict; to mischief. *Shakespeare.*
- DISASTROUS.** *a.* [from *disaster.*]
1. Unlucky; not fortunate. *Hayward.*
 2. Unhappy; calamitous; miserable. *Denham.*
 3. Gloomy; threatening misfortune. *Milton.*
- DISASTROUSLY.** *ad.* [from *disastrous.*] In a dismal manner.
- DISASTROUSNESS.** *f.* [from *disastrous.*] Unluckiness; unfortunateness.
- To DISAVOUCH.** *v. a.* To retract profession; to disown. *Daniel.*
- To DISAVOW.** *v. a.* To disown; to deny knowledge of. *Hayward.*
- DISAVOWAL.** *f.* [from *disavow.*] Denial. *Clarissa.*
- DISAVOWMENT.** *f.* [from *disavow.*] Denial. *Wotton.*
- To DISAUTHORISE.** *v. a.* [*dis* and *authorise*] To deprive of credit or authority. *Wotton.*
- To DISBANDE.** *v. a.* [*dis* and *band.*]
1. To dismiss from military service. *Knolles.*
 2. To spread abroad; to scatter. *Woodward.*
- To DISBAND.** *v. n.* To retire from military service. *Clarendon. Tillotson.*
- To DISBARK.** *v. a.* [*debarquer*, Fr.] To land from a ship. *Fairfax.*
- DISBELIEF.** *f.* [from *disbelieve.*] Refusal of credit; denial of belief. *Tillotson.*
- To DISBELIEVE.** *v. a.* [*dis* and *believe.*] Not to credit; not to hold true. *Hammond.*
- DISBELIEVER.** *f.* One who refuses belief. *Watts.*
- To DISBENCH.** *v. a.* To drive from a seat. *Shakespeare.*
- To DISBRANCH.** *v. a.* [*dis* and *branch.*] To separate or break off. *Evelyn.*
- To DISBUD.** *v. a.* [With gardeners.] To take away the sprigs newly put forth. *Dick.*
- To DISBURDEN.** *v. a.* [*dis* and *burden.*]
1. To ease of a burden; to unload. *Milton.*
 2. To disencumber, discharge, or clear. *Hale.*
 3. To throw off a burden. *Addison.*
- To DISBURSE.** *v. n.* To ease the mind.
- To DISBURSE.** *v. a.* [*deburser*, Fr.] To spend or lay out money. *Spenser.*
- DISBURSEMENT.** *f.* [*deboursement*, Fr.] A disbursing or laying out. *Spenser.*
- DISBURSER.** *f.* [from *disburse.*] One that disburses.
- DISCALCEATED.** *a.* [*discalceatus*, Lat.] Stripped of shoes.
- DISCALCEATION.** *f.* [from *discalceated*] The act of pulling off the shoes. *Brown.*
- To DISCANDY.** *v. n.* [from *dis* and *candy*] To dissolve; to melt. *Shakespeare.*
- To DISCARD.** *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. *Suiff.*
- DISCARNATE.** *a.* [*dis* and *carn*, flesh; *scarnato*, Ital.] Stripped of flesh. *Glanville.*
- To DISCASE.** *v. a.* To strip; to undress. *Shakespeare.*
- To DISCERN.** *v. a.* [*discerno*, Lat.]
1. To descry; to see. *Proverbs.*
 2. To judge; to have knowledge of. *Sidney.*
 3. To distinguish. *Boyle.*
 4. To make the difference between. *Ben. Johnson.*
- To DISCERN.** *v. n.* To make distinction. *Hayward.*
- DISCERNER.** *f.* [from *discern.*]
1. Discoverer; he that descries. *Shakespeare.*
 2. Judge; one that has the power of distinguishing. *Clarendon.*
- DISCERNIBLE.** *a.* [from *discern.*] Discoverable; perceptible; distinguishable; apparent. *South.*
- DISCERNIBLENESS.** *f.* [from *discernible.*] Visibility.
- DISCERNIBLY.** *ad.* [from *discernible.*] Perceptibly; apparently. *Hammond.*
- DISCERNING.** *part. a.* [from *discern.*] Judicious; knowing. *Atterbury.*
- DISCERNINGLY.** *ad.* Judiciously; rationally; acutely. *Gartb.*
- DISCERNMENT.** *f.* [from *discern.*] Judgment; power of distinguishing. *Freeholder.*
- To DISCERP.** *v. a.* [*discerpo*, Lat.] To tear in pieces.
- DISCRIPTIBLE.** *a.* [from *discerp.*] Frangible; separable. *Morr.*

DISCERNIBILITY. *f.* [from *discernible.*] Liableness to be destroyed by disunion of parts.

DISCERNPTION. *f.* [from *discerp.*] The act of pulling to pieces.

To DISCHARGE. *v. a.* [*d scharger, Fr.*]

1. To disburden; to exonerate. *Dryden.*
2. To unload; to disembark. *Kings.*
3. To give vent to any thing; to let fly. *Dryden.*

4. To let off a gun. *Knoller.*

5. To clear a debt by payment. *Locke.*

6. To set free from obligation. *L'Esrange.*

7. To clear from an accusation or crime; to absolve. *Locke.*

8. To perform; to execute. *Dryden.*

9. To put away; to obliterate; to to destroy. *Bacon.*

10. To divest of any office or employment.

11. To dismiss; to release. *Bacon.*

To DISCHARGE. *v. n.* To dismiss itself; to break up. *Bacon.*

DISCHARGE. *f.* [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'Esrange.*

9. An acquittance from a debt.

10. Exemption; privilege. *Eccius.*

DISCHARGER. *f.* [from *discharge.*]

1. He that discharges in any manner.

2. He that fires a gun. *Brown.*

DISCINCT. *a.* [*discinctus, Latin.*] Ungirded; loosely dressed. *DiEt.*

To DISCIND. *v. a.* [*discindo, Lat.*] To divide; to cut in pieces. *Boyle.*

DISCIPLE. *f.* [*discipulus, Lat.*] A scholar. *Hammond.*

To DISCIPLE. *v. a.* To punish; to discipline. *Spenser.*

DISCIPLESHIP. *f.* [from *disciple.*] The state or function of a disciple. *Hammond.*

DISCIPLINABLE. *a.* [*disciplinabilis, Lat.*] Capable of instruction.

DISCIPLINABLENESS. *f.* [from [*disciplinabile.*] Capacity of instruction. *Hale.*

DISCIPLINARIAN. *a.* [from *discipline.*] Pertaining to discipline. *Glanville.*

DISCIPLINARIAN. *f.*

1. One who rules or teaches with great strictness.

2. A follower of the presbyterian sect, so called from their clamour about discipline. *Sanderson.*

DISCIPLINARY. *a.* [*disciplina, Latin.*] Pertaining to discipline. *Milton.*

DISCIPLINE. *f.* [*disciplina, Lat.*]

1. Education; instruction; the act of cultivating the mind. *Bacon.*

2. Rule of government; order. *Hooker.*

3. Military regulation. *Shakespeare.*

4. A state of subjection. *Rogers.*

5. Any thing taught; art; science. *Wilkins.*

6. Punishment; chastisement; correction. *Addison.*

To DISCIPLINE. *v. a.*

1. To educate; to instruct; to bring up. *Addison.*

2. To regulate; to keep in order. *Derbam.*

3. To punish; to correct; to chastise. *Milton.*

4. To reform; to redress.

To DISCLAIM. *v. a.* [*dis and claim.*] To disown; to deny any knowledge of. *Shakespeare. Rogers.*

DISCLAIMER. *f.* [from *disclaim.*] One that disclaims, disowns, or renounces.

To DISCLOSE. *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.*

DISCLOSER. *f.* [from *disclose.*] One that reveals or discovers.

DISCLOSURE. *f.* [from *disclose.*]

1. Discovery; production into view. *Bacon.*

2. Act of revealing any secret. *Bacon.*

DISCOLORATION. *f.* [from *discolour.*]

1. The act of changing the colour; the act of staining.

2. Change of colour; stain; die. *Arbutnot.*

To DISCOLOUR. *v. a.* [*decoloro, Latin.*] To change from the natural hue; to stain. *Temple.*

To DISCOMFIT. *v. a.* [*disconfire, Fr.*] To defeat; to conquer; to vanquish. *Philips.*

DISCOMFIT. *f.* [from the verb.] Defeat; rout; overthrow. *Milton.*

DISCOMFITURE. *f.* [from *discomfit.*] Defeat; loss of battle; rout; overthrow. *Atterbury.*

DISCOMFORT. *f.* [*dis and comfort.*] Uneasiness; sorrow; melancholy; gloom. *Shakespeare.*

To DISCOMFORT. *v. a.* To grieve; to sadden; to deject. *Sidney.*

DISCOMFORTABLE. *a.* [from *discomfort.*]

1. One that is melancholy and refuses comfort. *Shakespeare.*

2. That causes sadness. *Sidney.*

To DISCOMME'ND. *v. a.* To blame; to censure. *Denham.*

DISCOMME'NDABLE. *a.* Blameable; censurable. *Ayliffe.*

DISCOMME'NDABLENESS. *f.* Blameableness; liableness to censure.

- DISCOMMENDATION.** *f.* Blame; reproach; censure. *Aylffe.*
- DISCOMMENDER.** *f.* One that discommends.
- To DISCOMMODE.** *v. a.* To put to inconvenience; to molest.
- DISCOMMODOUS.** *a.* Inconvenient; troublesome. *Spenser.*
- DISCONVENIENCY.** *f.* Inconvenience; disadvantage; hurt. *Bacon.*
- To DISCOMPOSE.** *v. a.* [*decomposer*, Fr.]
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.*
- DISCOMPOSURE.** *f.* [from *discompose*.] Disorder; perturbation. *Clarendon.*
- To DISCONCERT.** *v. a.* [*dis* and *concert*.] To unsettle the mind; to discompose. *Collier.*
- DISCONFORMITY.** *f.* Want of agreement. *Hakerwill.*
- DISCONGRUITY.** *f.* Disagreement; inconsistency. *Hale.*
- DISCONSULATE.** *a.* Without comfort; hopeless; sorrowful. *Milton.*
- DISCONSOLATELY.** *ad.* In a disconsolate manner; comfortlessly.
- DISCONSOLATENESS.** *f.* The state of being disconsolate.
- DISCONTENT.** *f.* Want of content; uneasiness at the present state. *Pope.*
- DISCONTENT.** *a.* Uneasy at the present state; dissatisfied. *Hayward.*
- To DISCONTENT.** *v. a.* [from the noun.] To dissatisfy; to make uneasy. *Dryden.*
- DISCONTENIED.** *particip. a.* Uneasy; cheerless; malevolent. *Tillotson.*
- DISCONTENTEDNESS.** *f.* Uneasiness; want of ease. *Addison.*
- DISCONTENTMENT.** *f.* [from *discontent*.] The state of being discontented. *Bacon.*
- DISCONTINUANCE.** *f.* [from *discontinue*.]
1. Want of cohesion of parts; disruption. *Bacon.*
 2. Cessation; intermission. *Atterbury.*
- DISCONTINUATION.** *f.* [from *discontinue*.] Disruption of continuity; disruption; separation. *Newton.*
- To DISCONTINUE.** *v. n.* [*discontinuer*, French.]
1. To lose the cohesion of parts. *Bacon.*
 2. To lose an established or prescriptive custom. *Jeremiah.*
- To DISCONTINUE.** *v. a.*
1. To leave off; to cease any practice or habit. *Bacon.*
 2. To break off; to interrupt. *Holder.*
- DISCONTINUITY.** *f.* Difunity of parts; want of cohesion. *Newton.*
- DISCONVENIENCE.** *f.* Incongruity; disagreement. *Bramball.*
- DISCORD.** *f.* [*discordia*, Lat.]
1. Disagreement; opposition; mutual anger. *Shakespeare.*
 2. Difference, or contrariety of qualities. *Dryden.*
 3. [In music.] Sounds not of themselves pleasing, but necessary to be mixed with others. *Peacbam.*
- To DISCORD.** *v. n.* [*discordo*, Lat.] To disagree; not to suit with. *Bacon.*
- DISCORDANCE.** *f.* [from *discord*.] Dis-
- DISCORDANCY.** *f.* agreement; opposition; inconsistency.
- DISCORDANT.** *a.* [*discordans*, Lat.]
1. Inconsistent; at variance with itself. *Dryden.*
 2. Opposite; contrarious. *Cheyne.*
 3. Incongruous; not conformable. *Hale.*
- DISCORDANTLY.** *ad.* [from *discordant*.]
1. Inconsistently; in disagreement with itself.
 2. In disagreement with another. *Boyle.*
 3. Peevishly; in a contradictory manner.
- To DISCOVER.** *v. a.* [*descouvrir*, Fr.]
1. To shew; to disclose; to bring to light. *Shakespeare.*
 2. To make known. *Isaiab.*
 3. To find out; to espy. *Pope.*
- DISCOVERABLE.** *a.* [from *discover*.]
1. That which may be found out. *Watts.*
 2. Apparent; exposed to view. *Bentley.*
- DISCOVERER.** *f.* [from *discover*.]
1. One that finds any thing not known before. *Arbutnot.*
 2. A scout; one who is put to descery the enemy. *Shakespeare.*
- DISCOVERY.** *f.* [from *discover*.]
1. The act of finding any thing hidden. *Dryden.*
 2. The act of revealing or disclosing any secret. *South.*
- To DISCOUNSEL.** *v. a.* [*dis* and *counsel*.] To dissuade; to give contrary advice. *Spenser.*
- DISCOUNT.** *f.* The sum refunded in a bargain. *Swift.*
- To DISCOUNT.** *v. a.* To count back; to pay back again. *Swift.*
- To DISCOUNTENANCE.** *v. a.*
1. To discourage by cold treatment. *Clarendon.*
 2. To abash; to put to shame. *Milton.*
- DISCOUNTENANCE.** *f.* Cold treatment; unfriendly regard. *Clarendon.*
- DISCOUNTENCER.** *f.* One that discourages by cold treatment. *Bacon.*
- To DISCOURAGE.** *v. a.* [*decourager*, Fr.]
1. To depress; to deprive of confidence. *King Charles.*

2. To deter; to fright from any attempt.
Numbers.

DISCOU'RAGER. *f.* [from *discourage.*]
One that impresses diffidence and terror.

DISCOU'RAGEMENT. *f.* [from *discourage.*]

1. The act of deterring, or depressing hope.
2. Determent; that which deters. *Wiltins.*
3. The cause of depression, or fear. *Locke.*

DISCOURSE. *f.* [*discours, Fr.*]

1. The act of the understanding, by which it passes from premises to consequences.

2. Conversation; mutual intercourse of language; talk. *Herbert.*

3. Effusion of language; speech. *Locke.*
4. A treatise; a dissertation either written or uttered. *Pope.*

To DISCOURSE. *v. n.*

1. To converse; to talk; to relate. *Shakespeare.*

2. To treat upon in a solemn or set manner. *Locke.*

3. To reason; to pass from premises to consequences. *Dryden.*

To DISCOURSE. *v. a.* [from the noun.]
To treat of. *Shakespeare.*

DISCOURSER. *f.* [from *discourse.*]

1. A speaker; an haranguer. *Shakespeare.*
2. A writer on any subject. *Brown.*

DISCOURSIVE. *a.* [from *discourse.*]

1. Passing by intermediate stops from premises to consequences. *Milton.*

2. Containing dialogue; interlocutory. *Dryden.*

DISCOURTEOUS. *a.* Uncivil; uncomplaisant. *Motteux.*

DISCOURTESY. *f.* Incivility; rudeness. *Sidney. Herbert.*

DISCOURTEOUSLY. *ad.* [from *discourteous.*] Uncivilly; rudely.

DISCOUS. [from *discus, Latin.*] Broad; flat; wide. *Quincy.*

DISCREDIT. *f.* [*decrediter, Fr.*] Ignominy; reproach; disgrace. *Rogers.*

To DISCREDIT. *v. a.* [*decrediter, Fr.*]
1. To deprive of credibility; to make not trusted. *Shakespeare.*

2. To disgrace; to bring reproach upon; to shame. *Donne.*

DISCREET. *a.* [*discret, Fr.*]

1. Prudent; circumpect; cautious; sober. *Whitgift.*

2. Modest; not forward. *Thomson.*

DISCREETLY. *ad.* [from *discreet.*] Prudently; cautiously. *Waller.*

DISCREETNESS. *f.* [from *discreet.*] The quality of being discreet.

DISCREPANCE. *f.* [*discrepantia, Latin.*]
Difference; contrariety.

DISCREPANT. *a.* [*discrepans, Latin.*]
Different; disagreeing.

DISCRETE. *a.* [*discretus, Lat.*]

1. Distinct; disjointed; not continuous.

Edw.

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. *f.* [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. *a.* [from *discretion.*]
Left at large; unlimited; unrestrained.

Tatler.

DISCRETIVE. *a.* [*discretus, Lat.*]

1. [In logick.] *Discretive* propositions are such wherein 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. *a.* [from *discriminate.*]
Distinguishable by outward marks or tokens.

To DISCRIMINATE. *v. a.* [*discrimino, Latin.*]

1. To mark with notes of difference. *Boyle.*

2. To select or separate from others. *Boyle.*

DISCRIMINATENESS. *f.* [fr. *m. discriminate.*] Distinctness.

DISCRIMINATION. *f.* [from *discriminatio, Lat.*]

1. The state of being distinguished from other persons or things. *Stillingfleet.*

2. The act of distinguishing one from another; distinction. *Addison.*

3. The marks of distinction. *Holder.*

DISCRIMINATIVE. *a.* [from *discriminate.*]

1. That which makes the mark of distinction; characteristic. *Woodward.*

2. That which observes distinction. *More.*

DISCRIMINOUS. *a.* [from *discrimen, Lat.*]
Dangerous; hazardous. *Harvey.*

DISCUBITORY. *a.* [*discubitorius, Latin.*]
Fitted to the posture of leaning. *Brown.*

DISCUMBENCY. *f.* [*discumbens, Latin.*]
The act of leaning at meat. *Brown.*

To DISCUMBER. *v. a.* [from *discumber.*]
To disengage from any troublesome weight or bulk. *Pope.*

To DISCOVER. *v. a.* To discover. *Spenser.*

DISCURSIVE. *a.* [*discursif, Fr.*]

1. Moving here and there; roving. *Bacon.*

2. Proceeding by regular gradation from premises to consequences. *More.*

DISCURSIVELY. *ad.* By due gradation of argument. *Hale.*

- DISCURSORY.** *a.* [*discursus*, Lat.] Argumental; rational.
- DISCUS.** *f.* [Latin.] A quill. *Pope.*
- TO DISCUSS.** *v. a.* [*discussum*, Latin.]
1. To examine; to ventilate.
 2. To disperse any humour or swelling.
- DISCUSSEUR.** *f.* [from *discussis*.] He that discusses.
- DISCUSSION.** *f.* [from *discussis*.]
1. Disquisition; examination; ventilation of a question. *Prior.*
 2. [In surgery.] *Dissipation* is breathing out the humours by insensible transpiration. *Wileman.*
- DISCUSSIVE.** *a.* [from *discussis*.] Having the power to discuss.
- DISCUTIENT.** *f.* [*discutientis*, Latin.] A medicine that has power to repel. *Quincy.*
- TO DISDAIN.** *v. a.* [*desdigner*, Fr.] To scorn; to consider as unworthy of one's character. *Addison.*
- DISDAIN.** *f.* [*sdegno*, Ital.] Contempt; scorn; contemptuous anger. *Eccius.*
- DISDAINFUL.** *a.* [*disdain* and *full*.] Contemptuous; haughtily scornful; indignant. *Hooker.*
- DISDAINFULLY.** *ad.* [from *disdainful*.] Contemptuously; with haughty scorn. *South.*
- DISDAINFULNESS.** *f.* [from *disdainful*.] Contempt; haughty scorn. *Alcban.*
- DISEASE.** *f.* [*dis* and *ease*.] Distemper; malady; sickness. *Swift.*
- TO DISEASE.** *v. a.* [from the noun.]
1. To afflict with disease; to torment with sickness. *Shakespeare.*
 2. To put to pain; to pain; to make uneasy. *Locke.*
- DISEASEDNESS.** *f.* [from *diseased*.] Sickness; morbidity. *Burnet.*
- DISEDGED.** *a.* [*dis* and *edge*.] Blunted; obtunded; dulled. *Shakespeare.*
- TO DISEMBARK.** *v. a.* To carry to land. *Shakespeare.*
- TO DISEMBARK.** *v. n.* To land; to go on land. *Pope.*
- TO DISEMBITTER.** *v. a.* [*dis* and *am-bitter*.] To sweeten; to free from bitterness. *Addison.*
- DISEMBODED.** *a.* Divested of their bodies.
- TO DISEMBOGUE.** *v. a.* [*disembouer*, old Fr.] To pour out at the mouth of a river. *Addison.*
- TO DISEMBOGUE.** *v. n.* To gain a vent; to flow. *Cheyne.*
- DISEMBOWELLED.** *part. a.* [*dis* and *em-bowel*.] Taken from out the bowels. *Petlijs.*
- TO DISEMBROIL.** *v. a.* [*debrailer*, Fr.] To disentangle; to free from perplexity. *Dryden.*
- TO DISENABLE.** *v. a.* To deprive of power. *Dryden.*
- TO DISENCHANT.** *v. a.* To free from the force of an enchantment. *Sidney. Denham.*
- TO DISENCUMBER.** *v. a.* [*dis* and *en-cumber*.]
1. To discharge from incumbrances; to disburthen; to exonerate. *Spratt.*
 2. To free from obstruction of any kind. *Aldison.*
- DISENCUMMERANCE.** *f.* [from the verb.] Freedom from incumbrance. *Spenser.*
- TO DISENGAGE.** *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. *Atterbury.*
 3. To disentangle; to clear from impediments or difficulties. *Waller.*
 4. To free from any thing that powerfully seizes the attention. *Denham.*
- TO DISENGAGE.** *v. n.* To set one's self free from. *Collier.*
- DISENGAGED.** *part. a.* Vacant; at leisure.
- DISENGAGEDNESS.** *f.* The quality of being disengaged; vacuity of attention.
- DISENGAGEMENT.** *f.* [from *diseengage*.]
1. Release from any engagement, or obligation.
 2. Freedom of attention; vacancy.
- TO DISENTANGLE.** *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.** *v. a.* To unbury. *Brown.*
- TO DISENTHRALL.** *v. a.* To set free; to restore to liberty; to rescue from slavery. *Sandy.*
- TO DISENTHRONE.** *v. a.* To depose from sovereignty. *Milton.*
- TO DISENTRANCE.** To awaken from a trance, or deep sleep. *Hudibras.*
- TO DISESPOUSE.** *v. a.* To separate after first married. *Milton.*
- DISESTEM.** *f.* [*dis* and *esteem*.] Slight regard. *Locke.*
- TO DISESTEM.** *v. a.* [from the noun.] To regard slightly. *Clamart.*
- DISESTIMATION.** *f.* [*dis* and *estimation*, Lat.] Disrespect; disrespect.
- DISFAVOUR.** *f.* [*dis* and *favour*.]
1. Discountenance; unpropitious regard. *Bacon.*
 2. A state of ungraciousness or unacceptableness. *Speelman.*
 3. Want of beauty.

To DISFA'VOUR. *v. a.* [from the noun.]
To discountenance; to withhold or with-
draw kindness. *Swift.*

DI FIGURA'TION *f.* [from *disfigure.*]

1. The act of disfiguring.
2. The state of being disfigured.
3. Deformity.

To DISFIGURE. *v. a.* [*dis* and *figure.*]
To change any thing to a worse form; to
deform; to mangle. *Locke.*

DISFIGUREMENT. *f.* [from *disfigure.*]
Defacement of beauty; change of a better
form to a worse. *Suckling.*

To DISFO'REST. *v. a.* To reduce land
from the privileges of a forest to the state
of common land.

To DISFRA'NCHISE. *v. a.* To deprive
of privileges or immunities.

DISFRANCHISEMENT. *f.* The act of
depriving of privileges.

To DISFU'RNISH. *v. a.* To deprive; to
unfurnish; to strip. *Kneller.*

To DISGA'RNISH. *v. a.* [*dis* and *garnish.*]

1. To strip of ornaments.
2. To take guns from a fortress.

To DISGLORIFY. *v. a.* To deprive of
glory; to treat with indignity. *Milton.*

To DISGORGE. *v. a.*

1. To discharge by the mouth. *Dryden.*
2. To pour out with violence. *Darham.*

DISGRA'CE. *f.* [*disgrace, Fr.*]

1. Shame; ignominy; dishonour.
Shakespeare.
2. State of dishonour. *Sidney.*
3. State of being out of favour.

To DISGRA'CE. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To bring a reproach upon; to dis-
honour. *Hooker.*
2. To put out of favour.

DISGRA'CEFUL. *a.* [*disgrace* and *ful*]
Shameful; ignominious. *Taylor.*

DISGRA'CEFULLY. *ad.* In disgrace; with
indignity; ignominiously. *Ben. Johnson.*

DISGRA'CEFULNESS. *f.* [from *disgrace-
ful.*] Ignominy.

DISGRA'CKER. *f.* [from *disgrace.*] One
that exposes to shame. *Swift.*

DISGRA'CIOUS. *a.* [*dis* and *gracious.*]
Unkind; unfavourable. *Shakespeare.*

To DISGUISE. *v. a.* [*disguiser, Fr.*]

1. To conceal by an unusual dress.
Shakespeare.
2. To hide by a counterfeit appearance.
Dryden.
3. To disfigure; to change the form.
Speciator.
4. To deform by liquor.

DISGUISE. *f.* [from the verb.]

1. A dress contrived to conceal the person
that wears it. *Addison.*
2. A counterfeit show. *Dryden.*

DISGUISEMENT. *f.* [from *disguise.*] Dress
of concealment. *Sidney.*

DISGUISER. *f.* [from *disguise.*]

1. One that puts on a disguise. *Swift.*
2. One that conceals another by a dis-
guise; one that disfigures. *Shakespeare.*

DI GUST. *f.* [*d-gout, Fr.*]

1. Aversion of the palate from any thing.
2. Ill-humour; malevolence; offence con-
ceived. *Locke.*

To DI-GUST. *v. a.* [*d-gouter, Fr.*]

1. To raise aversion in the stomach; to
distaste.
2. To strike with dislike; to offend.

3. To produce aversion. *Watts.*

DISGU'STFUL. *a.* Nauseous. *Swift.*

DISH. *f.* [Dipe, Saxon; *dijcus, 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 par-
ticular kind of food. *Shakespeare.*

To DISH. *v. a.* To serve in a dish.

Shakespeare.

DISH CLOUT. *f.* [*dish* and *clout.*] The
cloth with which the maids rub their
clothes. *Swift.*

DISH WASHER. *f.* The name of a bird.

DISHAB'LE. *a.* [*deshabille, Fr.*] Un-
dressed; loosely or negligently dressed.

Dryden.

DISHAB'LE. *f.* Undress; loose dress.

Clarissa.

To DISHA'BIT. *v. a.* To throw out of
place. *Shakespeare.*

DISHA'RMONY. *f.* Contrariety to harmony.

To DISHEARTEN. *v. a.* [*dis* and *hearten.*]
To discourage; to deject; to terrify.

Milton. Stillingfleet. Tillotson.

DISHE'RISON. *f.* The act of debarring
from inheritance.

To DISHERIT. *v. a.* [*dis* and *inherit.*]
To cut off from hereditary succession.

Spenser.

To DISHE'VEL. *v. a.* [*deccheveler, Fr.*] To
spread the hair disorderly. *Knolles. Smith.*

DISHING. *a.* Concave. *Mortimer.*

DISHONEST. *a.* [*dis* and *honest.*]

1. Void of probity; void of faith; faith-
less. *South.*
2. Dishonoured. *Dryden.*
3. Dishonest; ignominious. *Pope.*

DISHONESTLY. *ad.* [from *dishonest.*]

1. Without faith; without probity; faith-
lessly. *Shakespeare.*
2. Lewdly; wantonly; unchastely. *Eccius.*

DISHONESTY. *f.* [from *dishonest.*]

1. Want of probity; faithlessness. *Swift.*
2. Unchastity; incontinence. *Shakespeare.*

DISHONOUR. *f.* [*dis* and *honour.*]

1. Reproach; disgrace; ignominy. *Boyle.*
2. Reproach uttered; censure. *Shakespeare.*

To DISHO'NOUR. *v. a.* [*dis* and *honour.*]

1. To disgrace; to bring shame upon; to blast with infamy. *Eccius.*

2. To violate chastity.

3. To treat with indignity. *Dryden.*

DISHO'NOURABLE. *a.* [*from dishonour.*]

1. Shameful, reproachful; ignominious. *Daniel.*

2. In a state of neglect or disesteem. *Eccius.*

DISHO'NOURER. *f.* [*from dishonour.*]

1. One that treats another with indignity. *Milton.*

2. A violator of chastity.

To DISHORN. *v. a.* [*dis* and *horn.*] To strip of horns. *Shakespeare.*

DISHUMOUR. *f.* Peevishness; ill humour. *Sp. Etator.*

DISIMPROVEMENT. *f.* [*dis* and *improvement.*] Reduction from a better to a worse state. *Norris.*

To DISINCA'RCERATE. *v. a.* To fet at liberty. *Harvey.*

DISINCLINATION. *f.* Want of affection; slight dislike. *A buttnot.*

To DISINCLINE. *v. a.* [*dis* and *incline.*] To produce dislike to; to make disaffected; to alienate affection from. *Clarendon.*

DISINGENUITY. *f.* [*from disingenuous.*] Meanness of artifice; unfairness. *Clarendon.*

DISINGENUOUS. *a.* [*dis* and *ingenuous.*] Unfair; meanly artful; viciously subtle; illiberal. *Stillingfleet.*

DISINGENUOUSLY. *ad.* In a disingenuous manner.

DISINGENUOUSNESS. *f.* Mean subtilty; low craft. *Government of the Tongue.*

DISINHERISON. *f.*

1. The act of cutting off from any hereditary succession. *Clarendon.*

2. The state of being cut off from an hereditary right. *Taylor.*

To DISINHERIT. *v. a.* To cut off from an hereditary right. *Drwics.*

To DISINTE'R. *v. a.* To unbury; to take out of the grave. *Addison.*

DISINTERESSED. *f.* [*dis* and *intereſſé,* Fr.] Without regard to private advantage; impartial. *Dryd n.*

DISINTERESSMENT. *f.* [*dis* and *intereſſement,* Fr.] Disregard to private advantage; disinterest; disinterestedness. *Prior.*

DISINTEREST. *f.* [*dis* and *intereſt.*]

1. What is contrary to one's wish or prosperity. *Glanville.*

2. Indifference to profit.

DISINTERESTED. *a.* [*from dis-interest.*]

1. Superior to regard of private advantage; not influenced by private profit. *Swift.*

2. Without any concern in an affair.

DISINTERESTEDLY. *ad.* In a disinterested manner.

DISINTERESTEDNESS. *f.* [*from disinterested.*] Contempt of private interest. *Brown.*

To DISINTRICATE. *v. a.* [*dis* and *intricate.*] To disentangle.

To DISINVITE. *v. a.* [*dis* and *invite.*] To retract an invitation.

To DISJOIN. *v. a.* [*dejoindre,* Fr.] To separate; to part from each other; to sunder. *Milton.*

To DISJOINT. *v. a.* [*dis* and *joint.*]

1. To put out of joint. *Sandys.*

2. To break at junctures; to separate at the part where there is a cement. *Irene.*

3. To break in pieces. *Blackmore.*

4. To carve a fowl.

5. To make incoherent. *Sidney.*

To DISJOINT. *v. n.* To fall in pieces. *Shakespeare.*

DISJOINT. *partic'p.* [*from the verb*] Separated; divided. *Shakespeare.*

DISJUNCT. *a.* [*disjunctus,* Latin.] Disjointed; separate.

DISJUNCTION. *f.* [*from disjunctio,* Lat.] Disunion; separation; parting. *Soutb.*

DISJUNCTIVE. *a.* [*disjunctivus,* Lat.]

1. Incapable of union. *Grew.*

2. That which marks separation or opposition; as, *I love him, or fear him.* *Watts.*

3. [*In* logick.] A disjunctive proposition is when the parts are opposed; as, *It is either day or night.* *Watts.*

DISJUNCTIVELY. *ad.* Distinctly; separately. *Decay of Piety.*

DISK. *f.* [*discus,* Latin.]

1. The face of the sun or planet, as it appears to the eye. *Newton.*

2. A broad piece of iron thrown in the antient sports; a quoit. *Grew.*

DISKINDNESS. *f.* [*dis* and *kindness.*]

1. Want of kindness; want of affection.

2. Ill turn; injury; detriment. *Woodward.*

DISLIKE. *f.*

1. Disinclination; absence of affection. *Spenser. Hammond.*

2. Discord; dissention; disagreement. *Fairfax.*

To DISLIKE. *v. a.* [*dis* and *like.*] To disapprove; to regard without affection. *Temple.*

DISLIKEFUL. *a.* [*dislike* and *full.*] Disaffected; malign. *Spenser.*

To DISLIKEN. *v. a.* [*dis* and *like.*] To make unlike. *Shakespeare.*

DISLIKENESS. *f.* [*dis* and *likeness.*] Dissimilitude; unlikeness. *Locke.*

DISLIKER. *f.* A disapprover; one that is not pleased. *Swift.*

To DISLIMB. *v. a.* [*dis* and *limb.*] To dilaniate; to tear limb from limb.

To DISLIMN. *v. a.* [*dis* and *limn.*] To unpaint; to strike out of a picture. *Shakespeare.*

To DISLOCATE. *v. a.* [*dis* and *locus*, Lat.]

1. To put out of the proper place.
Woodward.
2. To put out of joint.
Shakespeare.

DISLOCA'TION. *f.* [*from dislocate.*]

1. The act of shifting the places of things.
2. The state of being displaced.
Burnet.
3. A luxation; a joint put out.
Greav.

To DISLODGE. *v. a.* [*dis* and *loge*.]

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.
Shakespeare.

To DISLODGE. *v. n.* To go away to another place.
Milton.

DISLOYAL. *a.* [*desloyal*, Fr.]

1. Not true to allegiance; faithless; false to a sovereign.
Milton.
2. Dishonest; perfidious.
Shakespeare.
3. Not true to the marriage-bed.
Shakespeare.
4. False in love; not constant.

DISLOYALLY. *ad.* [*from disloyal.*] Not faithfully; disobediently.

DISLOYALTY. *f.* [*from disloyal.*]

1. Want of fidelity to the sovereign.
King Charles.
2. Want of fidelity in love.
Shakespeare.

DISMAL. *a.* [*dies malus*, Lat. an evil day.] Sorrowful; dire; horrid; uncomfortable; unhappy.
Decay of Piety.

DISMALLY. *ad.* Horribly; sorrowfully.

DISMALNESS. *f.* [*from dismal.*] Horror; sorrow.

To DISMANTLE. *v. a.* [*dis* and *mantle*.]

1. To throw off a dress; to strip.
South.
2. To loose; to unfold; to throw open.
Shakespeare.
3. To strip a town of its outworks.
Hakewill.
4. To break down any thing external.
Dryden.

To DISMASK. *v. a.* [*dis* and *mask*.] To divest of a mask.
Wotton.

To DISMAY. *v. a.* [*desmayar*, Spanish.] To terrify; to discourage; to frighten.
Raleigh. Deuteronomy.

DISMAY. *f.* [*desmayo*, Spanish.] Fall of courage; terrour felt; desertion of mind.
Milton.

DISMAYEDNESS. *f.* [*from dismay.*] Dejection of courage; dispiritedness.
Sidney.

DISME. *f.* [*French.*] A tenth; the tenth part; tythe.
Shakespeare.

To DISMEMBER. *v. a.* [*dis* and *member*.]

- To divide member from member; to cut in pieces.
Swift.

To DISMISS. *v. a.* [*dimissus*, Latin.]

1. To send away.
AEs.
2. To give leave of departure.
Dryden.
3. To discard.

DISMISSIO. *f.* [*from demisso*, Lat.]

1. Dispatch; act of sending away.
Dryden.
2. An honourable discharge from any office.
Milton.
3. Deprivation; obligation to leave any post or place.
Shakespeare.

To DISMORTGAGE. *v. a.* [*dis* and *mortgage*.] To redeem from mortgage.
Howel.

To DISMOUNT. *v. a.* [*demonter*, Fr.]

1. To throw off an horse.
Shakespeare.
2. To throw from any elevation.
3. To throw cannon from its carriage.
Knolles.

To DISMOUNT. *v. n.*

1. To alight from an horse.
Addison.
2. To descend from any elevation.

To DISNATURALISE. *v. a.* [*dis* and *naturalise*.] To alienate; to make alien.

DISNATURED. *a.* [*dis* and *nature*.] Unnatural; wanting natural tenderness.
Shakespeare.

DISOBEDIENCE. *f.* [*dis* and *obedience*.]

1. Violation of lawful commands or prohibition; breach of duty due to superiors.
Stillingfleet.
2. Incompliance.
Blackmore.

DISOBEDIENT. *a.* [*dis* and *obedient*.] Not observant of lawful authority.
Kings.

To DISOBEY. *v. a.* [*dis* and *obey*.] To break commands or transgress prohibitions.
Denham.

DISOBLIGATION. *f.* [*dis* and *obligation*.] Offence; cause of disgust.
Clarendon.

To DISOBLIGE. *v. a.* [*dis* and *oblige*.] To offend; to disgust; to give offence to.
Clarendon. Clarissa.

DISOBLIGING. *participial a.* [*from disoblige*.] Disgusting; unpleasing; offensive.
Government of the Tongue.

DISOBLIGINGLY. *ad.* [*from disoblige*.] In a disgusting or offensive manner; without attention to please.

DISOBLIGINGNESS. *f.* [*from disoblige*.] Offensiveness; readiness to disgust.

DISORBED. *a.* [*dis* and *orb*.] Thrown out of the proper orbit.
Shakespeare.

DISORDER. *f.* [*d'sordre*, Fr.]

1. Want of regular disposition; irregularity; confusion.
Speator.
2. Tumult; disturbance; bustle.
Waller.
3. Neglect of rule; irregularity.
Pope.
4. Breach of laws; violation of standing institution.
Wisd.
5. Breach of that regularity in the animal economy which causes health, sickness; distemper.
Locke.
6. Discomposure of mind.

To DISORDER. *v. a.* [*dis* and *order*.]

1. To throw into confusion; to confound; to disturb; to ruffle.
Milton.
2. To make sick.
3. To discompose; to disturb the mind.

- DISORDERED.** *a.* [from *disorder*.] Disorderly; irregular; vicious; loose; debauched. *Shakespeare.*
- DISORDEREDNESS.** *f.* Irregularity; want of order; confusion. *Knolles.*
- DISORDERLY.** *a.* [from *disorder*.]
1. Confused; immethodical. *Hale.*
 2. Irregular; tumultuous. *Addison.*
 3. Lawless; contrary to law; inordinate; vicious. *Bacon.*
- DISORDERLY.** *ad.* [from *disorder*.]
1. Without rule; without method; irregularly; confusedly. *Ruleigh.*
 2. Without law; inordinately. *Theffalonians.*
- DISORDINATE.** *a.* [*dis* and *ordinate*.] Not living by the rules of virtue. *Milton.*
- DISORDINATELY.** *ad.* Inordinately; viciously.
- DISORIENTATED.** *a.* [*dis* and *orient*.] Turned from the east; turned from the right direction. *Harris.*
- To DISOWN.** *v. a.* [*dis* and *own*.]
1. To deny; not to allow. *Dryden.*
 2. To abrogate; to renounce. *Swift.*
- To DISPA'ND.** *v. a.* [*dispendo*, Lat.] To display; to spread abroad.
- DISPANSION.** *f.* [from *dispanfus*, Lat.] The act of displaying; diffusion; dilatation.
- To DISPARAGE.** *v. a.* [from *dispar*, Lat.]
1. To match unequally; to injure by union 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.** *f.* [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 degree, or against decency. *Sidney.*
 3. Reproach; disgrace; indignity. *Wotton.*
- DISPARAGER.** *f.* One that disgraces.
- DISPARATIVES.** *f.* [*dijparata*, Lat.] Things so unlike that they cannot be compared with each other.
- DISPARITY.** *f.* [from *dispar*, Lat.]
1. Inequality; difference in degree either of rank or excellence. *Rogers.*
 2. Dissimilitude; unlikeness.
- To DISPA'RK.** *v. a.* [*dis* and *park*.]
1. To throw open a park. *Shakespeare.*
 2. To set at large without enclosure. *Waller.*
- To DISPART.** *v. a.* [*dis* and *part*; *dispartior*, Lat.] To divide in two; to separate; to break. *Dier.*
- DISPA'SSION.** *f.* [*dis* and *passion*.] Freedom from mental perturbation. *Temple.*
- DISPA'SSIONATE.** *a.* [from *dis* and *passionate*.] Cool; calm; moderate; temperate. *Clarendon.*
- To DISPEL.** *v. a.* [*dispello*, Latin.] To drive by scattering; to dissipate. *Locke.*
- DISPENCE.** *f.* [*dispençe*, Fr.] Expence; cost; charge. *Spenser.*
- To DISPEND.** *v. a.* [*dispendo*, Lat.] To spend; to consume. *Spenser.*
- DISPENSARY.** *f.* [from *dispençe*.] The place where medicines are dispensed. *Garth.*
- DISPENSATION.** *f.* [from *dispensatio*, Latin.]
1. Distribution; the act of dealing out any thing. *Woodward.*
 2. The dealing of God with his creatures; method of providence. *Taylor.*
 3. An exemption from some law. *Ward.*
- DISPENSATOR.** *f.* [Latin.] One employed in dealing out any thing; a distributor. *Bacon.*
- DISPENSATORY.** *f.* [from *dispençe*.] A book in which the composition of medicines is described and directed; a pharmacopeia. *Hammond.*
- To DISPENSE.** *v. a.* [*dispençe*, Fr.]
1. To deal out; to distribute. *Deasy of Piety.*
 2. To make up a medicine.
 3. To DISPENSE with. To excuse; to grant dispensation for. *Ruleigh.*
- DISPENSE.** *f.* [from the verb.] Dispensation; exemption. *Milton.*
- DISPENSER.** *f.* [from *disperse*.] One that dispenses; a distributor. *Spratt.*
- To DISPEOPLE.** *v. a.* [*dis* and *people*.] To depopulate; to empty of people. *Pope.*
- DISPEOPLER.** *f.* [from *dispeople*.] A depopulator. *Gay.*
- To DISPERGE.** *v. a.* [*di pergo*, Lat.] To sprinkle. *Shakespeare.*
- To DISPERSE.** *v. a.* [*dispersus*, Lat.]
1. To scatter; to drive to different parts. *Ezekiel.*
 2. To dissipate. *Milton.*
- DISPERSEDLY.** *ad.* [from *dispersed*.] In a dispersed manner. *Hooker.*
- DISPERSEDNESS.** *f.* [from *disperse*.] The state of being dispersed.
- DISPERSENESS.** *f.* [from *disperse*.] Thineness; scatteredness. *Ererenod.*
- DISPERSER.** *f.* [from *disperse*.] A scatterer; a spreader. *Spenser.*
- DISPERSION.** *f.* [from *disperse*, Lat.]
1. The act of scattering or spreading.
 2. The state of being scattered. *Ruleigh.*

To DISPIRIT. *v. a.* [*dis* and *spirit*.]

1. To discourage; to deject; to depress; to damp. *Clarendon.*
2. To oppress the constitution of the body. *Collin.*

DISPIRITEDNESS. *f.* [from *dispirit*.]

Want of vigour.

To DISPLACE. *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. *Shakespeare.*

DISPLACEMENT. *f.* [*displacencia*, Latin.]

1. Incivility; disobedience.
2. Disgust; any thing unpleasing. *Deay of Piety.*

To DISPLANT. *v. a.* [*dis* and *plant*.]

1. To remove a plant.
2. To drive a people from the place in which they have fixed. *Bacon.*

DISPLANTATION. *f.*

1. The removal of a plant.
 2. The ejection of a people. *Raleigh.*
- To DISPLAY. *v. a.* [*displayer*, French.]
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. *Shakespeare.*
 5. To set out ostentatiously to view. *Shakespeare.*

DISPLAY. *f.* [from the verb.] An exhibition of any thing to view. *Spectator.*

DISPLEASANCE. *f.* [from *displeasé*.] Anger; discontent. *Spenser.*

DISPLEASANT. *a.* Unpleasing; offensive. *Glanville.*

To DISPLEASE. *v. a.* [*dis* and *please*.]

1. To offend; to make angry. *1 Chron. Temple.*
2. To disgust; to raise aversion. *Locke.*

DISPLEASINGNESS. *f.* [from *displeasing*.] Offensiveness; quality of offending. *Locke.*

DISPLEASURE. *f.* [from *displeasé*.]

1. Uneasiness; pain received. *Locke.*
2. Offence; pain given. *Judges.*
3. Anger; indignation. *Knolles.*
4. State of disgrace. *Peacham.*

To DISPLEASURE. *v. a.* To displease; not to gain favour. *Bacon.*

To DISPLODE. *v. a.* [*displodo*, Latin.]

To disperse with a loud noise; to vent with violence. *Milton.*

DISPLOSION. *f.* [from *displonus*, Latin.]

The act of disploding; a sudden burst with noise.

DISPORT. *f.* [*dis* and *sport*.] Play; sport; pastime. *Hayward.*

To DISPORT. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To divert. *Shakespeare.*

To DISPORT. *v. n.* To play; to toy; to wanton. *Pope.*

DISPOSAL. *f.* [from *disposé*.]

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. *v. a.* [*disposer*, French.]

1. To employ to various purposes; to dispose. *Prior.*
2. To give; to place; to bestow. *Spots.*
3. To turn to any particular end or consequence. *Dryden.*
4. To adapt; to form for any purpose. *Spenser.*
5. To frame the mind. *Clarendon. Smalridge.*

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. *Tatler.*

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. *v. n.* To bargain; to make terms. *Shakespeare.*

DISPOSAL. *f.* [from the verb.]

1. Power; management; disposal. *Shakespeare.*

2. Distribution; act of government. *Milton.*

3. Disposition; cast of behaviour. *Shakespeare.*

4. Cast of mind; inclination. *Shakespeare.*

DISPOSER. *f.* [from *disposer*.]

1. Distributer; giver; bestower. *Graunt.*

2. Governor; regulator. *Boyle.*

3. One who gives to whom he pleases. *Prior.*

DISPOSITION. *f.* [from *dispositio*, Latin.]

1. Order; method; distribution. *Dryden.*

2. Natural fitness; quality. *Newton.*

3. Tendency to any act or state. *Bacon.*

4. Temper of mind. *Shakespeare.*

5. Affection of kindness or ill-will. *Swift.*

6. Predominant inclination. *Locke.*

DISPOSITIVE. *a.* That which implies disposal of any property; decretive. *Ayiffé.*

DISPOSITIVELY. *ad.* [from *dispositive*.] Distributively. *Brown.*

DISPOSITOR. *f.* The lord of that sign in which the planet is.

To DISPOSESS. *v. a.* [*dis* and *possess*.] To put out of possession; to deprive; to dis seize. *Fairfax. Knolles. Tillorson.*

DISPOSURE. *f.* [from *disposé*.]

1. Disposal; government; power; management. *Sardys.*
 2. State; posture. *Wotton.*
- DISPRAISE. *f.* Blame; censure. *Addison.*
 To DISPRAISE. *v. a.* To blame; to censure. *Shakespeare.*
- DISPRAISER. *f.* A censurer.
- DISPRAISIBLE. *a.* [from *dispraise.*] Unworthy of commendation.
- DISPRAISINGLY. *ad.* With blame. *Shakespeare.*
- To DISPREAD. *v. a.* [*dis* and *spread.*] To spread different ways. *Pope.*
- DISPROFIT. *f.* Loss; damage.
- DISPROOF. *f.* [*dis* and *proof.*] Confutation; conviction of error or falsehood. *Atterbury.*
- To DISPROPERT. *v. a.* To dispossess.
- DISPROPORTION. *f.* Unfuitableness in quantity of one thing to another; want of symmetry. *Denham.*
- To DISPROPORTION. *v. a.* To mismatch; to join things unfuitable. *Suckling.*
- DISPROPORTIONABLE. *a.* Unfuitable in quantity. *Suckling. Smal.*
- DISPROPORTIONABLENESS. *f.* Unfuitableness to something else.
- DISPROPORTIONABLY. *ad.* Unfuitably; not symmetrically.
- DISPROPORTIONAL. *a.* Disproportionable; unsymmetrical.
- DISPROPORTIONALLY. *ad.* Unfuitably with respect to quantity or value.
- DISPROPORTIONATE. *a.* Unsymmetrical; unfuitable to something else. *Ray. Locke.*
- DISPROPORTIONATELY. *ad.* Unfuitably; unsymmetrically.
- DISPROPORTIONATENESS. *f.* Unfuitableness in bulk or value.
- To DISPROVE. *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. *f.* [from *disprove.*] One that confutes.
- DISPUNISHABLE. *a.* Without penal restraint. *Swift.*
- DISPUTABLE. *a.* [from *dispute.*]
 1. Liable to contest; controvertible. *South.*
 2. Lawful to be contested. *Swift.*
- DISPUTANT. *f.* [from *dispute*; *disputans*, Latin.] A controvertist; an arguer; a reasoner. *Spektor.*
- DISPUTANT. *a.* Disputing; engaged in controversy. *Milner.*
- DISPUTATION. *f.* [from *disputatio*, Lat.]
 1. The skill of controversy; argumentation. *Locke.*
 2. Controversy; argumental contest. *Sidney.*
- DISPUTATIOUS. *a.* [from *dispute.*] Inclined to dispute; cavilling. *Addison.*
- DISPUTATIVE. *a.* [from *diffute.*] Disposed to debate. *Watts.*
- To DISPUTE. *v. n.* [*disputo*, Latin.] To contend by argument; to debate; to controvert. *Tillotson.*
- To DISPUTE. *v. a.*
 1. To contend for. *Hooker. Tatler.*
 2. To oppose; to question. *Dryden.*
 3. To discuss; to think on. *Shakespeare.*
- DISPUTE. *f.* Contest; controversy. *Locke. Bentley.*
- DISPUTELESS. *a.* Undisputed; uncontroversial.
- DISPUTER. *f.* A controvertist; one given to argument. *Stillings et.*
- DISQUALIFICATION. *f.* That which disqualifies. *Spektor.*
- To DISQUALIFY. *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. *v. a.* To lessen.
- DISQUIET. *f.* Uneasiness; restlessness; vexation; anxiety. *Tillotson.*
- DISQUIET. *a.* Unquiet; uneasy; restless. *Shakespeare.*
- To DISQUIET. *v. a.* To disturb; to make uneasy; to vex; to fret. *Duppa. Roscommon.*
- DISQUIETER. *f.* A disturber; a harasser.
- DISQUIETLY. *ad.* Without rest; anxiously. *Shakespeare.*
- DISQUIETNESS. *f.* Uneasiness; restlessness; anxiety. *Hooker.*
- DISQUIETUDE. *f.* Uneasiness; anxiety. *Addison.*
- DISQUISITION. *f.* [*disquisitio*, Latin.] Examination; disputative enquiry. *Arbutnot.*
- To DISRA'NK. *v. a.* To degrade from his rank.
- DISREGARD. *f.* Slight notice; neglect.
- To DISREGARD. *v. a.* To slight; to contemn. *Sprat. Smaridge.*
- DISREGARDFUL. *a.* Negligent; contemptuous.
- DISREGARDFULLY. *ad.* Contemptuously.
- DISRE'LISH. *f.* [*dis* and *relish.*]
 1. Bad taste; nauseaousness. *Milton.*
 2. Dislike; squeamishness. *Locke.*
- To DISRE'LISH. *v. a.* [from the noun.]
 1. To infect with an unpleasant taste. *Regers.*
 2. To want a taste of. *Pope.*
- DISREPUTATION. *f.* [*dis* and *reputation.*] Disgrace; dishonour. *Bacon. Taylor.*
- DISREPUTE. *f.* [*dis* and *repute.*] Ill character; dishonour; want of reputation. *South.*

- DISRESPECT.** *f.* [*dis* and *reſpect*.] Incivility; want of reverence; rudeneſs.
Clarendon.
- DISRESPECTFUL.** *a.* Irreverent; uncivil.
- DISRESPECTFULLY.** *ad.* Irreverently.
Adiſon.
- TO DISROBE.** *v. a.* To undreſs; to uncover.
Wotton.
- DISRUPTION.** *f.* [*diſruptio*, Latin.] The act of breaking aſunder; a breach; rent.
Ray. Blackmore.
- DISSATISFACTION.** *f.* [*dis* and *ſatisfac-tion*.] The ſtate of being diſſatisfied; diſcontent.
Rogers.
- DISSATISFACTORINESS.** *f.* [from *diſſatisfac-tory*.] Inability to give content.
- DISSATISFACTORY.** *a.* [from *diſſatisfac-tory*.] Unable to give content.
- TO DISSATISFY.** *v. a.* [*dis* and *ſatisfy*.] To diſcontent; to diſpleaſe.
Collier.
- TO DISSECT.** *v. a.* [*diſſeco*, Latin.]
1. To cut in pieces.
Roſcommon.
2. To divide and examine minutely.
Aterbury.
- DISECTION.** *f.* [*diſſectio*, Lat.] The act of ſeparating the parts of animal bodies; anatomy.
Graville.
- TO DISSOLVE.** *v. a.* [*diſſolver*, French.] To diſpoſſeſs; to deprive.
Locke.
- DISSOLVING.** *f.* [from *diſſolvit*, French.] An unlawful diſpoſſeſſing a man of his land.
Cowel.
- DISSOLVING.** *f.* [from *diſſolve*.] He that diſpoſſeſſes another.
- TO DISSEMBLE.** *v. a.* [*diſſimulo*, Latin.]
1. To hide under falſe appearance; to pretend that not to be which really is.
Howſard.
2. To pretend that to be which is not.
Prior.
- TO DISSEMBLE.** *v. n.* To play the hypocrite.
Rowe.
- DISSEMBLER.** *f.* [from *diſſemble*.] An hypocrite; a man who conceals his true diſpoſition.
Raleigh.
- DISSEMBLINGLY.** *ad.* With diſſimulation; hypocritically.
Knolles.
- TO DISSEMINATE.** *v. a.* [*diſſeminat*, Lat.] To ſcatter as ſeed; to ſpread every way.
Hammond. Aterbury.
- DISSEMINATION.** *f.* [*diſſeminatio*, Lat.] The act of ſcattering like ſeed.
Brown.
- DISSEMINATOR.** *f.* [*diſſeminator*, Lat.] He that ſcatters; a ſpreader.
Decay of Piety.
- DISSENSION.** *f.* [*diſſenſio*, Latin.] Diſagreement; ſtriſe; contention; breach of union.
Knolles.
- DISSENSIONOUS.** *a.* Diſpoſed to diſcord; contentious.
Aſcham.
- TO DISSENT.** *v. n.* [*diſſentio*, Latin.]
1. To diſagree in opinion.
Adiſon.
2. To differ; to be of a contrary nature.
Hooker.
- DISSENT.** *f.* [from the verb.] Diſagreement; difference of opinion; declaration of difference of opinion.
Bentley.
- DISSENTANEOUS.** *a.* [from *diſſent*.] Diſagreeable; inconſiſtent; contrary.
- DISSENTER.** *f.* [from *diſſent*.]
1. One that diſagrees, or declares his diſagreement from an opinion.
Locke.
2. One who, for whatever reaſons, reſuſes the communion of the Engliſh church.
- DISSERTATION.** *f.* [*diſſertatio*, Latin.] A diſcourſe.
Pope.
- TO DISSERVE.** *v. a.* [*dis* and *ſerve*.] To do injury; to miſchief; to harm.
Clarendon. Rogers.
- DISERVICE.** *f.* [*dis* and *ſervice*.] Injury; miſchief.
Cowel.
- DISERVICEABLE.** *a.* Injurious; miſchievous.
- DISERVICEABLENESS.** *f.* Injury; harm; hurt.
Norris.
- TO DISSETTLE.** *v. a.* To unſettle.
- TO DISSEVER.** *v. a.* [*dis* and *ſever*.] To part in two; to break; to divide; to ſeparate; to diſunite.
Sidney. Raleigh. Shakſpeare.
- DISSIDENCE.** *f.* [*diſſideo*, Latin.] Diſcord; diſagreement.
- DISSIDENCE.** *f.* [*diſſidio*, Latin.] The act of ſtarting aſunder.
- DISSIDENT.** *a.* [*diſſidens*, Latin.] Starting aſunder; burſting in two.
- DISSIDENTION.** *f.* [*diſſidio*, Latin.] The act of burſting in two.
Poyle.
- DISSIMILAR.** *a.* [*dis* and *ſimilar*.] Unlike; heterogeneous.
Boyle. Newton. Bentley.
- DISSIMILARITY.** *f.* [from *diſſimilar*.] Unlikeneſs; diſſimilitude.
Cheyne.
- DISSIMILITUDE.** *f.* Unlikeneſs; want of reſemblance.
Stillingſt. et. Pope.
- DISSIMULATION.** *f.* [*diſſimulatio*, Lat.] The act of diſſembling; hypocriſy.
Soub.
- DISSIPABLE.** *a.* [from *diſſipate*.] Eaſily ſcattered.
B con.
- TO DISSIPATE.** *v. a.* [*diſſipatus*, Latin.]
1. To ſcatter every way; to diſperſe.
Woodward.
2. To ſcatter the attention.
Savage's Life.
3. To ſpend a fortune.
London.
- DISSIPATION.** *f.* [*diſſipatio*, Latin.]
1. The act of diſperſion.
Hale.
2. The ſtate of being diſperſed.
Milton.
3. Scattered attention.
Swift.
- TO DISSOCIATE.** *v. a.* [*diſſocio*, Latin.] To ſeparate; to diſunite; to part.
Boyle.
- DISSOLVABLE.** *a.* [from *diſſolve*.] Capable of diſſolution.
Newton.
- DISSOLUBLE.** *a.* [*diſſolubilis*, Latin.] Capable of ſeparation of one part from another.
Woodward.

DISSOLUBILITY. *f.* [from *dissoluble*.] Li-
ableness to suffer a division of parts.

Hale.

To DISSOLVE. *v. o.* [*dissolvo*, Latin.]

1. To destroy the form of any thing by
dissaniting the parts. *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. *Shakespeare.*

5. To break up assemblies. *Bacon.*

6. To solve ; to clear. *Daniel.*

7. To break an enchantment. *Milton.*

8. To be relaxed by pleasure. *Dryden.*

To DISSOLVE. *v. n.*

1. To be melted. *Addison.*

2. To fall to nothing. *Shakespeare.*

3. To melt away in pleasures.

DISSOLVENT. *a.* [from *dissolve*.] Having
the power of dissolving or melting. *Ray.*

DISSOLVENT. *f.* The power of disunit-
ing the parts of any thing. *Arbutnot.*

DISSOLVER. *f.* That which has the
power of dissolving. *Arbutnot.*

DISSOLVIBLE. *a.* [from *dissolve*.] Li-
able to perish by dissolution. *Hale.*

DISSOLUTE. *a.* [*dissolutus*, Latin.] Loose ;
wanton ; unrestrained ; luxurious ; de-
bauched. *Hayward Rogers.*

DISSOLUTELY. *ad.* [from *dissolute*.]
Loosely ; in debauchery. *Wisdom.*

DISSOLUTENESS. *f.* [from *dissolute*.] Loose-
ness ; laxity of manners ; debauchery. *Locke.*

DISSOLUTION. *f.* [*dissolutio*, Latin.]

1. The act of liquefying by heat or moist-
ure.

2. The state of being liquefied.

3. The state of melting away. *Shakespeare.*

4. Destruction of any thing by the separa-
tion of its parts. *South.*

5. The substance formed by dissolving any
body. *Bacon.*

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. *f.* [*disonance*, French.] A
mixture of harsh, unharmonious sounds.

Milton.

DISSONANT. *a.* [*disonans*, Latin.]

1. Harsh ; unharmonious. *Tomson.*

2. Incongruous ; disagreeing. *Hakerwill.*

To DISSUADE. *v. a.* [*dissuadeo*, Latin.]

1. To dehort ; to overt by reason or im-
portunity from any thing. *Shakespeare.*

2. To represent any thing as unfit.

Milton.

DISSUA'DER. *f.* [from *dissuad.*] He that
dissuades.

DISSUA'SION. *f.* [*dissuasio*, Lat.] Urgency
of reason or importunity against any thing ;
dehortation. *Boyle.*

DISSUASIVE. *a.* [from *dissuade*.] Deho-
ratory ; tending to deter.

DISSUASIVE. *f.* Dehortation ; argument
to turn the mind off from any purpose.

Government of the Tongue.

DISSYLLABLE. *f.* [$\delta\iota\varsigma$ and $\sigma\upsilon\lambda\lambda\alpha\beta\eta$.] A
word of two syllables. *Dryden.*

DISTAFF. *f.* [$\delta\iota\sigma\tau\alpha\phi$, Saxon.]

1. The staff from which the flax is drawn
in spinning. *Fairfax.*

2. It is used as an emblem of the female
sex. *Hewel.*

DISTAFF THISTLE. *f.* A thistle.

To DISTAIN. *v. a.* [*dis* and *stain*.]

1. To stain ; to tinge. *Pope.*

2. To blot ; to sully with infamy.

Spenser.

DISTANCE. *f.* [*distance*, French ; *disstan-*
tia, Latin.]

1. *Dis*nce is space considered between
any two beings. *Locke.*

2. Remoteness in place. *Prior.*

3. The space kept between two antago-
nists in fencing. *Shakespeare.*

4. Contrariety ; opposition. *Shakespeare.*

5. A space marked on the course where
horses run. *L'Esrange.*

6. Space of time. *Prior.*

7. Remoteness in time. *Smalbridge.*

8. Ideal disjunction. *Locke.*

9. Respect ; distant behaviour. *Dryden.*

10. Retraction of kindness ; reserve.

Milton.

To DISTANCE. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To place remotely ; to throw off from
the view. *Dryd n.*

2. To leave behind at a race the length of
a distance. *Gay.*

DISTANT. *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. *f.* [*dis* and *taste*]

1. Aversion of the palate ; disgust.

Bacon.

2. Dislike ; uneasiness. *Bacon.*

3. Anger ; alienation of affection. *Bacon.*

To DISTASTE. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To fill the mouth with nauseousness.

Shakespeare.

2. To dislike ; to loath. *Shakespeare.*

3. To offend ; to disgust. *Davies.*

4. To vex ; to exasperate. *Pope.*

DISTA'STEFUL. *a.* [*distant* and *full*.]

1. Nauseous to the palate ; disgusting.

Glanville.

2. Offensive ; unpleasing. *Davies.*

3. Malignant ; malevolent. *Brown.*
DISTEMPÉR. *f.* [*dis* and *temper.*]
 1. A disproportionate mixture of parts.
 2. A disease ; a malady. *Suckling.*
 3. Want of due temperature. *Raleigh.*
 4. Bad constitution of the mind. *Shakespeare.*
 5. Want of due ballance between contraries. *Bacon.*
 6. Depravity of inclination. *King Charles.*
 7. Tumultuous disorder. *Waller.*
 8. Uneasiness. *Shakespeare.*
TO DISTEMPÉR. *v. a.* [*dis* and *temper.*]
 1. To diseafe. *Shakespeare.*
 2. To disorder. *Boyle.*
 3. To disturb ; to ruffle. *Dryden.*
 4. To destroy temper or moderation. *Addison.*
 5. To make disaffected. *Shakespeare.*
DISTEMPÉRATE. *a.* [*dis* and *temperate.*]
 Immoderate. *Raleigh.*
DISTEMPÉRATEURE. *f.* [from *distempérate.*]
 1. Intemperateness ; excess of heat or cold. *Abbot.*
 2. Violent tumultuousness ; outrageousness.
 3. Perturbation of the mind. *Shakespeare.*
 4. Confusion ; commixture of extremes. *Shakespeare.*
TO DISTEND. *v. a.* [*distendo*, Latin.] To stretch out in breadth. *Tomson.*
DISTENT. *f.* [from *distend.*] The space through which any thing is spread. *Watson.*
DISTENTION. *f.* [*distentio*, Latin.]
 1. The act of stretching in breadth. *Arbutnot.*
 2. Breadth ; space occupied.
 3. The act of separating one part from another. *Wotton.*
TO DISTHRONIZE. *v. a.* [*dis* and *throne.*]
 To dethrone. *Spenser.*
DISTICH. *f.* [*distichon*, Latin.] A couplet ; a couple of lines ; an epigram consisting only of two verses. *Canden.*
TO DISTILL. *v. n.* [*distillo*, Latin.]
 1. To drop ; to fall by drops. *Pope.*
 2. To flow gently and silently. *Raleigh.*
 3. To use a still. *Shakespeare.*
TO DISTILL. *v. a.*
 1. To let fall in drops. *Job. Drayton.*
 2. To force by fire through the vessels of distillation. *Shakespeare.*
 3. To draw by distillation. *Boyle.*
DISTILLATION. *f.* [*distillatio*, Latin.]
 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. *Shakespeare.*
- DISTILLATORY.** *a.* [from *distil.*] Belonging to distillation. *Boyle.*
DISTILLER. *f.* [from *distil.*]
 1. One who practises the trade of distilling. *Boyle.*
 2. One who makes pernicious inflammatory spirits.
DISTILMENT. *f.* [from *distil.*] That which is drawn by distillation. *Shakespeare.*
DISTINCT. *a.* [*distinctus*, Latin.]
 1. Different ; not the same. *Scillingfleet.*
 2. Apart ; not conjunct. *Clarendon, Tillotson.*
 3. Clear ; unconfused. *Milton.*
 4. Spotted ; variegated. *Milton.*
 5. Marked out ; specified. *Milton.*
DISTINCTION. *f.* [*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. *Shakespeare.*
 6. Division into different parts. *Dryden.*
 7. Notation of difference between things seemingly the same. *Norris.*
 7. Discernment ; judgment.
DISTINCTIVE. *a.* [from *distinct.*]
 1. That which makes distinction or difference. *Pope.*
 2. Having the power to distinguish ; judicious. *Brown.*
DISTINCTIVELY. *ad.* In right order ; not confusedly. *Shakespeare.*
DISTINCTLY. *ad.* [from *distinct.*]
 1. Not confusedly. *Newton.*
 2. Plainly ; clearly. *Dryden.*
DISTINCTNESS. *f.* [from *distinct.*]
 1. Nice observation of the difference between things. *Ray.*
 2. Such separation of things as makes them easy to be observed.
TO DISTINGUISH. *v. a.* [*distinguo*, Lat.]
 1. To note the diversity of things. *Hocher.*
 2. To separate from others by some mark of honour. *Prior.*
 3. To divide by proper notes of diversity. *Burnet.*
 4. To know one from another by any mark. *Watts.*
 5. To discern critically ; to judge. *Shakespeare.*
 6. To constitute difference ; to specify. *Locke.*
 7. To make known or eminent.
TO DISTINGUISH. *v. n.* To make distinction ; to find or shew the difference. *Child.*
DISTINGUISHABLE. *a.* [from *distinguish.*]
 1. Capable

1. Capable of being distinguished.

Boyle, Hale.

2. Worthy of note; worthy of regard.

Swift.

DISTINGUISHED. *part. a.* Eminent; extraordinary.

Rogers.

DISTINGUISHER. *f.* [from *distinguisso*.]

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. *ad.* With distinction.

P. p.

DISTINGUISHMENT. *f.* Distinction; observat on & difference.

Graunt.

TO DISTORT. *v. a.* [*distortus*, Latin.]

1. To writhe; to twist; to deform by irregular motions.

Smith.

2. To put out of the true direction or posture.

Tillotson.

3. To wrest from the true meaning.

Peacham.

DISTORTION. *f.* [*distortio*, Lat.] Irregular motion by which the face is writhed, or the parts disordered.

Prior.

TO DISTRACT. *v. a. part. pass. distracted*; anciently *disfrangit*. [*distractus*, Latin.]

1. To pull different ways at once

2. To separate; to divide. *Shakespeare.*

3. To turn from a single direction towards various points.

Soutb.

4. To fill the mind with contrary considerations; to perplex.

Psalms, Milton, Locke.

5. To make mad.

Locke.

DISTRACTILE. *ad.* [from *distract*.] Modly; frantically.

Shakespeare.

DISTRACTEDNESS. *f.* [from *distract*.] The state of being distracted; madness.

DISTRACTION. *f.* [*distractio*, Latin.]

1. Tendency to different parts; separation.

Shakespeare.

2. Confusion; state in which the attention is called different ways.

Dryden.

3. Perturbation of mind.

Taylor.

4. Madness; frantickness; loss of the wits.

Atterbury.

5. Disturbance; tumult; difference of sentiments.

Carendon.

TO DISTRAIN. *v. a.* [from *distringo*, Latin.] To seize.

Shakespeare.

TO DISTRAIN. *v. n.* To make seizure.

Marvel.

DISTRAINER. *f.* [from *distrain*.] He that seizes.

DISTRAINT. *f.* [from *distrain*.] Seizure.

DISTRAUGHT. *part. a.* [from *distract*.] Distracted.

Camden.

DISTRESS. *f.* [*distresse*, French.]

1. To act of making a legal seizure.

2. A compulsion, by which a man is assured to appear in court, or to pay a debt.

Corvel.

3. The thing seized by law.

4. Calamity; misery; misfortune. *Shak.*

TO DISTRESS. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To prosecute by law to a seizure.

2. To harass; to make miserable.

Deuteronomy.

DISTRESSFUL. *a.* [*distress* and *full*] Miserable; full of trouble; full of misery.

Pope.

TO DISTRIBUTE. *v. a.* [*distribuo*, Lat.] To divide amongst more than two; to deal out.

Stenfer, Woodward.

DISTRIBUTION. *f.* [*distributio*, Latin.]

1. The act of distributing or dealing out to others.

Swift.

2. Act of giving in charity. *Atterbury.*

DISTRIBUTIVE. *a.* [from *distribute*.]

That which is employed in giving to others their portions; as, *distributive justice*.

Dryden.

DISTRIBUTIVELY. *ad.* [from *distributive*.]

1. By distribution.

2. Singly; particularly.

Hooker.

DISTRICT. *f.* [*districtus*, Latin.]

1. The circuit within which a man may be compelled to appearance.

2. Circuit of authority; province.

Addison.

3. Region; country; territory. *Blackmore.*

TO DISTRUST. *v. a.* [*dis* and *trust*.] To regard with diffidence; not to trust. *Wisd.*

DISTRUST. *f.* [from the verb.]

1. Loss of credit; loss of confidence.

Milton.

2. Suspicion.

Dryden.

DISTRUSTFUL. *a.* [*distrust* and *full*.]

1. Apt to distrust; suspicious.

Boyle.

2. Not confident; diffident.

Government of the Tongue.

3. Diffident of himself; tinorous. *Pope.*

DISTRUSTFULLY. *ad.* In a distrustful manner.

DISTRUSTFULNESS. *f.* The state of being distrustful; want of confidence.

Taylor.

TO DISTURB. *v. a.* [*disturbo*, low Latin.]

1. To perplex; to disquiet.

Collins.

2. To confound; to put into irregular motions.

3. To interrupt; to hinder.

4. To turn off from any direction. *Milton.*

DISTURBANCE. *f.* [from *disturb*.]

1. Perplexity; interruption of tranquility.

Locke.

2. Confusion; disorder.

Watts.

3. Tumult; violation of peace. *Milton.*

DISTURBER. *f.* [from *disturb*.]

1. A violator of peace; he that causes tumults.

Granville.

2. He that causes perturbation of mind.

Shakespeare.

TO DISTURN. *v. a.* [*dis* and *turn*.] To turn off.

Daniel.

DISVA-

DISVALUATION. *f.* [*dis* and *valuation.*] Disgrace; diminution of reputation.

Bacon.

To DISVALUE. *v. a.* [*dis* and *value.*] To undervalue. *Government of the Tongue.*

To DISVELOP. *v. a.* [*develop*, French.] To uncover.

DISUNION. *f.* [*dis* and *union.*] 1. Separation; disjunction. *Glanville.*
2. Breach of concord.

To DISUNITE. *v. a.* [*dis* and *unite.*] 1. To separate; to divide. *Pope.*
2. To part friends.

To DISUNITE. *v. n.* [*dis* and *unite.*] To fall asunder; to become separate. *South.*

DISUNITY. *f.* [*dis* and *unity.*] A state of actual separation. *More.*

DISUSAGE. [*dis* and *usage.*] The gradual cessation of use or custom. *Hosker.*

DISUSE. *f.* [*dis* and *use.*] 1. Cessation of use; want of practice. *Addison.*
2. Cessation of custom. *Arbutnot.*

To DISUSE. *v. a.* [*dis* and *use.*] 1. To cease to make use of. *Dryden.*
2. To disaccustom. *Dryden.*

To DISVOUCH. *v. a.* [*dis* and *vouch.*] To destroy the credit of; to contradict. *Shakespeare.*

DISWITTED. *a.* [*dis* and *wit.*] Deprived of the wits; mad; distracted. *Drayton.*

DIT. *f.* [*dicht*, Dutch.] A ditty; a poem. *Spenser.*

DITCH. *f.* [*dic*, Saxon.] 1. A trench cut in the ground usually between fields. *Arbutnot.*
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. *Shakespeare.*

To DITCH. *v. a.* To make a ditch. *Swift.*

DITCH-DELIVERED. *a.* Brought forth in a ditch. *Shakespeare.*

DITCHER. *f.* [from *ditch.*] One who digs ditches. *Swift.*

DITHYRAMBICK. *f.* [*dithyrambus*, Lat.] 1. A song in honour of Bacchus.
2. Any poem written with wildness. *Cowley.*

DITTANDER. *f.* Peppertwort.

DITTANY. *f.* [*dittannus*, Latin.] An herb. *More.*

DITTED. *a.* [from *ditty.*] Sung; adapted to music. *Milton.*

DITTY. *f.* [*dicht*, Dutch.] A poem to be sung; a song. *Hooker.*

DIVAN. *j.* An Arabic word.] 1. The council of the oriental princes.

2. Any council assembled. *Pope.*
To DIVARICATE. *v. n.* [*divaricatus*, Latin.] To be parted into two. *Woodward.*

To DIVARICATE. *v. a.* To divide into two. *Cress.*

DIVARICATION. *f.* [*divaricatio*, Latin.] 1. Partition into two. *Ray.*
2. Division of opinions. *Brown.*

To DIVE. *v. n.* [*diupan*, 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. *Darvis. Blckmore.*

4. To immerge into any business or condition. *Shakespeare.*

To DIVE. *v. a.* To explore by diving. *Denbam.*

DIVER. *f.* [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. *Wotton.*

To DIVERGE. *v. n.* [*divergo*, Latin.] To tend various ways from one point. *Newton.*

DIVERGENT. *a.* [from *divergens*, Lat.] Tending to various parts from one point.

DIVERS. *a.* [*diversus*, Latin.] Several; sundry; more than one. *Whitgift.*

DIVERSE. *a.* [*diversus*, Latin.] 1. Different from another. *Daniel.*
2. Different from itself; multiform. *Ben. Johnson.*

3. In different directions. *Pope.*

DIVERSIFICATION. *f.* [from *diversify.*] 1. The act of changing forms or qualities. *Boyle.*

2. Variation; variegation.

3. Variety of forms; multiformity. *Hale.*

4. Change; alteration. *Hale.*
To DIVERSIFY. *v. a.* [*diversifier*, Fr.] 1. To make different from another; to distinguish. *Addison.*

2. To make different from itself; to variegate. *Sidney.*

DIVERSION. *f.* [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. *Denbam.*

3. Sport; something that unbends the mind. *Waller.*

4. [In war.] The act or purpose of drawing the enemy off from some design, by threatening or attacking a distant part.

DIVERSITY. *f.* [*diversité*, Fr. from *diversitas*, Latin.] 1. Differ-

D I V

1. Difference; dissimilitude; unlikeness. *Ho ker.*
2. Variety. *Arbutnot.*
3. Distinction of being; not identity. *Roge.*
4. Variegation. *Pope.*

DIVERSLY. *ad.* [from *diverse*.]

1. In different ways; differently; variously. *Wotton.*
2. In different directions.

To DIVER'T. *v. a.* [*diverto*, Latin.]

1. To turn off from any direction or course. *Locke.*
2. To draw forces to a different part. *Darvies.*
3. To withdraw the mind. *Philips.*
4. To please; to exhilarate. *Swift.*
5. To subvert; to destroy. *Shakespeare.*

DIVER'TER. *f.* [from the verb.] Any thing that diverts or alleviates. *Walton.*

To DIVER'TISE. *v. a.* [*divertiser*, Fr.] To please; to exhilarate; to divert. *Dryden.*

DIVER'TISEMENT. *f.* [*divertissement*, Fr.] Diversion; delight; pleasure. *Government of the Tongue.*

DIVER'TIVE. *a.* [from *divert*.] Recreative; amusive. *Rogers.*

To DIVER'ST. *v. a.* [*dew'stir*, French.] To strip; to make naked. *Derham.*

DIVER'STURE. *f.* [from *div'st*.] The act of putting off. *E yf.*

DIVIDABLE. *a.* [from *divide*.] Separate; different; parted. *Shakespeare.*

DIVIDANT. *a.* [from *divide*.] Different; separate. *Shakespeare.*

To DIVIDE. *v. a.* [*divido*, Latin.]

1. To part one whole into different pieces. *1 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.*

To DIVIDE. *v. n.* To part; to sunder; to break friendship. *Shakespeare.*

DIVIDEND. *f.* [from *divide*.]

1. A share; the part allotted in division. *Decay of Piety.*
2. *Dividend* is the number given to be parted or divided. *Cocker.*

DIVIDER. *f.* [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. *a.* [*dividuus*, Latin.] Divided; shared or participated in common with others. *Milton.*

DIVINA'TION. *f.* [*divinatio*, Latin.] Prediction or foretelling of future things. *Hocker.*

D I V

DIVINE. *a.* [*divinus*, Latin.]

1. Partaking of the nature of God. *Dryden.*
2. Proceeding from God; not natural; not human. *Hooker.*
3. Excellent in a supreme degree. *Darvies.*
4. Presageful; divining; prescient. *Milton.*

DIVINE. *f.*

1. A minister of the gospel; a priest; a clergyman. *Bacon.*
2. A man skilled in divinity; a theologian. *Derham.*

To DIVINE. *v. a.* [*divino*, Latin.] To foretel; to foreknow. *Shakespeare.*

To DIVINE. *v. n.*

1. To utter prognostication. *Shakespeare.*
2. To feel presages. *Shakespeare.*
3. To conjecture; to guess. *Dryden.*

DIVINELY. *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. *Addison.*

DIVINENESS. *f.* [from *divine*.]

1. Divinity; participation of the divine nature. *Grew.*
2. Excellence in the supreme degree. *Shakespeare.*

DIVINER. *f.* [from *To divine*.]

1. One that professes divination, or the art of revealing occult things by supernatural means. *Brown.*
2. Conjecturer; guesser. *Locke.*

DIVINERESS. *f.* [from *diviner*.] A prophetess. *Dryden.*

DIVINITY. *f.* [*divinité*, French, *divinitas*, Latin.]

1. Participation of the nature and excellence of God; deity; godhead. *Stillington.*
2. The Deity; the Supreme Being; the Cause of causes. *Prior.*
3. False god. *Cheyne.*
4. Celestial being. *Shakespeare.*
5. The science of divine things; theology.
6. Something supernatural. *Shakespeare.*

DIVISIBLE. *a.* [*divisibilis*, Latin.] Capable of being divided into parts; separable. *Bentley.*

DIVISIBILITY. *f.* [*divisibilité*, French.]

The quality of admitting division. *Glanville.*

DIVISIBLENESS. *f.* [from *divisible*.] Divisibility. *Boyle.*

DIVISION. *f.* [*diviso*, Latin.]

1. The act of dividing any thing into parts. *2 Ejdras.*
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. Parts into which a discourse is distributed. *Locke.*
7. Space between the notes of music; just time. *Shakespeare.*
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 general into species. *Shakespeare.*
- DIVISOR.** *f.* [*divisor*, Latin.] The number given, by which the dividend is divided.
- DIVORCE.** *f.* [*divorce*, Fr.]
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. *Shakespeare.*
- TO DIVORCE.** *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. *Shakespeare.*
- DIVORCEMENT.** *f.* [from *divorce*.] Divorce; separation of marriage. *Deuteron.*
- DIVORCER.** *f.* [from *divorce*.] The person or cause which produces divorce or separation. *Drummond.*
- DIURETICK.** *a.* [*διουρητικόν*.] Having the power to provoke urine. *Abutnot.*
- DIURNAL.** *a.* [*diurnus*, Latin.]
1. Relating to the day. *Brown.*
 2. Constituting the day. *Prior.*
 3. Performed in a day; daily; quotidian. *Milton.*
- DIURNAL.** *f.* [*diurnal*, French.] A journal; a day-book.
- DIURNALLY.** *ad.* [from *diurnal*.] Daily; every day. *Tatler.*
- DIUTURNITY.** *f.* [*diuturnitas*, Latin.] Length of duration. *Brown.*
- TO DIVULGE.** *v. a.* [*divulgo*, Latin.]
1. To publish; to make publick. *Hooker.*
 2. To proclaim. *Milton.*
- DIVULGER.** *f.* [from *divulge*.] A publisher. *King Charles.*
- DIVULSION.** *f.* [*divulsio*, Latin.] The act of plucking away. *Brown.*
- TO DIZEN.** *v. a.* [from *dight*.] To dress; to deck. *Swift.*
- DIZZARD.** *f.* [from *dizzy*.] A block-head; a fool.
- DIZZINESS.** *f.* [from *dizzy*.] Giddiness. *Glanville.*
- DIZZY.** *a.* [*διζυγ*, Saxon.]
1. Giddy; vertiginous. *Milton.*
 2. Causing giddiness. *Shakespeare.*
 3. Giddy; thoughtless. *Milton.*
- TO DIZZY.** *v. a.* To whirl round; to make giddy. *Shakespeare.*
- TO DO.** *v. a.* preter. *did*; part. pass. *done*. [don, Sax. *doen*, Dutch.]
1. To practice or act any thing good or bad. *Psalms.*
 2. To perform; to achieve. *Collier.*
 3. To execute; to discharge. *Shakespeare.*
 4. To cause. *Spenser.*
 5. To transact. *Acts.*
 6. To produce any effect to another. *Shakespeare.*
 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. Rowe.*
 11. To gain a point; to effect by influence. *Shakespeare.*
 12. To make any thing what it is not. *Shakespeare.*
 13. To finish; to end. *Dappa.*
 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.** *v. n.*
1. To act or behave in any manner well or ill. *Temple.*
 2. To make an end; to conclude. *Speator.*
 3. To cease to be concerned with; to cease to care about. *Stillinger.*
 4. To fare; to be with regard to sickness or health. *Shakespeare.*
 5. To succeed; to fulfil a purpose. *Collier.*
 6. *TO DO* is used for any verb to save the repetition of the word; as, *I shall come, but if I do not, go away*; that is, *if I come not*. *Abutnot.*
 7. *DO* is a word of vehement command, or earnest request; as, *be'p me, do; make haste, do*. *Taylor.*
 8. *TO DO* is put before verbs sometimes expectatively; 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*. *Shakespeare.*
 10. Sometimes by way of opposition; as, *I did love him, but scorn him now*.
- DO'CIBLE.** *a.* [*docilis*, Latin.] Tractable; docile; easy to be taught. *Milton.*
- DO'CIBLENESS.** *f.* [from *docible*.] Teachableness; docility. *Wolton.*
- DO'CILE.** *a.* [*docilis*, Latin.]

D O D

D O G

1. Teachable; easily instructed; tractable. *Ellis.*
 2. With *to*.

DOCILITY. *f.* [*docilité*, Fr. from *docuitas*, Lat.] Aptness to be taught; readiness to learn. *Cræv.*

DOCK. *f.* [*Docca*, Saxon.] An herb *Swift.*

DOCK. *f.* The stump of the tail, which remains after docking. *Cræv.*

DOCK. *f.* [As some imagine, of *δοκίον*.] A place where water is let in or out at pleasure, where ships are built or laid up. *Addison.*

TO DOCK. *v. a.* [from *dock*, a tail.]
 1. To cut off a tail.
 2. To cut any thing short. *Swift.*
 3. To cut off a reckoning.
 4. To lay the ship in a dock.

DOCKET. *f.* A direction tied upon goods; a summary of a larger writing.

DOCTOR. *f.* [*d.ctor*, 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. *Shakespeare.*
 2. A man skilled in any profession. *Deham.*
 3. A physician; one who undertakes the cure of diseases. *Shakespeare.*
 4. Any able or learned man. *Digby.*

TO DOCTOR. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To physic; to cure.

DOCTORAL. *a.* [*doctoralis*, Lat.] Relating to the degree of a doctor.

DOCTORALLY. *ad.* [from *doctoral*.] In manner of a doctor. *Hakewill.*

DOCTORSHIP. *f.* [from *doctor*.] The rank of a doctor. *Clarendon.*

DOCTRINAL. *a.* [*doctrina*, Latin.]
 1. Containing doctrine. *South.*
 2. Pertaining to the act or means of teaching. *Hooker.*

DOCTRINALLY. *ad.* [from *doctrine*.] In the form of doctrine; positively. *Ray.*

DOCTRINE. *f.* [*doctrina*, Latin.]
 1. The principles or positions of any sect or master. *Aterbury.*
 2. The act of teaching. *Mark.*

DOCUMENT. *f.* [*documentum*, Lat.]
 1. Precept; instruction; direction. *Watts.*
 2. Precept in an ill sense; a precept marginally dogmatical. *Gov. of the Tongue.*

DODDER. *f.* [*tootren*, to shoot up, Dutch. *Skinner.*] *D dder* 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 capillaments of which it is formed, soon after clinging about these plants, the roots wither away. From this time it propagates itself along the stalks of the plant,

entangling itself about them in a very complicated manner. It has no leaves.

DO'DDERED. *a.* [from *dodder*.] Overgrown with dodder. *Dryden.*

DODECAGON. *f.* [*δωδέκα* and *γωνία*.] A figure of twelve sides.

DODECATEMORION. *f.* [*δωδεκαήμεριον*.] The twelfth part. *Cæsar.*

TO DODGE. *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.*

DO'DKIN. *f.* [*duyken*, Dutch.] A dootkin or little doot; a low coin. *Lily.*

DO'DMAN. *f.* The name of a fish. *Bacon.*

DOE. *f.* [*Do*, Saxon.] A she-deer; the female of a buck. *Bacon.*

DOE. *f.* [from *To do*.] A feat; what one has to do. *Hudibras.*

DO'ER. *f.* [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 practices. *Hooker.*

DOES. The third person from *do*, for *doth*. *Locke.*

TO DOFF. *v. a.* [from *do off*.]
 1. To put off dress. *Milton. Dryden. Rowe.*
 2. To strip. *Crashaw.*
 3. To put away; to get rid of. *Shakespeare.*
 4. To delay; to refer to another time. *Shakespeare.*

DOG. *f.* [*dogge*, Dutch.]
 1. A domestick animal remarkably various in his species. *Locke.*
 2. A constellation called Sirius, or Canicula, rising and setting with the sun during the dog days. *Brown.*
 3. A reproachful name for a man. *Shakespeare.*
 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. *v. a.* To hunt as a dog, insidiously and indefatigably. *Herbert.*

DOG-TEETH. *f.* The teeth in the human head next to the grinders; the eye-teeth. *Arbutnot.*

DOG-TRICK. *f.* [*dog* and *trick*.] An ill turn; a surly or brutal treatment. *Dryden.*

DO'GBERRY. *f.* [*dog* and *bane*.] An herb.

DO'GBERRY-TRÉE. Cornelian-cherry.

DO'GBRIAR. *f.* [*dog* and *briar*.] The briar that bears the hip.

DO'GCHEAP. *a.* [*dog* and *cheap.*] Cheap as dogs meat. *Dryden.*

DO'GDAYS. *f.* [*dog* and *days.*] The days in which the dogstar rises and sets with the sun. *Clarendon.*

DOGE. *f.* [*doge*, Italian.] The title of the chief magistrate of Venice and Genoa. *Addison.*

DO'GFISH. *f.* [*from dog* and *fish.*] A shark. *Wesward.*

DO'GLY. *f.* A voracious biting fly. *Chapman.*

DO'GGED. *a.* [*from dog.*] Sullen; sour; morose; ill-humoured; gloomy. *Hudibras.*

DO'GGEDLY. *ad.* [*from dogged.*] Sullenly; gloomily.

DO'GGEDNESS. *f.* [*from dogged.*] Gloom of mind; sullenness.

DO'GGER. *f.* A small ship with one mast.

DO'GGEREL. *a.* Vile; despicable; mean. *Dryden.*

DO'GGEREL. *f.* Mean, despicable, worthless verses. *Swift.*

DO'GGISH. *a.* [*from dog.*] Curriish; brutal.

DOGHE'ARTED. *a.* [*dog* and *heart.*] Cruel; pitiless; malicious. *Shakespeare.*

DOGHO'LE. *f.* [*dog* and *hole.*] A vile hole. *Pope.*

DOGKE'NNEL. *f.* [*dog* and *kennel.*] A little hut or house for dogs. *Tatler.*

DO'GLOUSE. *f.* [*dog* and *louse.*] An insect that harbours on dogs.

DO'GM. *f.* [*Latin.*] Established principle; settled notion. *Dryden.*

DOGMA'TICAL. } *a.* [*from dogma.*] Au-
DOGMA'TICK. } thoritative; magisterial; positive. *Boyle.*

DOGMA'TICALLY. *ad.* [*from dogmatical.*] Magisterially; positively. *South.*

DOGMA'TICALNESS. *f.* [*from dogmatical.*] Magisterialness; mock authority.

DOGMATIST. *f.* [*dogmatiste*, Fr.] A magisterial teacher; a bold advancer of principles. *Watts.*

To DOGMATIZE. *v. n.* [*from dogma.*] To assert positively; to teach magisterially. *Blackmore.*

DOGMATIZER. *f.* [*from dogmatize.*] An asserter; a magisterial teacher. *Hammond.*

DOGROSE. *f.* [*dog* and *rose.*] The flower of the hip. *Derham.*

DO'GSLEEP. *f.* [*dog* and *sleep.*] Pretended sleep. *Addison.*

DO'GSMEAT. *f.* [*dog* and *meat.*] Refuse; vile stuff. *Dryden.*

DO'GSTAR. *f.* [*dog* and *star.*] The star which gives name to the dogdays. *Addison.*

DO'GSTOOTH. *f.* A plant. *Miller.*

DO'GTROT. *f.* A gentle trot like that of a dog. *Hudibras.*

DOGWE'ARY. *a.* Tired as a dog. *Shakespeare.*

DO'GWOOD. See CORNELIAN-CHERRY.

DO'LLY. *f.* A species of woollen stuff, so called, I suppose, from the name of the first maker. *Congreve.*

DO'INGS. *f.* [*from To do.*]

1. Things done; events; transactions. *Shakespeare.*
2. Feats; actions: good or bad. *Sidney.*
3. Behaviour; conduct. *Sidney.*
4. Stir; bustle; tumult. *Hooker.*
5. Festivity; merriment.

DOIT. *f.* [*duyt*, Dutch.] A small piece of money. *Shakespeare.*

DOLE. *f.* [*from deal*; Saxon, Saxon.]

1. The act of distribution or dealing. *Cleveland.*
2. Any thing dealt out or distributed. *Hudibras.*
3. Provisions or money distributed in charity. *Dryden.*
4. Blows dealt out. *Milton.*
5. [*from dolor.*] Grief; sorrow; misery. *Shakespeare.*

To DOLE. *v. a.* [*from the noun.*] To deal; to distribute. *DiEt.*

DO'LEFUL. *a.* [*dole* and *full.*]

1. Sorrowful; dismal; expressing grief. *South. Dryden.*
2. Melancholy; afflicted; feeling grief. *Sidney.*
3. Dismal; impressing sorrow. *Hooker.*

DO'LEFULLY. *ad.* [*from doleful.*] In a doleful manner.

DO'LEFULNESS. *f.* [*from doleful.*]

1. Sorrow; melancholy.
2. Querulousness.
3. Dismalness.

DO'LESOME. *a.* [*from dole.*] Melancholy; gloomy; dismal. *Pope.*

DO'LESOMELY. *ad.* [*from dolesome.*] In a doleful manner.

DO'LESOMENESS. *f.* [*from dolesome.*] Gloom; melancholy.

DOLL. *f.* A little girl's puppet or baby.

DOLLAR. *f.* [*daler*, Dutch.] A Dutch and German coin of different value, from about two shillings and sixpence to four and sixpence.

DOLORIFICK. *a.* [*dolorificus*, Lat.] That which causes grief or pain. *Ray.*

DOLOROUS. *a.* [*from dolor*, Latin.]

1. Sorrowful; doleful; dismal. *Milton.*
2. Painful. *More.*

DO'LOUR. *f.* [*dolcr*, Latin.]

1. Grief; sorrow. *Shakespeare.*
2. Lamentation; complaint.
3. Pain; pang. *Bacon.*

DOLPHIN. *f.* [*dolphin*, Lat.] The name of a fish. *Peacham.*

DOLT. *f.* [*dol*, Teutonic.] A heavy stupid fellow; a thickskul. *Shakespeare.*

DO'LTISH. *a.* [*from dolt.*] Stupid; mean; blackish. *Stancy.*

D O N

- DO'MABLE.** *a.* [*domabilis*, Lat.] Tame-able
- DOMA'IN.** *f.* [*domaine*, Fr.]
1. Dominion; empire. *Milton.*
 2. Possession; estate. *Dryden.*
- DOME.** *f.* [*dome*, French.]
1. A building; a house; a fabrick. *Prior.*
 2. A hemispherical arch; a cupola.
- DOMESTICAL.** } *a.* [*domesticus*, Lat.]
- DOMESTICK.** }
1. Belonging to the house; not relating to things publick. *Hooker.*
 2. Private; not open. *Hooker.*
 3. Inhabiting the house; not wild. *Addis.*
 4. Not foreign; intestine. *Shakespeare.*
- To DOMESTICATE.** *v. a.* [from *domestick*.] To make domestick; to withdraw from the publick. *Clarissa.*
- To DOMIFY.** *v. a.* To tame.
- DOMINANT.** *a.* [*dominant*, Fr.] Pre-dominant; presiding; ascendant.
- To DOMINATE.** *v. a.* [*dominatus*, Lat.] To predominate; to prevail over the rest. *Dryden.*
- DOMINATION.** *f.* [*dominatio*, Lat.]
1. Power; dominion. *Shakespeare.*
 2. Tyranny; insolent authority. *Arbutnot.*
 3. One highly exalted in power: used of angelick beings. *Milton.*
- DOMINATIVE.** *a.* [from *dominate*.] Imperious; insolent.
- DOMINATOR.** *f.* [Latin.] The presiding power. *Camden.*
- To DOMINEER.** *v. n.* [*dominor*, Lat.] To rule with infolence; to swell; to act without control. *Prior.*
- DOMINICAL.** *a.* [*dominicalis*, Latin.] That which notes the Lord's day, or Sunday. *Holder.*
- DOMINION.** *f.* [*dominium*, Latin.]
1. Sovereign authority; unlimited power. *Tickell.*
 2. Right of possession or use, without being accountable. *Locke.*
 3. Territory; region; district. *Davies.*
 4. Predominance; ascendant. *Dryden.*
 5. An order of angels. *Colossians.*
- DON.** *f.* [*dominus*, Latin.] The Spanish title for a gentleman; as, *Don Quixote*.
- To DON.** *v. a.* [*To do on*.] To put on. *Fairfax.*
- DONARY.** *f.* [*donarium*, Lat.] A thing given to sacred uses.
- DONA'TION.** *f.* [*donatio*, Lat.]
1. The act of giving any thing. *South.*
 2. The grant by which any thing is given. *Raleigh.*
- DO'NATIVE.** *f.* [*donatif*, 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. *Cowell.*

D O R

- DONE.** *part. pass.* of the verb. To do. *Spenser.*
- DONE.** *interject.* The word by which a wager is concluded; when a wager is offered, he that accepts it says *done*. *Cleveland.*
- DO'N'JON.** *f.* [now *dungeon*.] The highest and strongest tower of the castle, in which prisoners were kept. *Cbaucer.*
- DO'NOR.** *f.* A giver; a bestower. *Atterbury.*
- DO'ODLE.** *f.* A trisler; an idler.
- To DOOM.** *v. a.* [*doeman*, Saxon.]
1. To judge. *Milton.*
 2. To condemn to any punishment; to sentence. *Smith.*
 3. To pronounce condemnation upon any. *Dryden.*
 4. To command judically or authoritatively. *Shakespeare.*
 5. To destine; to command by uncontrollable authority. *Dryden.*
- DOOM.** *f.* [*doom*, Saxon.]
1. Judicial sentence; judgment. *Milton.*
 2. The great and final judgment. *Shakespeare.*
 3. Condemnation. *Shakespeare.*
 4. Determination declared. *Shakespeare.*
 5. The state to which one is destined. *Dryden.*
 6. Ruin; destruction. *Pope.*
- DO'OMSDAY.** *f.* [*doom and day*.]
1. The day of final and universal judgment; the last, the great day. *Brown.*
 2. The day of sentence or condemnation. *Shakespeare.*
- DO'OMSDAY-BOOK.** *f.* [*doomsday and book*.] A book made by order of William the Conqueror, in which the estates of the kingdom were registered. *Camden.*
- DOOR.** *f.* [*doer*, 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. *Hammond.*
 5. *Out of Doors.* No more to be found; fairly sent away. *Locke.*
 9. *At the Door of any one.* Imputable; chargeable upon him. *Dryden.*
 7. *Next Door to.* Approaching to; near to. *L'Estrange.*
- DO'ORCASE.** *f.* [*door and case*.] The frame in which the door is inclosed. *Moxon.*
- DO'ORKEEPER.** *f.* [*door and keeper*.] Porter; one that keeps the entrance of a house. *Taylor.*
- DO'QUET.** *f.* A paper containing a warrant. *Bacon.*
- DO'RMAN'T.** *a.* [*dormant*, Fr.]
1. Sleeping. *Congreve.*

DOT

DOU

2. In a sleeping posture. *Grewo.*
 3. Private; not publick. *Bacon.*
 4. Concealed; not divulged. *Swift.*
 5. Leaning; not perpendicular. *Cleveland.*
DO'RMITORY. *f.* [*dormitorium, Lat.*]
 1. A place to sleep in; a room with many beds. *Mortimer.*
 2. A burial place. *Ayliffe.*
DO'RMOUSE. *f.* [*dormio and mouse.*] A small animal which passes a large part of the Winter in sleep. *Ben. Johnson.*
DORN. *f.* [from *dorn*, German, a thorn.] The name of a fish. *Grewo.*
DO'RNICK. *f.* [of *Deornick* in Flanders.] A species of linen cloth used in Scotland for the table.
To DORR. *v. a.* [*tor*, stupid, Teutonick.] To deafen or stupify with noise. *Skinner.*
DORR. *f.* A kind of flying insect; the hedge-chaffer. *Grewo.*
DO'RSEL. *?* *f.* [from *dorsum*, the back.]
DORSER. *?* A pannier; a basket or bag, one of which hangs on either side a beast of burthen.
DORSIFEROUS. *?* *f.* [*dorsum* and *fero*,
DORSIPAROUS. *?* or *parso*, Lat.] Having the property of bearing or bringing forth on the oack; used of plants that have the seeds on the back of their leaves, as fern.
DORTURE. *f.* [from *dormiture*; *dortoir*, Fr.] A dormitory; a place to sleep in. *Bacon.*
DOSE. *f.* [*δοσις.*]
 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. *v. a.* To proportion a medicine properly to the patient or disease.
DOSSEL. *f.* [from *dorsel.*] A pledget; a nodule or lump of lint. *Wifeman.*
DOST. [the second person of *do*] *Addison.*
DOT. *f.* [from *dot*, a point.] A small point or spot made to mark any place in a writing.
To DOT. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To make dots or spots.
DO'TAGE. *f.* [from *dote.*]
 1. Loss of understanding; imbecillity of mind. *Davies. Suckling.*
 2. Excessive fondness. *Dryden.*
DO'TAL. *a.* [*dotalis*, Latin.] Relating to the portion of a woman; constituting her portion. *Gartb.*
DO'TARD. *f.* [from *dote*] A man whose age has impaired his intellects; a twichild. *Spenser.*
DOTATION. *f.* [*dotatio*, Lat.] The act of giving a dowry.
To DOTE. *v. n.* [*doten*, Dutch.]

1. To have the intellect impaired by age or passion. *Jeremiab.*
 2. To be in love to extremity. *Sianey.*
To DOTE upon. To regard with excessive fondness. *Burnet.*
DO'TER. *f.* [from *dote.*]
 1. One whose understanding is impaired by years; a dotard. *B. rion.*
 2. A man fondly, weakly, and exc. sively in love. *Boyle.*
DO'TINGLY. *ad.* [from *doting.*] Fondly. *Dryden.*
DO'TTARD. *f.* A tree kept low by cutting. *Bacon.*
DO'TTEREL. *f.* The name of a bird. *Bacon.*
DOUBLE. *a.* [*double*, French.]
 1. Two of a sort; one corresponding to the other. *Ecclus.*
 2. Twice as much; containing the same quantity repeated. *Ben. Johnson.*
 3. Having more than one in the same order or parallel. *Bacon.*
 4. Twofold; of two kinds. *Dryden.*
 5. Two in number. *Davies.*
 6. Having twice the effect or influence. *Shakespeare.*
 7. Deceitful; acting two parts. *Shakespeare.*
DOUBLE-PLEA. *f.* 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. *a.* Biting or cutting on either side. *Dryden.*
DO'UBLE BUTTONED. *a.* [*double and buttoned.*] Having two rows of buttons. *Gay.*
DO'UBLE-DEALER. *f.* A deceitful, subtle, insidious fellow; one who says one thing and thinks another. *L'Estange.*
DO'UBLE DEALING. *f.* Artifice; dissimulation; low or wicked cunning. *Pope.*
To DO'UBLE-DIE. *v. a.* To die twice over. *Dryden.*
DO'UBLE-HEADED. *a.* Having the flowers growing one to another. *Mortimer.*
To DO'UBLE-LOCK. *v. a.* [*double and lock.*] To shoot the lock twice. *Totter.*
DOUBLE-MINDED. *a.* Deceitful; insidious.
DO'UBLE-SHINING. *a.* Shining with double lustre. *Sidney.*
DO'UBLE TONGUED. *a.* Deceitful; giving contrary accounts of the same thing. *Dryden.*
To DO'UBLE. *v. a.*
 1. To enlarge any quantity by addition of the same quantity. *Shakespeare.*
 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. *Exodus.*
 5. To fold. *Prior.*
 6. To

DOU

DOW

6. To pass round a headland. *Knolles.*
 To DOUBLE *v. n.*

1. To increase to twice the quantity. *Burret.*
2. To enlarge the stake to twice the sum in play. *Dryden.*
3. To wind in running. *Bacon.*
4. To play tricks; to use sleights. *Dryden.*

DOUBLE. *f.*

1. Twice the quantity or number. *Graunt.*
2. Strong beer of twice the common strength. *Shakespeare.*
3. A trick; a shift; an artifice.

DOUBLENESS. *f.* [from *doubt.*] The state of being double. *Shakespeare.*

DOUBLER. *f.* [from *doubt.*] He that doubts any thing.

DOUBLET. *f.* [from *doubt.*]

1. The inner garment of a man; the waistcoat. *Hudibras.*
2. Two; a pair. *Greav.*

DOUBLOON. *f.* [French.] A Spanish coin containing the value of two pistoles.

DOUBLY. *ad.* [from *doubt.*] In twice the quantity; to twice the degree. *Dryden.*

To DOUBT. *v. n.* [*doubter, Fr.*]

1. To question; to be in uncertainty. *Tillotson.*
2. To question any event, fearing the worst. *Shakespeare. Knolles.*
3. To fear; to be apprehensive. *Orway. Baker.*
4. To suspect; to have suspicion. *Daniel.*
5. To hesitate; to be in suspense. *Dryden.*

To DOUBT. *v. a.*

1. To hold questionable; to think uncertain. *Milton.*
2. To fear; to suspect. *Bacon.*
3. To distrust. *Shakespeare.*

DOUBT. *f.* [from the verb.]

1. Uncertainty of mind; suspense. *Scrub.*
2. Question; point unsettled. *Pope.*
3. Scruple; perplexity; irresolution. *Shakespeare.*
4. Uncertainty of condition. *Deuteronomy.*
5. Suspicion; apprehension of ill. *Galatians.*
6. Difficulty objected. *Blackmore.*

DOUBTER. *f.* [from *doubt.*] One who entertains scruples.

DOUBTFUL. *a.* [*doubt and fall.*]

1. Dubious; not settled in opinion. *Shakespeare.*
2. Ambiguous; not clear in its meaning.
3. That about which there is doubt; questionable; uncertain. *Bacon. South. Dryden.*
4. Not secure; not without suspicion. *Hooker.*
5. Not confident; not without fear. *Milton.*

DOUBTFULLY. *ad.* [from *doubtful.*]

1. Doubtfully; irresolutely.

2. Ambiguously; with uncertainty of meaning. *Spenser.*

DOUBTFULNESS. *f.* [from *doubtful.*]

1. Doubtfulness; suspense; instability of opinion. *Watts.*
2. Ambiguity; uncertainty of meaning. *Locke.*

DOUBTINGLY. *ad.* [from *doubt.*] In a doubting manner; doubtfully. *Bacon.*

DOUBTLESS. *a.* [from *doubt.*] Without fear; without apprehension of danger. *Shakespeare.*

DOUBTLESS. *ad.* Without doubt; unquestionably.

DOUCET. *f.* [*doucet, Fr.*] A custard. *Skinner.*

DOUCKER. *f.* A bird that dips in the water. *Ray.*

DOVE. *f.* [*dovo, old Teutonic; daub, German.*]

1. A wild pigeon.
2. A pigeon.

DOVECOIT. *f.* [*dove and coit.*] A small building in which pigeons are bred and kept. *Shakespeare.*

DOVEHOUSE. *f.* [*dove and house.*] A house for pigeons. *Dryden.*

DOVETAIL. *f.* [*dove and tail.*] A form of joining two bodies together, where that which is inserted has the form of a wedge reversed.

DOUGH. *f.* [*doh, Saxon.*]

1. The paste of bread or pies, yet unbaked. *Dryden.*
2. My cake is DOUGH. My affair has miscarried. *Shakespeare.*

DOUGHBAKED. *a.* [*dough and baked.*] Unfinished; not hardened to perfection; soft. *Donne.*

DOUGHTY. *a.* [*dohtig, Saxon.*] Brave; noble; illustrious; eminent. *Spenser.*

DOUGHY. *a.* [from *dough.*] Soft; unhardened. *Shakespeare.*

To DOUSE. *v. a.* To put over head suddenly in the water.

To DOUSE. *v. n.* To fall suddenly into the water. *Hudibras.*

DO'WAGER. *f.* [*douairiere, Fr.*]

1. A widow with a jointure. *Shakespeare.*
2. The title given to ladies who survive their husbands. *Shakespeare.*

DO'WDY. *f.* An awkward, ill-dressed, inelegant woman. *Shakespeare.*

DO'WER. } *f.* [*douaire, Fr.*]

1. That which the wife bringeth to her husband in marriage. *Pope.*
2. That which the widow possesses. *Bacon.*
3. The gifts of a husband for a wife. *Genfis.*

4. Endowment; gift. *Darvies.*

DO'WERED. *a.* Portioned; supplied with a portion. *Shakespeare.*

DO'WER.

DO'WERLESS. *a.* [from *aower.*] Without a fortune. *Shakespeare.*

DO'WLAS. *f.* A coarse kind of linen. *Shakespeare.*

DOWN. *f.* [*dun*, Danish.]

1. Soft feathers. *Wotton.*

2. Any thing that sooths or mollifies. *Southern.*

3. Soft wool, or tender hair. *Prior.*

4. The soft fibres of plants which wing the seeds. *Bacon.*

DOWN. *f.* [*dun*, Saxon.] A large open plain or valley. *Sidney. Sandys.*

DOWN. *prep.* [*a'duna*, Saxon.]

1. Along a descent; from a higher place to a lower. *Shakespeare.*

2. Towards the mouth of a river. *Knolles.*

DOWN. *ad.*

1. On the ground; from the height to a lower situation. *Milton.*

2. Tending towards the ground. *Shakespeare.*

3. Out of sight; below the horizon. *Shakespeare.*

4. To a total maceration. *Arbutnot.*

5. Into disgrace; into declining reputation. *Soub.*

6. [Answering to *up.*] Here and there. *Psalms.*

DOWN. *interj. &c.* An exhortation to destruction or demolition. *Shakespeare.*

DOWN. [To go.] To be digested; to be received. *Locke.*

TO DOWN. *v. a.* [from the participle.] To knock; to subdue; to conquer. *Sidney.*

DO'WNCAST. *a.* [*down* and *cast.*] Bent down; directed to the ground. *Addison.*

DO'WNFAL. *f.* [*down* and *fall.*]

1. Ruin; fall from state. *Soub.*

2. A body of things falling. *Dryden.*

3. Destruction of fabricks. *Dryden.*

DO'WNFALLEN. *participial a.* Ruined; fallen. *Carew.*

DO'WNGYRED. *a.* [*down* and *gyred.*]

Let down in circular wrinkles. *Shakespeare.*

DOWNHIL. *f.* [*down* and *hill.*] Declivity; descent. *Dryden.*

DO'WNHIL. *a.* Declivous; descending.

DO'WNLOOKED. *a.* [*down* and *lock.*]

Having a dejected countenance; sullen; melancholy. *Dryden.*

DO'WNLYING. *a.* [*down* and *lie.*] About to be in travail of childbirth.

DOWNRIGHT. *ad.* [*down* and *right.*]

1. Strait or right down. *Hudibras.*

2. In plain terms. *Shakespeare.*

3. Completely; without stopping short. *Arbutnot.*

DOWNRIGHT. *a.*

1. Plain; open; apparent; undisguised. *Rogers.*

2. Directly tending to the point. *Ben. Johnson.*

3. Unceremonious; honestly surly. *Addison.*

4. Plain; without palliation. *Brown.*

DO'WNSITTING. *f.* [*down* and *sit.*] Rest; repose. *Psalms.*

DO'WNWARD. } *ad.* [*Sunepard*, Sax.]

DO'WNWARDS } 1. Towards the center. *Newton.*

2. From a higher situation to a lower. *Milton.*

3. In a course of successive or lineal descent. *Shakespeare.*

DO'WNWARD. *a.*

1. Moving on a declivity. *Dryden.*

2. Declivous; bending. *Dryden.*

3. Depressed; dejected. *Sidney.*

DO'WNY. *a.* [from *down*]

1. Covered with down or nap. *Shakespeare.*

2. Made of down or soft feathers. *Dryden.*

3. Soft; tender; soothing. *Craford.*

DOWRE. } *f.* [*douaire*, French.]

DO'WRY. } 1. A portion given with a wife. *Sidney.*

2. A reward paid for a wife. *Cowley.*

DOXOLOGY. *f.* [*δοξα* and *λογος.*] A form of giving glory to God. *Stillingfleet.*

DO'XY. *f.* A whore; a loose wench. *Shakespeare.*

To DOZE. *v. n.* [*dozēn*, Saxon.] To slumber; to be half asleep. *L'Estrang. Pope.*

To DOZE. *v. a.* To stupify; to dull. *Clarendon.*

DOZEN. *f.* [*douzaine*, Fr.] The number of twelve. *Raleigh.*

DO'ZINESS. *f.* [from *dozy*] Sleepiness; drowsiness. *Locke.*

DO'ZY. *a.* Sleepy; drowsy; sluggish. *Dryden.*

DRAB. *f.* [*drabbe*, Saxon, lees.] A whore; a strumpet. *Pope.*

DRACHM. *f.* [*drachma*, Lat.]

1. An old Roman coin. *Shakespeare.*

2. The eighth part of an ounce.

DRACUNCULUS. *f.* [Latin.] A worm bred in the hot countries, which grows to many yards length between the skin and flesh.

DRAD. *a.* Terrible; dreaded. *Spenser.*

DRAFF. *f.* [*drap*, Saxon.] Any thing thrown away. *Ben. Johnson.*

DRA'FFY. *a.* [from *draff.*] Worthless; dreggy.

DRAFT. *a.* [corrupted for *draught.*]

To DRAG. *v. a.* [*dragan*, Saxon.]

1. To pull along the ground by main force. *Derham.*

2. To draw any thing burthensome. *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. *v. n.* To hang so low as to trail or grate upon the ground. *Mexon.*

DRAG. *f.* [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 kind of car drawn by the hand. *Moxon.*

DRA'GNET. *f.* [*drag* and *net.*] A net which is drawn along the bottom of the water. *May.*

To DRA'GGLE. *v. a.* [from *drag.*] To make dirty by dragging on the ground. *Gay.*

To DRA'GGLE. *v. n.* To grow dirty by being drawn along the ground. *Hudibias.*

DRA'GON. *f.* [*draco*, Latin.]

1. A kind of winged serpent. *Rotwe.*
2. A fierce violent man or woman.
3. A constellation near the North pole.

DRA'GON. *f.* [*dracunculus*, Latin.] A plant. *Miller.*

DRA'GONET. *f.* A little dragon. *Spenser.*

DRA'GONFLY. *f.* A fierce stinging fly. *Bacon.*

DRA'GONISH. *a.* [from *dragon.*] Having the form of a dragon. *Shakespeare.*

DRA'CONLIKE. *a.* Furious; fery. *Shakespeare.*

DRA'GONSBLOOD. *f.* [*dragon* and *blood*] A resin moderately heavy, friable, and dusky red; but of a bright scarlet, when powdered: it has little smell, and is of a resinous and astringent taste. *Hill.*

DRA'GON-HEAD. *f.* A plant. *Miller.*

DRA'GON-TREE. *f.* Palm-tree. *Miller.*

DRA'GOON. *f.* [from *dragen*, German.] A kind of soldier that serves indifferently either on foot or horseback. *Tutler.*

To DRAGOON. *v. a.* To persecute by abandoning a place to the rage of soldiers. *Prior.*

To DRAIN. *v. a.* [*trainer*, French.]

1. To draw off gradually. *Bacon.*
2. To empty by drawing gradually away what it contains. *Rojcommon.*
3. To make quite dry. *Swift.*

DRAIN. *f.* [from the verb.] The channel through which liquids are gradually drawn. *Mortimer.*

DRAKE. *f.* [of uncertain etymology.]

1. The male of the duck. *Mortimer.*
2. A small piece of artillery. *Clarendon.*

DRAM. *f.* [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 drank at once. *Swift.*
4. Spirits; distilled liquors. *Pope.*

To DRAM. *v. n.* To drink distilled spirits.

DRAMA. *f.* [*δραμα*] 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. } *a.* [from *drama.*] Re-

DRAMA'TICK. } presented by action. *Bentley.*

DRAMA'TICALLY. *ad.* [from *dramatick.*] Representatively; by representation. *Dryden.*

DRAMATIST. *f.* [from *drama.*] The author of dramatick compositions. *Burnet.*

DRANK. [the preterite of *drink.*]

To DRAPE. *v. n.* [*drap*, Fr.] To make cloth. *Bacon.*

DRA'PER. *f.* [from *d'ape.*] One who sells cloth. *Boyle, Hoewel.*

DRA'PERY. *f.* [*drapperie*, Fr.]

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. *f.* [from *draps.*] Cloth; coverlet. *Spenser.*

DRA'STICK. *a.* [*δραστικός*] Powerful; vigorous.

DRAVE. [the preterite of *drive.*] *Cowley.*

DRAUGH. *f.* [corruptly written for *draff.*] Refuse; swill. *Shakespeare.*

DRAUGHT. *f.* [from *dravo.*]

1. The act of drinking. *Dryden.*
2. A quantity of liquor drank at once. *Boyle.*
3. Liquor drank for 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. *South.*
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'Esfrange.*
11. The act of shooting with the bow. *Camden.*

12. Diversion in war; the act of disturbing the main design. *Spenser.*

13. Forces drawn off from the main army; a detachment. *Addison.*

14. A sink; a drain. *Matthew.*

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. *f.* [*draught* and *house.*] A house in which fish is deposited. *Kings.*

To DRAW. *v. a.* pret. *drew*; part. pass. *drawn.* [*dragan*, Sax-on.]

1. To pull along; not to carry. *Samuel.*
2. To pull forcibly; to pluck. *Atterbury.*
3. To bring by violence; to drag. *James.*
4. To raise out of a deep place. *Jeremiah.*
5. To suck. *Ecclus.*
6. To

6. To attract; to call towards itself.
Bacon. Suckling.
7. To inhale.
Aldison.
8. To take from any thing containing.
Chronicles.
9. To take from a cask.
Shakespeare.
10. To pull a sword from the sheath.
Shakespeare. Dryden.
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.
Cbeyne.
16. To procure as an agent cause.
Locke.
17. To produce as an efficient cause.
Tillotson.
18. To convey secretly.
Rahigh.
19. To protract; to lengthen.
Felton.
20. To utter lingeringly.
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 allure; to entice.
Pfalms.
27. To lead as a motive.
Dryden.
28. To persuade to follow.
Shakespeare.
29. To induce.
Darves.
30. To win; to gain.
Shakespeare.
31. To receive; to take up.
Shakespeare.
32. To extort; to force.
Aldison.
33. To wrest; to distort.
Wright.
34. To compose; to form in writing.
Pope.
35. To withdraw from judicial notice.
Shakespeare.
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.
Aldison.
41. To DRAW off. To withdraw; to abstract.
Aldison.
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.
Aldison.
46. To DRAW out. To protract; to lengthen.
Shakespeare.
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 battles.
Collier.

50. To DRAW up. To form in order of battle.
Clarendon.

51. To DRAW up. To form in writing.
Swift.

To DRAW. *v. n.*

1. To perform the office of a beast of draught.
Deuteronomy.

2. To act as a weight.
Aldison.

3. To contract; to shrink.
Bacon.

4. To advance; to move.
Milton.

5. To draw a sword.
Shakespeare.

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 fore run by attraction.

9. To retire; to retreat a little.
Clarendon.

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. *f.* [from the verb.]

1. The act of drawing.

2. The lot or chance drawn.

DRA'WBACK. *f.* [*draw* and *back*.] Money paid back for ready payment.
Swift.

DRA'WBRIDGE. *f.* [*draw* and *bridge*.] A bridge made to be lifted up, to hinder or admit communication at pleasure.
Carru.

DRA'WER. *f.* [from *draw*.]

1. One employed in procuring water from the well.
Deuteronomy.

2. One whose business is to draw liquors from the cask.
Ben. Johnson.

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.

DRA'WING. *f.* [from *draw*.] Delineation; representation.
Pope.

DRA'WINGROOM. *f.* [*draw* and *room*.]

1. The room in which company assembles at court.
Pope.

2. The company assembled there.

DRAWN. [participle from *draw*.]

1. Equal; where each party takes his own stake.
Aldison.

2. With a sword drawn.
Shakespeare.

3. Open; put aside, or unclosed.
Dryden.

4. Eviscerated.
Shakespeare.

5. Induced as from some motive.
Spenser.

DRA'WELL. *f.* [*draw* and *well*.] A deep well; a well out of which waters drawn by a long cord.
Greav.

To DRAWL. *v. n.* [from *draw*] To utter any thing in a slow way.
Pope.

DRAY. } *f.* [дрѣзъ, Saxon.] The

DRAYCART. } car on which beer is carried.
Goy.

DRAY-

D R E

DRA'YHORSE. *f.* A horse which draws a dray. *Tatler.*
DRA'YMAN. *f.* [dray and man.] One that attends a dray. *Soub.*
DRA'ZEL. *f.* [from *druseffe*, Fr.] A low, mean, worthless wretch. *Hudibras.*
DREAD. *f.* [dr̄d, Saxon.]
 1. Fear; terror; fright. *Tillotson.*
 2. Habitual fear; awe. *Genesis.*
 3. The person or thing feared. *Prior.*
DREAD. *v.* [dr̄d, Saxon.]
 1. Terrible; frightful. *Milton.*
 2. Awful; venerable in the highest degree. *Milton.*
TO DREAD. *v. a.* To fear in an excessive degree. *Wake.*
TO DREAD. *v. n.* To be in fear. *Deuteronomy.*
DRE'ADER. *f.* One that lives in fear. *Swift.*
DRE'ADFUL. *a.* [*dread* and *full*.] Terrible; frightful. *Granville.*
DRE'ADFULNESS. *f.* Terribleness; frightfulness. *Hakewill.*
DRE'ADFULLY. *ad.* [from *dreadful*.] Terribly; frightfully. *Dryden.*
DRE'ADLESSNESS. *f.* [from *dreadless*.] Fearlessness; intrepidity. *Sidney.*
DRE'ADLESS. *a.* Fearless; unaffrighted; intrepid. *Spenser.*
DREAM. *f.* [*droom*, Dutch.]
 1. A phantasm of sleep; the thoughts of a sleeping man. *Dryden.*
 2. An idle fancy. *Shakespeare.*
TO DREAM. *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 DREAM. *v. a.* To see in a dream. *Dryden.*
DREAMER. *f.* [from *dream*.]
 1. One who has dreams. *Locke.*
 2. An idle fanciful man. *Shakespeare.*
 3. A mope; a man lost in wild imagination. *Prior.*
 4. A sluggard; an idler.
DREAMLESS. *a.* Without dreams. *Comden.*
DREAR. *a.* [dr̄d, Sax n.] Mourning; dismal. *Milton.*
DREARHEAD. *f.* Horror; dismalness.
DREARIMENT. *f.* [from *dreary*.]
 1. Sorrow; dismalness; melancholy. *Spenser.*
 2. Horror; dread; terror. *Spenser.*
DREARY. *a.* [dr̄d, Sax n.]
 1. Sorrowful; dismal. *Spenser.*
 2. Gloomy; dismal; horrid. *Prior.*
DREDGE. *f.* A kind of net. *Carew.*
TO DREDGE. *v. a.* To gather with a dredge. *Carew.*

D R E

DREDGER. *f.* [from *dredge*.] One who fishes with a dredge.
DRE'GGINESS. *f.* [from *dre'ggy*.] Fulness of dregs or lees; feculence.
DRE'GGISH. *a.* [from *dre'gs*.] Foul with lees; feculent.
DRE'GGY. *a.* [from *dre'g*.] Containing dregs; consisting of dregs; feculent. *Boyle.*
DREGS. *f.* [dr̄-pren, Saxon.]
 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. *v. n.* To empty. *Southern.*
TO DRENCH. *v. a.* [dr̄-ncean, Saxon.]
 1. To wash; to soak; to steep. *Milton.*
 2. To saturate with drink or moisture. *Phillips.*
 3. To physick by violence. *Mortimer.*
DRENCH. *f.* [from the verb.]
 1. A draught; swill. *Milton.*
 2. Physick for a brute. *Shakespeare.*
 3. Physick that must be given by violence. *King Charles.*
 4. A channel of water.
DRENCHER. *f.* [from *drench*.]
 1. One that dips or steeps any thing.
 2. One that gives physick by force.
DRENT. *participle.* Drowned. *Spenser.*
TO DRESS. *v. a.* [*dresser*, Fr.]
 1. To clothe; to invest with cloaths. *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. *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 victuals for the table. *Dryden.*
DRESS. *f.* [from the verb.]
 1. Cloaths; garment; habit. *Government of the Tongue.*
 2. Splendid cloaths; habit of ceremony. *Carrisi.*
 3. The skill of adjusting dress. *Pope.*
DRESSER. *f.* [from *dress*.]
 1. One employed in putting on the cloaths of another. *Dryden.*
 2. One employed in regulating, or adjusting any thing. *Lake.*
 3. The bench in a kitchen on which meat is dress'd. *Swift.*
DRESSING. *f.* The application made to a sore. *Wiseman.*
DRESSINGROOM. *f.* The room in which clothes are put on. *Swift.*
DREST.

- DREST. *part.* [from *dress*.]
 To DRIB. *v. a.* To crop; to cut off.
Dryden.
- To DRIBBLE. *v. n.* [*drypp*, Danish.]
 1. To fall in drops. *Woodward.*
 2. To fall weakly and slowly. *Shakespeare.*
 3. To slaver as a child or idiot.
- To DRIBBLE. *v. a.* To throw down in drops.
Swift.
- DRIBLET. *f.* [from *dribble*.] A small sum; odd money in a sum. *Dryden.*
- DRIVER. *f.* [from *dry*.] That which has the quality of absorbing moisture; a desiccative. *Bacon.*
- DRIFT. *f.* [from *drive*.]
 1. Force impellent; impulse. *Scot.*
 2. Violence; course. *Spenser.*
 3. Any thing driven at random. *Dryden.*
 4. Any thing driven or born along in a body. *Pope.*
 5. A storm; a shower. *Shakespeare.*
 6. A heap or stratum of any matter thrown together by the wind.
 7. Tendency, or aim of action. *Daniel.*
 8. Scope of a discourse. *Tillotson. Swift.*
- To DRIFT. *v. a.* [from the noun.]
 1. To drive; to urge along. *Ellis.*
 2. Thrown together on heaps. *Thomson.*
- To DRILL. *v. a.* [*drillen*, Dutch.]
 1. To pierce any thing with a drill. *Moxon.*
 2. To perforate; to bore; to pierce. *Blackmore.*
 3. To make a hole. *Moxon.*
 4. To delay; to put off. *Addison.*
 5. To draw from step to step. *South.*
 6. To drain; to draw slowly. *Thomson.*
 7. To range troops. *Hudibras.*
- DRILL. *f.* [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. *v. n.* preter. *drank*, or *drunk*; part. pass. *drunk*, or *drunken*. [Danish.]
 1. To swallow liquors; to quench thirst. *Taylor.*
 2. To be entertained with liquors. *Shakespeare.*
 3. To be an habitual drunkard.
 4. To DRINK to. To salute in drinking. *Shakespeare.*
- To DRINK. *v. a.*
 1. To swallow: applied to liquids. *Scot.*
 2. To suck up; to absorb. *Guy.*
 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. *f.* [from the verb.]
 1. Liquor to be swallowed: opposed to meat. *Milton.*
 2. Liquor of any particular kind. *Phillips.*
- DRINKMONEY. *f.* Money given to buy liquor. *Arbutnot.*
- DRINKABLE. *a.* [from *drink*.] Potable. *Arbutnot.*
- DRINKER. *f.* [from *drink*.] One that drinks to excess; a drunkard. *South.*
- To DRIP. *v. n.* [*drippen*, Dutch.]
 1. To fall in drops.
 2. To have drops falling from it. *Prior.*
- To DRIP. *v. a.*
 1. To let fall in drops. *Swift.*
 2. To drop fat in falling. *Watson.*
- DRIP. *f.* That which falls in drops. *Mortimer.*
- DRIPPING. *f.* The fat which housewives gather from roast meat. *Swift.*
- DRIPPINGPAN. *f.* The pan in which the fat of roast meat is caught. *Swift.*
- To DRIVE. *v. a.* preterite *drove*, anciently *drave*; part. pass. *driven*, or *drove*. [Saxon.]
 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 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. *D'ghy.*
 13. To carry on. *Bacon.*
 14. To purify by motion. *L'Estrange.*
 15. To DRIVE out. To expel. *Knolles.*
- To DRIVE. *v. n.*
 1. To go as impelled by any external agent. *Brown.*
 2. To rush with violence. *Dryden.*
 3. To pass in a carriage. *Milton.*
 4. To tend to; to consider as the scope and ultimate design. *Locke.*
 5. To aim; to strike at with fury. *Dryden.*
- To DRIVE. *v. n.* [from *dr p.*]
 1. To slaver; to let the spittle fall in drops. *Greav.*
 2. To be weak or foolish; to dote. *Shakespeare.*
- DRIVEL. *f.* [from the verb.]
 1. Slaver; moisture shed from the mouth. *Dryden.*
 2. A fool; an idiot; a driveller. *Stany.*
- DRIVELLER. *f.* [from *drivel*.] A fool; an idiot. *Swift.*
- DRIVEN. Participle of *drive*.

DRIVER. *f.* [from *drive.*]

1. The person or instrument who gives any motion by violence.

2. One who drives beasts. *Sandys.*

3. One who drives a carriage. *Dryden.*

TO DAZZLE. *v. a.* [*drifelen*, German.]

To shed in small slow drops. *Shakespeare.*

TO DRIZZLE. *v. n.* To fall in short slow drops. *Addison.*

DRIZZLY. *a.* [from *drizzle.*] Shedding small rain. *Dryden.*

DROIL. *f.* A drone; a sluggard.

TO DROIL. *v. n.* To work sluggishly and slowly. *Government of the Tongue.*

DROLL. *f.* [*droler*, French.]

1. One whose business is to raise mirth by petty tricks; a jester; a buffoon. *Prior.*

2. A farce; something exhibited to raise mirth. *Swift.*

TO DROLL. *v. n.* [*drôle*, Fr.] To jest; to play the buffoon. *Glanville.*

DRO'LLERY. *f.* [from *droll.*] Idle jokes; buffoonery. *Government of the Tongue.*

DRO'MEDARY. *f.* [*dromedaire*, Italian.] A sort of camel so called from its swift-ness, because it is said to travel a hundred miles a day, and some affirm one hundred and fifty. *Calmet, Kings.*

DRONE. *f.* [*dröen*, Saxon.]

1. The bee which makes no honey. *Dryden.*

2. A sluggard; an idler. *Addison.*

3. The hum, or instrument of humming.

TO DRONE. *v. n.* To live in idleness. *Dryden.*

DRO'NISH. *a.* [from *drone.*] Idle; sluggish. *Dryden.*

TO DROOP. *v. n.* [*droef*, sorrow, Dutch.]

1. To languish with sorrow. *Sandys.*

2. To faint; to grow weak. *Roscommon, Pope.*

DROP. *f.* [*dröppa*, Saxon.]

1. A globule 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. *f.* [*gutta serena*, Latin.] A disease of the eye, proceeding from an inspissation of the humour. *Milton.*

TO DROP. *v. a.* [*dröppan*, Saxon.]

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. *Amos.*

5. To insert indirectly, or by way of digression. *Locke.*

6. To intermit; to cease. *Collier.*

7. To quit a master. *L'Esrange.*

8. To let go a dependant, or companion. *Addison.*

9. To suffer to vanish, or come to nothing. *Swift.*

10. To bedrop; to speckle; to variegate. *Milton.*

TO DROP. *v. n.*

1. To fall in drops, or single globules.

2. To let drops fall. *Shakespeare.*

3. To fall; to come from a higher place. *Psalms.*

4. To fall spontaneously. *Cheyne.*

5. To fall in death; to die suddenly. *Milton.*

6. To die. *Shakespeare.*

7. To sink into silence; to vanish; to come to nothing. *Digby.*

8. To come unexpectedly. *Addison, Pope.*

DROPPING. *f.* [from *drop.*]

1. That which falls in drops. *Donne.*

2. That which drops when the continuous stream ceases. *Pope.*

DRO'PLET. *f.* A little drop. *Shakespeare.*

DRO'PSTONE. *f.* Spar formed into the shape of drops. *Woodward.*

DRO'PWORT. *f.* A plant.

DRO'PSICAL. *a.* [from *dropsy.*] Diseased with a dropsy. *Arbutnot.*

DRO'PSIED. *a.* [from *dropsy.*] Diseased with a dropsy. *Shakespeare.*

DRO'PSY. *f.* [*hydrops*, Lat.] A collection of water in the body. *Quincy.*

DROSS. *f.* [*dröf*, Saxon.]

1. The recement^o or despumption of metals. *Hooker.*

2. Rust; incrustation upon metal. *Addison.*

3. Refuse; leavings; sweepings; feculence; corruption. *Tillotson.*

DRO'SSINESS. *f.* [from *dressy.*] Foulness; feculence; rust. *Boyle.*

DRO'SSY. *a.* [from *dross.*]

1. Full of scorious or recementitious parts. *Davies.*

2. Worthless; foul; feculent. *Donne.*

DRO'FCHEL. *f.* An idle wench; a sluggard.

DROVE. *f.* [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'VEN. *part. a.* [from *drive.*] *Shakespeare.*

DRO'VER. *f.* [from *drive.*] One that fats oxen for sale, and drives them to market. *Dryden.*

DROUGHT. *f.* [*dröugoda*, Saxon.]

1. Dry weather; want of rain. *Bacon, Sandys.*

2. Thirst; want of drink. *Milton.*

DROUGHTINESS. *f.* [from *droughty.*]

The state of wanting rain.

DROUGHTY. *a.* [from *drought.*]

1. Wanting rain; sultry. *Ray.*

2. Thirsty; *Ray.*

2. Thirsty; dry with thirst. *Philips.*
 To DROWN. *v. a.* [*ὑπνουναν*, Saxon.]
 1. To suffocate in water. *K. 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. *Wotton.*
 To DROWN. *v. n.* To be suffocated in waters. *Aiscam.*
 To DROWSE. *v. a.* [*droofen*, Dutch.] To make heavy with sleep. *Milton.*
 To DROWSE. *v. n.*
 1. To slumber; to grow heavy with sleep. *Milton.*
 2. To look heavy; not cheerful. *Shakespeare.*
 DRO'WSILY. *ad.* [from *drowsy*.]
 1. Sleepily; heavily. *Dryden.*
 2. Sluggishly; idly; slothfully; lazily. *Raleigh.*
 DRO'WSINESS. *f.* [from *drowsy*.]
 1. Sleepiness; heaviness with sleep. *Craslow.*
 2. Idleness; indolence; inactivity. *Bacon.*
 DRO'WSIHED. *f.* Sleepiness; inclination to sleep. *Spenser.*
 DRO'WSY. *a.* [from *drowse*.]
 1. Sleepy; heavy with sleep; lethargick. *Cleveland.*
 2. Heavy; lulling; causing sleep. *Addison.*
 3. Stupid; dull. *Atterbury.*
 To DRUB. *v. a.* [*druber*, to kill, Danish.]
 To thresh; to beat; to hang. *Hudibras.*
 DRUB. *f.* [from the verb.] A thump; a knock; a blow. *Addison.*
 To DRUDGE. *v. n.* [*dragben*, to carry, Dutch.] To labour in mean offices; to toil without honour or dignity. *Orway.*
 DRUDGE. *f.* [from the verb.] One employed in mean labour. *Shakespeare.*
 DRUDGER. *f.* [from *drudge*.]
 1. A mean labourer.
 2. The box out of which flower is thrown on roast meat.
 DRUDGERY. *f.* Mean labour; ignoble toil. *Southern.*
 DRUDGINGBOX. *f.* The box out of which flower is sprinkled upon roast meat. *King's Cookery.*
 DRUDGINGLY. *ad.* Laboriously; toilsomely. *Ruy.*
 DRUG. *f.* [*drogue*, French.]
 1. An ingredient used in physick; a medicinal simple. *Smith.*
 2. Any thing without worth or value; any thing of which no purchaser can be found. *Dryden.*
 3. A drudge. *Shakespeare.*
 To DRUG. *v. a.* [from the noun.]
 1. To season with medicinal ingredients. *Shakespeare.*
 2. To tincture with something offensive. *Milton.*
 DRUGGET. *f.* A slight kind of woollen stuff. *Swift.*
 DRUGGIST. *f.* [from *drug*.] One who sells physical drugs. *Boyle.*
 DRUGSTER. *f.* [from *drug*.] One who sells physical simples. *Atterbury.*
 DRUID. *f.* [*derio*, oaks.] The priests and philosophers of the ancient Britons.
 DRUM. *f.* [*tromme*, Danish.]
 1. An instrument of military musick. *Philips.*
 2. The tympanum of the ear.
 To DRUM. *v. n.*
 1. To beat a drum; to beat a tune on a drum.
 2. To beat with a pulsatory motion. *Dryden.*
 To DRUMBLE. *v. n.* To drone; to be sluggish. *Shakespeare.*
 DRUMFISH. *f.* The name of a fish. *Woodward.*
 DRUMMAJOR. *f.* [*drum* and *major*.] The chief drummer of a regiment. *Chaveland.*
 DRUMMAKER. *f.* He who deals in drums. *Mortimer.*
 DRUMMER. *f.* He whose office is to beat the drum. *Gay.*
 DRUMSTICK. *f.* [*drum* and *stick*.] The stick with which a drum is beaten.
 DRUNK. *a.* [from *drink*.]
 1. Intoxicated with strong liquor; inebriated. *Dryden.*
 2. Drenched or saturated with moisture. *Deuteronomy.*
 DRUNKARD. *f.* [from *drunk*.] One given to excessive use of strong liquors. *South.*
 DRUNKEN. *a.* [from *drink*.]
 1. Intoxicated with liquor; inebriated. *Bacon.*
 2. Given to habitual ebriety.
 3. Saturated with moisture. *Shakespeare.*
 4. Done in a state of inebriation. *Swift.*
 DRUNKENLY. *ad.* [from *drunken*.] In a drunken manner. *Shakespeare.*
 DRUNKENNESS. *f.* [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. *a.* [*ὑπιγ*, Saxon.]
 1. Arid; without wet; without moisture; not wet; not moist. *Bacon.*
 2. Without rain. *Addison.*
 3. Not succulent; not juicy. *Shakespeare.*
 4. Without tears. *Dryden.*
 5. Thirsty; athirst. *Shakespeare.*
 6. Jeune; barren; plain; unembellished. *Ben. Johnson.*
 7. Hard;

D U C

7. Hard; severe. *Hudibras.*
TO DRY. *v. a.*
 1. To free from moisture; to aresy; to exsiccate. *Bacon.*
 2. To exhale moisture. *Woodward.*
 3. To wipe away moisture. *Denham.*
 4. To scorch with thirst. *Isaiah.*
 5. To drain; to exhaust. *Viliphs.*
TO DRY. *v. n.* To grow dry; to lose moisture.
DRY'ER. *f.* [from *dry.*] That which has the quality of absorbing moisture. *Temple.*
DRY'EYED. *a.* [dry and eye.] Without tears; without weeping. *Milton.*
DRY'LY. *ad.* [from *dry.*]
 1. Without moisture.
 2. Coldly; frigidly; without affection. *Dryden.*
 3. Jejunely; barrenly. *Pope.*
DRY'NESS. *f.* [from *dry.*]
 1. Want of moisture; siccidity. *Ben'ly.*
 2. Want of succulence. *Shakespeare.*
 3. Want of embellishment; want of pathos. *Ben. Johnson.*
 4. Want of sensibility in devotion; aridity. *Taylor.*
DRY'NURSE. *f.* [dry and nurse]
 1. A woman who brings up and feeds a child without the breast.
 2. One who takes care of another. *Shakespeare.*
TO DRY'NURSE. *v. a.* To feed without the breast. *Hudibras.*
DRY'SHOD. *a.* Without wet feet; without treading above the shoes in the water. *Sidney.*
DU'AL. *a.* [*dualis*, Latin.] Expressing the number two. *Clarke.*
TO DUB. *v. a.* [dubban, Saxon.]
 1. To make a man a knight. *Camden.*
 2. To confer any kind of dignity. *Cleveland.*
LUB. *f.* [from the verb.] A blow; a knock. *Hudibras.*
DUBIO'SITY. *f.* [from *dubious.*] A thing doubtful. *Brown.*
DUBIOUS. *f.* [*dubius*, Latin.]
 1. D-certain; not settled in an opinion.
 2. Uncertain; that of which the truth is not fully known. *Denham.*
 3. Not plain; not clear. *Milton.*
DUBIOUSLY. *ad.* [from *dubious.*] Uncertainly; without any determination. *Swift.*
DUBIOUSNESS. *f.* Uncertainty; doubtfulness.
DUBITABLE. *a.* [*dubito*, Latin.] Doubtful; uncertain; what may be doubted.
DUBITATION. *f.* [*dubitatio*, Latin.] The act of doubting; doubt. *Gre-w.*
DU'CAL. *a.* Pertaining to a duke.
DU'CAT. *f.* [from *duke.*] A coin struck by dukes: in silver valued at about four

D U E

shillings and six pence; in gold at nine shillings and six pence. *Bacon.*
DUCK. *f.* [*ducken*, to dip, Dutch.]
 1. A water fowl, both wild and tame. *Dryden.*
 2. A word of endearment, or fondness. *Shakespeare.*
 3. A declination of the head. *Milton.*
 4. A stone thrown obliquely on the waters. *Arbutnot.*
TO DUCK. *v. n.* [from the noun.]
 1. To dive under water as a duck. *Spens.*
 2. To drop down the head, as a duck. *Swift.*
 3. To bow low; to cringe. *Shakespeare.*
DU'CKER. *f.* [from *duck*]
 1. A diver.
 2. A cringer.
TO DUCK. *v. a.* To put under water.
DU'CKINGSTOOL. *f.* A chair in which scolds are tied, and put under water. *Dorset.*
DU'CKLEGGED. *a.* [*duck* and *leg.*] Short legged. *Dryden.*
DU'CKLING. *f.* A young duck. *Ray.*
DU'CKMEAT. *f.* A common plant growing in standing waters.
DU'CKCOY. *f.* Any means of enticing and ensnaring. *Decay of Piety.*
TO DUCKOY. *v. a.* [mistaken for *decoy.*] To entice to a snare. *Gre-w.*
DU'CKSFOOT. *f.* Black snakeroot, or may-apple. *Miller.*
DU'CKWEED. *f.* Duckmeat. *Bacon.*
DUCT. *f.* [*ductus*, Latin.]
 1. Guidance; direction. *Hammond.*
 2. A passage through which any thing is conducted. *Arbutnot.*
DU'CTILE. *a.* [*ductilis*, Latin.]
 1. Flexible; pliable. *Dryden.*
 2. Easy to be drawn out into a length. *Dryden.*
 3. Tractable; obsequious; complying. *Philips.*
DU'CTILENESS. *f.* [from *ductile.*] Flexibility; ductility. *Donne.*
DU'CTILITY. *f.* [from *ductile.*]
 1. Quality of suffering extension; flexibility. *Watts.*
 2. Obsequiousness; compliance.
DUDGEON. *f.* [*dolch*, German.]
 1. A small dagger. *Shakespeare.*
 2. Malice; sullenness; ill will. *Hudibras.*
DUE. *a.* Participle passive of *owe.* [*du*, French.]
 1. Owed; that which any one has a right to demand. *Sma-bridge.*
 2. Proper; fit; appropriate. *Aterbury.*
 3. Exact; without deviation. *Milton.*
DUE. *ad.* [from the adjective.] Exactly; directly; duly. *Shakespeare.*
DUE.

- DUE**. *f.* [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**. *v. a.* To pay as due. *Shakespeare.*
- DUEL**. *f.* [*duellum*, Latin.] A combat between two; a single fight. *Waller.*
 To **DUEL**. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To fight a single combat. *Locke.*
 To **DUEL**. *v. a.* To attack or fight with singly. *Milton.*
- DUELLER**. *f.* [from *duel*.] A single combatant. *Decay of Piety.*
- DUELLIST**. *f.* [from *duel*.]
 1. A single combatant. *Suckling.*
 2. One who professes to live by rules of honour. *Ben. Johnson.*
- DUE'ELLO**. *f.* [Italian.] The duel; the rule of duelling. *Shakespeare.*
- DUE'ENNA**. *f.* [Spanish.] An old woman kept to guard a younger. *Arbutnot. Pope.*
- DUG**. *f.* [*duggia*, to give suck, Islandick.] A pap; a nipple; a teat. *Greech.*
DUG. *preterit. and part. pass.* of *dig*. *Addison.*
- DUKE**. *f.* [*duc*, French; *dux*, Latin.] One of the highest order of nobility in England. *Daniel.*
- DUKEDOM**. *f.* [from *duke*.]
 1. The feigniority or possessions of a duke. *Shakespeare.*
 2. The title or quality of a duke.
- DULBRAINED**. *a.* [*dull* and *brain*.] Stupid; doltish; foolish. *Shakespeare.*
- DULCET**. *a.* [*dulcis*, Latin.]
 1. Sweet to the taste; luscious. *Milton.*
 2. Sweet to the ear; harmonious. *Shakespeare.*
- DULCIFICATION**. *f.* [from *dulcify*.] The act of sweetening; the act of freeing from acidity, saltness, or acrimony. *Boyle.*
 To **DULCIFY**. *v. a.* [*dulcifier*, French.] To sweeten; to set free from acidity. *Wifeman.*
- DULCIMER**. *f.* [*do'cimello*, Skinner.] A musical instrument played by striking the brass wires with little sticks. *Daniel.*
 To **DULCORATE**. *v. a.* [from *dulcis*, Latin.] To sweeten; to make less acrimonious. *Bacon.*
- DULCORATION**. *f.* The act of sweetening. *Bacon.*
- DULHEAD**. *f.* [*dull* and *head*.] A blockhead; a wretch foolish and stupid. *Ascham.*
- DULIA**. *f.* [*δουλεία*.] An inferior kind of odoration. *Stillingfleet.*
- DULL**. *a.* [*dwl*, Welsh.]
 1. Stupid; doltish; blockish; unapprehensive. *Bacon.*
 2. Blunt; obtuse. *Herbert.*
3. Unready; awkward. *Skdney.*
 4. Hebetated; not quick. *Matthew.*
 5. Sad; melancholy.
 6. Sluggish; heavy; slow of motion. *Spenser.*
 7. Gross; cloggy; vile. *Shakespeare.*
 8. Not exhilarating; not delightful.
 9. Not bright. *Shakespeare.*
 10. Drowsy; sleepy.
- To **DULL**. *v. a.* [from the adjective.]
 1. To stupify; to infatuate. *Ascham.*
 2. To blunt; to obtund. *Bacon.*
 3. To sicken; to make melancholy.
 4. To hebetate; to weaken. *Spenser.*
 5. To damp; to clog. *Hooker.*
 6. To make weary or slow of motion.
 7. To fully brighten. *Bacon.*
- DULLARD**. *f.* [from *dull*.] A blockhead; a dolt; a stupid fellow. *Shakespeare.*
- DULLY**. *ad.* [from *dull*.]
 1. Stupidly; doltishly. *Dryden.*
 2. Slowly; sluggishly. *Bacon.*
 3. Not vigorously; not gaily; not brightly; not keenly.
- DULNESS**. *f.* [from *dull*.]
 1. Stupidity; weakness of intellect; indocility. *South.*
 2. Want of quick perception. *Bacon.*
 3. Drowsiness; inclination to sleep. *Shakespeare.*
 4. Sluggishness of motion.
 5. Dimness; want of lustre.
- DULY**. *ad.* [from *due*.]
 1. Properly; fitly. *Spenser. Rogers.*
 2. Regularly; exactly. *Pope.*
- DUMB**. *a.* [*𐌆𐌿𐌸*, *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.*
- DUMBLY**. *ad.* [from *dumb*.] Mutely; silently.
- DUMBNESS**. *f.* [from *dumb*.]
 1. Incapacity to speak.
 2. Omission of speech; muteness. *Shakespeare.*
 3. Refusal to speak; silence. *Dryden.*
- To **DUMBFOUND**. *v. a.* [from *dumb*.] To confuse; to strike dumb. *Spenser.*
- DUMP**. *f.* [from *dom*, stupid; Dutch.]
 1. Sorrow; melancholy; sadness. *Hudibras.*
 2. Absence of mind; reverie. *Locke.*
- DUMPISH**. *a.* [from *dump*.] Sad; melancholly; sorrowful. *Herbert.*
- DUMPLING**. *f.* [from *dump*, heaviness.] A sort of pudding. *Dryden.*
- DUN**. *a.* [*ḍun*, Saxon.]
 1. A colour partaking of brown and black. *Newton.*
 2. Dark; gloomy. *Milton.*
- To **DUN**. *v. a.* [*ḍunan*, Saxon, to clamour.] To claim a debt with vehemence and importunity. *Swift.*
- DUN**.

- DUN.** *f.* [from the verb.] A clamorous, importunate, troublesome creditor. *Philips.*
- DUNCE.** *f.* A dullard; a dolt; a thick-skul. *Stillingsfleet.*
- DUNG.** *f.* [dineg, Saxon.] The excrement of animals used to fatten ground. *Donne.*
- To DUNG.** *v. a.* To fatten with dung. *Dryden.*
- DUNGEON.** *f.* [from *donjon.*] A close prison: generally spoke of a prison subterraneous. *Addison.*
- DUNGFORK.** *f.* [dung and fork.] A fork to toss out dung from stables. *Mortimer.*
- DUNGHILL.** *f.* [dung and bill.]
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 meanly born. *Shakespeare.*
- DUNGHIL.** *a.* Sprung from the dunghil; mean; low. *Spenser.*
- DUNGY.** *a.* Full of dung; mean; vile; base. *Shakespeare.*
- DUNGYARD.** *f.* [dung and yard.] The place of the dunghil. *Mortimer.*
- DUNNER.** *f.* One employed in soliciting petty debts. *Speffator.*
- DUO'DECUPLE.** *a.* [duo and decuplus, Lat.] Consisting of twelves. *Arbutnot.*
- DUPE.** *f.* [dupe, French.] A credulous man; a man easily tricked. *Dunciad.*
- To DUPE.** *v. a.* To trick; to cheat. *Pope.*
- DU'PLE.** *a.* [duplus, Latin.] Double; one repeated.
- To DUPLICATE.** *v. a.* [duplico, Latin.]
1. To double; to enlarge by the repetition of the first number or quantity. *Glanville.*
 2. To fold together.
- DUPLICATE.** *f.* Another correspondent to the first; a second thing of the same kind, as a transcript of a paper. *Woodward.*
- DUPLICATION.** *f.* [from duplicate.]
1. The act of doubling. *Hale.*
 2. The act of folding together.
 3. A fold; a doubling. *Wiseman.*
- DUPLICATION.** *f.* [from duplicate.] A fold; any thing doubled. *Ray.*
- DUPLICITY.** *f.* [duplicis, Latin.]
1. Doubleness; the number of two. *Watts.*
 2. Deceit; doubleness of heart.
- DURABILITY.** *f.* [durabilis, Latin.] The power of lasting; endurance. *Hooker. Raleigh.*
- DURABLE.** *a.* [durabilis, Latin.]
1. Lasting; having the quality of long continuance. *Raleigh. Milton.*
 2. Having successive existence. *Milton.*
- DURABLENESS.** *f.* Power of lasting. *Woodward.*
- DURABLY.** *ad.* [from durable.] In a lasting manner. *Sidney.*
- DURANCE.** *f.* [from dureffe, law French.]
1. Imprisonment; the custody or power of a jaylor. *Congreve.*
 2. Endurance; continuance; duration. *Dryden.*
- DURATION.** *f.* [duratio, Latin.]
1. A sort of distance or length the idea whereof we get from the fleeting perpetually perishing parts of succession. *Locke.*
 2. Power of continuance. *Rogers.*
 3. Length of continuance. *Addison.*
- To DURE.** *v. n.* [duro, Latin.] To last; to continue. *Raleigh.*
- DUREFUL.** *a.* [from endure and full.] Lasting; of long continuance. *Spenser.*
- DURELESS.** *a.* [from dure.] Without continuance; fading. *Raleigh.*
- DURESS.** *f.* [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.** *prep.* For the time of the continuance. *Locke.*
- DURITY.** *f.* [dureté, French.] Hardness; firmness. *Wotton.*
- DURST.** The preterite of dare. *Stillingsfleet.*
- DUSK.** *a.* [duyster, Dutch.]
1. Tending to darkness.
 2. Tending to blackness; dark coloured. *Milton.*
- DUSK.** *f.* [from the adjective.]
1. Tendency to darkness; incipient obscurity. *Speffator.*
 2. Darkness of colour. *Dryden.*
- To DUSK.** *v. a.* [from the noun.] To make duskyish.
- To DUSK.** *v. n.* To grow dark; to begin to lose light.
- DUSKILY.** *ad.* [from dusky.] With a tendency to darkness.
- DUSKISH.** *a.* [from dusk.]
1. Inclining to darkness; tending to obscurity. *Spenser.*
 2. Tending to blackness. *Wotton.*
- DUSKISHLY.** *ad.* Cloudily; darkly. *Bacon.*
- DUSKY.** *a.* [from dusk.]
1. Tending to darkness; obscure. *Prior.*
 2. Tending to blackness; dark coloured. *Newton.*
 3. Gloomy; sad; intellectually clouded. *Bentley.*
- DUST.** *f.* [durst, Saxon.]
1. Earth or other matter reduced to small particles. *Bacon.*
 2. The

2. The grave ; the state of dissolution. *Milton.*
 3. Mean and dejected state. *1 Sam.*
TO DUST. *v. a.* To free from dust ; to sprinkle with dust.
DUSTMAN. *f.* One whose employment is to carry away the dust. *Gay.*
DUSTY. *a.* [from *dust.*]
 1. Filled with dust ; clouded with dust. *Dryden.*
 2. Covered or scattered with dust. *Thomson.*
DUTCHESS. *f.* [*duchesse*, French.]
 1. The lady of a duke. *Swift.*
 2. A lady who has the sovereignty of a dukedom.
DUTCHY. *f.* [*duché*, French.] A territory which gives title to a duke. *Addison.*
DUTCHY-COURT. *f.* A court wherein all matters appertaining to the dutchy of Lancaster are decided. *Cowel.*
DUTEOUS. *a.* [from *duty.*]
 1. Obedient ; obsequious. *Prior.*
 2. Obedient to good or bad purposes. *Shakespeare.*
 3. Enjoined by duty. *Shakespeare.*
DUTIFUL. *a.* [*duty* and *full.*]
 1. Obedient ; submissive to natural or legal superiours. *Swift.*
 2. Expressive of respect ; giving token of reverence ; reverential. *Sidney.*
DUTIFULLY. *ad.* [from *dutiful.*]
 1. Obediently ; submissively.
 2. Reverently ; respectfully. *Sidney.*
DUTIFULNESS. *f.* [from *dutiful.*]
 1. Obedience ; submission to just authority. *Dryden.*
 2. Reverence ; respect. *Taylor.*
DUTY. *f.* [from *due.*]
 1. That to which a man is by any natural or legal obligation bound. *Luke.*
 2. Acts or forbearances required by religion or morality. *Taylor.*
 3. Obedience or submission due to parents, governors, or superiours. *Decay of Piety.*
 4. Act of reverence or respect. *Spenser.*
 5. The business of a soldier on guard. *Clarendon.*
 7. Tax ; impost ; custom ; toll. *Arbutnot.*
DWARF. *f.* [*ὑπεργ*, Sax.]
 1. A man below the common size of men. *Brown. 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, *dwarfelder*, *dwarf* honeysuckle.
TO DWARF. *v. a.* To hinder from growing to the natural bulk. *Addison.*
DWARFISH. *a.* Below the natural bulk ; low ; small ; little. *Bentley.*
DWARFISHLY. *ad.* [from *dwarfish.*] Like a dwarf.
DWARFISHNESS. *f.* [from *dwarfish.*] Minuteness of stature ; littleness. *Glanville.*
TO DWELL. *v. n.* preterite *dwelt*, or *dwelled*, *duelia*, Islandick.
 1. To inhabit ; to live in a place ; to reside ; to have an habitation. *Lewiticus. Peacham.*
 2. To live in any form of habitation. *Hebrews.*
 3. To be in any state or condition. *Shak.*
 4. To be suspended with attention. *Smith.*
 5. To fix the mind upon. *Pope.*
 6. To continue long speaking. *Swift.*
TO DWELL. *v. a.* To inhabit. *Milton.*
DWE'LLER. *f.* [from *dwell.*] An inhabitant. *Bacon.*
DWE'LLING. *f.* [from *dwell.*]
 1. Habitation ; abode. *Dryden.*
 2. State of life ; mode of living. *Dante.*
DWE'LLINGHOUSE. *f.* The house at which one lives. *Ayliffe.*
TO DWINDLE. *v. n.* [*ὑπινα*, Saxon.]
 1. To shrink ; to lose bulk ; to grow little. *Addison.*
 2. To degenerate ; to sink. *Norris. Bentley. Swift.*
 3. To wear away ; to lose health ; to grow feeble. *Gay.*
 4. To fall away ; to moulder off. *Clarendon.*
DYING. The participle of *die.*
 1. Expiring ; giving up the ghost.
 2. Tinging ; giving a new colour.
DY'NASTY. *f.* [*δυναστία*.] Government ; sovereignty. *Hale.*
DY'SCRASY. *f.* [*δυσκρασία*.] An unequal mixture of elements in the blood or nervous juice ; a distemperature. *Floyer.*
DYSENTERY. *f.* [*δυσεντερία*.] A looseness wherein very ill humours flow off by stool, and are also sometimes attended with blood. *Arbutnot.*
DYSPEPSY. *f.* [*δυσπεψία*.] A difficulty of digestion.
DY'SPHONY. *f.* [*δυσφωνία*.] A difficulty in speaking.
DYSPNO'EA. *f.* [*δύσπνοια*.] A difficulty of breathing.
DYSURY. *f.* [*δυσουρία*.] A difficulty in making urine. *Harvey.*

E.

E A G

E A R

E, Has two sounds; long, as *scene*, 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 *cān*, *cāne*.

Ea has the sound of *e* long.

EACH *pron.* [elc, Saxon.]

1. Either of two. *Dryden.*
2. Every one of any number. *Milton.*

To **EACH** the correspondent vowel is *other*.

EAD. and *eadig*, denotes happiness; *Eadgar*, happy power. *Camden.*

EA'GER. *a.* [eaȝor, Saxon.]

1. Struck with desire; ardently wishing. *Dryden.*
2. Hot of disposition; vehement; ardent. *Hooker, Spratt.*
3. Quick; busy. *Addison.*
4. Sharp; fower; acid. *Shakespeare.*
5. Keen; severe; biting. *Bacon.*
6. Brittle; inflexible. *Locke.*

EA GERLY. *ad.* [from *eager*.]

1. With ardour of desire. *Stepney.*
2. Ardently; hotly. *Shakespeare.*
3. Keenly; sharply. *Knolles.*

EA'GERNESS. *f.* [from *eager*.]

1. Ardour of inclination. *Rogers.*
2. Impetuosity; vehemence; violence. *Dryden.*

EA'GLE. *f.* [*aigle*, French.]

1. A bird of prey, said to be extremely sharp-sighted. *Shakespeare.*
2. The standard of the ancient Romans. *Pope.*

EAGLE EYED. *a.* [from *eagle* and *eye*.]

1. Sharp-sighted as an eagle. *Horwel.*

EA'GLESPEED. *f.* [*eagle* and *speed*.] Swift-ness like that of an eagle. *Pope.*

EA'GLESTONE. *f.* A stone said to be found at the entrance of the holes in which the eagles make their nests. The *eagle-stone* contains in a cavity within it, a small loose stone, which rattles when it is shaken; and every fossil, with a nucleus in it, has obtained the name. *Caimet, Hill.*

EA'GLET. *f.* [from *eagle*.] A young eagle. *Davies.*

EA'GRE. *f.* [*æger*, in Runic, is the *ocean*.] A tide swelling above another tide. *Dryden.*

EA'LDERMAN. *f.* *ealderman*, Saxon.] Alderman.

EAME. *f.* [eam, Saxon.] Uncle. *Fairfax.*

EAR. *f.* [earpe, Saxon.]

1. The whole organ of audition or hearing. *Derham.*

2. That part of the ear that stands prominent. *Shakespeare.*

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. Johnson.*

7. Any prominences from a larger 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 sit by the **EARS**. To make strife; to make to quarrel. *Addison.*

EA'RLESS. *a.* [from *ear*.] Without any ears. *Pope.*

EA'RRING. *f.* [*ear* and *ring*.] Jewels set in a ring and worn at the ears. *Sandys.*

EA'RSHOT. *f.* Reach of the ear. *Dryden.*

EA'RWAX. *f.* The cerumen or exudation which smears the inside of the ear. *Ray.*

EA'RWIG. *f.* [earpe and wiggza, Saxon.] A sheathwinged insect. *Drayton.*

2. A whisperer.

EA'RWITNESS. *f.* [*ear* and *witness*.] One who attests, or can attest any thing as heard by himself. *Hooker.*

To **EAR.** *v. a.* [*aro*, Latin.] To plow; to till. *Shakespeare, Genesis.*

To **EAR.** *v. n.* [from *ear*.] To shoot into ears.

EARED. *a.* [from *ear*.]

1. Having ears, or organs of hearing.

2. Having ears, or ripe corn. *Pope.*

EARL. *f.* [eorl, Saxon.] A title of nobility, anciently the highest of this nation, now the third. *Shakespeare.*

EARL-MARSHAL. *f.* [*earl* and *marshal*.] He that has chief care of military solemnities. *Dryden.*

EARL'DOM. *f.* [from *earl*.] The seigniority of an earl. *Spenser.*

EA'RLINESS. *f.* [from *early*.] Quickness of any action with respect to something else. *Sidney.*

EA'RLY. *a.* [ær, Saxon, before.] Soon with respect to something else. *Smith.*

EA'RLY. *ad.* [from the adjective.] Soon; betimes. *Walter.*

To

E A R

- TO EARN.** *v. a.* [*earnian*, Saxon.]
 1. To gain as the reward or wages of labour. *Swift.*
 2. To gain; to obtain. *Shakespeare.*
- EA'RNEST.** *a.* [*eornest*, Saxon.]
 1. Ardent in any affection; warm; zealous. *Hooker.*
 2. Intent; fixed; eager. *Duppa.*
- EA'RNEST.** *f.* [from the adjective.]
 1. Seriousness; a serious event, not a jest. *Shakespeare.*
 2. [*ernitz penge*, Danish.] Pledge; hand-fel; first fruits. *Smalridge.*
 3. The money which is given in token that a bargain is ratified. *Decay of Piety.*
- EA'RNESTLY.** *ad.* [from *earnest*.]
 1. Warmly; affectionately; zealously; importunately. *Smalridge.*
 2. Eagerly; desirously. *Shakespeare.*
- EA'RNESTNESS.** *f.* [from *earnest*.]
 1. Eagerness; warmth; vehemence. *Addison.*
 2. Solemnity; zeal. *Aterbury.*
 3. Solitude; care; intensesness. *Dryden.*
- EA'RSH.** *f.* [from *ear*, to plow.] A plowed field. *May's Virgil.*
- EARTH.** *f.* [*eorð*, Saxon.]
 1. The element distinct from air, fire, or water. *Thomson.*
 2. The terraqueous globe; the world. *Locke.*
 3. Different modification of terrene matter. The five genera of *earths* are, 1. Boles, 2. Clays, 3. Marls, 4. O'hres, 5. Tripelas.
 4. This world opposed to other scenes of existence. *Shakespeare.*
 5. The inhabitants of the earth. *Genesi.*
 6. Turning up the ground in tillage. *Tuff.*
- TO EARTH.** *v. a.* [from the noun.]
 1. To hide in earth. *Dryden.*
 2. To cover with earth. *Evelyn.*
- TO EARTH.** *v. n.* To retire under ground. *Tickell.*
- EARTHBOARD.** *f.* [*earth and board*.]
 The board of the plough that shakes off the earth. *Mortimer.*
- EA'RTHBORN.** *a.* [*earth and born*.]
 1. Born of the earth; terrigenous. *Prior.*
 2. Meanly born. *Smith.*
- EA'RTHBOUND.** *a.* [*earth and bound*.]
 Fastened by the pressure of the earth. *Shakespeare.*
- EA'RTHEN.** *a.* [from *earth*.] Made of earth; made of clay. *Wilkins.*
- EA'RTHFLAX.** *f.* [*earth and flax*.] A kind of fibrous soil. *Woodward.*
- EA'RTHINESS.** *f.* The quality of containing earth; grossness.
- EA'RTHLING.** *f.* [from *earth*.] An inhabitant of the earth; a poor frail creature. *Drummond.*

E A S

- EA'RTHLY.** *a.* [from *earth*.]
 1. Not heavenly; vile; mean; fordid. *Milton.*
 2. Belonging only to our present state; not spiritual. *Hooker.*
 3. Corporeal; not mental. *Pope.*
- EARTH'NUT.** *f.* [*earth and nut*.] A pig-nut; a root in shape and size like a nut. *Roy.*
- EA'RTHQUAKE.** *f.* [*earth and quake*.]
 Tremor or convulsion of the earth. *Addison.*
- EA'RTHSHAKING.** *a.* [*earth and shake*.]
 Having power to shake the earth, or to raise earthquakes. *Milton.*
- EARTH'WORM.** *f.* [*earth and worm*.]
 1. A worm bred under ground. *Bacon.*
 2. A mean fordid wretch. *Norris.*
- EARTHY.** *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. *Shakespeare.*
- EASE.** *f.* [*aize*, 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 conceits. *Pope.*
- TO EASE.** *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.** *a.* [*ease and full*.] Quiet; peaceable. *Shakespeare.*
- EA'SEMENT.** *f.* [from *ease*.] Assistance; support. *Swift.*
- EA'SILY.** *ad.* [from *easy*.]
 1. Without difficulty. *Prior.*
 2. Without pain; without disturbance. *Temple.*
 3. Readily; without reluctance. *Dryden.*
- EA'SINESS.** *f.* [from *easy*.]
 1. Freedom from difficulty. *Tillotson.*
 2. Flexibility; compliance; readiness. *Hooker, Locke.*
 3. Freedom from constraint; not effort. *Roscommon.*
 4. Rest; tranquillity. *Ray.*
- EAST.** *f.* [*eorst*, Saxon.]
 1. The quarter where the sun rises. *Abbot.*
 2. The regions in the eastern parts of the world. *Shakespeare.*

EASTER. *f.* [εαστρε, Saxon.] The day on which the Christian church commemorates our Saviour's resurrection.

Decay of Piety.

EASTERLY. *a.* [from *Eaß.*]

1. Coming from the parts towards the East. *Raleigh. Graunt.*
2. Lying towards the East. *Arbutnot.*
3. Looking towards the East.

EASTERN. *a.* [from *Eaß.*]

1. Dwelling or found in the East; oriental. *Thomson.*
2. Lying or being towards the East. *Addi.*
3. Going towards the East. *Addison.*
4. Looking towards the East.

EASTWARD. *ad.* [*Eaß* and *toward.*] Towards the East. *Brown.*

EASY. *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. Without want of more. *Swift.*
7. Without constraint; without formality. *Pope.*

To **EAT.** *v. a.* preterite *ate,* or *eat;* part. *eat,* or *eaten.* [εταν, Sax.]

1. To devour with the mouth. *Exodus.*
2. To consume; to corrode. *Tillotson.*
3. To swallow back; to retract. *Blake.*

To **EAT.** *v. n.*

1. To go to meals; to take meals; to feed. *Matthew.*
2. To take food. *Locke.*
3. To be maintained in food. *Proverbs, Shakespeare.*
4. To make way by corrosion. *South.*

EATABLE. *f.* [from *eat.*] Any thing that may be eaten. *King.*

EATER. *f.* [from *eat.*]

1. One that eats any thing. *Abbot.*
2. A corrosive.

EATH. *a.* [εαθ, Saxon.] Easy; not difficult. *Fairfax.*

EATH. *ad.* [from the adjective.] Easily. *Spenser.*

EATINHOUSE. *f.* [*eat* and *house.*] A house where provisions are sold ready dressed. *L'Estrange.*

EAVES. *f.* [εαφρε, Saxon.] The edges of the roof which overhang the house. *Woodward.*

To **EAVESDROP.** *v. a.* [*eaves* and *drop.*] To catch what comes from the eaves; to listen under windows. *Shakespeare.*

EAVESDROPPER. *f.* A listener under windows. *Shakespeare.*

EBB. *f.* [ebba, Saxon.]

1. The reflux of the tide towards the sea. *Addison.*

2. Decline; decay; waste. *Roscommon.*
To **EBB.** *v. n.* [from the noun.]

1. To flow back towards the sea. *Shak.*
2. To decline; to decay; to waste.

EBEN. } *f.* [ebenum, Latin.] A hard,
E'BON. } heavy, black, valuable wood. *Halifax.*

EBRIETY. *f.* [ebrietas, Latin.] Drunkenness; intoxication by strong liquors. *Mexon.*

EBRIO'SITY. *f.* [ebriofitas, Latin.] Habitual drunkenness. *Brown.*

EBULLITION. *f.* [ebullio, Latin.]

1. The act of boiling up with heat.
2. Any intestine motion.
3. That struggling or effervescence which arises from the mingling together any alkalizate and acid liquor; any intestine violent motion of the parts of a fluid. *Newton.*

ECCENTRICAL. } *a.* [eccentricus, Latin.]

- ECCENTRICK.** }
1. Deviating from the center.
 2. Not having the same center with another circle. *Newton.*
 3. Not terminating in the same point. *Bacon.*

4. Irregular; anomalous. *K. Charles.*

ECCENTRICITY. *f.* [from *eccentric.*]

1. Deviation from a center.
2. The state of having a different center from another circle. *Holder.*
3. Excursion from the proper orb. *Wotton.*

ECCHY'MOSIS. *f.* [εκχυμωσις.] Livid spots or blotches in the skin. *Wise man.*

ECCLESIASTICAL. } *a.* [ecclesiasticus,
ECCLESIASTICK. } Latin.] Relating to the church; not civil. *Hooker. Swift.*

ECCLESIASTICK. *f.* A person dedicated to the ministries of religion. *Burnet.*

ECCOPROTICKS. *f.* [εκ and κωπρωσις.] Such medicines as gently purge the belly. *Harvey.*

E'CHINATE. } *a.* [from *echinus,* Lat.]
E'CHINATED. } Bristled like an hedgehog; set with prickles. *Woodward.*

ECHINUS. *f.* [Latin.]

1. A hedgehog.
2. A shellfish 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. *f.* [εχω.]

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. *Shakespeare.*

To E'CHO. *v. n.*

1. To rebound; to give the repercussion of a voice. *Shakespeare.*

2. To be sounded back. *Blackmore.*

To E'CHO. *v. a.* To send back a voice.

Decay of Piety.

ECCLAI'RISSEMENT. *f.* [French.] Explan-
ation; the act of clearing up an affair.

ECLAT. *f.* [French.] Splendour; show;
lustre. *Pope.*

ECL'E'CTICK. *a.* [ἐκλεκτικός.] Selecting;
chusing at will. *Watts.*

ECL'E'GMA. *f.* [ἐκ and λείχην.] A form of
medicine made by the incorporation of oils
with syrups.

ECLIPSE. *f.* [ἐκλειψις.]

1. An obscuration of the luminaries of
heaven. *Waller.*

2. Darkness; obscuration. *Raleigh.*

To ECLIPSE. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To darken a luminary. *Creech.*

2. To extinguish; to put out. *Shakespeare.*

3. To cloud; to obscure. *Calamy.*

4. To disgrace. *Clarendon.*

ECLIP'TIC. *f.* [ἐκλειπτικός.] A great
circle of the sphere, supposed to be drawn
through the middle of the Zodiack, and
making an angle with the Equinoctial, in
the points of Aries and Libra, of 23^o
30', which is the sun's greatest declination.

Harris.

EC'LOGUE. *f.* [ἐκλογή.] A pastoral poem
so called, because *Virgil* called his pas-
torals eclogues. *Pope.*

ECON'OMY. *f.* [ὀικονομία.]

1. The management of a family. *Taylor.*

2. Frugality; discretion of expence.

3. Disposition of things; regulation.

Hammond.

4. The disposition or arrangement of any
work. *Ben. Johnson.*

5. System of motions; distribution of every
thing to its proper place. *Blackmore.*

ECONO'MIC. } *a.* [from *economy.*]

ECONO'MICAL. } *a.* [from *economy.*]

1. Pertaining to the regulation of an hous-
hold. *Davies.*

2. Frugal. *Wotton.*

ECPHRA'CTICKS. *f.* [ἐκ and φεαίτων.]
Such medicines as render tough humours
thin. *Harvey.*

E'CASTASY. *f.* [ἐκστασις.]

1. Any passion by which the thoughts are
absorbed, and in which the mind is for a
time lost. *Suckling.*

2. Excessive joy; rapture. *Prior.*

3. Enthusiasm; excessive elevation of the
mind. *Milton.*

4. Excessive grief or anxiety. *Shakespeare.*

5. Madnes; distraction.

E'CASTASIED. *a.* [from *ecstasy.*] Ravished.

Norris.

ECSTA'TICAL. } *a.* [ἐκστατικός.]

ECSTA'TICK. } *a.* [ἐκστατικός.]

1. Ravished; rapturous; elevated to ec-
stasy. *Stillingfleet.*

2. In the highest degree of joy. *Pope.*

E'CTYPE. *f.* [ἔκτυπος.] A copy. *Locke.*

E'CURIE. *f.* [French.] A place for the
housing of horses.

EDA'CIOUS. *a.* [edacis, Latin.] Eating;
voracious; ravenous; greedy.

EDA'CITY. *f.* [edocitas, Latin.] Vora-
city; ravenousness. *Bacon.*

To E'DDER. *v. a.* To bind a fence. *Mort.*

E'DDER. *f.* Such fencewood as is common-
ly put upon the top of fences. *Tuffer.*

EDDY. *f.* [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. *a.* Whirling; moving circularly. *Dr.*

EDEMATO'SE. *a.* [ὀίδημα.] Swelling;
full of humours. *Arbuthnot.*

E'DENTATED. *a.* [edentatus, Latin.] De-
prived of teeth. *Diſt.*

EDGE. *f.* [ecge, Saxon.]

1. The thin or cutting part of a blade.
Shakespeare.

2. A narrow part rising from a broader.
Mortimer.

3. Keeness; acrimony. *Shakespeare.*

4. To set teeth on EDGE. To cause a ting-
ling pain in the teeth. *Bacon.*

To EDGE. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To sharpen; to enable to cut. *Dryden.*

2. To furnish with an edge. *Dryden.*

3. To border with any thing; to fringe.
Pope.

4. To exasperate; to embitter. *Hayward.*

5. To put forward beyond a line. *Locke.*

To EDGE. *v. n.* To move against any
power. *Dryden.*

EDGED. *part. a.* [from *edge.*] Sharp;
not blunt. *Digby.*

E'DGING. *f.* [from *edge.*]

1. What is added to any thing by way of
ornament. *Dryden.*

2. A narrow lace.

E'DGELESS. *a.* [from *edge.*] Blunt; ob-
tuse; unable to cut. *L'Eſtrange.*

E'DGETOOL. *f.* [edge and tool.] A tool
made sharp to cut. *Dorset.*

E'DGEWISE. *ad.* [edge and wise.] With
the edge put into any particular direction.
Ray.

E'DIBLE. *a.* [from *edo*, Latin.] Fit to be
eaten. *More.*

E'DICT. *f.* [edictum, Latin.] A proclama-
tion of command or prohibition. *Addison.*

EDIFICA'TION. *f.* [œdificatio, Latin.]

1. The act of building up man in the
faith; improvement in holiness. *Taylor.*

2. Improve-

2. Improvement; instruction. *Addison.*
E'DIFICE. *f.* [*ædificium*, Latin.] A fabric; a building. *Bentley.*
E'DIFIER. *f.* [from *edify*.] One that improves or instructs another.
To E'DIFY. *v. a.* [*edifico*, Latin.]
 1. To build. *Chapman.*
 2. To instruct; to improve. *Hooker.*
 3. To teach; to persuade. *Bacon.*
E'DILE. *f.* [*adilis*, Latin.] The title of a magistrate in old Rome. *Shakespeare.*
EDI'TION. *f.* [*editio*, Latin.]
 1. Publication of any thing, particularly of a book. *Burnet.*
 2. Republication, with revival. *Baker.*
E'DITOR. *f.* [*editor*, Latin.] Publisher; he that revises or prepares any work for publication. *Addison.*
To E'DUCATE. *v. a.* [*educō*, Latin.] To breed; to bring up. *Swift.*
EDUCA'TION. *f.* [from *educate*.] Formation of manners in youth. *Swift.*
To EDUCE. *v. a.* [*educō*, Lat.] To bring out; to extract. *Glanville.*
EDUC'TION. *f.* [from *educē*.] The act of bringing any thing into view.
To EDULCORATE. *v. a.* [from *dulcis*, Latin.] To sweeten.
EDULCORA'TION. *f.* [from *edulcorate*.] The act of sweetening.
To EEK. *v. a.* [eacan, Saxon.] See **EKE**.
 1. To make bigger by the addition of another piece
 2. To supply any deficiency. *Spenser.*
EEL. *f.* [æl, Saxon.] A serpentine slimy fish, that lurks in mud. *Shakespeare.*
E'EN. *ad.* Contracted from *even*.
L'Estrange.
EFFABLE. *a.* [*effabilis*, Lat.] Expressive; utterable.
To EFFACE. *v. a.* [*effacer*, French.]
 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.*
EFFE'CT. *f.* [*effectus*, Latin.]
 1. That which is produced by an operating cause. *Addison.*
 2. Consequence; event. *Addison.*
 3. Purpose; intention; general intent. *Cironicles.*
 4. Consequence intended; success; advantage. *Clarendon.*
 5. Completion; perfection. *Prior.*
 6. Reality; not mere appearance. *Hooker.*
 7. [In the plural.] Goods; moveables. *Shakespeare.*
To EFFE'CT. *v. a.* [*efficio*, Latin.]
 1. To bring to pass; to attempt with success; to achieve. *Ben. Johnson.*
 2. To produce as a cause. *Boyle.*
EFFE'CTIBLE. *a.* [from *effect*.] Performable; practicable. *Brown.*
EFFE'CTIVE. *a.* [from *effect*.]
 1. Having the power to produce effects. *Taylor.*
 2. Operative; active. *Brown.*
 3. Producing effects; efficient. *Taylor.*
 4. Having the power of operation; useful.
EFFE'CTIVELY. *ad.* [from *effektivē*.] Powerfully; with real operation. *Taylor.*
EFFE'CTLESS. *a.* [from *effect*.] Without effect; impotent; useless. *Shakespeare.*
EFFE'CTOR. *f.* [*effector*, Latin.]
 1. He that produces any effect.
 2. Maker; Creator. *Derham.*
EFFE'CTUAL. *a.* [*effectuel*, French.]
 1. Productive of effects; powerful to a degree adequate to the occasion; efficacious. *Hooker. Philimon.*
 2. Veracious; expressive of facts. *Shakespeare.*
EFFE'CTUALLY. *ad.* [from *effectual*.] In a manner productive of the consequence intended; efficaciously. *South.*
To EFFE'CTUATE. *v. a.* [*effectuer*, Fr.] To bring to pass; to fulfil. *Sidney.*
EFFE'MINACY. *f.* [from *effeminate*.]
 1. Admission of the qualities of a woman; softness; unmanly delicacy. *Milton.*
 2. Lasciviousness; loose pleasure. *Taylor.*
EFFE'MINATE. *a.* [*effeminatus*, Latin.] Having the qualities of a woman; womanish; voluptuous; tender. *Milton.*
To EFFE'MINATE. *v. a.* [*effemino*, Lat.] To make womanish; to emaculate; to unman. *Locke.*
To EFFE'MINATE. *v. n.* To soften; to melt into weaknets. *Pope.*
EFFEMINA'TION. *f.* [from *effeminate*.] The state of one grown womanish; the state of one emaculated or unmaned. *Brown.*
To EFFERVE'SCE. *v. n.* [*effervesco*, Lat.] To generate heat by intestine motion. *Mead.*
EFFERVE'SCENCE. *f.* [from *efferveo*, Lat.] The act of growing hot; production of heat by intestine motion. *Grew.*
EFFE'TE. *a.* [*effatus*, Latin.]
 1. Barren; disabled from generation. *Bentley.*
 2. Worn out with age. *South.*
EFFICA'CIOUS. *a.* [*efficax*, Latin.] Productive of effects; powerful to produce the consequence intended. *Philips.*
EFFICA'CIOUSLY. *ad.* [from *efficaciously*.] Effectually. *Digby.*
EFFICACY. *f.* Production of the consequence intended. *Tillotson.*
EFFICI'ENCE. } *f.* [from *efficio*, Latin.]
EFFICI'ENCY. } The act of producing effects; agency. *South.*
EFFI'CIENT. *f.* [*efficiens*, Latin.]
 1. The cause which makes effects. *Hooker.*
 2. He that makes; the effector. *Hale.*
EFFI'CIENT. *a.* Causing effects. *Collier.*

- To EFFIGIATE. *v. a.* [*effigio*, Latin.] To form in semblance; to image.
- EFFIGIATION. *f.* [from *effigiate*.] The act of imaging things or persons. *Diſt.*
- EFFIGIES. } *f.* [*effigies*, Latin.] Resem-
- EFFIGY. } blance; image in painting or sculpture. *Dryden.*
- EFFLORESCENCE. } *f.* [*effloresco*, Lat.]
- EFFLORESCENCY. } *f.* [*effloresco*, Lat.]
1. Production of flowers. *Bacon.*
2. Excreſcencies in the form of flowers. *Woodward.*
3. [In phyſick.] The breaking out of ſome humours in the ſkin. *Wiſeman.*
- EFFLORESCENT. *a.* [*effloresco*, Latin.] Shooting out in form of flowers. *Woodward.*
- EFFLUENCE. *f.* [*effluo*, Latin.] That which iſſues from ſome other principle. *Prior.*
- EFFLUVIA. } *f.* [from *effluo*, Latin.]
- EFFLUVIUM. } Thoſe ſmall particles which are continually flying off from bodies. *Blackmore.*
- EFFLUX. *f.* [*effluxus*, Latin.]
1. The act of flowing out. *Harvey.*
2. Effuſion. *Hammond.*
3. That which flows from ſomething elſe; emanation. *Thomſon.*
- To EFFLUX. *v. n.* [*effluo*, Latin.] To run out. *Boyle.*
- EFFLUXION. *f.* [*effluxum*, Latin.]
1. The act of flowing out. *Brown.*
2. That which flows out; effluvia; emanation. *Bacon.*
- To EFFORCE. *v. a.* [*efforcer*, French.]
1. To force; to break through by violence. *Spencer.*
2. To force; to raviſh. *Spencer.*
- To EFFORM. *v. a.* [*efformo*, Latin.] To ſhape; to faſhion. *Taylor.*
- EFFORMATION. *f.* [from *efformo*.] The act of faſhioning or giving form to. *Ray.*
- EFFORT. *f.* [*effort*, French.] Struggle; laborious endeavour. *Addiſon.*
- EFFOSSION. *f.* [*effoſſum*, Lat.] The act of digging up from the ground; deterra- tion. *Arbuſnot.*
- EFFROYABLE. *a.* [*effroyable*, Fr.] Dreadful; frightful. *Harvey.*
- EFFRO'NTERY. *f.* [*effronterie*, Fr.] Impudence; ſhameleſſneſs. *King Charles.*
- EFFULGENCE. *f.* [*effulgeo*, Lat.] Luſtre; brightneſs; clarity; ſplendor. *Milton.*
- EFFULGENT. *a.* [*effulgens*, Lat.] Shining; bright; luminous. *Blackmore.*
- EFFUMABILITY. *f.* [*fumus*, Lat.] The quality of flying away in fumes. *Boyle.*
- To EFFU'ſE. *v. a.* [*effuſus*, Latin.] To pour out; to ſpill. *Milton.*
- EFFU'ſE. *f.* [from the verb.] Waſte; effuſion. *Shakeſpeare.*
- EFFU'ſION. *f.* [*effuſio*, Latin.]
1. The act of pouring out. *Taylor.*
2. Waſte; the act of ſpilling or ſhedding. *Hooker.*
3. The act of pouring out words. *Hooker.*
4. Bounteous donation. *Hammond.*
5. The thing poured out. *King Charles.*
- EFFU'ſIVE. *a.* [from *effuſe*.] Pouring out; diſperſing. *Thomſon.*
- EFT. *f.* [*efta*, Saxon.] A newt; an evet. *Mertimer. Nicbols.*
- EFT. *ad.* [*eft*, Saxon.] Soon; quickly; ſpeedily. *Fairfax.*
- EFTSOONS. *ad.* [*eft* and *foon*.] Soon afterwards. *Knolles.*
- E. G. [*exempli gratia*.] For the ſake of an inſtance or example.
- E'GER. *f.* An impetuous and irregular flood or tide. *Brown.* See EAGRE;
- To EGE'ſT. *v. a.* [*egero*, Latin.] To throw out food at the natural vents. *Bacon.*
- EGE'ſTION. *f.* [*egreſus*, Latin.] The act of throwing out the digeſted food. *Hale.*
- EGG. *f.* [*æg*, Saxon.]
1. That which is laid by feathered animals, from which their young is produced. *Bacon.*
2. The ſpawn or ſperm of creatures. *Blackmore.*
3. Any thing faſhioned in the ſhape of an egg. *Boyle.*
- To EGG. *v. a.* [*eggia*, Iſlandick.] To incite; to inſtigate. *Derbam.*
- E'GLANTINE. *f.* [*eglantine*, French.] A ſpecies of roſe. *Shakeſpeare.*
- E'GOTISM. *f.* [from *ego*, Latin.] The fault committed in writing by the frequent repetition of the word *ego*, or *I*; too frequent mention of a man's ſelf. *Spetator.*
- E'GOTIST. *f.* [from *ego*.] One that is always repeating the word *ego*, *I*; a talker of himſelf. *Spetator.*
- To E'GOTIZE. *v. n.* [from *ego*.] To talk much of one's ſelf.
- EGRE'GIOUS. *a.* [*egregius*, Latin.]
1. Eminent; remarkable; extraordinary. *More.*
2. Eminently bad; remarkably vicious. *Hooker.*
- EGRE'GIOUSLY. *ad.* [from *egregious*.] Eminently; ſhamefully. *Arbuſnot.*
- E'GREG. *f.* [*egreſſus*, Latin.] The act of going out of any place; departure. *Woodward.*
- EGRE'ſSION. *f.* [*egreſſio*, Lat.] The act of going out. *Pope.*
- E'GRET. *f.* A fowl of the heron kind.
- E'GRIOT. *f.* [*aigret*, French.] A ſpecies of cherry. *Bacon.*
- To EJA'CU'LAT. *v. a.* [*ejaculor*, Latin.] To throw; to ſhoot out. *Grew.*
- EJA'CU'LATION. *f.* [from *ejaculate*.]
1. A ſhort prayer darted out occaſionally. *Taylor.*
2. The

2. The act of darting or throwing out.
Bacon.
- EJA'CLATORY.** *a.* [from *ejaculate.*] Suddenly darted out; sudden; hasty.
Duppa.
- To EJE'CT.** *v. a.* [*ejicio ejctum, Latin.*] 1. To throw out; to cast forth; to void.
Sandys.
2. To throw out or expel from an office or possession.
Dryden.
3. To expel; to drive away. *Shakespeare.*
4. To cast away; to reject. *Hooker.*
- EJE'CTION.** *f.* [*ejectio, Latin.*] 1. The act of casting out; expulsion.
Broome.
2. [In physick.] The discharge of any thing by any emunctory.
Quincy.
- EJECTMENT.** *f.* [from *ejct.*] A legal writ by which any inhabitant of a house, or tenant of an estate, is commanded to depart.
- EIGH.** *interject.* An expression of sudden delight.
- EIGHT.** *a.* [עבטא, Saxon.] Twice four. A word of number. *Sandys.*
- EIGHTH.** *a.* [from *eight.*] Next in order to the seventh. *Pope.*
- EIGHTEEN.** *a.* [eight and ten.] Twice nine. *Taylor.*
- EIGHTEENTH.** *a.* [from *eighteen.*] The next in order to the seventeenth. *Kings.*
- EIGHTFOLD.** *a.* [eight and fold.] Eight times the number or quantity.
- EIGH'THLY.** *ad.* [from *eightb.*] In the eighth place. *Bacon.*
- EIGH'TIETH.** *a.* [from *eighty.*] The next in order to the seventyninth; eighth tenth. *Wilkins.*
- EIGHTSCORE.** *a.* [eight and score.] Eight times twenty. *Shakespeare.*
- EIGHTY.** *a.* [eight and ten.] Eight times ten. *Brown.*
- EIGNE.** *a.* [aisne, Fr.] The eldest or first born. *Bacon.*
- EISEL.** *f.* [eorsl, Saxon.] Vinegar; verjuice.
- EITHER.** *pron.* [aγδ̄:η, Saxon.] 1. Which soever of the two; whether one or the other. *Drayton.*
2. Each; both. *Hale.*
- EITHER.** *ad.* [from the noun.] A distributive adverb, answered by *or*; either the one or. *Daniel.*
- EJULA'TION.** *f.* [*ejulatio, Latin.*] Outcry; lamentation; moan; wailing.
Government of the Tongue.
- EKE.** *ad.* [eac, Saxon.] Alto; likewise; beside. *Spenser. Prior.* See **EKK.**
- To EKE.** *v. a.* [eacan, Saxon.] 1. To increase. *Spenser.*
2. To supply; to fill up deficiencies. *Pope.*
3. To protract; to lengthen. *Shakespeare.*
4. To spin out by useless additions. *Pope.*
- To ELA'BORATE.** *v. a.* [*elaboro, Latin.*] 1. To produce with labour. *Young.*
2. To heighten and improve by successive operations. *Arbutnot.*
- ELABORATE.** *a.* [*elaboratus, Latin.*] Finished with great diligence. *Waller.*
- ELABORATELY.** *ad.* [from *elaborate.*] Laboriously; diligently; with great study.
Newton.
- ELABORA'TION.** *f.* [from *elaborate.*] Improvement by successive operations. *Ray.*
- To ELA'NCE.** *v. a.* [elancer, Fr.] To throw out; to dart. *Prior.*
- To ELA'PSE.** *v. n.* [*elapsus, Latin.*] To pass away; to glide away. *Clariffa.*
- ELA'STICAL.** } *a.* [from *ελασ.*] Having
ELA'STICK. } the power of returning to the form from which it is distorted; springy. *Newton.*
- ELASTICITY.** *f.* [from *elastick.*] Force in bodies, by which they endeavour to restore themselves. *Pope.*
- ELA'VE.** *a.* [*elatus, Latin.*] Flushed with success; lofty; haughty. *Pope.*
- To ELA'VE.** *v. a.* [from the noun.] 1. To puff up with prosperity.
2. To exalt; to heighten. *Thomson.*
- ELATERIUM.** *f.* [Latin.] An inspissated juice, procured from the fruit of the wild cucumber; a very violent and rough purge. *Hill.*
- ELA'TION.** *f.* [from *elate.*] Haughtiness proceeding from success. *Atterbury.*
- ELBOW.** *f.* [elboga, Saxon.] 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. *Shakespeare.*
- ELBOWCHA'IR.** *f.* [elbow and chair.] A chair with arms. *Gay.*
- ELBOWROOM.** *f.* [elbow and room.] Room to stretch out the elbows; freedom from confinement. *South.*
- To ELBOW.** *v. a.* [from the noun.] 1. To push with the elbow. *Dryden.*
2. To push; to drive to distance. *Dryden.*
- To ELBOW.** *v. n.* To jut out in angles.
- ELD.** *f.* [eald, Saxon.] 1. Old age; decrepitude. *Spenser.*
2. Old people; persons worn out with years. *Milton.*
- ELDER.** *a.* [The comparative of *eld.*] Surpassing another in years. *Temple.*
- EL'DERS.** *f.* [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

5. [In the New Testament.] Ecclesiasticks.

6. [Among presbyterians.] Laymen introduced into the kirk-polity. *Clearwelland.*

ELDER. *f.* [ελλαρα, Saxon.] The name of a tree. *Shakespeare.*

ELDERLY. *a.* [from *elder.*] No longer young. *Swift.*

ELDERSHIP. *f.* [from *elder.*]

1. Seniority; primogeniture. *Rowe.*
2. Presbytery; ecclesiastical senate. *Hooker.*

ELDEST. *a.* [The superlative of *eld.*]

1. The oldest; that has the right of primogeniture. *Shakespeare.*
2. That has lived most years. *Locke.*

ELECAMPANE. *f.* A plant named also starwort. *Miller.*

TO ELECT. *v. a.* [*electus*, Latin.]

1. To choose for any office or use. *Daniel.*
2. [In theology.] To select as an object of eternal mercy. *Milton.*

ELECT. *a.* [from the verb.]

1. Chosen; taken by preference from among others. *Shakespeare.*
2. Chosen to an office, not yet in possession. *Ayliffe.*
3. Chosen as an object of eternal mercy. *Hammond.*

ELECTION. *f.* [*electio*, Latin.]

1. The act of chusing one or more from a greater number. *Whitgift.*
2. The power of choice. *Davies.*
3. Voluntary preference. *Rogers.*
4. The determination of God by which any were selected for eternal life. *Atterbury.*
5. The ceremony of a publick choice. *Addison.*

ELECTIVE. *a.* [from *elect.*] Exerting the power of choice. *Grew.*

ELECTIVELY. *ad.* By choice; with preference of one to another. *Grew.*

ELECTOR. *f.* [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. *a.* [from *elector.*] Having the dignity of an elector.

ELECTORATE. *f.* [from *elector.*] The territory of an elector. *Addison.*

ELECTRE. *f.* [*electrum*, Latin.]

1. 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.*

ELECTRICAL. *f.* [from *electrum.*]

ELECTRICK. *f.* *a.* [from *electrum.*]

1. Attractive without magnetism; by a peculiar property, supposed once to belong chiefly to amber. *Newton.*
2. Produced by an electrick body. *Brown.*

ELECTRICITY. *f.* [from *electric.*] A property in bodies, whereby, when rubbed, they draw substances, emit flame, may be fitted with such a quantity of the electrical vapour, as, if discharged at once upon a human body, would endanger life.

ELECTUARY. *f.* [*electarium*, Latin.] A form of medicine made of conserves and powders, in the consistence of honey. *Quincy.*

ELEEMOSYNARY. *a.* [ελεημοσύνη.]

1. Living upon alms; depending upon charity. *Glanville.*
2. Given in charity.

ELEGANCE. *f.* [*elegantia*, Latin.]

ELEGANCY. *f.* Beauty of art; beauty without grandeur. *Kaleigh.*

ELEGANT. *a.* [*elegans*, Latin.]

1. Pleasing with minuter beauties. *Pope.*
2. Nice; not coarse; not gross. *Pope.*

ELEGANTLY. *ad.* [from *elegant.*] In such a manner as to please without elevation. *Pope.*

ELEGIACK. *a.* [*elegiacus*, Latin.]

1. Used in elegies.
2. Mournful; sorrowful. *Gay.*

ELEGY. *f.* [*elogia*, Latin.]

1. A mournful song. *Shakespeare.*
2. A funeral song. *Dryden.*
3. A short poem, without points or turns.

ELEMENT. *f.* [*elementum*, Latin.]

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. An ingredient; a constituent part. *Shakespeare.*
5. The letters of any language.
6. The lowest or first rudiments of literature or science. *Hooker.*

TO ELEMENT. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To compound of elements. *Boyle.*
2. To constitute; to make as a first principle. *Donne.*

ELEMENTAL. *a.* [from *element.*]

1. Produced by some of the four elements. *Dryden.*
2. Arising from first principles. *Brown.*

ELEMENTARITY. *f.* [from *elementary.*] Simplicity of nature; absence of composition. *Brown.*

ELEMENTARY. *a.* [from *element.*] Uncompounded; having only one principle. *Arbutnot.*

ELEMI. *f.* This drug is improperly called gum *elemi*, being a resin. The genuine *elemi* is brought from *Æthiopia*. The American *elemi*, almost the only kind known, proceeds from a tall tree. *Hill.*

ELENCH.

- ELENCH.** *f.* [*elenchus*, Latin.] An argument; a sophism. *Brown.*
- ELE'OTS.** *f.* Apples in request in the cyder countries. *Mortimer.*
- ELEPHANT.** *f.* [*elephas*, Latin.]
1. The largest of all quadrupeds, of whose sagacity, faithfulness, prudence, and even understanding, many surprising relations are given. This animal feeds on hay, herbs, and all sorts of 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. *Colmet.*
 2. Ivory; the teeth of elephants. *Dryden.*
- ELEPHANTIASIS.** *f.* [*elephantiasis*, Lat.] A species of leprosy, so called from incrustations like those on the hide of an elephant.
- ELEPHANTINE.** *a.* [*elephantinus*, Lat.] Pertaining to the elephant.
- TO ELEVATE.** *v. a.* [*elevo*, Latin.]
1. To raise up aloft. *Woodward.*
 2. To exalt; to dignify.
 3. To raise the mind with great conceptions. *Milton. Savage.*
 4. To elate the mind with vicious pride.
 5. To lessen by detraction. *Hooker.*
- ELEVATE.** *part. a.* Exalted; raised aloft. *Milton.*
- ELEVA'TION.** *f.* [*elevatio*, Latin.]
1. The act of raising 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. *Brown.*
- ELEVA'TOR.** *f.* [from *elevate*.] A raiser or lifter up.
- ELE'VEN.** *a.* [*ænd'ſepn*, Saxon.] Ten and one. *Shakespeare.*
- ELE'VENTH.** *a.* [from *eleven*.] The next in order to the tenth. *Raleigh.*
- ELF.** *f.* plural *elves*. [*elf*, Welsh. *Baxter.*]
1. A wandering spirit, supposed to be seen in wild places. *Dryden.*
 2. A devil.
- TO ELF.** *v. a.* To entangle hair in so intricate a manner, that it is not to be unravelled. *Shakespeare.*
- ELFLOCK.** *f.* [*elf* and *lock*.] Knots of hair twisted by elves. *Shakespeare.*
- TO ELI'CITE.** *v. a.* [*elicio*, Latin.] To strike out; to fetch out by labour. *Hale.*
- ELI'CIT.** *a.* [*elicitus*, Latin.] Brought into act. *Hammond.*
- ELICITA'TION.** *f.* [from *elicio*, Latin.] Is a deducing of the power of the will into act. *Branball.*
- TO ELIDE.** *v. a.* [*lido*, Latin.] To break in pieces. *Hooker.*
- ELIGIBILITY.** *f.* [from *eligible*.] Wor-

things to be chosen. *Fiddes.*

ELIGIBLE. *a.* [*eligibilis*, Latin.] Fit to be chosen; preferable.

ELIGIBLENESS. *f.* [from *eligible*.] Worthiness to be chosen; preterableness.

ELIMINA'TION. *f.* [*elimino*, Lat.] The act of banishing; rejection.

ELISION. *f.* [*eliso*, Latin.]

1. The act of cutting off. *Swift.*

2. Division; separation of parts. *Bacon.*

ELIXA'TION. *f.* [*elixus*, Latin.] The act of boiling. *Brown.*

ELIXIR. *f.* [Arabick.]

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. *Milten.*

ELK. *f.* [*ælc*, Saxon.] The *elk* is a large and stately animal of the stag kind. *Hill.*

ELL. *f.* [*eln*, Saxon.] A measure containing a yard and a quarter. *Herbert.*

ELLI'PSIS. *f.* [*ἑλλειψις*.]

1. A figure of rhetorick, 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. } *a.* [from *ellipsis*.] Hav-

ELLIPTICK. } ing the form of an ellipsis. *Cheyne.*

ELM. *f.* [*ulmus*, Latin; *elm*, Saxon.] The name of a tree.

ELOCUTION. *f.* [*elocutio*, Latin.]

1. The power of fluent speech. *Wotton.*

2. Eloquence; flow of language. *Milton.*

3. The power of expression or diction. *Dryden.*

ELOGY. *f.* [*elogie*, French.] Praise; panegyrick. *Wotton.*

TO ELO'IGNE. *v. a.* [*eioigner*, Fr.] To put at a distance. *Donne.*

TO ELO'NGATE. *v. a.* [from *longus*, Lat.] To lengthen; to draw out.

TO ELO'NGATE. *v. n.* To go off to a distance from any thing. *Brown.*

ELONGA'TION. *f.* [from *elongate*.]

1. The act of stretching or lengthening itself. *Arbutnot.*

2. The state of being stretched.

3. [In medicine.] An imperfect luxation. *Quincy. Wiseman.*

4. Distance; space at which one thing is distant from another. *Glanville.*

5. Departure; removal. *Brown.*

TO ELO'PE. *v. a.* [*loopen*, to run, Dutch.] To run away; to break loose; to escape. *Addison.*

ELO'PE-

ELO'PEMENT. *f.* [from *elope*.] Departure from just restraint. *Ayliffe.*

ELOPS. *f.* [ἔλλοψ.] A fish; reckoned by *Milton* among the serpents. *Milton.*

ELOQUENCE. *f.* [*eloquentia*, Latin.]

1. The power of speaking with fluency and elegance. *Shakespeare.*

2. Elegant language uttered with fluency. *Pope.*

ELOQUENT. *a.* [*eloquens*, Lat.] Having the power of oratory. *Isaiah. Pope.*

ELSE. *pronoun.* [else; Saxon.] Other; one besides. *Denham.*

ELSE. *ad.*

1. Otherwise. *Tillotson.*

2. Beside; except. *Dryden.*

ELSEWHERE. *ad.* [else and where.]

1. In any other place. *Abbot.*

2. In other places; in some other place. *Tillotson.*

To ELUCIDATE. *v. a.* [*elucido*, Latin.] To explain; to clear. *Boyle.*

ELUCIDA'TION. *f.* [from *elucidate*.] Explanation; exposition. *Boyle.*

ELUCIDA'TOR. *f.* [from *elucidate*.] Explainer; expofitor; commentator. *Abbot.*

To ELUDE. *v. a.* [*eludo*, Latin.]

1. To efcape by stratagem; to avoid by artifice. *Rogers.*

2. To mock by an unexpected efcape. *Pope.*

ELU DIBLE. *a.* [from *elude*.] Poffible to be defeated. *Swift.*

ELVES. The plural of *elf*. *Pope.*

ELVELO'CK. *f.* Knots in the hair. *Brown.*

ELVISH. *a.* [from *elves*.] Relating to elves, or wandering fpirits. *Drayton.*

ELUMBATED. *a.* [*elumbis*, Lat.] Weakened in the loins.

ELUSION. *f.* [*elufio*, Latin.] An efcape from enquiry or examination; an artifice. *Woodward.*

ELU'SIVE. *a.* [from *elude*.] Praétifing elufion; ufing arts to efcape. *Pope.*

ELU'SORY. *a.* [from *elude*.] Tending to elude; tending to deceive; fraudulent. *Brown.*

To ELUTE. *v. a.* [*eluo*, Latin.] To wash off. *Arbutnot.*

To ELU'TRIATE. *v. a.* [*elutrio*, Latin.] To decant; or ftrain out. *Arbutnot.*

E'LYSIAN. *a.* [*elyfius*, Lat.] Deliciously foft and foothing; exceedingly delightful. *Milton.*

E'LYSIUM. *f.* [Latin.] The place affigned by the heathens to happy fouls; any place exquisitely pleafant. *Shakespeare.*

*EM. A contraction of them. *Hudibras.*

To EMA'CIATE. *v. a.* [*emacio*, Latin.] To wafte; to deprive of fiefh. *Graunt.*

To EMA'CIATE. *v. n.* To lofe fiefh; to pine. *Brown.*

EMACIA'TION. *f.* [*emaciatius*, Latin.]

1. The aét of making lean.

2. The ftate of one grown lean. *Graunt.*

EMACULA TION. *f.* [*emaculo*, Latin.]

The aét of freeing any thing from fpoats or foulnefs.

EMANANT. *a.* [*emanans*, Lat.] Ifluing from fomething elfe. *Hale.*

EMANA'TION. *f.* [*emanatio*, Latin.]

1. The aét of ifluing or proceeding from any other fubftance. *Soub.*

2. That which iflues from another fubftance. *Taylor.*

EMA'NATIVE. *a.* [from *emano*, Latin.] Ifluing from another.

To EMA'NCIPATE. *v. a.* [*emancipo*, Lat.] To fet free from fervitude. *Arbutnot.*

EMANCIPA'TION. *f.* [from *emancipate*.] The aét of fetting free; deliverance from flavery. *Glarville.*

To EMA'RGINATE. *v. a.* [*margo*, Lat.] To take away the margin or edge of any thing.

To EMA'SCULATE. *v. a.* [*emasculo*, Lat.]

1. To castrate; to deprive of virility. *Graunt.*

2. To effeminate; to vitiate by unmanly foftnefs. *Collier.*

EMASCULA'TION. *f.* [from *emasculate*.]

1. Castration.

2. Effeminacy; womanifh qualities.

To EMBA'LE. *v. a.* [*emballer*, Fr.]

1. To make up into a bundle.

2. To bind up; to inclofe. *Spenser.*

To EMBA'LM. *v. a.* [*embaumer*, Fr.] To impregnate a body with aromatics, that it may refift putrefaction. *Donne.*

EMBA'LMIER. *f.* [from *embalm*.] One that praétifhes the art of embalming and preferving bodies. *Bacon.*

To EMBA'R. *v. a.* [from *bar*.]

1. To fhut; to enclofe. *Fairfax.*

2. To ftop; to hinder by prohibition; to bar. *Bacon. Donne.*

EMBARCA'TION. *f.* [from *embark*.]

1. The aét of putting on fhipboard. *Clarendon.*

2. The aét of going on fhipboard.

EMBA'RGO. *f.* [*embargar*, Spanifh.] A prohibition to pafs; a ftop put to trade. *Wotton.*

To EMBA'RK. *v. a.* [*embarquer*, Fr.]

1. To put on fhipboard. *Clarendon.*

2. To engage another in any affair.

To EMBA'RK. *v. n.*

1. To go on fhipboard. *Philips.*

2. To engage in any affair.

To EMBA'RRASS. *v. a.* [*embarrasser*, Fr.] To perplex; to diftrefs; to entangle. *Spectator.*

EMBA'RRASSMENT. *f.* [from *embarrass*.] Perplexity; entanglement. *Watts.*

E M B

To EMBASE. *v. a.* [from *base*.]

1. To vitiate; to depauperate; to impair. *Wotton.*
2. To degrade; to vilify. *Spenser.*

EMBASSADOR. *f.* One sent on a publick message. *Denham.*

EMBASSADRESS. *f.* A woman sent on a publick message. *Gartb.*

EMBASSAGE. } *f.*

1. A publick message. *Dryden.*
2. Any solemn message. *Taylor.*
3. An errand in an ironical sense. *Sidney.*

To EMBA'TTLE. *v. a.* [from *battle*.] To range in order or array of battle. *Prior.*

To EMBA'Y. *v. a.* [from *baigner*, to bathe, French.]

1. To bathe; to wet; to wash. *Spenser.*
2. [From *bay*.] To inclose in a bay; to land-lock. *Shakespeare.*

To EMBELLISH. *v. a.* [embellir, Fr.] To adorn; to beautify. *Locke.*

EMBELLISHMENT. *f.* [from *embellir*.] Ornament; adventitious beauty; decoration. *Aldson.*

EMBERING. *f.* The ember days. *Tuffin.*

EMBERS. *f.* without a singular. [αἴγυια, Saxon.] Hot cinders; ashes not yet extinguish. *Bacon.*

EMBER WEEK. *f.* A week in 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. *v. a.*

1. To appropriate by breach of trust. *Hayward.*
2. To waste; to swallow up in riot. *Dryden.*

EMBEZZLEMENT. *f.* [from *embezzle*.]

1. The act of appropriating to himself that which is received in trust for another.
2. The thing appropriated.

To EMBLA'ZE. *v. a.* [b'afonner, Fr.]

1. To adorn with glittering embellishments. *Pope.*
2. To blazon; to paint with ensigns armorial. *Milton.*

To EMBLA'ZON. *v. a.* [b'afonner, Fr.]

1. To adorn with figures of heraldry.
2. To deck in glaring colours. *Haksвил.*

EMBLEM. *f.* [ἐμβλημα.]

1. A lay; enamel.
2. An occult representation; an allusive picture. *Pearbam, Addison.*

To EMBLEM. *v. a.* To represent in an occult or allusive manner. *Glasville.*

EMBLEMA'TICAL. } *a.* [from *emblem*.]

1. Comprising an emblem; allusive; occultly representative. *Prior.*

E M B

2. Dealing in emblems; using emblems. *Prior.*

EMBLEMA'TICALLY. *ad.* [from *emblematical*.] In the manner of emblems; allusively. *Swift.*

EMBLEMATIST. *f.* [from *emblem*.] Writer or inventor of emblems. *Brown.*

EMBOLISM. *f.* [ἐμβολισμός.]

1. Intercalation; insertion of days or years to produce regularity and equation of time. *Holder.*
2. The time inserted; intercalatory time.

EMBOLUS. *f.* [ἐμβολός.] Any thing inserted and acting in another, as the sucker in a pump. *Arbutnot.*

To EMBO'SS. *v. a.* [from *boffe*, a protuberance, French.]

1. To form with protuberances. *Milton.*
2. To engrave with relief, or rising work. *Dryden.*

3. To inclose; to include; to cover. *Spenser.*

4. To inclose in a thicket. *Milton.*

5. To hunt hard. *Shakespeare.*

EMBO'SSMENT. *f.* [from *embofs*.]

1. Any thing standing out from the rest; jut; eminence. *Bacon.*
2. Relief; rising work. *Addison.*

To EMBO'TTLE. *v. a.* [bouteille, Fr.] To include in bottles; to bottle. *Phillips.*

To EMBO'WEL. *v. a.* [from *bowel*.] To eviscerate; to deprive of the entrails; to exenterate. *Milton.*

To EMBRA'CE. *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 inclose; to contain. *Denham.*

5. To admit; to receive. *Shakespeare.*

6. To find; to take. *Shakespeare.*

7. To squeeze in a hostile manner.

To EMBRA'CE. *v. n.* To join in an embrace. *Shakespeare.*

EMBRA'CE. *f.* [from the verb.]

1. Clasp; fond pressure in the arms; hug. *Denham.*
2. An hostile squeeze; crush.

EMBRA'CEMENT. *f.* [from *embrace*.]

1. Clasp in the arms; hug; embrace. *Sidney.*
2. Comprehension. *Davies.*
3. State of being contained; inclosure. *Bacon.*

4. Conjugal endearment. *Shakespeare.*

EMBRA'CE. *f.* [from *embrace*.] The person embracing. *Hovell.*

EMBRA'SURE. *f.* [embrasure, Fr.] An aperture in the wall; battlement. *To*

To **EMBRA'VE**. *v. a.* [from *brave*.] To decorate; to embellish; to deck. *Spenser.*

To **EMBROCATE**. *v. a.* [ἐμβροχάζω.] To rub any part diseased with medicinal liquors. *Wiseman.*

EMBROCA'TION. *f.* [from *embrocate*.]

1. The act of rubbing any part diseased with medicinal liquors.
2. The lotion with which any diseased part is washed. *Wiseman.*

To **EMBRO'IDER**. *v. a.* [broder, Fr.] To border with ornaments; to decorate with figured work. *Walker.*

EMBRO'IDERER. *f.* [from *embroider*.] One that adorns cloaths with needlework. *Eclus.*

EMBRO'IDERY. *f.* [from *embroider*.]

1. Figures raised upon a ground; variegated needlework. *Bacon.*
2. Variegation; diversity of colours. *Speſiator.*

To **EMBRO'IL**. *v. a.* [brouiller, Fr.] To disturb; to confuse; to distract. *King Charles.*

To **EMBRO'THEL**. *v. a.* [brothel, brodel.] To inclose in a brothel. *Donne.*

EMBRYO. } *f.* [ἐμβρυόν.]

EMBRYON. }

1. The offspring yet unfinished in the womb. *Brown. Burnet.*
2. The state of any thing yet not fit for production; yet unfinished. *Swift.*

EME *f.* [eame, Saxon.] Unkle. *Spenser.*

EME'NDABLE. *a.* [emendo, Latin.] Capable of emendation; corrigible.

EMENDA'TION. *f.* [emendo, Latin.]

1. Correction; alteration of any thing from worse to better. *Grewo.*
2. An alteration made in the text by verbal criticism.

EMENDA'TOR. *f.* [emendo, Latin.] A corrector; an improver.

EMERALD. *f.* [Emeraude, Fr. smaragdus, Latin.] 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**. *v. n.* [emerge, Latin.]

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. } *f.* [from *emerge*.]

EMERGENCY. }

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. *a.* [from *emerge*.]

1. Rising out of that which overwhelms or obscures it. *Ben. Johnson.*
2. Rising into view, or notice. *Milton.*
3. Proceeding or issuing from any thing. *South.*
4. Sudden; unexpectedly casual. *Clarendon.*

EMERODS. } *f.* [from *hemorrhoids*.]

EMEROIDS. }

EMERSION. *f.* [from *emerge*.] The time when a star, having been obscured by its too near approach to the sun, appears again. *Brown.*

EMERY. *f.* [esmencil, Fr.] Emery is an iron ore. It is prepared by grinding in mills. It is useful in cleaning and polishing steel. *Hill.*

EMETICAL. } *a.* [ἐμετικόν.] Having the

EMETICK. }

EMETICALLY. *ad.* [from *emetical*.] In such a manner as to provoke to vomit. *Boyle.*

EMICA'TION. *f.* [emicatio, Lat.] Sparkling; flying off in small particles. *Brown.*

EMI'CTION. *f.* [from *emictum*, Latin.] Urine. *Harvey.*

To **EMIGRATE**. *v. n.* [emigro, Latin.] To remove from one place to another.

EMIGRA'TION. *f.* [from *emigrate*.] Change of habitation. *Hale.*

EMINENCE. } *f.* [eminencia, Latin.]

EMINENCY. }

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. *Stillingfleet.*
6. Supreme degree. *Milton.*
7. Notice; distinction. *Shakespeare.*
8. A title given to cardinals.

EMINENT. *a.* [eminens, Latin.]

1. High; lofty. *Ezekiel.*
2. Dignified; exalted. *Dryden.*
3. Conspicuous; remarkable. *Milton.*

EMINENTLY. *ad.* [from *eminent*.]

1. Conspicuously; in a manner that attracts observation. *Milton.*
2. In a high degree. *Swift.*

EMISSARY. *f.* [emissarius, Latin.]

1. One sent out on private messages; a spy; a secret agent. *Swift.*
2. One that emits or sends out. *Arbutnot.*

EMISSION. *f.* [emissio, Latin.] The act of sending out; vent. *Evelyn.*

To **EMI'T**. *v. a.* [emitto, Latin.]

1. To send forth; to let go. *Woodward.*
2. To let fly; to dart. *Prior.*
3. To issue out juridically. *Ayliffe.*

E M P

EMMENAGOGUES. *f.* [*ἐμμηρία* and *ἀγωγή*.] Medicines that promote the courses. *Quincy.*

EMMET. *f.* [*æmette*, Saxon.] An ant; a pismire. *Sidney.*

To EMMEW. *v. a.* [from *meuw*.] To mew or coop up. *Shakespeare.*

To EMMOVE. *v. a.* [*emmouvoir*, Fr.] To excite; to rouse. *Spenser.*

EMO'LLIENT. *a.* [*emolliens*, Lat.] Softening; suppling. *Arbutnot.*

EMOLLIENTS. *f.* Such things as sheath and soften the asperities of the humours, and relax and fettle the solids. *Quincy.*

EMOLLITION. *f.* [*emollitio*, Lat.] The act of softening. *Bacon.*

EMOLUMENT. *f.* [*emolumentum*, Latin.] Profit; advantage. *South.*

EMONGST. *prep.* [so written by *Spenser*.] Among. *Spenser.*

EMOTION. *f.* [*emotion*, Fr.] Disturbance of mind; vehemence of passion. *Dryden.*

To EMPALE. *v. a.* [*empaler*, Fr.]

1. To fence with a pale. *Donne.*
2. To fortify. *Raleigh.*
3. To inclose; shut in. *Claveland.*
4. To put to death by spitting on a stake fixed upright. *Southern.*

EMPA'NNEL. *f.* [from *panne*, Fr.] The writing or entering the names of a jury into a schedule, by the sheriff, which he has summoned to appear. *Cowel.*

To EMPA'NNEL. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To summon to serve on a jury. *Government of the Tongue.*

EMPARLANCE. *f.* [from *parler*, Fr.] It signifieth a desire or petition in court of a day to pause what is best to do. *Cowel.*

EMPA'SM. *f.* [*εμπίσσω*.] A powder to correct the bad scent of the body.

To EMPA'SSION. *v. a.* [from *passion*.] To move with passion; to affect strongly. *Milton.*

To EMPE'OPLE. *v. a.* [from *people*.] To form into a people or community. *Spenser.*

EMPERESS. *f.* [from *emperour*.]

1. A woman invested with imperial power. *Davies.*
2. The queen of an emperor. *Shakespeare.*

EMPEROUR. *f.* [*emperour*, Fr.] A monarch of title and dignity superiour to a king. *Shakespeare.*

EMPERY. *f.* [*empire*, Fr.] Empire; sovereign command. A word out of use. *Shakespeare.*

EMPHASIS. *f.* [*ἐμφασις*.] A remarkable stress laid upon a word or sentence. *Holder.*

EMPHATICAL. *a.* [from the verb.]

EMPHATICK. *a.* [*ἐμφάτικος*.]

1. Forceful; strong; striking. *Gartb.*
2. Striking the sight. *Boyle.*
3. Appearing; seeming not real.

E M P

EMPHAT'ICALLY. *ad.* [from *emphatical*.]

1. Strongly; forcibly; in a striking manner. *South.*
2. According to appearance. *Brown.*

EMPHYSE'MATOUS. *a.* [from *ἐμφύσημα*.] Bloated; puffed up; swollen. *Sharp.*

To EMPIE'RCE. *v. a.* [from *pierce*.] To pierce into; to enter into by violent impulse. *Spenser.*

EMPIGHT. *part.* Set; pitched; put in a posture. *Spenser.*

EMPIRE. *f.* [*empire*, Fr.]

1. Imperial power; supreme dominion. *Rowe.*
2. The region over which dominion is extended. *Temple.*
3. Command over any thing.

EMPIRICK. *f.* [*ἐμπειρικὸς*.] A trier or experimenter; such persons as have no true knowledge of physical practice, but venture upon observation only. *Hooker.*

EMPIRICAL. *a.* [from the noun.]

1. Versed in experiments. *Milton.*
2. Known only by experience; practised only by rote. *Shakespeare.*

EMPIR'ICALLY. *ad.* [from *empirical*.]

1. Experimentally; according to experience. *Brown.*
2. Without rational grounds; charlatanically.

EMPIRICISM. *f.* [from *empirick*.] Dependence on experience without knowledge or art; quackery.

EMPLA'STER. *f.* [*ἐμπλάστρον*.] An application to a sore of an oleaginous or viscid substance, spread upon cloth. *Wifeman.*

To EMPLA'STER. *v. a.* To cover with a plaster. *Mortimer.*

EMPLA'STICK. *a.* [*ἐμπλάστικος*.] Viscous; glutinous. *Wifeman.*

To EMPLA'D. *v. a.* To indict; to prefer a charge against. *Hoyward.*

To EMPLOY. *v. a.* [*employer*, Fr.]

1. To busy; to keep at work; to exercise. *Temple.*
2. To use as an instrument. *Gay.*
3. To use as 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. *Prior.*

EMPLOY. *f.* [from the verb.]

1. Business; object of industry. *Pope.*
2. Public office. *Addison.*

EMPLOYABLE. *a.* [from *employ*.] Capable to be used; proper for use. *Boyle.*

EMPLOYER. *f.* [from *employ*.] One that uses or causes to be used. *Child.*

EMPLOY.

EMPLOYMENT. *f.* [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. *Shakespeare.*

TO EMPOISON. *v. a.* [*empoisonner, Fr.*]

1. To destroy by poison; to destroy by venomous food or drugs. *Sidney.*
2. To taint with poison; to envenom.

EMPOISONER. *f.* [*empoisonneur, Fr.*] One who destroys another by poison. *Bacon.*

EMPOISONMENT. *f.* [*empoisonnement, Fr.*] The practice of destroying by poison. *Bacon.*

EMPORE'TICK. *a.* [*ἐμπορευτικός;*] That which is used at markets, or in merchandise.

EMPORIUM. *f.* [*ἐμπορίον.*] A place of merchandise; a mart; a commercial city. *Dryden.*

TO EMPOVERISH. *v. a.* [*privare, Fr.*]

1. To make poor; to depauperate; to reduce to indigence. *South.*
2. To lessen fertility.

EMPOVERISHER. *f.* [from *empoverish.*]

1. One that makes others poor.
2. That which impairs fertility. *Mortimer.*

EMPOVERISHMENT. *f.* [from *empoverish.*] Diminution; cause of poverty; waste. *Savisi.*

TO EMPOWER. *v. a.* [from *power.*]

1. To authorize; to commission. *Dryden.*
2. To give natural force; to enable. *Baker.*

EMPRESS. *f.* [from *empere.*]

1. The queen of an emperor. *Ben. Johnson.*
2. A female invested with imperial dignity; a female sovereign. *Milton.*

EMPRISE. *f.* [*emprise, Fr.*] Attempt of danger; undertaking of hazard; enterprise. *Fairfax. Pope.*

EMPTIER. *f.* [from *empty.*] One that empties; one that makes any place void. *Nabum.*

EMPTINESS. *f.* [from *empty.*]

1. Absence of plenitude; inanity. *Philips.*
2. The state of being empty. *Shakespeare.*
3. A void space; vacuity; vacuum. *Dryden. Bentley.*
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. *f.* [*emptio, Lat.*] The act of purchasing. *Arbutnot.*

EMPTY. *a.* [*æmtiz, 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; unskilful. *Raleigh.*

6. Without substance; without solidity; vain. *Dryden.*

TO EMPTY. *v. a.* [from the adjective.] To evacuate; to exhaust. *Shakespeare. Arbutnot.*

TO EMPURPLE. *v. a.* [from *purple.*] To make of a purple colour. *Milton.*

TO EMPUZZLE. *v. a.* [from *puzzle.*] To perplex; to put to a stand. *Brown.*

EMPYEMA. *f.* [*ἐμπύημα.*] A collection of purulent matter in any part whatsoever; generally used to signify that in the cavity of the breast only. *Arbutnot.*

EMPYREAL. *a.* [*ἐμπύρεος.*] Formed of the element of fire; refined beyond aerial. *Milton.*

EMPYREAN. *f.* [*ἐμπύρεος.*] The highest heaven where the pure element of fire is supposed to subsist. *Milton.*

EMPYREUM. } *f.* [*ἐμπύρευμα.*] The }
EMPYREUMA. } burning of any mat- }
ter in boiling or distillation.

Harvey. Decay of Piety.

EMPYREUMATICAL. *a.* [from *empyreuma.*] Having the smell or taste of burnt substances. *Boyle.*

EMPYROSIS. *f.* [*ἐμπύρωσις.*] Conflagration; general fire. *Hale.*

TO EMULATE. *v. a.* [*æmular, Latin.*]

1. To rival; to propose as one to be equalled or excelled.
2. To imitate with hope of equality, or superiour excellence. *Ben. Johnson.*
3. To be equal to; to rise to equality with. *Pope.*
4. To imitate; to copy; to resemble. *Arbutnot.*

EMULATION. *f.* [*æmulatio, Latin.*]

1. Rivalry; desire of superiority. *Shakespeare. Sprax.*
2. Envy; desire of depressing another; contest; contention. *Shakespeare.*

EMULATIVE. *a.* [from *emulate.*] Inclined to emulation; rivalling; disposed to competition.

EMULATOR. *f.* [from *emulate.*] A rival; a competitor. *Bacon.*

TO EMULGE. *v. a.* [*emulgeo, Lat.*] To milk out.

EMULGENT. *a.* [*emulgens, 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. *a.* [*æmulus, Latin.*]

1. Rivalling; engaged in competition. *S. r. Johnson.*

2. Desirous of superiority ; desirous to rise above another ; desirous of any excellence possessed by another. *Prior.*
3. Factious ; contentious. *Shakespeare.*
- EMULOUSLY.** *ad.* [from *emulous.*] With desire of excelling or outgoino another. *Granville.*
- EMULSION.** *f.* [*emulsiō.* Latin.] A form of medicine, by bruising oily seeds and kernels. *Quincy.*
- EMUNCTORIES.** *f.* [*emuntorium,* Lat.] Those parts of the body where any thing excrementitious is separated and collected. *More.*
- TO ENA'BLE.** *v. a.* [from *able.*] To make able ; to conier power. *Spenser. Rogers.*
- TO ENA'CT.** *v. a.* [from *act*]
1. To act ; to perform ; to effect. *Spensf.*
 2. To establish ; to decree. *Temple.*
 3. To represent by action. *Shakespeare.*
- ENA'CT.** *f.* [from the verb.] Purpose ; determination.
- ENA'CTOR.** *f.* [from *enact.*]
1. One that forms decrees, or establishes laws. *Atterbury.*
 2. One who practises or performs any thing. *Shakespeare.*
- ENALLAGE.** *f.* [from the Greek *εναλλαγή.*] A figure in grammar, whereby 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 ENA'MBUSH.** *v. a.* [from *ambush.*] To hide in ambush ; to hide with hostile intention. *Chapman.*
- TO ENA'MEL.** *v. a.* [from *amel.*]
1. To inlay ; to variegate with colours. *Donne.*
 2. To lay upon another body so as to vary it. *Milton.*
- TO ENA'MEL.** *v. n.* To practise the use of enamel. *Boyle.*
- ENA'MEL.** *f.* [from the verb.]
1. Any thing enamelled, or variegated with colours inlaid. *Fairfax.*
 2. The substance inlaid in other things.
- ENAMELLER.** *f.* [from *enamel.*] One that practises the art of enamelling.
- TO ENAMOUR.** *v. a.* [*amur,* French.] To inflame with love ; to make fond. *Dryden.*
- ENARRATION.** *f.* [*enarro,* Latin.] Explanation.
- ENARTHROSIS.** *f.* [*εν* and *αρθρον.*] The insertion of one bone into another to form a joint. *Wiseman.*
- ENATA'TION.** *f.* [*enato,* Latin.] The act of swimming out.
- ENAU'NTER.** *ad.* An obsolete word explained by *Spenser* himself to mean lest that.
- TO ENCA'GE.** *v. a.* [from *cage.*] To shut up as in a cage ; to coop up ; to confine. *Donne.*
- TO ENCA'MP.** *v. n.* To pitch tents ; to sit down for a time in a march. *Bacon.*
- TO ENCA'MP.** *v. a.* To form an army into a regular camp.
- ENCA'MPMENT.** *f.* [from *encamp.*]
1. The act of encamping, or pitching tents.
 2. A camp ; tents pitched in order. *Greiv.*
- TO ENCA'VE.** *v. a.* [from *cave.*] To hide as in a cave. *Shakespeare.*
- ENCE'INTE.** *f.* [French.] Inclosure ; ground inclosed with a fortification.
- TO ENCHA'FE.** *v. a.* [*eschaufer,* French.] To enrage ; to irritate ; to provoke. *Shakespeare.*
- TO ENCHA'IN.** *v. a.* [*enchainer,* French.] To fasten with a chain ; to hold in chains ; to bind. *Dryden.*
- TO ENCHA'NT.** *v. a.* [*enchanter,* Fr.]
1. To give efficacy to any thing by songs of forcery. *Granville.*
 2. To subdue by charms or spells. *Sidney.*
 3. To delight in a high degree. *Pope.*
- ENCHA'NTER.** *f.* [*enchanteur,* French.] A magician ; a forcerer. *Decay of Piety.*
- ENCHA'NTINGLY.** *ad.* [from *enchant.*] With the force of enchantment. *Shakespeare.*
- ENCHA'NTMENT.** *f.* [*enchantement,* Fr.]
1. Magical charms ; spells ; incantation. *Knolles.*
 2. Irresistible influence ; overpowering delight. *Pope.*
- ENCHA'NTRESS.** *f.* [*enchantress,* Fr.]
1. A forceress ; a woman versed in magical arts. *Tatler.*
 2. A woman whose beauty or excellencies give irresistible influence. *Temson.*
- TO ENCHA'SE.** *v. a.* [*enchasser,* French.]
1. To infix ; to enclose in any other body so as to be held fast, but not concealed. *Felton.*
 2. To adorn by being fixed upon it. *Dryden.*
- ENCHE'ASON.** *f.* [*encheson,* old law Fr.] Cause ; occasion. *Spenser.*
- TO ENCIR'CLE.** *v. a.* [from *circle.*] To surround ; to environ ; to inclose in a ring or circle. *Pope.*
- ENCIR'CLET.** *f.* [from *circle.*] A circle ; a ring. *Sidney.*
- ENCLIT'ICKS.** *f.* [*εγκλιτικα.*] Particles which throw back the accent upon the foregoing syllable.
- TO ENCLOSE.** *v. a.* [*enclos,* French.]
1. To part from things or grounds common by a fence. *Hayward.*
 2. To environ ; to encircle ; to surround. *Pope.*
- ENCLO'SER.** *f.* [from *enclose.*]
1. One that encloses, or separates common fields in several distinct properties. *Herbert.*
 2. Any

2. Any thing in which another is enclosed.
ENCLOSURE. *f.* [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. Several; ground enclosed; ground separated. *South.*
ENCOMIAST. *f.* [ἐγκωμιστής.] A panegyrist; a proclaimer of praise; a praier. *Locke.*
ENCOMIASTICAL } *a.* [ἐγκωμιστικός.]
ENCOMIASTICK. } Panegyric; laudatory; containing praise; and bestowing praise.
ENCOMIUM. *f.* [ἐγκώμιον.] Panegyric; praise; elogy. *Government of the Tongue.*
To ENCUMPASS. *v. a.* [from *compass.*]
 1. To enclose; to encircle. *Shakespeare.*
 2. To shut in; to surround; to environ. *Shakespeare.*
 3. To go round any place.
ENCUMPASSMENT. *f.* [from *encompass.*]
 Circumlocution; remote tendency of talk. *Shakespeare.*
ENCURE. *ad.* [French.] Again; once more. *Pope.*
ENCOUNTER. *f.* [encontre, French.]
 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. *Shakespeare.*
 4. Accidental congress; sudden meeting. *Pope.*
 5. Accosting. *Shakespeare.*
 6. Casual incident; occasion. *Pope.*
To ENCOUNTER. *v. a.* [from the noun.]
 1. To meet face to face. *Shakespeare.*
 2. To meet in a hostile manner; to rush against in conflict. *Knolles.*
 3. To meet with reciprocal kindness. *Shakespeare.*
 4. To attack; to meet in the front. *Tillotson.*
 5. To oppose; to oppugn. *Hale.*
 6. To meet by accident. *Shakespeare.*
To ENCOUNTER. *v. n.*
 1. To rush together in a hostile manner; to conflict. *Shakespeare.*
 2. To engage; to fight. *Knolles.*
 3. To meet face to face.
 4. To come together by chance.
ENCOUNTERER. *f.* [from *encounter.*]
 1. Opponent; antagonist; enemy. *More.*
 2. One that loves to accost others. *Shakespeare.*

- To ENCOURAGE.** *v. a.* [encourager, Fr.]

1. To animate; to incite to any thing. *Pf.*
 2. To give courage to; to support the spirits; to embolden. *King Charles.*
 3. To raise confidence; to make confident. *Locke.*
ENCOURAGEMENT. *f.* [from *encourage.*]
 1. Incitement to any action or practice; incentive. *Philips.*
 2. Favour; countenance; support. *Osway.*
ENCOURAGER. *f.* [from *encourage.*] One that supplies incitements to any thing; a favourer. *Dryden.*
To ENCROACH. *v. n.* [accrocher, from *croc,* 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.*
ENCROACHER. *f.* [from *encroach.*]
 1. One who seizes the possession of another by gradual and silent means. *Swift.*
 2. One who makes slow and gradual advances beyond his rights. *Clarissa.*
ENCROACHMENT. *f.* [from *encroach.*]
 1. An unlawful gathering in upon another man. *Corwall. Milton.*
 2. Advance into the territories or rights of another. *Addison.*
To ENCUMBER. *v. a.* [encombrer, Fr.]
 1. To clog; to load; to impede.
 2. To entangle; to embarrass; to obstruct.
 3. To load with debts.
ENCUMBRANCE. *f.* [from *encumber.*]
 1. Clog; load; impediment. *Temple.*
 2. Extraneous; useless addition. *Thouzon.*
 3. Burthen upon an estate. *Ayliffe.*
ENCYCLICAL. *a.* [ἐγκυκλιός.] Circular; sent round through a large region. *Sillivest. et.*
ENCYCLOPEDIA. } *f.* [ἐγκυκλοπαιδεια.]
ENCYCLOPEDIA. } The circle of sciences; the fund of learning. *Arbutnot.*
ENCYSTED. *a.* [κυστός.] Enclosed in a vesicle or bag. *Sbarp.*
END. *f.* [end, Saxon]
 1. The extremity of any thing materially extended. *Locke.*
 2. The last particle of any assignable duration. *Donne.*
 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. *Psalms.*
 7. Final determination; conclusion of debate or deliberation. *Shakespeare.*
 8. Death; fate; decease. *Wotton. Rowcom.*
 9. Abolition; total loss. *Locke.*
 10. Cause of death; destroyer. *Shakespeare.*
 11. Consequence; event. *Shakespeare.*
 12. Frag-

12. Fragment ; broken piece. *Shakespeare.*
 13. Purpose ; intention. *Clarendon.*
 14. Thing intended ; final design. *Suckling.*
 15. An END. Erect ; as, his hair stands an end.
 16. *Most an END.* Commonly. *Shak.*
 To END. *v. a.* [from the noun.]
 1. To terminate ; to conclude ; to finish. *Krollis. Smalbridge.*
 2. To destroy ; to put to death. *Shakespeare.*
 To END. *v. n.*
 1. To come to an end ; to be finished. *Fairfax.*
 2. To terminate ; to conclude ; to cease ; to sail. *Taylor.*
 To ENDA'MAGE. *v. a.* [from *damage.*]
 To mischief ; to prejudice ; to harm. *South.*
 To ENDA'NGER. *v. a.* [from *danger.*]
 1. To put into hazard ; to bring into peril. *Tillotson.*
 2. To incur the danger of ; to hazard. *Bacon.*
 To ENDE'AR. *v. a.* [from *dear.*] To make dear ; to make beloved. *Wake.*
 ENDE'ARMENT. *f.* [from *dear.*]
 1. The cause of love ; means by which any thing is endeared. *Temple.*
 2. The state of being endeared ; the state of being loved. *South.*
 ENDEAVOUR. *f.* [*dévoir*, French ; *endevour.*] Labour directed to some certain end. *Tillotson.*
 To ENDEAVOUR. *v. n.* To labour to a certain purpose. *Pope.*
 To ENDEAVOUR. *v. a.* To attempt ; to try. *Milton.*
 ENDEAVOURER. *f.* [from *endeavour.*]
 One who labours to a certain end. *Kymer.*
 ENDE'CAGON. *f.* [*ἐνδεκάγων.*] A plain figure of eleven sides and angles.
 ENDE'MIAL. } *a.* [*ἐνδημιος.*] Peculiar
 ENDE'MICAL. } to a country ; used of
 ENDE'MICK. } any disease that affects several people together in the same country, proceeding from some cause peculiar to the country where it reigns. *Quincy.*
 To ENDENIZE. *v. a.* [from *denizen.*] To make free ; to enfranchise. *Comden.*
 To ENDICT. } *v. a.* [*enditer*, French.]
 To ENDITE. }
 1. To charge any man by a written accusation before a court of justice : as, *he was endited for felony.*
 2. To draw up ; to compose ; to write. *Walker.*
 ENDICTMENT. } *f.* [from *endite.*] A
 ENDITEMENT. } bill or declaration made in form of law, for the benefit of the commonwealth. *Hooker.*
 EN'DIVE. *f.* [*endive*, French ; *intybum*, Latin.] *Endive* or succory. *Mortimer.*
 EN'DLESS. *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.*
 EN'DLESSLY. *ad.* [from *endless.*]
 1. Incessantly ; perpetually. *Decay of Piety.*
 2. Without termination of length. *ENDLESSNESS. f.* [from *endless.*]
 1. Perpetuity ; endless duration.
 2. The quality of being round without an end. *Donne.*
 EN'DLONG. *ad.* [*end and long.*] In a straight line. *Dryden.*
 EN'DMOST. *a.* [*end and most.*] Remotest ; furthest ; at the further end.
 To EN'DORSE. *v. a.* [*endorser*, French.]
 1. To register on the back of a writing ; to superscribe. *Hovel.*
 2. To cover on the back. *Milton.*
 EN'DORSEMENT. *f.* [from *endorse.*]
 1. Superscription ; writing on the back.
 2. Ratification. *Herbert.*
 To EN'DOW. *v. a.* [*indotare*, Latin.]
 1. To enrich with a portion. *Exodus.*
 2. To supply with any external goods. *Addison.*
 3. To enrich with any excellence. *Swift.*
 4. To be the fortune of any one. *Shakespeare.*
 EN'DOWMENT. *f.* [from *endow.*]
 1. Wealth bestowed to any person or use.
 2. The bestowing or assuring a dowry ; the setting forth or severing a sufficient portion for perpetual maintenance. *Dryden.*
 3. Gifts of nature. *Addison.*
 To EN'DUE. *v. a.* [*induo*, Latin.] To supply with mental excellencies. *Common Prayer.*
 EN'DURANCE. *f.* [from *endure.*]
 1. Continuance ; lastingness. *Temple.*
 2. Delay ; procrastination. *Shakespeare.*
 To EN'DURE. *v. a.* [*endurer*, French.]
 To bear ; to undergo ; to sustain ; to support. *Temple.*
 To EN'DURE. *v. n.*
 1. To last ; to remain ; to continue. *Locke.*
 2. To brook ; to bear ; to admit. *Davies.*
 EN'DURER. *f.* [from *endure.*]
 1. One that can bear or endure ; sustainer ; sufferer. *Spenser.*
 2. Continuer ; laster.
 EN'DWISE. *ad.* [*end and wise.*] Erectly ; uprightly ; on end. *Ray.*
 To

E N F

To ENE/CATE. *v. a.* [*eneco*, Latin.] To kill; to destroy. *Harvey.*

E'NEMY. *f.* [*ennemi*, French.]
 1. A publick foe. *Davies.*
 2. A private opponent; an antagonist.
 3. Any one who regards another with malevolence; not a friend. *Shakespeare.*
 4. One that dislikes. *Prior.*
 5. [In theology.] The fiend; the devil. *Common Prayer.*

ENERGE'TICK. *a.* [*ἐνεργητικός*.]
 1. Forcible; active; vigorous; efficacious.
 2. Operative; active; working; not at rest. *Greiv.*

E'NERGY. *f.* [*ἐνέργεια*.]
 1. Power not exerted in action. *Bacon.*
 2. Force; vigour; efficacy; influence. *Smaltridge.*
 3. Faculty; operation. *Bentley.*
 4. Strength of expression; force of signification. *Rojcommon.*

To ENERVATE. *v. a.* [*enervo*, Latin.] To weaken; to deprive of force. *Bacon.*

ENERVATION. *f.* [from *enervo*.]
 1. The act of weakening; emasculation.
 2. The state of being weakened; effeminacy.

To ENERVE. *v. a.* [*enervo*, Latin.] To weaken; to break the force of; to crush. *Digby.*

To ENFA'MISH. *v. a.* [from *famis*.] To starve; to famish.

To ENFEE'BLE. *v. a.* [from *feeble*.] To weaken; to enervate. *Taylor.*

To ENFE'OFF. *v. a.* [*feoffamentum*, low Latin.] To invest with any dignities or possessions. A law term. *Hale.*

ENFE'OFFMENT. *f.* [from *enfeoff*.]
 1. The act of enfeoffing.
 2. The instrument or deed by which one is invested with possessions.

To ENFE'TTER. *v. a.* To bind in fetters; to enchain. *Shakespeare.*

ENFILADE. *f.* [Fr.] A strait passage.

To ENFILA'DE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To pierce in a right line.

To ENFIRE. *v. a.* [from *fire*.] To fire; to set on fire; to kindle. *Spenser.*

To ENFOR'CE. *v. a.* [*enforcir*, French.]
 1. To give strength to; to strengthen; to invigorate.
 2. To make our gain by force. *Spenser.*
 3. To put in act by violence. *Shakespeare.*
 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. *Little used.*

To ENFOR'CE. *v. n.* To prove; to evince. *Hooker.*

E N G

ENFOR'CE. *f.* [from *force*.] Power; strength. *Milton.*

ENFOR'CEDLY. *ad.* [from *enforce*.] By violence; not voluntarily; not spontaneously. *Shakespeare.*

ENFORCEMENT. *f.* [from *enforce*.]
 1. An act of violence; compulsion; force offered. *Raegh.*
 2. Sanction; that which gives force to a law. *Locke.*
 3. Motive of conviction; urgent evidence. *Hammond.*
 4. Pressing exigence. *Shakespeare.*

ENFOR'CER. *f.* [from *enforce*.] Compeller; one who effects by violence. *Hammond.*

ENFO'ULDRED. *a.* [from *foudre*, French.] Mixed with lightning. *Spenser.*

To ENFRA'NCHISE. *v. a.* [from *franchise*.]
 1. To admit to the privileges of a free-man. *Davies.*
 2. To set free from slavery. *Temple.*
 3. To free or release from custody. *Shak.*
 4. To denisen; to endenisen. *Watts.*

ENFRANCHI'SEMENT. *f.* [from *enfranchise*.]
 1. Investiture of the privileges of a denisen. *Cowel.*
 2. Release from prison or from slavery.

ENFRO'ZEN. *part.* [from *frozen*.] Congealed with cold. *Spenser.*

To ENGA'GE. *v. a.* [*engager*, French.]
 1. To make liable for a debt to a creditor. *Shakespeare.*
 2. To impawn; to stake. *Hudibras.*
 3. To enlist; to bring into a party. *Tillotson.*
 4. To embark in 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. *Walker.*
 7. To bind by any appointment or contract. *Atterbury.*
 8. To seize by the attention.
 9. To employ; to hold in business. *Dryden.*
 10. To encounter; to fight. *Lepe.*

To ENGA'GE. *v. n.*
 1. To conflict; to fight. *Clarendon.*
 2. To embark in any business; to enlist in any party. *Dryden.*

ENGA'GEMENT. *f.* [from *engagement*, Fr.]
 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 attention. *Rogers.*
 5. Fight; conflict; battle. *Dryden.*
 6. Obligation.

6. Obligation ; motive. *Hammond.*
 To ENGA'OL. *v. a.* [from *gaol.*] To im-
 prison ; to confine. *Shakespeare.*
 To ENGA'RRISSON. *v. a.* To protect by
 a garrison. *Howel.*
 To ENGENDER. *v. a.* [*engendier, Fr.*]
 1. To beget between different sexes. *Sidney.*
 2. To produce ; to form. *Shak. Davies.*
 3. To excite ; to cause ; to produce. *Addison.*
 4. To bring forth. *Prior.*
 To ENGENDER. *v. n.* To be caused ; to
 be produced. *Dryden.*
 ENGINE. *f.* [*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 bring to pass. *Dip.*
 6. An agent for another. *Daniel.*
 ENGINEER. *f.* [*ingenieur, French.*] One
 who manages engines ; one who directs the
 artillery of an army. *Shakespeare.*
 ENGINERY. *f.* [from *engine.*]
 1. The act of managing artillery. *Milton.*
 2. Engines of war ; artillery. *Milton.*
 To ENGIRD. *v. a.* [from *gird.*] To en-
 circle ; to surround. *Shakespeare.*
 ENIGLE. *f.* A gull ; a put ; a bubble.
Hanmer. Shakespeare.
 ENGLISH. *a.* [*engle, Saxon.*] Belonging
 to England. *Shakespeare.*
 To ENGLISH. *v. a.* To translate into
 English. *Brown.*
 To ENGLUT. *v. a.* [*ergloutir, French.*]
 1. To swallow up. *Shakespeare.*
 2. To glut ; to pamper. *Ashbam.*
 To ENGORE. *v. a.* [from *gore.*] To
 pierce ; to prick. *Spenser.*
 To ENGORGE. *v. a.* [from *gorge, Fr.*]
 To swallow ; to devour ; to gorge.
Spenser.
 To ENGORGE. *v. n.* To devour ; to feed
 with eagerness and voracity. *Milton.*
 To ENGRA'IL. *v. a.* [from *grele, French.*]
 To indent in curve lines. *Chapman.*
 To ENGRAIN. *v. a.* [from *grain.*] To
 die deep ; to die in grain. *Spenser.*
 To ENGRAPPLE. *v. n.* [from *grapple.*]
 To close with ; to contend with hold on
 each other. *Daniel.*
 To ENGRA'SP. *v. a.* [from *grasp.*] To
 seize ; to hold fast in the hand. *Spenser.*
 To ENGRA'VE. *v. a.* preter. *engraved* ;
 part. pass. *engraved* or *engraven, 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'VER. *f.* [from *engrave.*] A cutter
 in stone or other matter. *Hale.*
 To ENGRIVE. *v. a.* To pain ; to vex.
Spenser.
 To ENGROSS. *v. a.* [*grossir, French.*]
 1. To thicken ; to make thick. *Spenser.*
 2. To increase in bulk. *Wotton.*
 3. To fatten ; to plump up. *Shakespeare.*
 4. To seize in the gross. *Shakespeare.*
 5. To purchase the whole of any com-
 modity for the sake of selling at a high price.
 6. To copy in a large hand. *Pope.*
 ENGROSSER. *f.* [from *engross.*] He that
 purchases large quantities of any com-
 modity, in order to sell it at a high price.
Locke.
 ENGROSSMENT. *f.* [from *engross.*] Ap-
 propriation of things in the gross ; exorbi-
 tant acquisition. *Swift.*
 To ENGUARD. *v. a.* [from *guard.*] To
 protect ; to defend. *Shakespeare.*
 To ENHANCE. *v. a.* [*enbauffer, 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. *Hammond.*
 ENHANCEMENT. *f.* [from *enhance.*]
 1. Augmentation of value. *Eacon.*
 2. Aggravation of ill.
Government of the Tongue.
 ENIGMA. *f.* [*enigma, Latin.*] A riddle ;
 an obscure question ; a position expressed in
 remote and ambiguous terms. *Pope.*
 ENIGMATICAL. *a.* [from *enigma.*]
 1. Obscure ; ambiguously or darkly ex-
 pressed. *Brown.*
 2. Cloudy ; obscurely conceited or apprehended.
Hammond.
 ENIGMATICALLY. *ad.* [from *enigma.*]
 In a sense different from that which the
 words in their familiar acceptation imply.
Brown.
 ENIGMATIST. *f.* [from *enigma.*] One
 who deals in obscure and ambiguous mat-
 ters. *Addison.*
 To ENJOIN. *v. a.* [*enjoindre, French.*]
 To direct ; to order ; to prescribe.
Tillotson.
 ENJOINER. *f.* One who gives injunctions.
 ENJOINMENT. *f.* [from *enjoin.*] Di-
 rection ; command. *Brome.*
 To ENJOY. *v. a.* [*jouir, enjouir, Fr.*]
 1. To feel or perceive with pleasure.
Addison.
 2. To obtain possession or fruition of.
Milton.
 3. To please ; to gladden ; to exhilarate.
Mure.
 To ENJOY. *v. n.* To live in happiness.
Milton.
 ENJOYER

E N M

ENJOYER. *f.* One that has fruition.
ENJOYMENT. *f.* Happiness; fruition.

To ENKINDLE. *v. a.* [from *kindle*.] *Tillotson.*
 1. To set on fire; to inflame. *Shakespeare.*
 2. To rouse passions. *Shakespeare.*
 3. To incite to any act or hope. *Shakespeare.*

To ENLARGE. *v. a.* [*elargir*, French.]
 1. To make greater in quantity or appearance. *Pope.*
 2. To encrease any thing in magnitude. *Locke.*
 3. To encrease by representation.
 4. To dilate; to expand. *2 Cor.*
 5. To set free from limitation. *Shakespeare.*
 6. To extend to more purposes or uses. *Hooker.*
 7. To amplify; to aggrandise. *Locke.*
 8. To release from confinement. *Shakespeare.*
 9. To diffuse in eloquence. *Clarendon.*

To ENLARGE. *v. r.* To expatiate; to speak in many words. *Clarendon.*

ENLARGEMENT. *f.* [from *enlarge*.]
 1. Encrease; augmentation; farther extension. *Hayward.*
 2. Release from confinement or servitude. *Shakespeare.*
 3. Magnifying representation. *Pope.*
 4. Expatiating speech; copious discourse. *Clarendon.*

ENLARGER. *f.* [from *enlarge*.] Amplifier. *Brown.*

To ENLIGHT. *v. a.* [from *light*.] To illuminate; to supply with light. *Pope.*

To ENLIGHTEN. *v. a.* [from *light*.]
 1. To illuminate; to supply with light. *Hooker.*
 2. To instruct; to furnish with encrease of knowledge. *Rogers.*
 3. To cheer; to exhilarate; to gladden.
 4. To supply with sight. *Dryden.*

ENLIGHTENER. *f.* [from *enlighten*.]
 1. Illuminator; one that gives light. *Milton.*
 2. Instructor.

To ENLINK. *v. a.* [from *link*.] To chain to; to bind. *Shakespeare.*

To ENLIVEN. *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.

ENLIVENER. *f.* That which animates; that which invigorates. *Dryden.*

To ENLUMINE. *v. a.* [*enluminer*, Fr.] To illumine; to illuminate. *Spenser.*

ENMITY. *f.* [from *enemy*.]

E N O

1. Unfriendly disposition; malevolence
 aversion. *Locke*

2. Contrariety of interests or inclinations. *Milton.*

3. State of opposition. *James.*

4. Malice; mischievous attempts. *Atterb.*

To ENMARBLE. *v. a.* [from *marble*.] To turn to marble. *Spenser.*

To ENMESH. *v. a.* [from *mesh*.] To net; to intangle. *Shakespeare.*

ENNEACON. *f.* [*έννεα* and *ώνια*.] A figure of nine angles.

ENNEA'TICAL. *s.* [*έννεα*.] *Enneatic* days, are every ninth day of a sickness; an *enneatical year*, every ninth year of one's life.

To ENNOBLE. *v. a.* [*ennobler*, French.]
 1. To raise from commonalty to nobility. *Shakespeare.*

2. To dignify; to aggrandise; to exalt; to raise. *South.*

3. To elevate; to magnify. *Waller.*

4. To make famous or illustrious. *Bacon.*

ENNOBLEMENT. *f.* [from *ennoble*.]
 1. The act of raising to the rank of nobility. *Bacon.*

2. Exaltation; elevation; dignity. *Glanville.*

ENODATION. *f.* [*enodatio*, Latin.]
 1. The act of untying a knot.
 2. Solution of a difficulty.

ENORMITY. *f.* [from *enormous*.]
 1. Deviation from rule; irregularity.
 2. Deviation from right; depravity; corruption. *Hooker.*

3. Atrocious crimes; flagitious villainies. *Swift.*

ENORMOUS. *a.* [*enormis*, Latin.]
 1. Irregular; out of rule. *Newton.*

2. Disordered; confused. *Shakespeare.*

3. Wicked beyond the common measure.
 4. Exceeding in bulk the common measures. *Pope.*

ENORMOUSLY. *ad.* [from *enormous*.] Beyond measure. *Woodward.*

ENORMOUSNESS. *f.* Immeasurable wickedness. *Decay of Piety.*

ENOUGH. *a.* [*genoh*, Saxon.] Being in a sufficient measure; such as may satisfy. *Locke.*

ENOUGH. *f.*
 1. Something sufficient in greatness or excellence. *Temple.*

2. Something equal to a man's powers or faculties. *Bacon.*

ENOUGH. *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. *Shakespeare.*
ENOUGH. The plural of *enough*. A sufficient number. *Hooker.*
EN PASSANT. *ad.* [French.] By the way.
TO ENRAGE. *v. a.* [enrager, French.] To irritate; to provoke; to make furious. *Walsh.*
TO ENRANGE. *v. a.* [from *range*.] To place regularly; to put into order. *Spenser.*
TO ENRANK. *v. a.* [from *rank*.] To place in orderly ranks. *Shakespeare.*
TO ENRAPT. *v. a.* [from *rapt*.] To throw into an extasy; to transport with enthusiasm. *Shakespeare.*
TO ENRAPTURE. *v. a.* [from *rapture*.] To transport with pleasure.
TO ENRAVISH. *v. a.* [from *ravish*.] To throw into extasy. *Spenser.*
ENRAVISHMENT. *f.* [from *enravish*.] Extasy of delight. *Glanville.*
TO ENRICH. *v. a.* [enricber, Fr.]
 1. To make wealthy; to make opulent. *Sam.*
 2. To fertilise; to make fruitful. *Blackmore.*
 3. To store; to supply with augmentation of any thing desirable. *Raleigh.*
ENRICHMENT. *f.* [from *enrich*.]
 1. Augmentation of wealth.
 2. Amplification; improvement by addition. *Bacon.*
TO ENRIDGE. *v. a.* To form with longitudinal protuberances or ridges. *Shakespeare.*
TO ENRING. *v. a.* [from *ring*.] To bind round; to encircle. *Shakespeare.*
TO ENRIPEN. *v. a.* To ripen; to mature. *Donne.*
TO ENROBE. *v. a.* [from *robe*.] To dress; to cloath. *Shakespeare.*
TO ENROLL. *v. a.* [enroller, French.]
 1. To insert in a roll or register. *Sprat.*
 2. To record; to leave in writing. *Milton.*
 3. To involve; to inwrap. *Spenser.*
ENROLLER. *f.* He that enrolls; he that registers.
ENROLLMENT. *f.* [from *enrol*.] Register; writing in which any thing is recorded. *Davies.*
TO ENROOT. *v. a.* To fix by the root. *Shakespeare.*
TO ENROUND. *v. a.* [from *round*.] To environ; to surround; to inclose. *Shakespeare.*

ENS. *f.* [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 room.

ENSAMPLE. *f.* [effempio, Italian.] Example; pattern; subject of imitation. *Sanderfon.*
TO ENSAMPLE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To exemplify; to give as a copy. *Spenser.*
TO ENSANGUINE. *v. a.* [sanguis, Lat.] To smear with gore; to suffuse with blood. *Milton.*
TO ENSCHÉDULE. *v. a.* To insert in a schedule or writing. *Shakespeare.*
TO ENSCONCE. *v. a.* To cover as with a fort. *Shakespeare.*
TO ENSEAM. *v. a.* [from *seam*.] To sew up; to inclose by a seam. *Camden.*
TO ENSEAR. *v. a.* [from *fear*.] To cauterise; to stanch or stop with fire. *Shakespeare.*
TO ENSHIELD. *v. a.* [from *shield*.] To cover. *Shakespeare.*
TO ENSHRINE. *v. a.* To inclose in a chest or cabinet; to preserve as a thing sacred. *Tate.*
ENIFORM. *a.* [eniformis, Latin.] Having the shape of a sword.
ENSIGN. *f.* [enseigne, French.]
 1. The flag or standard of a regiment. *Shakespeare.*
 2. Any signal to assemble. *Isaiah.*
 3. Badge; or mark of distinction. *Waller.*
 4. The officer of foot who carries the flag.
ENSIGNBEARER. *f.* He that carries the flag. *Sidney.*
TO ENSLAVE. *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. *f.* [from *enslave*.] The state of servitude; slavery. *South.*
ENSLAVER. *f.* [from *enslave*.] He that reduces others to a state of servitude. *Swift.*
TO ENSUE. *v. a.* [ensuire, French.] To follow; to pursue. *Common Prayer.* *Davies.*
TO ENSUE. *v. n.*
 1. To follow as a consequence to premises. *Hooker.*
 2. To succeed in a train of events, or course of time. *Shakespeare.*
ENSURANCER. *f.* [from *ensure*.]
 1. Exemption from hazard, obtained by the payment of a certain sum.
 2. The sum paid for security.
ENSURANCER. *f.* [from *ensurance*.] He who undertakes to exempt from hazard. *Dryden.*
TO ENSURE. *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 mis-
carriage for a certain reward stipulated.

L'Estrange.

ENSURER. *f.* [from *ensure.*] One who
makes contracts of insurance.

ENTABLATURE. } *f.* [from *table.*] [In
ENTABLEMENT. } architecture.] The
architrave, frieze, and cornice of a pillar.

ENTAIL *f.* [from the French *entailé*, cut.]

1. The estate entailed or settled, with re-
gard to the rule of its descent.

2. The rule of descent settled for any
estate.

3. Engraver's work; inlay. *Spenser.*

To ENTAIL. *v. a.* [*tailler*, to cut; *Fr.*]

1. To settle the descent of any estate so
that it cannot be, by any subsequent possi-
essor, bequeathed at pleasure. *Dryden.*

2. To fix unalienably upon any person or
thing. *Trilofon.*

3. To cut. *Spenser.*

To ENTAME. *v. a.* [from *tame.*] To
tame; to subjugate. *Shakespeare.*

To ENTANGLE. *v. a.*

1. To inwrap or ensnare with something
not easily extricable. *Clarendon.*

2. To lose in multiplied involutions. *Hayward.*

3. To twist, or confuse. *Mattbew.*

4. To involve in difficulties; to perplex. *2 Tim.*

5. To puzzle; to bewilder. *Shakespeare.*

6. To ensnare by captious questions or art-
ful talk. *More.*

7. To distract with variety of cares. *Clunville.*

8. To multiply the intricacies or difficul-
ties of a work. *More.*

ENTANGLEMENT. *f.* [from *entangle.*]

1. Involvement of any thing intricate or ad-
hesive. *Clunville.*

2. Perplexity; puzzle. *More.*

ENTANGLER. *f.* [from *entangle.*] One
that entangles.

To ENTER. *v. a.* [*entrer*, French.]

1. To go or come into any place. *Atterbury.*

2. To initiate in a business, method, or so-
ciety. *Locke.*

3. To introduce or admit into any coun-
cil. *Shakespeare.*

4. To set down in a writing. *Graunt.*

To ENTER. *v. n.*

1. To come in; to go in. *Judges.*

2. To penetrate mentally; to make intel-
lectual entrance. *Addison.*

3. To engage in. *Tatler.*

4. To be initiated in. *Addison.*

ENTERDEAL. *f.* [*entre* and *deal.*] Re-
ciprocal transactions. *Hubbard's Tale.*

ENTERING. *f.* Entrance; passage into a
place. *Isoiah.*

To ENTERLACE. *v. a.* [*entrelasser*, *Fr.*]

To intermix. *Sidney.*

ENTERO'CELE. *f.* [*enterocèle*, Latin.] A
rupture from the bowels pressing through
the peritonæum, so as to fall down into
the groin. *Sharp.*

ENTERO'LOGY. *f.* [*ἐντέρον* and *λόγος.*]
The anatomical account of the bowels and
internal parts.

ENTEROPHALOS. *f.* [*ἐντέρον* and *ῥο-
φάλαγος.*] An umbilical or navel rupture.

ENTERPARLANCE. *f.* [*entre* and *parler*,
French.] Parley; mutual talk; confer-
ence. *Hayward.*

ENTERPLE'ADER. *f.* [*entre* and *pleud.*]
The discussing of a point incidentally fail-
ing out, before the principal cause can take
end. *Cowell.*

ENTERPRISE. *f.* [*entreprise*, French.]
An undertaking of hazard; an arduous
attempt. *Dryden.*

To ENTERPRISE. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To undertake; to attempt; to essay. *Temple.*

2. To receive; to entertain. *Spenser.*

ENTERPRISER. *f.* [from *entreprise.*] A
man of enterprise; one who undertakes
great things. *Hayward.*

To ENTERTA'IN. *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. *Shakespeare.*

5. To reserve in the mind. *Decay of Piety.*

6. To please; to amuse; to divert. *Addison.*

7. To admit with satisfaction. *Locke.*

ENTERTA'INER. *f.* [from *entertain.*]

1. He that keeps others in his service. *Bacon.*

2. He that treats others at his table. *Smalbridge.*

3. He that pleases, diverts, or amuses.

ENTERTAINMENT. *f.* [from *entertain.*]

1. Conversation. *Waller.*

2. Treatment at the table; convivial pro-
vision. *Waller.*

3. Hospitable reception. *Tillotson.*

4. Reception; admission. *Shakespeare.*

5. The state of being in pay as soldiers or
servants. *Davies.*

6. Payment of soldiers or servants. *Temple.*

7. Amusement; diversion. *Gay.*

8. Dramatic performance; the lower
comedy. *Gay.*

ENTERTY'SSUED. *a.* [*entre* and *tissue.*]

Entertwoven or intermixed with various co-
lours or substances. *Shakespeare.*

To ENTHRO'NE. *v. a.* [from *throne.*]

1. To place on a regal seat. *Ayliffe.*

2. To invest with sovereign authority. *Ayliffe.*

ENTHU'

ENTHUSIASM. *f.* [ἐνθουσιασμός.]

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. *f.* [ἐνθουσιάω.]

1. One who vainly imagines a private revelation; one who has a vain confidence of his intercourse with God. *Locke.*
2. One of a hot imagination, or violent passions. *Pope.*
3. One of elevated fancy, or exalted ideas. *Dryden.*

ENTHUSIASTICAL. } *a.* [ἐνθουσιαστικός.]
ENTHUSIASTICK. }

1. Persuaded of some communication with the Deity. *Calamy.*
2. Vehemently hot in any cause.
3. Elevated in fancy; exalted in ideas. *Burnet.*

ENTHYME/ME. *f.* [ἐνθύμημα.] An argument consisting only of an antecedent and consequential proposition. *Brown.*

To ENTICE *v. a.* To allure; to attract; to draw by blandishments or hopes. *Ascham.*

ENTICEMENT. *f.* [from *entice.*]

1. The act or practice of alluring to ill. *Hooker.*
2. The means by which one is allured to ill; allurement. *Taylor.*

ENTICER. *f.* [from *entice.*] One that allures to ill.

ENTICINGLY. *ad.* [from *entice.*] Charmingly; in a winning manner. *Addison.*

ENTIERTY. *f.* [*entierè*, French.] The whole. *Bacon.*

ENTIRE. *a.* [*entier*, French.]

1. Whole; undivided. *Bacon.*
2. Unbroken; complete in its parts. *Addison. Newton.*
3. Full; complete; comprising all requisites in itself. *Hooker. Spectator.*
4. Sincere; hearty. *Bacon.*
5. Firm; sure; solid; fixed. *Prior.*
6. Unmingled; unallayed. *Milton.*
7. Honest; firmly adherent; faithful. *Clarendon.*
8. In full strength; with vigour unabated. *Spenser.*

ENTIRELY. *ad.* [from *entire.*]

1. In the whole; without division. *Raleigh. Milton.*
2. Completely; fully.
3. With firm adherence; faithfully. *Spenser.*

ENTIRENESS. *f.* [from *entire.*]

1. Totality; completeness; fulness. *Boyle.*
2. Honesty; integrity.

To ENTITULE. *v. a.* [*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. *f.* [*entitas*, low Latin.]

1. Something which really is; a real being. *Crashaw.*

2. A particular species of being. *Bacon.*

To ENTOWIL. *v. a.* [from *toil.*] To ensnare; to entangle; to bring into toils or nets. *Bacon.*

To ENTOMB. *v. a.* [from *tomb.*] To put into a tomb. *Denham.*

ENTRAILS. *f.* without a singular. [*entrailles*, Fr.]

1. The intestines; the bowels; the guts. *Ben. Johnson.*

2. The internal parts; recess; caverns. *Locke.*

To ENTRAIL. *v. a.* To mingle; to interweave. *Spenser.*

ENTRANCE. *f.* [*entrant*, French.]

1. The power of entering into a place. *Shakespeare.*

2. The act of entering. *Shakespeare.*

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. *Hakewill.*

To ENTRANCE. *v. a.* [from *trance.*]

1. To put into a trance; to withdraw the soul wholly to other regions. *Milton.*

2. To put into an ecstasy.

To ENTRAP. *v. a.* [from *trap.*]

1. To ensnare; to catch in a trap. *Spenser.*

2. To involve unexpectedly in difficulties. *Shakespeare.*

3. To take advantage of. *Eccles.*

To ENTREAT. *v. a.* [*traiter*, French.]

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. *Shakespeare.*

5. To entertain; to receive. *Spenser.*

To ENTREAT. *v. n.*

1. To offer a treaty or compact. *Mac.*

2. To treat; to discourse. *Hakewill.*

3. To make a petition. *Shakespeare.*

ENTREATANCE. *f.* Petition; entreaty; solicitation. *Fairfax.*

ENTREATY. *f.* [from *entreat.*] Petition; prayer; solicitation. *Shakespeare.*

ENTREMENTS. *f.* [French] Small plates set between the main dishes. *Morrimer. F'NTRY,*

EN'TRY. *f.* [*entree*, 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 EN'UBILATE. *v. a.* [*e* and *nubilo*, Lat.]
 To clear from clouds.
TO ENUCLEATE. *v. a.* [*enucleo*, Latin.]
 To solve; to clear.
TO ENVELOP. *v. a.* [*enveloper*, Fr.]
 1. To inwrap; to cover.
 2. To hide; to surround. *Pbilips.*
 3. To line; to cover on the inside. *Spenser.*
ENVELOPE. *f.* [French.] A wrapper; an outward case. *Swift.*
TO ENVENOM. *v. a.* [from *venom*]
 1. To tinge with poison; to poison. *Milton.*
 2. To make odious. *Shakespeare.*
 3. To enrage. *Dryden.*
ENVIABLE. *a.* [from *envy*.] Deserving envy. *Carew.*
ENVIER. *f.* [from *envy*.] One that envies another; a maligner. *Clarendon.*
ENVIOUS. *a.* [from *envy*.] Infected with envy. *Proverbs.*
ENVIOUSLY. *ad.* [from *envious*.] With envy; with malignity; with ill will. *D ppa.*
TO ENVIRON. *v. a.* [*environner*, 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. *Shakespeare.*
 4. To inclose; to invest. *Cleveland.*
ENVIRONS. *f.* [*environs*, French.] The neighbourhood or neighbouring places round about the country.
TO ENUMERATE. *v. a.* [*enumero*, Lat.]
 To reckon up singly; to count over distinctly. *Wake.*
ENUMERATION. *f.* [*enumeratio*, Latin.]
 The act of numbering or counting over. *Sprat.*
TO ENUNCIATE. *v. a.* [*enuncio*, Latin.]
 To declare; to proclaim.
ENUNCIATION. *f.* [*enunciatio*, Latin.]
 1. Declaration; publick attestation. *Taylor.*
 2. Intelligence; information. *Hale.*
ENUNCIATIVE. *a.* [from *enunciate*.] Declarative; expressive. *Ayliffe.*
ENUNCIATIVELY. *ad.* [from *enunciative*] Declaratively.
ENVOY. *f.* [*envoye*, Fr.]
 1. A publick minister sent from one power

to another. *Denbam.*
 2. A publick messenger, in dignity below an ambassador.
 3. A messenger. *Blackmore.*
TO ENVY. *v. a.* [*envier*, Fr.]
 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 ENVY. *v. n.* To feel envy; to feel pain at the sight of excellence or felicity. *Taylor.*
ENVY. *f.* [from the verb.]
 1. Pain felt and malignity conceived at the sight of excellence or happiness. *Pope.*
 2. Rivalry; competition. *Dryden.*
 3. Malice; malignity. *Shakespeare.*
 4. Publick odium; ill repute. *Bacon.*
TO ENWHEEL. *v. a.* [from *wheel*.] To encompass; to encircle. *Shakespeare.*
TO ENWOMB. *v. a.* [from *womb*.]
 1. To make pregnant. *Spenser.*
 2. To bury; to hide. *Donne.*
EOLIPILE. *f.* [from *Aeolus* and *pila*.] 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 through the pipe. *Burnet.*
EPA'CT. *f.* [*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;
 Thirty reject: The prime makes epact then. *Harris.*
EPAULMENT. *f.* [French, from *epaule*, a shoulder.] [In fortification.] A sidework made either of earth thrown up, of bags of earth, gabions, or of fascines and earth. *Harris.*
EPE'NTHESIS. *f.* [*ἐπένθεσις*.] The addition of a vowel or consonant in the middle of a word. *Harris.*
E'PHA. *f.* [Hebrew.] A measure among the Jews, containing fifteen solid inches. *Ezekiel.*
EPHE'MERA. *f.* [*ἐφήμερον*.]
 1. A fever that terminates in one day.
 2. An insect that lives only one day.
EPHE'MERAL. } *f.* [*ἐφήμερος*.] Diur-
EPHE'MERICK. } nal; beginning and ending in a day. *Wotton.*
EPHEMERIS. *f.* [*ἐφήμερις*.]
 1. A journal; an account of daily transactions.
 2. An account of the daily motions and situations of the planets. *Dryden.*
 EPHE-

- EPHE'MERIST.** *f.* [from *ephemeris*.] One who consults the planets; one who studies astrology. *Hovel.*
- EPHEMERON-WORM.** *f.* A sort of worm that lives but a day. *Derham.*
- EPHOD.** *f.* [ἑβρ.] A sort of ornament worn by the Hebrew priests. *Calmet. Sandys.*
- EPIC.** *a.* [*epicus*, Latin; ἔπος] Narrative; comprising narrations, not acted, but rehearsed. It is usually supposed to be heroic. *Dryden.*
- EPICE DIUM.** *f.* [ἐπιχίδιος.] An elegy; a poem upon a funeral. *Sandys.*
- EPICURE.** *f.* [*epicureus*, Latin.] A man given wholly to luxury. *Locke.*
- EPICURE'AN.** *f.* One who holds the philosophical principles of Epicurus. *Locke.*
- EPICURE'AN.** *a.* Luxurious; contributing to luxury. *Shakespeare.*
- EPICURISM.** *f.* [from *epicure*.] Luxury; sensual enjoyment; gross pleasure. *Calamy.*
- EPICYCLE.** *f.* [ἐπι and κύκλος.] A little circle whose center 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 center. *Harris. Milton.*
- EPICYCLOID.** *f.* [ἐπικυκλοειδής.] A curve generated by the revolution of the periphery of a circle along the convex or concave part of another circle.
- EPIDEMICAL.** } *f.* [ἐπι and δῆμος.]
- EPIDEMICK.** } *f.* [ἐπι and δῆμος.]
1. That which falls at once upon great numbers of people, as a plague. *Graunt.*
 2. Generally prevailing; affecting great numbers. *South.*
 3. General; universal. *Cleaveland.*
- EPIDERMIS.** *f.* [ἐπιδερμής.] The scarf-skin of a man's body.
- EPIGRAM.** *f.* [*epigramma*, Latin.] A short poem terminating in a point. *Peacham.*
- EPIGRAMMA'TICAL.** } *a.* [*epigrammaticus*, Latin.]
- EPIGRAMMA'TICK.** } *a.* [*epigrammaticus*, Latin.]
1. Dealing in epigrams; writing epigrams. *Camden.*
 2. Suitable to epigrams; belonging to epigrams. *Addison.*
- EPIGRAMMATIST.** *f.* [from *epigram*.] One who writes or deals in epigrams. *Pope.*
- EPIGRAPHE.** *f.* [ἐπιγραφή.] An inscription.
- EPILEPSY.** *f.* [ἐπιληψία.] Any convulsion, or convulsive motion of the whole body, or of some of its parts, with a loss of sense. *Floyer.*
- EPILEPTICK.** *a.* [from *epilepsy*.] Convulsed. *Arbutnot.*
- EPILOGUE.** *f.* [*epilogus*, Latin.] The poem or speech at the end of a play. *Dryden.*
- EPINYCTIS.** *f.* [ἐπινοκτής.] A sore at the corner of the eye. *Wifeman.*
- EPIPHANY.** *f.* [ἐπιφάνεια.] 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 blazing star.
- EPIPHONE'MA.** *f.* [ἐπιφώνημα.] An exclamation; a conclusive sentence not closely connected with the words foregoing. *Swift.*
- EPIPHORA.** *f.* [ἐπιφορα.] An inflammation of any part. *Harris.*
- EPIPHYLLOSPE'RMIOUS.** *a.* [from ἐπι, φύλλον and σπέρμα.] Is applied to plants that bear their seed on the back part of their leaves, being the same with capillaries.
- EPIPHY'SIS.** *f.* [ἐπιφύσις.] Accretion; the part added by accretion. *Wifeman.*
- EPIPLOCE.** *f.* [ἐπιπλοκή.] A figure of rhetoric, by which one aggravation, or striking circumstance, is added in due gradation to another.
- EPI'SCOPACY.** *f.* [*episcopatus*, Latin.] The government of bishops; established by the apostles. *Claarendon.*
- EPI'SCOPAL.** *a.* [from *episcopus*, Latin.]
1. Belonging to a bishop. *Regers.*
 2. Vested in a bishop. *Holzer.*
- EPI'SCOPATE.** *f.* [*episcopatus*, Latin.] A bishoprick.
- EPISODE.** *f.* [ἐπίσωδη.] An incidental narrative, or digression in a poem, separable from the main subject. *Addison.*
- EPISODICAL.** } *a.* [from *episode*.] Con-
- EPISODICK.** } tained in an episode. *Dryden.*
- EPISPASTICK.** *f.* [ἐπι and σπάω.]
1. Drawing.
 2. Blistering. *Arbutnot.*
- EPISTLE.** *f.* [ἐπιστολή.] A letter. *Dryden.*
- EPISTOLARY.** *a.* [from *epistle*.]
1. Relating to letters; suitable to letters.
 2. Transacted by letters. *Addison.*
- EPISTLER.** *f.* [from *epistle*.] A scribler of letters.
- EPI'TAPH.** *f.* [ἐπιτάφιος.] An inscription upon a tomb. *Smith.*
- EPITHALAM'IMUM.** *f.* [ἐπι θάλαμος.] A nuptial song; a compliment upon marriage. *Sandys.*
- EPI'THEM.** *f.* [ἐπίθεμα.] A liquid medicament externally applied. *Brown.*
- EPI'THET.** *f.* [ἐπίθετον.] An adjective denoting any quality good or bad. *Swift.*
- EPI'TOME.** *f.* [ἐπίτομη.] Abridgement; abbreviature. *Wotton.*
- TO EPI'TOMISE.** *v. a.* [from *epitome*.]
1. To abstract; to contract into a narrow space. *Donne.*
 2. To diminish; to curtail. *Addison.*
- EPY-**

EPITOMISER. } *f.* [from *epitomise.*] An
EPITOMISER. } abridger; an abstracter.
EPOCH. } *f.* [*ἐποχή.*] The time at
EPOCH. } which a new computation is
 begun; the time from which dates are
 numbered. *South.*

EPODE. *f.* [*ἔπωδος.*] The stanza follow-
 ing the strophe and antistrophe.

EPOPEE. *f.* [*ἔπικος.*] An epic or he-
 roick poem. *Dryden.*

EPULATION. *f.* [*epulatio, Lat.*] Ban-
 quet; feast. *Brown.*

EPULOTICK. *f.* [*ἐπιλυτικός.*] A cica-
 trising medicament. *Wijeman.*

EQUABILITY. *f.* [from *equable.*] Equa-
 lity to itself; evenness; uniformity. *Ray.*

EQUABLE. *a.* [*æquabilis, Latin.*] Equal
 to itself; even; uniform. *Benley.*

EQUABLY. *ad.* [from *equable.*] Uniform-
 ly; evenly; equally to itself. *Cbeyne.*

EQUAL. *a.* [*æqualis, Latin.*]
 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. *Cbeyne.*

7. Equitable; advantageous alike to both
 parties. *Maccabees.*

8. Upon the same terms. *Maccabees.*

EQUAL. *f.* [from the adjective.]
 1. One not inferior or superior to an-
 other. *Shakespeare.*

2. One of the same age. *Galatians.*

TO EQUAL. *v. a.* [from the noun.]
 1. To make one thing or person equal to
 another. *Trumbull.*

2. To rise to the same state with another
 person. *Shakespeare.*

3. To be equal to. *Dryden.*

4. To recompense fully. *Dryden.*

TO EQUALISE. *v. a.* [from *equal.*]
 1. To make even. *Brooke.*

2. To be equal to. *Digby.*

EQUALITY. *f.* [from *equal.*]
 1. Likeness with regard to any quantities
 compared. *Shakespeare.*

2. The same degree of dignity. *Milton.*

3. Evenness; uniformity; equability.
Brown.

EQUALLY. *ad.* [from *equal.*]
 1. In the same degree with another.
Rogers.

2. Evenly; equably; uniformly. *Locke.*

3. Impartially. *Shakespeare.*

EQUANGULAR. *a.* [from *equus* and *an-
 gulus, Lat.*] Consisting of equal angles.

EQUANIMITY. *f.* [*æquanimitas, Latin.*]
 Evenness of mind, neither elated nor de-
 pressed.

EQUANIMOUS. *a.* [*æquanimis, Latin.*]
 Even; not dejected.

EQUATION. *f.* [*æquare, Lat.*] The in-
 vestigation of a mean proportion collected
 from the extremities of excess and defect.
Holder.

EQUATION. [In algebra.] An expression
 of the same quantity in two dissimilar
 terms, but of equal value.

EQUATION. [In astronomy.] The dif-
 ference between the time marked by the
 sun's apparent motion, and that measured
 by its motion.

EQUATOR. *f.* [*æquator, Latin.*] A great
 circle, whose poles are the poles of the
 world. It divides the globe into two equal
 parts, the northern and southern hemis-
 pheres. *Harris.*

EQUATORIAL. *a.* [from *æquator.*] Per-
 taining to the equator. *Cbeyne.*

EQUESTRIAN. *a.* [*æquestris, Latin.*]
 1. Appearing on horseback. *Spiciator.*

2. Skilled in horsemanship.

3. Belonging to the second rank in Rome.

EQUERRY. *f.* [*curie, Dutch.*] Master
 of the horse.

EQUICRURAL. } *a.* [*æquus* and *crus, Lat.*]
EQUICRURE. }

1. Having the legs of an equal length.

2. Having the legs of an equal length,
 and longer than the base. *Digby.*

EQUIDISTANT. *a.* [*æquus* and *distans,*
Latin.] At the same distance. *Ray.*

EQUIDISTANTLY. *ad.* [from *æquidistant.*]
 At the same distance. *Brown.*

EQUIFORMITY. *f.* [*æquus* and *forma, Lat.*]
 Uniform equality. *Brown.*

EQUILATERAL. *a.* [*æquus* and *latus, Lat.*]
 Having all sides equal. *Bacon.*

TO EQUILIBRATE. *v. a.* [from *equili-
 brium.*] To balance equally. *Boyle.*

EQUILIBRATION. *f.* [from *equilibrate.*]
 Equipoise. *Dorham.*

EQUILIBRIUM. *f.* [Latin.]
 1. Equipoise; equality of weight.

2. Equality of evidence, motives, or
 powers. *South.*

EQUINECESSARY. *a.* [*æquus* and *necef-
 sarius, Latin.*] Needful in the same de-
 gree. *Hudibras.*

EQUINOCTIAL. *f.* [*æquus* and *nox, Lat.*]
 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. *a.* [from *æquinox.*]
 1. Pertaining to the equinox. *Milton.*

2. Happening about the time of the equi-
 noxes.

3. Being near the equinoctial line. *Philips.*

EQUINOCTIALLY. *ad.* [from *æquinoctial.*]
 In the direction of the equinoctial. *Brown.*

EQUINOX. *f.* [*æquus* and *nox, Latin.*]
 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. *Shakspeare.*

3. Equinoctial wind. *Dryden.*

EQUINUMERANT. *a.* [*æquus* and *numerus*, Latin.] Having the same number. *Arbutnot.*

TO EQUIP. *v. a.* [*equipper*, Fr.]

1. To furnish for a horseman.

2. To furnish; to accoutre; to dress out. *Addison.*

EQUIPAGE. *f.* [*equipage*, French.]

1. Furniture for a horseman.

2. Carriage of state; vehicle. *Milton.*

3. Attendance; retinue. *Pope.*

4. Accoutrements; furniture. *Spenser.*

EQUIPAGED *a.* [from *equipage*.] Accoutred; attended. *Spenser.*

EQUIPENDENCY. *f.* [*æquus* and *pendeo*, Latin.] The act of hanging in equipoise. *South.*

EQUIPMENT. *f.* [from *equip*.]

1. The act of equipping or accoutering.

2. Accoutrement; equipage.

EQUIPOISE. *f.* [*æquus*, Latin, and *poids*, French.] Equality of weight; equilibrium. *Gianville.*

EQUIPOLLENCE. *f.* Equality of force or power.

EQUIPOLLENT. *a.* [*equipollens*, Latin.] Having equal power or force. *Bacon.*

EQUIPONDERANCE. } *f.* [*æquus* and
EQUIPONDERANCY. } *pondus*, Latin.]
Equality of weight.

EQUIPONDERANT. *a.* [*æquus* and *ponderans*, Latin.] Being of the same weight. *Roy.*

TO EQUIPONDERATE. *v. n.* [*æquus* and *pondo*, Latin.] To weigh equal to any thing. *Wilkins.*

EQUIPONDIOUS. *a.* [*æquus* and *pondus*, Lat.] Equilibrated; equal on either part. *Gianville.*

EQUITABLE *a.* [*equitable*, Fr.]

1. Just; due to justice. *Boyle.*

2. Loving justice; candid; impartial.

EQUITABLY. *ad.* [from *equitable*.] Justly; impartially.

EQUITY. *f.* [*equité*, Fr.]

1. Justice; right; honesty. *Tillotson.*

2. Impartiality. *Hooker.*

3. [In law.] The rules of decision observed by the court of Chancery.

EQUIVALENCE. } *f.* [*æquus* and *valco*.]

EQUIVALENCY. } Latin.] Equality of power or worth. *Smalbridge.*

TO EQUIVALENCE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To equiponderate; to be equal to. *Brown.*

EQUIVALENT. *a.* [*æquus* and *valens*, Lat.]

1. Equal in value. *Prior.*

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. *f.* A thing of the same weight, dignity, or value. *Rogers.*

EQUIVOCAL. *a.* [*equivocus*, Latin.]

1. Of doubtful signification; meaning different things. *Stillingfleet.*

2. Uncertain; doubtful. *Ray.*

EQUIVOCAL. *f.* Ambiguity. *Dennis.*

EQUIVOCALLY. *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. *Benly.*

EQUIVOCALNESS. *f.* [from *equivocal*.] Ambiguity; double meaning. *Norris.*

TO EQUIVOCATE. *v. n.* [*equivocatio*, Latin.] To use words of double meaning; to use ambiguous expressions. *Smith.*

EQUIVOCATION. *f.* [*equivocatio*, Lat.] Ambiguity of speech; double meaning. *Hooker.*

EQUIVOCATOR. *f.* [from *equivocate*.] One who uses ambiguous language. *Shakspeare.*

ERA. *f.* [*era*, Latin.] The account of time from any particular date or epoch. *Prior.*

ERADICATION. *f.* [*e* and *radix*, Latin.] Emission of radiance. *King Charles.*

TO ERADICATE. *v. a.* [*eradicco*, Latin.]

1. To pull up by the root. *Brown.*

2. To completely destroy; to end. *Swift.*

ERADICATION. *f.* [from *eradicate*.]

1. The act of tearing up by the root; destruction; excision.

2. The state of being torn up by the roots. *Brown.*

ERADICATIVE. *a.* [from *eradicate*.] That which cures radically.

TO ERASE. *v. a.* [*raser*, Fr.] To destroy; to excise; to rub out. *Peacham.*

ERASEMENT. *f.* [from *erasc*.]

1. Destruction; devastation.

2. Expunction; abolition.

ERE. *ad.* [*ær*, Saxon.] Before; sooner than. *Daniel.*

ERELONG. *ad.* [from *ere* and *long*.] Before a long time had elapsed. *Spenser.*

ERENOW. *ad.* [from *ere* and *now*.] Before this time. *Dryden.*

EREWHILE. } *ad.* [from *ere* and *while*.]
EREWHILES. } Some time ago; before a little while. *Shakspeare.*

TO ERECT. *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.*

ERR

6. To animate; not to depreſs; to encourage. *Denham.*

To ERECT. *v. n.* To riſe upright. *Bacon.*

ERECT. *a.* [*erectus*, Latin.]

1. Upright; not leaning; not prone.

Brown.

2. Directed upwards.

Philips.

3. Bold; confident; unſhaken. *Graville.*

Hooker.

4. Vigorous; not depreſſed.

ERECTORION. *f.* [*from erect.*]

1. The act of raiſing, or ſtate of being raiſed upward.

Brewerwood.

2. The act of building or raiſing edifices.

Raleigh.

3. Eſtabliſhment; ſettlement.

South.

4. Elevation; exaltation of ſentiments.

Sidney.

ERECTNESS. *f.* Uprightneſs of poſture.

Brown.

E'REMITE. *f.* [*cremita*, Lat. *ἐρημίτης*.]

One who lives in a wilderneſs; an hermit.

Raleigh.

EREMITICAL. *a.* [*from eremite.*] Religiouſly ſolitary.

Stillingfleet.

EREPTATION. *f.* [*erupto*, Latin.] A

creeping forth.

ERUPTION. *f.* [*eruptio*, Latin.] A ſnatching

or taking away by force.

ERGOT. *f.* A ſort of ſtub, like a piece

of ſoft horn, placed behind and below the paſtern joint.

Farrier's Dict.

ERINCO. *f.* Sea-holly, a plant.

ERISTIC. *a.* [*ἐρις*.] Controverſial; relating to diſpute.

ERKE. *f.* [*ερκ*, Saxon.] Idle; lazy; ſlothful.

Chaucer.

ERMELINE. *f.* [*diminutive*, of *ermine*.]

An ermine.

Sidney.

ERMINE. *f.* [*hermine*, Fr.] An animal

that is found in cold countries, and which very nearly reſembles a weaſle in ſhape; having a white pile, and the tip of the tail black, and furniſhing a choice and valuable fur.

Trevoux. Dryden.

ERMINED. *a.* [*from ermine*.] Cloathed with ermine.

Pope.

ERNE } *f.* [*from the Saxon ern*.] A

ERON } cottage.

To ERODE. *v. a.* [*erodo*, Lat.] To canker,

or eat away.

Bacon.

EROGATION. *f.* [*erogatio*, Lat.] The

act of giving or beſtowing.

EROSION. *f.* [*erosio*, Latin.]

1. The act of eating away.

2. The hate of being eaten away.

Arbutnot.

To ERR. *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.

ERU

ERRAND. *f.* [*æpenð*, Saxon.] A meſſage; ſomething to be told or done by a meſſenger.

Ho ker.

ERRABLE. *a.* [*from err.*] Liable to err.

ERRABLENESS. *f.* [*from errabile*.] Liable-
neſs to errour.

Decay of Piety.

ERRANT. *a.* [*errans*, Latin.]

1. Wandering; roving; rambling.

Brown.

2. Vile; abandoned; completely bad

Juſon.

ERRANTRY. *f.* [*from errant*.]

1. An errant ſtate; the condition of a wanderer.

Addiſor.

2. The employment of a knight errant.

ERRATA. *f.* [*Lat n.*] The faults of the

printer or author iſerted in the beginning or end of the book.

Boyle.

ERRA'TICK. *a.* [*erraticus*, Latin.]

1. Wandering; uncertain; keeping no certain order.

Blackmore.

2. Irregular; changeable.

Harvey.

ERRA'TICALLY. *ad.* [*from erratic* or *erratick*.] Without rule; without method.

Brown.

ERRHINE. *a.* [*ἔρρηνη*.] Snuffed up the

nose; occaſioning ſneezing.

Bacon.

ERRONEOUS. *a.* [*from erro*, Latin.]

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. *ad.* [*from erroneus*.] By miſtake; not rightly.

Ho ker.

ERRONEOUSNESS. *f.* [*from erroneus*.] Physical falſehood; inconformity to truth.

Boyle.

ERROUR. *f.* [*error*, Latin.]

1. Miſtake; involuntary deviation from truth.

Shakespeare.

2. A blunder; a miſtake committed.

Dryden.

3. Roving excursion; irregular courſe.

Pope.

4. [*In theology*.] Sin.

Hebrews.

5. [*In law*.] An error in pleading, or in the proceſs.

Cowell.

ERST. *ad.* [*erſt*, German.]

1. Firſt.

Spencer.

2. At firſt; in the beginning.

Milton.

3. Once; when time was.

Prior.

4. Formerly; long ago.

5. Before; till then; till now.

Milton. Knol'es.

ERUBESCENCE. } *f.* [*erubescencia*, Lat.]

ERUBESCENCY. } The act of growing red; redneſs.

ERUBESCENT. *a.* [*erubescens*, Latin.] Reddiſh; ſomewhat red.

To ERUCT. *v. a.* [*eructo*, Latin.] To

belch; to break wind from the ſtomach.

ERUCTION. *f.* [from *eruct.*]

1. The act of belching.
2. Belch; the matter vented from the stomach. *Arbutnot.*
3. Any sudden burst of wind or matter. *Woodward.*

ERUDITION. *f.* [*eruditio*, Lat.] Learning; knowledge. *Swift.*

ERUGINOUS. *a.* [*eruginosus*, Lat.] Partaking of the substance and nature of copper. *Brown.*

ERUPTION. *f.* [*eruptio*, Latin.]

1. The act of breaking or bursting forth. *Bacon.*
2. Burst; emission. *Addison.*
3. Sudden excursion of an hostile kind. *Milton.*
4. Violent exclamation. *South.*
5. Efflorescence; pustules. *Arbutnot.*

ERUPTIVE. *a.* [*eruptus*, Latin.] Bursting forth. *Thomson.*

ERYSIPELAS. *f.* [*ερυσίπelas*.] 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. *Wijeman.*

ESCALADE. *f.* [French.] The act of scaling the walls. *Addison.*

ESCALOP. *f.* A shellfish, whose shell is regularly indented. *Woodward.*

To ESCAPE. *v. a.* [*echaper*, French.]

1. To obtain exemption from; to obtain security from; to fly; to avoid. *Wake.*
2. To pass unobserved. *Denham.*

To ESCAPE. *v. n.* To fly; to get out of danger. *Chromels.*

ESCAPE. *f.* [from the verb.]

1. Flight; the act of getting out of danger. *Psalms. Hayward.*
2. Excursion; sally. *Denham.*
3. [In law.] Violent or privy evasion out of lawful restraint. *Cowel.*
4. Excuse; subterfuge; evasion. *Raleigh.*
5. Sally; flight; irregularity. *Milton.*
6. Oversight; mistake. *Brewerwood.*

ESCARATOIRE. *f.* [French.] A nursery of snails. *Addison.*

ESCHALOT. *f.* [French.] Pronounced *shalot*. A plant.

ESCHAR. *f.* [*εσχαρα*.] A hard crust or scar made by hot applications. *Sharp.*

ESCHARO'ICK. *a.* [from *eschar*.] Cauterick; having the power to scar or burn the flesh. *Floyer.*

ESCHE'AR. *f.* [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. *Cowel.*

To ESCHEAT. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To fall to the lord of the manor by forfeiture. *Clarendon.*

ESCHE'ATOR. *f.* [from *escheat*.] An officer that observes the escheats of the king in the county whereof he is escheator. *Cowel. Camden.*

To ESCHE'W. *v. a.* [*eschewir*, old French.] To fly; to avoid; to shun. *Sandys.*

ESCUTCHEON. *f.* The shield of the family; the picture of the ensigns armorial. *Peacbam.*

ESCORT. *f.* [*escort*, French.] Convoy; guard from place to place.

To ESCORT. *v. a.* [*escorter*, Fr.] To convoy; to guard from place to place.

ESCOT. *f.* [French.] A tax paid in boroughs and corporations towards the support of the community.

To ESCO'T. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To pay a man's reckoning; to support. *Shakespeare.*

ESCO'UT. *f.* [*escouter*, Fr.] Listeners or spies. *Hayward.*

ESCRITOIR. *f.* [French.] A box with all the implements necessary for writing.

ESCU'AGE. *f.* [from *escu*, French, a shield.] *Escuage*, that is service of the shield, is either uncertain or certain. *Escuage* uncertain is, where the tenant by his tenure is bound to follow his lord. The other kind of this *escuage* uncertain, is called castleward, where the tenant by his land is bound to defend a castle. *Escuage* certain is, where the tenant is set at a certain sum of money, to be paid in lieu of such uncertain services. *Cowel.*

ESCULENT. *a.* [*esculentus*, Latin.] Good for food; eatable. *Bacon.*

ES'CULENT. *f.* Something fit for food. *Bacon.*

ESPA'LIER. *f.* Trees planted and cut so as to join. *Evelyn.*

ESPA'RECT. *f.* A kind of saint-foin. *Mertimer.*

ESPE'CIAL. *a.* [*specialis*, Latin.] Principal; chief. *Daniel.*

ESPE'CIALLY. *ad.* [from *especial*.] Principally; chiefly; in an uncommon degree. *Hooker.*

ESPE'RANCE. *f.* [French.] Hope. *Shakespeare.*

ESPI'AL. *f.* [from *espier*.] A spy; a scout. *Shakespeare.*

ESPLA'NADE. *f.* [French.] The empty space between the glacis of a citadel and the first houses of the town. *Harris.*

ESPO'USALS. *f.* without a singular. [*espous*, French.] The act of contracting or affiancing a man and woman to each other.

ESPO'USAL. *a.* Used in the act of espousing or betrothing. *Bacon.*

To ESPO'USE. *v. a.* [*espouser*, French.]

1. To contract or betroth to another.

Bacon.

2. To

ESS

EST

2. To marry; to wed. *Milton.*
 3. To adopt; to take to himself. *Bacon.*
 4. To maintain; to defend. *Dryden.*
To ESPY. v. a. [*espier*, French.]
 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'. v. n. To watch; to look about.
Jeremiab.

- ESQUIRE. f.** [*escuir*, French.]
 1. The armour bearer or attendant on a knight.
 2. A title of dignity, and next in degree 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. *Boant.*
To ESSAY. v. a. [*essayer*, Fr.]
 1. To attempt; to try; to endeavour.
Blackmore.
 2. To make experiment of.
 3. To try the value and purity of metals.
Locke.

- ESSAY. f.** [from the verb.]
 1. Attempt; endeavour. *Smith.*
 2. A loose sally of the mind; an irregular indigested piece. *Bacon.*
 3. A trial; an experiment. *Locke.*
 4. First taste of any thing. *Dryden.*

- ESSENCE. f.** [*essentia*, Latin.]
 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. *Shakespeare.*
 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. v. a. [from *essence*.] To perfume; to scent. *Addison.*

- ESSENTIAL. a.** [*essentialis*, Latin.]
 1. Necessary to the constitution or existence of any thing. *Sprat.*
 2. Important in the highest degree; principal. *Denham.*
 3. Pure; highly rectified; subtly elaborated. *Arbutnot.*

- ESSENTIAL. f.**
 1. Existence; being. *Milton.*
 2. Nature; first or constituent principles. *South.*

3. The chief point.
ESSENTIALLY. ad. [*essentialiter*, Latin.]
 By the constitution of nature. *South.*
ESSOINE. f. [of the French *essoin*.]
 1. He that has his presence forborn or excused upon any just cause; as sickness.
 2. Allegment of an excuse for him that is summoned, or sought for, to appear.
Crowl.
 3. Excuse; exemption. *Spenser.*

- To ESTABLISH. v. a.** [*etablis*, 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. *Art.*
 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. f. [from *etablis*.]
 1. Settlement; fixed state. *Spenser.*
 2. Confirmation of something already done; ratification. *Bacon.*
 3. Settled regulation; form; model.
Spenser.
 4. Foundation; fundamental principle.
Atterbury.
 5. Allowance; income; salary. *Swift.*

- ESTATE. f.** [*estat*, Fr.]
 1. The general interest; the publick.
Bacon.
 2. Condition of life. *Dryden.*
 3. Circumstances in general. *Locke.*
 4. Fortune; possession in land. *Sidney.*
 5. Rank; quality. *Sidney.*
 6. A person of high rank. *Mark.*

- To ESTATE. v. a.** [from the noun.] To settle as a fortune. *Shakespeare.*
To ESTEEM. v. o. [*estimer*, French.]
 1. To set a value whether high or low upon any thing. *Wisdom.*
 2. To compare; to estimate by proportion.
Davies.
 3. To prize; to rate high. *Dryden.*
 4. To hold in opinion; to think; to imagine. *Rogans.*

- ESTEEM. f.** [from the verb.] High value; reverential regard. *Pope.*
ESTEEMER. f. [from *esteem*.] One that highly values; one that sets an high rate upon any thing. *Locke.*

- ESTIMABLE. a.** [French.]
 1. Valuable; worth a large price.
Shakespeare.
 2. Worthy of esteem; worthy of honour.
Temple.

- ESTIMABLENESS. f.** [from *estimable*.]
 The quality of deserving regard.

- To ESTIMATE. v. a.** [*estimo*, Latin.]
 1. To rate; to adjust the value of; to judge

- judge of any thing by its proportion to something else. *Locke.*
2. To calculate; to compute.
- ESTIMATE.** *f.* [from the verb.]
1. Computation; calculation. *Woodward.*
2. Value. *Shakespeare.*
3. Valuation; assignment of proportional value. *L'Estrange.*
- ESTIMATION.** *f.* [from *estimate.*]
1. The act of adjusting proportional value. *Leviticus.*
2. Calculation; computation.
3. Opinion; judgment. *Bacon.*
4. Esteem; regard; honour. *Hocker.*
- ESTIMATIVE.** *a.* [from *estimate.*] Having the power of comparing and adjusting the preference. *Hale.*
- ESTIMATOR.** *f.* [from *estimate.*] A setter of rates.
- ESTIVAL.** *a.* [*æstivus*, Latin.]
1. Pertaining to the summer.
2. Continuing for the summer.
- ESTIVATION.** *f.* [*æstivatio*, Latin.] The act of passing the summer. *Bacon.*
- ESTRADA.** *f.* [French.] An even or level space.
- To ESTRANGE.** *a. a.* [*estranger*, French.]
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. *Glanville.*
- ESTRANGEMENT.** *f.* [from *estrage.*] Alienation; distance; removal. *South.*
- ESTRAPADE.** *f.* [French.] The defence of a horse that will not obey, who rises before, and yerks furiously with his hind legs.
- ESTREATE.** *f.* [*extrafactum*, Latin.] The true copy of an original writing. *Corvel.*
- ESTREPEMENT.** *f.* Spoil made by the tenant for term of life upon any lands or woods. *Corvel.*
- ESTRICH.** *f.* [commonly written *ofrich.*] The largest of birds. *Sandys.*
- ESTUARY.** *f.* [*æstuarium*, Latin.] An arm of the sea; the mouth of a lake or river in which the tide reciprocates.
- To ESTUATE.** *v. a.* [*æstuo*, Latin.] To swell and fall reciprocally; to boil.
- ESTUATION.** *f.* [from *æstuo*, Latin.] The state of boiling; reciprocation of rise and fall. *Norris.*
- ESTURE.** *f.* [*æstus*, Latin.] Violence; commotion. *Cooperman.*
- ESURIENT.** *a.* [*esuriens*, Latin.] Hungry; voracious.
- ESURINE.** *a.* [*esurio*, Latin.] Corroding; eating. *Wiseman.*
- ETC.** A contraction of the two Latin words *et cætera*, which signifies *and so on.*
- To ETCH.** *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, &c. and well blacked with the smoke of a link, in order to take off the figure of the drawing; which having its backside tinctured with white lead, will, by running over the stricken out lines with a sift, 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 of the print or drawing on the copper-plate. *Harris.*
- ETERNAL.** *a.* [*æternus*, Latin.]
1. Without beginning or end. *Deuteronomy.*
2. Without beginning. *Locke.*
3. Without end; endless. *Shakespeare.*
4. Perpetual; constant; unintermitting. *Dryden.*
5. Unchangeable. *Dryden.*
- ETERNAL.** *f.* [*eternel*, French.] One of the appellations of the Godhead. *Hooker.*
- ETERNALIST.** *f.* [*æternus*, Latin.] One that holds the past existence of the world infinite. *Burnet.*
- To ETERNALISE.** *v. a.* [from *eternal.*] To make eternal.
- ETERNALLY.** *ad.* [from *eternal.*]
1. Without beginning or end.
2. Unchangeably; invariably. *South.*
3. Perpetually; without intermission. *Aldison.*
- ETERNE.** *a.* [*æternus*, Latin.] Eternal; perpetual. *Shakespeare.*
- ETERNITY.** *f.* [*æternitas*, Latin.]
1. Duration without beginning or end. *Corvel.*
2. Duration without end. *Milton.*
- To ETERNIZE.** *v. a.* [*æterno*, Latin.]
1. To make endless; to perpetuate. *Milton.*
2. To make for ever famous; to immortalize. *Stancy. Creech.*
- ETHER.** *f.* [*æther*, Latin; *æther*, Greek.]
1. An element more fine and subtle than air; air refined or sublimed. *Newton.*
2. The matter of the highest regions above. *Dryden.*
- ETHEREAL.** *a.* [from *ether.*]
1. Formed of ether. *Dryden.*
2. Celestial; heavenly. *Milton.*
- ETHEREOUS.** *a.* [from *ether.*] Formed of ether; heavenly. *Milton.*
- ETHICAL.** *a.* [*ἠθικός*.] Moral; treating on morality.
- ETHICALLY.** *ad.* [from *ethical.*] According to the doctrines of morality. *Government of the Tongue.*

- E'THICK.** *a.* [ἠθικὸς.] Moral; delivering precepts of morality.
- E'THICKS.** *f.* without the singular. [ἠθικῶν.] The doctrine of morality; a system of morality. *Donne. Bentley.*
- E'THICK.** *a.* [ἔθνικὸς.] Heathen; Pagan; not Jewish; not Christian. *Grew.*
- E'THICKS.** *f.* Heathens. *Raleigh.*
- ETHOLOGICAL.** *a.* [ἠθολογία and λόγος.] Treatng of morality.
- ETIOLOGY.** *f.* [αἰτιολογία.] An account of the causes of any thing, generally of a distemper. *Arbutnot.*
- ETYMOLOGICAL.** *a.* [from *etymology.*] Relating to etymology. *Locke.*
- ETYMOLOGIST.** *f.* [from *etymology.*] One who searches out the original of words.
- ETYMOLOGY.** *f.* [etymologia, Latin. ἔτυμον and λόγος.]
1. The descent or derivation of a word from its original; the deduction of formations from the radical word. *Ciller.*
 2. The part of grammar which delivers the inflections of nouns and verbs.
- ETYMON.** *f.* [ἔτυμον.] Origin; primitive word. *Peacbam.*
- TO EVACATE.** *v. a.* [vacuo, Latin.] To empty out; to throw out. *Harvey.*
- TO EVACUATE.** *v. a.* [evacuo, Latin.]
1. To make empty; to clear. *Hooker.*
 2. To throw out as noxious, or offensive.
 3. To void by any of the excretory passages. *Arbutnot.*
 4. To make void; to nullify; to annul. *South.*
 5. To quit; to withdraw from out of a place. *Swift.*
- EVACUANT.** *f.* [evacuans, Latin.] Medicine that procures evacuation by any passage.
- EVACUATION.** *f.* [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. Discharges of the body by any vent natural or artificial.
- TO EVA'DE.** *v. a.* [evado, Latin.]
1. To elude; to escape by artifice or stratagem. *Brown.*
 2. To avoid; to decline by subterfuge. *Dryden.*
 3. To escape or elude by sophistry. *Stillingfleet.*
 4. To escape as imperceptible, or unquerable. *South.*
- TO EVA'DE.** *v. n.*
1. To escape; to slip away. *Bacon.*
 2. To practise sophistry or evasions. *South.*
- EVAGATION.** *f.* [evagor, Latin.] The act of wandering; excursion; ramble; deviation. *Ray.*
- EVANESCENT.** *a.* [evanescent, Latin.] Vanishing; imperceptible. *Wolaston.*
- EVANGELICAL.** *a.* [evangelique, Fr.]
1. Agreeable to gospel; consonant to the Christian law revealed in the holy gospel. *Aitcrbury.*
 2. Contained in the gospel. *Hooker.*
- EV'ANGELISM.** *f.* [from *evangely.*] The promulgation of the blessed gospel. *Bacon.*
- EV'ANGELIST.** *f.* [εὐαγγελιστής.]
1. A writer of the history of our Lord Jesus. *Addison.*
 2. A promulgator of the Christian laws. *D'cay of Piety.*
- TO EV'ANGELIZE.** *v. a.* [evangelizo, Lat. εὐαγγελίζω] To instruct in the gospel, or law of Jesus. *Milton.*
- EV'ANGELY.** *f.* [εὐαγγέλιον, that is, good tidings.] The message of pardon and salvation; the holy gospel; the gospel of Jesus. *Spence.*
- EVANID.** *a.* [evanidus, Latin.] Faint; weak; evanescent. *Brown.*
- TO EVANISH.** *v. n.* [evanesco, Latin.] To vanish; to escape from notice.
- EVAPORABLE.** *a.* [from *evaporate.*] Easily diffused in fumes or vapours. *Grew.*
- TO EVAPORATE.** *v. n.* [evaporo, Latin.] To fly away in vapours or fumes. *Boyle.*
- TO EVAPORATE.** *v. a.*
1. To drive away in fumes. *Bentley.*
 2. To give vent to; to let out in ebullition or sallies. *Watton.*
- EVAPORATION.** *f.* [from *evaporate.*]
1. The act of flying away in fumes or vapours. *Hovel.*
 2. The act of attenuating matter, so as to make it fume away. *Religh.*
 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'SION.** *f.* [evasum, Latin.] Excuse; subterfuge; sophistry; artifice. *Milton.*
- EVA'SIVE.** *a.* [from *evade.*]
1. Practising evasion; elusive. *Pope.*
 2. Containing an evasion; sophistical.
- EUCHARIST.** *f.* [εὐχαριστία.] 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.*
- EUCHARISTICAL.** *a.* [from *eucharist.*]
1. Containing acts of thanksgiving. *Ray.*
 2. Relating to the sacrament of the supper of the Lord.
- EUCHOLOGY.** *f.* [εὐχολόγιον.] A formula of prayers.
- EUCRASY.** *f.* [εὐκρασία.] An agreeable well proportioned mixture, whereby a body is in health.

EVE. } *f.* [*æfen*, Saxon.]

1. The close of the day. *Muy.*
2. The vigil or fast to be observed before an holiday. *Duppa.*

E'VEN. *a.* [*æfen*, Saxon.]

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. *Shakspeare.*
5. Without any part higher or lower than the other. *Davies.*
6. Equal on both sides. *South.*
7. Without any thing owed. *Shakspeare.*
8. Calm; not subject to elevation or depression. *Pope.*
9. Capable to be divided into equal parts. *Taylor.*

To **E'VEN.** *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To make even.
2. To make out of debt. *Shakspeare.*
3. To level; to make level. *Raleigh.*

To **E'VEN.** *v. n.* To be equal to. *Carew.*

EVEN. *ad.* [often contracted to *ev'n*]

1. A word of strong assertion; verily. *Spenser.*
2. Notwithstanding. *Dryden.*
3. Not only so, but also. *Atterbury.*
4. So much as. *Swift.*

EVENHAND'ED. *a.* [*even and hand*.] Impartial; equitable. *Shakspeare.*

EVENING. *f.* [*æfen*, Saxon.] The close of the day; the beginning of night. *Raleigh, Watts.*

EVENLY. *a.* [from *even*.]

1. Equally; uniformly. *Bentley.*
2. Levelly; without asperities. *Wotton.*
3. Without inclination to either side; horizontally. *Brerewood.*
4. Impartially; without favour or enmity. *Bacon.*

EVENNESS. *f.* [from *even*.]

1. State of being even.
2. Uniformity; regularity. *Greav.*
3. Equality of surface; levelness.
4. Freedom from inclination to either side. *Hooker.*
5. Impartiality; equal respect.
6. Calmness; freedom from perturbation. *Atterbury.*

EVENSONG. *f.* [*even and song*.]

1. The form of worship used in the evening. *Taylor.*
2. The evening; the close of the day. *Dryden.*

EVENTIDE. *f.* [*even and tide*.] The time of evening. *Spenser.*

EVENT. *f.* [*eventus*, Latin.]

1. An incident; any thing that happens. *Shakspeare.*

2. The consequence of an action. *Dryden.*
To EVENTERATE. *v. a.* [*eventro*, Lat.] To rip up; to open the belly. *Brown.*

EVENTFUL. *a.* [*event and full*.] Full of incidents. *Shakspeare.*

To EVENTILATE. *v. a.* [*eventilo*, Lat.]

1. To winnow; to sift out.
2. To examine; to discuss.

EVENTUAL. *a.* [from *event*.] Happening in consequence of any thing; consequential.

EVENTUALLY. *ad.* [from *eventual*.] In the event; in the last result. *Boyle.*

E'VER. *ad.* [*æffe*, Saxon.]

1. At any time. *Tillotson.*
2. At all times; always; without end. *Hooker, Temple.*
3. For ever; eternally. *Philips.*
4. At one time, as, *ever* and anon.
5. In any degree. *Hall.*
6. A word of enforcement. *As soon as ever be had done it.* *Shakspeare.*
7. **EVER A.** Any. *Shakspeare.*
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; *everduring*, enduring without end.

EVERBU'BBLING. *a.* Boiling up with perpetual murmurs. *Craslow.*

EVERBURNING. *a.* [*ever and burning*.] Unextinguished. *Milton.*

EVERDURING. *a.* [*ever and auring*.] Eternal; enduring without end. *Raleigh.*

EVERGRE'EN. *a.* [*ever and green*.] Verdant throughout the year. *Milton.*

EVERGREEN. *f.* A plant that retains its verdure through all the seasons. *Evelyn.*

EVERHON'OU'RED. *a.* [*ever and honoured*.] Always held in honour. *Pope.*

EVERLA'STING. *a.* [*ever and lasting*.] Lasting or enduring without end; perpetual; immortal. *Hammond.*

EVERLA'STING. *f.* Eternity. *Psalms.*

EVERLA'STINGLY. *ad.* Eternally; without end. *Shakspeare.*

EVERLA'STINGNESS. *f.* [from *everlasting*.] Eternity; perpetuity. *Donne.*

EVERL'IVING. *a.* [*ever and living*.] Living without end. *Newton.*

EVERMO'RE. *ad.* [*ever and more*.] Always; eternally. *Tillotson.*

To E'VERSE. *v. a.* [*eversus*, Latin.] To overthrow; to subvert; to destroy. *Glanville.*

To E'VERT. *v. a.* [*everto*, Latin.] To destroy. *Ayliffe.*

E'VERY. *a.* [*æfpe ealc*, Saxon.] Each one of all. *Hammond.*

E'VESDROPPER. *f.* [*eves and dropper*.] Some mean fellow that skulks about a house in the night. *Dryden.*

To **EVESTIGATE**. *v. a.* [*evestigō*, Lat.]
To search out. *Diſt.*

EUGH. *f.* A tree. *Dryden.*

To **EVI'CT**. *v. a.* [*evincto*, 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. *f.* [from *evict*.]

1. Diſpoſſeſſion or deprivation by a definitive ſentence of a court of judicature. *Bacon.*
2. Proof; evidence. *L'Eſtrange.*

EVIDENCE. *f.* [French.]

1. The ſtate of being evident; clearneſs; notoriety. *Tillotſon.*
2. Teſtimony; proof. *Tillotſon.*
3. Witneſs; one that gives evidence. *Bemky.*

To **EVIDENCE**. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To prove; to evince. *Tillotſon.*
2. To ſhew; to make diſcovery of. *Milton.*

EVIDENT. *a.* [French.] Plain; apparent; notorious. *Brown.*

EVIDENTLY. *ad.* Apparently; certainly. *Prior.*

EVIL. *a.* [*ȳpel*, Saxon.]

1. Having bad qualities of any kind; not good. *Pſalms.*
2. Wicked; bad; corrupt. *Matthew.*
3. Unhappy; miſerable; calamitous. *Proverbs.*
4. Miſchievous; deſtructive; ravenous. *Genesis.*

EVIL. *f.* [generally contracted to *ill*.]

1. Wickedneſs; a crime. *Shakeſpeare.*
2. Injury; miſchief. *Proverbs.*
3. Malignity; corruption. *Eccleſiaſticus.*
4. Miſfortune; calamity. *Job.*
5. Malady; diſeaſe. *Shakeſpeare.*

EVIL. *ad.* [commonly contracted to *ill*.]

1. Not well in whatever reſpect. *Shakeſpeare.*
2. Not well; not virtuoſly. *John.*
3. Not well; not happily. *Deuteronomy.*
4. Injuſtly; not kindly. *Deuteronomy.*
5. It is often uſed in competition to give a bad meaning to a word.

EVILAFFECTED. *a.* [*evil* and *affect d.*] Not kind; not diſpoſed to kindneſs. *Lect.*

EVILDOER. *f.* [*evil* and *doer*.] Malefactor. *Peter.*

EVILFAVOURED. *a.* [*evil* and *favour*.] Illecountenanced. *Bacon.*

EVILFAVOUREDNESS. *f.* [from *evil-favoured*.] Deſignity. *Deuteronomy.*

EVILLY. *ad.* [from *evil*] Not well. *Shakeſpeare.*

EVILMINDED. *a.* [*evil* and *mind*.] Malicious; miſchievous. *Dryden.*

EVILNESS. *f.* [from *evil*.] Contrariety

to goodneſs; badneſs of whatever kind. *Hale.*

EVILSPEAKING. *f.* [*evil* and *ſpeaking*.] Slander; deſamation; calumny. *Peter.*

EVILWISHING. *a.* [*evil* and *wiſh*] Withing evil to; having no good will. *Sidney.*

EVILWORKER. *f.* [*evil* and *work*.] One who does ill. *Philippians.*

To **EVINCE**. *v. a.* [*evincto*, Latin.] To prove; to ſhow. *Alterbury.*

EVINCIBLE. *a.* [from *evince*.] Capable of proof; demonſtrable. *Hale.*

EVINCIBLY. *ad.* [from *evincible*.] In ſuch a manner as to force conviction.

To **EVIRATE**. *v. a.* [*eviratus*, Latin.] To deprive of manhood. *Diſt.*

To **EVISCERATE**. *v. a.* [*eviſcero*, Lat.] To embowel; to draw; to deprive of the entrails.

EVITABLE. *a.* [*evitabilis*, Lat.] Avoidable; that may be eſcaped or ſhunned. *Hooker.*

To **EVITATE**. *v. a.* [*evito*, Latin.] To avoid; to ſhun. *Shakeſpeare.*

EVITATION. *f.* [from *evitate*.] The act of avoiding. *Diſt.*

EVITERNAL. *a.* [*eviternus*, Lat.] Eternal in a limited ſenſe; of duration not infinitely but indefinitely long.

EVITERNITY. *f.* [*eviternitas*, low Lat.] Duration not infinitely, but indefinitely long.

EULOGY. *f.* [*εὐλογία*] Praise; encomium. *Spencer.*

EUNUCH. *f.* [*εὐνοχος*] One that is caſtrated. *Fenton.*

To **EUNUCHATE**. *v. a.* To make an eunuch. *Brown.*

EVOCAATION. *f.* [*evocatio*, Lat.] The act of calling out. *Broom.*

EVOLATION. *f.* [*evolo*, Latin.] The act of flying away.

To **EVOLVE**. *v. a.* [*evolvō*, Latin.] To unfold; to diſentangle. *Hale.*

To **EVOLVE**. *v. n.* To open itſelf; to diſcloſe itſelf. *Prior.*

EVOLUTION. *f.* [*evolutus*, Latin.]

1. The act of unrolling or unfolding. *More.*
2. The ſeries of things unrolled or unfolded.
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 unroll.
4. [In taſticks.] The motion made by a body of men in changing their poſture, or form of drawing up. *Harris.*

EVOMITION. *f.* [*evomo*, Latin.] The act of vomiting out.

EUPHONICAL. *a.* [from *euphony*.] Sound-
ing agreeably. *Diſt.*

EUPHONY. *f.* [*εὐφώνια*.] An agreeable
ſound; the contrary to harſhneſs.

EUPHORBIVM. *f.*

1. A plant.
2. A gum, brought to us always in drops
or grains, of a bright yellow, between a
ſtrow and a gold colour, and a ſmooth
gloſſy ſurface. It has no great ſmell, but
its taſte is violently acrid and nauſeous.

Hill.

EUPHRASY. *f.* [*εὐφραſία*, Latin.] The
herb eyebright. *Milton.*

EUROCLYDON. *f.* [*εὐροκλύδων*.] A wind
which blows between the Eaſt and North,
very dangerous in the Mediterranean. *Aſt.*

EUROPEAN. *a.* [*ευρωπαϊος*, Lat.] Be-
longing to Europe. *Philips.*

EURUS. *f.* [Latin.] The Eaſt wind.
Peacbam.

EURYTHMY. *f.* [*εὐρυθμία*.] Harmony;
regular and ſymmetrical meaſure.

EUTHANASIA. } *f.* [*εὐθανασία*.] An
EUTHANASY. } eaſy death. *Arbutnot.*

EVULSION. *f.* [*εὐλſιο*, Latin.] The act
of plucking out. *Brown.*

EVULGATION. *f.* [*εὐλγο*, Latin.] The
act of divulging.

EWE. *f.* [*ewe*, Saxon.] The ſhe-ſheep.
Dryden.

EWER. *f.* [from *eau*, perhaps anciently *ea*,
water.] A veſſel in which water is brought
for waſhing the hands. *Pope.*

EWRY. *f.* [from *ewer*.] An office in the
king's houſhold, where they take care of
the linen for the king's table.

EX. A Latin prepoſition often prefixed to
compounded words; ſometimes meaning
out, as *exauſt*, to draw out.

To EXACERBATE. *v. a.* [*exacerbo*, Lat.]
To imbitter; to exaſperate.

EXACERBATION. *f.* [from *exacerbate*.]
1. Encreaſe of malignity; augmented force
or ſeverity.

2. Height of a diſeaſe; paroxyſm. *Bacon.*

EXACERVATION. *f.* [*aceruus*, Latin.]
The act of heaping up.

EXACT. *a.* [*εξάκτος*, Latin.]
1. Nice; without failure. *Pope.*

2. Methodical; not negligently performed.
Arbutnot.

3. Accurate; not negligent. *Speſtator.*
4. honeſt; ſtriſt; punctual. *Ecclus.*

To EXACT. *v. a.* [*exigo*, *εξάκτος*, Lat.]

1. To require authoritatively. *Taylor.*
2. To demand of right. *Smalbridge.*
3. To ſummon; to enjoin. *Denham.*

To EXACT. *v. n.* To praſtiſe extortion.
Pſalms.

EXACTER. *f.* [from *exact*.]
1. Extortioner; one who claims more than
his due. *Bacon.*

2. He that demands by authority. *Bacon*

3. One who is ſevere in his injunctions or
his demands. *Tillotſon.*

EXA'CTION. *f.* [from *exact*.]

1. The act of making an authoritative
demand, or levying by force. *Shakespeare.*

2. Extortion; unjuſt demand. *Davies.*

3. A toll; a tribute ſeverely levied. *Addiſ.*

EXA'CTLY. *ad.* [from *exact*.] Accurate-
ly; nicely; thoroughly. *Aſterbury.*

EXA'CTNESS. *f.* [from *exact*.]
1. Accuracy; nicety; ſtriſt conformity
to rule or ſymmetry. *Woodward.*

2. Regularity of conduct; ſtriſtneſs of
manners. *Rogers.*

To EXA'GGERATE. *v. a.* [*exaggero*, Lat.]
To heighten by representation. *Clarendon.*

EXAGGERATION. *f.* [from *exaggerate*.]
1. The act of heaping together; an heap.
Hale.

2. Hyperbolical amplification. *Swift.*

To EXA'GITATE. *v. a.* [*exagito*, Lat.]
1. To ſhake; to put in motion. *Arbutnot.*

2. To reproach; to purſue with inveſtives.
Hocker.

EXAGITATION. *f.* [from *exagitate*.] The
act of ſhaking.

To EXA'LT. *v. a.* [*exalter*, French.]
1. To raiſe on high. *Mattberv.*

2. To elevate to power, wealth, or dig-
nity. *Ezſchiel.*

3. To elevate to joy or confidence.
Clarendon.

4. To praife; to extol; to magnify.
Pſalms.

5. To raiſe up in oppoſition: a ſcriptural
phaſe. *Kings.*

6. To intend; to enforce. *Prior.*

7. To heighten; to improve; to refine
by fire. *Arbutnot.*

8. To elevate in diſtion or ſentiment.
Rofcommon.

EXALTA'TION. *f.* [from *exalt*.]

1. The act of raiſing on high.

2. Elevation to power, or dignity. *Hocker.*

3. Moſt 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 planet in which its powers
are increaſed. *Dryden.*

EXAMEN. *f.* [Latin.] Examination; diſ-
quiſition. *Brown.*

EXAMINATE. *f.* [*examinatus*, Latin.]
The perſon examined. *Bacon.*

EXAMINA'TION. *f.* [*examinatio*, Latin.]
The act of examining by queſtions, or ex-
periment. *Locke.*

EXAMINA'TOR. *f.* [Latin.] An exa-
miner; an enquirer. *Brown.*

To EXAMINE. *v. a.* [*examino*, Latin.]
1. To try a perſon accuſed or ſuſpected by
interrogatories. *Clu-ch Caſebiſm.*

2. To interrogate a witness. *Acts.*
 3. To try the truth or falshood of any proposition.
 4. To try by experiment; narrowly sift; scan.
 5. To make enquiry into; to search into; to scrutinise. *Locke.*
EXA'MINER. *f.* [from *examine.*]
 1. One who interrogates a criminal or evidence. *Hale.*
 2. One who searches or tries any thing. *Newton.*
EXA'MPLARY. *a.* [from *example.*] Serving for example or pattern. *Hooker.*
EXA'MPLE. *f.* [*exemple*, French.]
 1. Copy or pattern; that which is proposed to be resembled. *Raleigh.*
 2. Precedent; former instance of the like. *Shakespeare.*
 3. Precedent of good. *Milton.*
 4. A person fit to be proposed as a pattern. *Tim.*
 5. One punished for the admonition of others. *Judo.*
 6. Influence which disposes to imitation. *Wisd. Rogers.*
 7. Instance; illustration of a general position by some particular specification. *Dryden.*
 8. Instance in which a rule is illustrated by an application. *Dryden.*
To EXA'MPLE. *v. a.* [from the noun.]
 To give an instance of. *Spenser.*
EXA'NGUIOUS. *a.* [*exanguis*, Latin.]
 Having no blood. *Brown.*
EXA'NIMATE. *a.* [*exanimatus*, Lat.]
 1. Lifeless; dead.
 2. Spiritless; depressed. *Thomson.*
EXANIMA'TION. *f.* [from *exanimare.*]
 Deprivation of life.
EXA'NIMOUS. *a.* [*exanimis*, Latin.]
 Lifeless; dead; killed.
EXANTHE'MATA. *f.* [*ἐξανθήματα*.]
 Efflorescencies; eruptions; breaking out; pustules.
EXANTHE'MATOUS. *a.* [from *exanthemata.*]
 Pustulous; efflorescent; eruptive.
To EXANTLA'TE. *f.* [*exantlo*, Latin.]
 1. To draw out.
 2. To exhaust; to waste away. *Boyle.*
EXANTLA'TION. *f.* [from *exantlate.*]
 The act of drawing out.
EXARA'TION. *f.* [*exaro*, Lat.]
 The manual act of writing.
EXARTICULA'TION. *f.* [*ex* and *articularis*, Latin.]
 The dislocation of a joint.
To EXA'SPERATE. *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.*

- EXASPERA'TER.** *f.* [from *exasperate.*]
 He that exasperates, or provokes.
EXASPERA'TION. *f.* [from *exasperate.*]
 1. Aggravation; malignant representation. *King Charles.*
 2. Provocation; irritation. *Woodward.*
To EXAU'CTORATE. *v. a.* [*exauctoro*, Latin.]
 1. To dismiss from service.
 2. To deprive of a benefice. *Ayliffe.*
EXAU'CTORA'TION. *f.* [from *exauctorate.*]
 1. Dismissal from service.
 2. Deprivation; degradation. *Ayliffe.*
EXCANDE'SCENCE. } *f.* [*excandescere*,
EXCANDE'SCENCY. } Latin.]
 1. Heat; the state of growing hot.
 2. Anger; the state of growing angry.
EXCANTA'TION. *f.* [*excanto*, Latin.]
 Drenchment by a counter charm.
To EXCAR'NATE. *v. a.* [*ex* and *carnes*, Latin.]
 To clear from flesh. *Grew.*
EXCARNIFICA'TION. *f.* [*excarnifico*, Latin.]
 The act of taking away the flesh.
To EXCAVATE. *v. a.* [*excavo*, Latin.]
 To hollow; to cut into hollows. *Blackmore.*
EXCAVA'TION. *f.* [from *excavate.*]
 1. The act of cutting into hollows.
 2. The hollow formed; the cavity. *Wotton.*
To EXCE'ED. *v. a.* [*excedo*, Latin.]
 1. To go beyond; to outgo. *Woodward.*
 2. To excel; to surpass. *Kings.*
To EXCE'ED. *v. n.*
 1. To go too far; to pass the bounds of fitness. *Taylor.*
 2. To go beyond any limits. *Deuteronomy.*
 3. To bear the greater proportion. *Dryden.*
EXCE'EDING. *part. a.* [from *exceed.*]
 Great in quantity, extent, or duration. *Raleigh.*
EXCE'EDING. *ad.* In a very great degree. *Raleigh.*
EXCE'EDINGLY. *ad.* [from *exceeding.*]
 To a great degree. *Davies.* *Newton.*
To EXCEL. *v. a.* [*excello*, Latin.]
 To outgo in good qualities; to surpass. *Prior.*
To EXCEL. *v. n.* To have good qualities in a great degree. *Temple.*
EXCELLE'NCE. } *f.* [*excellence*, French;
EXCELLE'NCY. } *excellencia*, Latin.]
 1. The state of abounding in any good quality.
 2. Dignity; high rank in existence. *Dryden.*
 3. The state of excelling in any thing. *Locke.*
 4. That in which one excels. *Addison.*
 5. Purity; goodness. *Shakespeare.*
 6. A title of honour. Usually applied to ambassadors, and governors. *Shakespeare.*
EXCELLENT. *a.* [*excellens*, Latin.]

1. Of great virtue; of great worth; of great dignity. *Taylor.*
2. Eminent in any good quality. *Job.*
- EXCELLENTLY.** *ad.* [from *excellent.*]
1. Well; in a high degree. *Brown.*
2. To an eminent degree. *Dryden.*
- TO EXCEPT.** *v. a.* [*excipio*, Latin.] To leave out, and specify as left out of a general precept, or position. *1 Cor.*
- TO EXCEPT.** *v. n.* To object; to make objections. *Locke.*
- EXCEPT.** *preposit.* [from the verb.]
1. Exclusively of; without inclusion of. *Milton.*
2. Unless. *Tilolson.*
- EXCEPTING.** *preposit.* Without inclusion of; with exception of. *Dryden.*
- EXCEPTION.** *f.* [from *except*; *exceptio*, Latin.]
1. Exclusion from the things comprehended in a precept, or position. *South.*
2. Thing excepted or specified in exception. *Swift.*
3. Objection; cavil. *Hooker. Bentley.*
4. Peevish dislike; offence taken. *Bacon.*
- EXCEPTIONABLE.** *a.* [from *exception.*]
- Liable to objection. *Addison.*
- EXCEPTIOUS.** *a.* [from *except.*] Peevish; forward. *South.*
- EXCEPTIVE.** *a.* [from *except.*] Including an exception. *Watts.*
- EXCEPTLESS.** *a.* [from *except.*] Omitting or neglecting all exceptions. *Shakespeare.*
- EXCEPTOR.** *f.* [from *except.*] Objecter. *Burnet.*
- TO EXCERN.** *v. a.* [*excerno*, Latin.] To strain out; to separate or emit by strainers. *Bacon.*
- EXCEPTION.** *f.* [*exceptio*, Latin.]
1. The act of gleaning; selecting.
2. The thing gleaned or selected. *Raleigh.*
- EXCESS.** *f.* [*excessus*, Latin.]
1. More than enough; superfluity. *Hooker.*
2. Exuberance; act of exceeding. *Newton.*
3. Intemperance; unreasonable indulgence. *Duffa.*
4. Violence of passion.
5. Transgression of due limits. *Denbam.*
- EXCESSIVE.** *a.* [*excessif*, French.]
1. Beyond the common proportion of quantity or bulk. *Bacon.*
2. Vehement beyond measure in kindness or dislike. *Hayward.*
- EXCESSIVELY.** *ad.* [from *excessive.*] Exceedingly; eminently. *Addison.*
- TO EXCHANGE.** *v. a.* [*exchanger*, Fr.]
1. To give or quit one thing for the sake of gaining another. *Locke.*
2. To give and take reciprocally. *Shakespeare. Rowe.*
- EXCHANGE.** *f.* [from the verb.]
1. The act of giving and receiving reciprocally. *Waller.*
2. Traffick by permutation. *South.*
3. The form or act of transferring. *Shakespeare.*
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 something given. *Dryden.*
7. The place where the merchants meet to negotiate their affairs. *Locke.*
- EXCHANGER.** *f.* [from *exchange.*] One who practises exchange. *Locke.*
- EXCHEAT.** *f.* See *ESCHEAT.* *Spenser.*
- EXCHEATOR.** *f.* See *ESCHEATOR.*
- EXCHEQUER.** *f.* [*eschecqueir*, Norman Fr.] The court to which are brought all the revenues belonging to the crown. It is a court of record, wherein all causes touching the revenues of the crown are handled. *Harris. Denbam.*
- EXCISE.** *f.* [*accijs*, Dutch; *excisum*, Lat.] A hateful tax levied upon commodities, and adjudged not by the common judges of property. *Marvel.*
- TO EXCISE.** *v. a.* [from the noun.] To levy excise upon a person or thing. *Pope.*
- EXCISEMAN.** *f.* [*excise* and *man.*] An officer who inspects commodities.
- EXCISION.** *f.* [*excisio*, Latin.] Extirpation; destruction; ruin. *Decay of Piety.*
- EXCITATION.** *f.* [from *excito*, Latin.]
1. The act of exciting, or putting into motion. *Bacon.*
2. The act of rousing or awakening. *Watts.*
- TO EXCITE.** *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.** *f.* [from *excite.*] The motive by which one is stirred up. *Shakespeare.*
- EXCITER.** *f.* [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.** *v. n.* [*exclamo*, Latin.]
1. To cry out with vehemence; to make an outcry. *Decay of Piety.*
2. To declare with loud vociferation. *Shakespeare.*
- EXCLAIM.** *f.* [from the verb.] Clamour; outcry. *Shakespeare.*
- EXCLAMATION.** *f.* [*exclamatio*, Latin.]
1. Vehement outcry; clamour; outrageous vociferation. *Hooker.*
2. An

2. An emphatical utterance. *Sidney.*
 3. A note by which a pathetical sentence is marked thus !

EXCLAIMER. *f.* [from *exclaim.*] One that makes vehement outcries. *Aiterbury.*

EXCLAMATORY. *a.* [from *exclaim.*]
 1. Practising exclamation.
 2. Containing exclamation.

TO EXCLUDE. *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 any position.
 4. Not to comprehend in any grant or privilege. *Hosker.*

EXCLUSION. *f.* [from *excludo.*]
 1. The act of shutting out or denying admission. *Bacon.*
 2. Rejection ; not reception. *Addison.*
 3. The act of debarring from any privilege.
 4. Exception. *Bacon.*
 5. The dismissal of the young from the egg or womb. *Ray.*

EXCLUSIVE. *a.* [from *excludo.*]
 1. Having the power of excluding or denying admission. *Milton.*
 2. Debarring from participation. *Locke.*
 3. Not taking into any account or number. *Swift.*
 4. Excepting.

EXCLUSIVELY. *ad.* [from *exclusivus.*]
 1. Without admission of another to participation. *Boyle.*
 2. Without comprehension in any account or number. *Ayliffe.*

TO EXCOCT. *v. a.* [*excoctus*, Latin.] To boil up. *Bacon.*

TO EXCOGITATE. *v. a.* [*excogito*, Latin.] To invent ; to strike out by thinking. *More.*

TO EXCOMMUNICATE. *v. a.* [*excommunico*, low Latin.] To eject from the communion of the visible church by an ecclesiastical censure. *Hammond.*

EXCOMMUNICATION. *f.* [from *excommunicate.*] An ecclesiastical interdict ; exclusion from the fellowship of the church. *Hooker.*

TO EXCORIATE. *v. a.* To flay ; to strip off the skin. *Wiseman.*

EXCORIATION. *f.* [from *excoriatio.*]
 1. Loss of skin ; privation of skin ; the act of flaying. *Arbutnot.*
 2. Plunder ; spoil. *Howel.*

EXCORTICATION. *f.* [from *cortex* and *ex*, Latin.] Pulling the bark off any thing.

TO EXCREATE. *v. a.* [*excreo*, Latin.] To eject at the mouth by hawking.

EXCREMENT. *f.* [*excrementum*, Latin.] That which is thrown out as useless, from the natural passages of the body. *Raleigh.*

EXCREMENTAL. *a.* [from *excrement.*] That which is voided as excrement. *Raleigh.*

EXCREMENTITIOUS. *a.* [from *excrement.*] Containing excrements ; consisting of matter excreted from the body. *Bacon.*

EXCRESCENCE. } *f.* [*exresco*, Latin.]
EXCRESCENCY. } Somewhat growing out of another without use, and contrary to the common order of production. *Bentley.*

EXCRESCENT. *a.* [*exrescens*, Latin.] That which grows out of another with preternatural superfluity. *Pope.*

EXCRETION. *f.* [*excretio*, Latin.] Separation of animal substance. *Quincy.*

EXCRETIVE. *a.* [*excretus*, Latin.] Having the power of separating and ejecting excrements. *Harvey.*

EXCRETORY. *a.* [from *excretion.*] Having the quality of separating and ejecting superfluous parts. *Cheyne.*

EXCRUCIABLE. *a.* [from *excruciate.*] Liable to torment. *Dick.*

TO EXCRUCIATE. *v. a.* [*excrucio*, Lat.] To torture ; to torment. *Croftman.*

EXCUBATION. *f.* [*excubatio*, Latin.] The act of watching all night.

TO EXCULPARE. *v. a.* [*ex and culpa*, Lat.] To clear from the imputation of a fault. *Clarissa.*

EXCURSION. *f.* [*excursion*, French.]
 1. The act of deviating from the stated or settled path. *Pope.*
 2. An expedition into some distant part. *Locke.*
 3. Progression beyond fixed limits. *Arbutnot.*
 4. Digression ; ramble from a subject. *Boyle.*

EXCURSIVE. *a.* [from *excurro*, Latin.] Rambling ; wandering ; deviating. *Thomson.*

EXCUSABLE. *a.* [from *excuse.*] Pardonable. *Raleigh. Tillotson.*

EXCUSABLENESS. *f.* [from *excusable.*] Pardonableness ; capability to be excused. *Boyle.*

EXCUSATION. *f.* [from *excuse.*] Excuse ; plea ; apology. *Bacon.*

EXCUSATORY. *a.* [from *excuse.*] Pleading excuse ; apologetical.

TO EXCUSSE. *v. a.* [*excuso*, Latin.]
 1. To extenuate by apology. *Ben. Johnson.*
 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. *2 Cor.*

EXCUSE.

EXCUSE. *f.*

1. Plea offered in extenuation ; apology. *Sidney.*
2. The act of excusing or apologising. *Shakespeare.*
3. Cause for which one is excused. *Rescommon.*

EXCUSELESS. *a.* [from *excuse.*] That for which no excuse or apology can be given. *Decay of Piety.*

EXCUSER. *f.* [from *excuse.*]
 1. One who pleads for another. *Swift.*
 2. One who forgives another.

To EXCUSS. *v. a.* [*excussus*, Lat.] To seize and detain by law. *Ayliffe.*

EXCUSSION. *f.* [*excussio*, Latin.] Seizure by law. *Ayliffe.*

EXECRABLE. *a.* [*execrabilis*, Latin.] Hatelul ; detestable ; accursed. *Hooker.*

EXECRABLY. *ad.* [from *execrable.*] Curdely ; abominably. *Dryden.*

To EXECRATE. *v. a.* [*execror*, Latin.] To curse ; to imprecate ill upon. *Temple.*

EXECRATION. *f.* [from *execrate.*] Curse ; imprecation of evil. *Stillington.*

To EXECT. *v. a.* [*execo*, Latin.] To cut out ; to cut away. *Harvey.*

EXECUTION. *f.* [from *exec.*] The act of cutting out.

- To EXECUTE. *v. a.* [*exequor*, Latin.]
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. *Shakespeare.*

EXECUTION. *f.* [from *execute.*]

1. Performance ; practice. *Bacon.*
2. The last 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. *Greech.*
4. Destruction ; slaughter. *Hazard.*

EXECUTIONER. *f.* [from *execution.*]

1. He that puts in act, or executes. *Shakespeare.*
2. He that inflicts capital punishment. *Woodward.*
3. He that kills ; he that murders. *Shakespeare.*
4. The instrument by which any thing is performed. *Crossbar.*

EXECUTIVE. *a.* [from *execute.*]

1. Having the quality of executing or performing. *Hale.*
2. Active ; not deliberative ; not legislative ; having the power to put in act the laws. *Swift.*

EXECUTER. *f.* [from *execute.*]

1. He that performs or executes any thing. *Dennis.*

2. He that is intrusted to perform the will of a testator. *Shakespeare.*

3. An executioner ; one who puts others to death. *Shakespeare.*

EXECUTERSHIP. *f.* [from *excute.*] The office of him that is appointed to perform the will of the defunct. *Bacon.*

EXECUTRIX. *f.* [from *excute.*] A woman instructed to perform the will of the testator. *Bacon.*

EXEGETSIS. *f.* [ἐξηγησις.] An explanation.

EXEGETICAL. *a.* [ἐξηγητικός.] Explanatory ; expository. *Walker.*

EXEMPLAR. *f.* [*exemplar*, Latin.] A pattern ; an example to be imitated. *Raleigh.*

EXEMPLARILY. *ad.* [from *exemplary.*]

1. In such a manner as deserves imitation. *Howel.*
2. In such a manner as may warn others. *Clarendon.*

EXEMPLARINESS. *f.* [from *exemplary.*]

State of standing as a pattern to be copied. *Tillotson.*

EXEMPLARY. *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. *Rogers.*

EXEMPLIFICATION. *f.* [from *exemplify.*]

A copy ; a transcript. *Hayward.*

To EXEMPLIFY. *v. a.* [from *exemplar.*]

1. To illustrate by example. *Hooker.*
2. To transcribe ; to copy.

To EXEMPT. *v. a.* [*exemptus*, Latin.]

To privilege ; to grant immunity from. *Knolles.*

EXEMPT. *a.* [from the verb.]

1. Free by privilege. *Ayliffe.*
2. Not subject ; not liable to. *Ben. Johnson.*
3. Clear ; not included. *Lee.*
4. Cut off from. *Disused. Shakespeare.*

EXEMPTION. *f.* [from *exempt.*] Immunity ; privilege ; freedom from imposts. *Bacon.*

EXEMPTIOUS. *a.* [from *exemptus*, Lat.]

Separable ; that which may be taken from another. *More.*

To EXENTERATE. *v. a.* [*exentero*, Lat.]

To embowel. *Brown.*

EXENTERATION. *f.* *exenteratio*, Latin.]

The act of taking out the bowels ; embowelling. *Brown.*

EXEQUIAL. *a.* [from *exequia*, Latin.]

Relating to funerals.

EXEQUIES. *f.* without a singular. [*exequia*, Lat.]

Funeral rites ; the ceremony of burial. *Dryden.*

EXER-

EXERCENT. *a.* [*exercens*, Latin.] Practising; following any calling. *Ayliffe.*

EXERCISE. *f.* [*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. *Sidney.*

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 publick or private. *Shakespeare.*

TO EXERCISE. *n. a.* [*exerceo*, Latin.]

1. To employ; to engage in employment. *Locke.*

2. To train by use to any act. *Locke.*

3. To make skilful or dexterous by practice. *Hobbes.*

4. To busy; to keep busy. *Atterbury.*

5. To task; to keep employed as a penal injunction. *Milton.*

6. To practice; to perform. *Bacon.*

7. To exert; to put in use. *Locke.*

8. To practise or use in order to habitual skill. *Addison.*

TO EXERCISE. *v. n.* To use exercise; to labour for health. *Broom.*

EXERCISER. *f.* [from *exercise*.] He that directs or uses exercise.

EXERCITATION. *f.* [*exercitatio*, Latin.]

1. Exercise. *Brown.*

2. Practice; use. *Felon.*

TO EXERT. *v. a.* [*exero*, Latin.]

1. To use with an effort. *Roswe.*

2. To put forth; to perform. *South.*

3. To enforce; to push to an effort. *Dryden.*

EXERTION. *f.* [from *exert*.] The act of exerting; effort.

EXESION. *f.* [*exesus*, Latin.] The act of eating through. *Brown.*

EXESTUATION. *f.* [*exestuo*, Lat.] The state of boiling; effervescence; ebullition. *Boyle.*

TO EXFOLIATE. *v. n.* [*ex* and *folium*, Latin.] To shell off; as a corrupt bone from the sound part. *Wicmar.*

EXFOLIATION. *f.* [from *exfoliate*.] The process by which the corrupted part of the bone separates from the sound. *Wicmar.*

EXFOLIATIVE. *a.* [from *exfoliate*.] That which has power of procuring exfoliation. *Wicmar.*

EXHA/LABLE. *a.* [from *exhale*.] That which may be evaporated. *Boyle.*

EXHALATION. *f.* [*exhalatio*, Latin.]

1. The act of exhaling or sending out in vapours.

2. The state of evaporating or flying out in vapours.

3. That which rises in vapours. *Milton.*

TO EXHA/LE. *v. a.* [*exhalo*, Latin.]

1. To send or draw out vapours or fumes. *Temple.*

2. To draw out. *Shakespeare.*

EXHA/LEMENT. *f.* [from *exhale*.] Matter exhaled; vapour. *Brown.*

TO EXHA/UST. *v. a.*

1. To drain; to diminish. *Bacon.*

2. To draw out totally; to draw 'till nothing is left. *Locke.*

EXHA/USTION. *f.* [from *exhaust*.] The act of drawing.

EXHA/USTLESS. *a.* [from *exhaust*.] Not to be emptied; inexhaustible. *Blackmore.*

TO EXHIBIT. *v. a.* [*exhibeo*, Latin.]

1. To offer to view or use; to offer or propose. *Clarendon.*

2. To show; to display. *Pope.*

EXHIB/ITER. *f.* [from *exhibit*.] He that offers any thing. *Shakespeare.*

EXHIBITION. *f.* [from *exhibit*.]

1. The act of exhibiting; display; setting forth. *Greuv.*

2. Allowance; salary; pension. *Swift.*

EXHILARATE. *v. a.* [*exhilaro*, Latin.]

To make cheerful; to cheer; to fill with mirth. *Philips.*

EXHILARATION. *f.* [from *exhilarate*.]

1. The act of giving gaiety.

2. The state of being enlivened. *Bacon.*

TO EXHORT. *v. a.* [*exhortor*, Latin.]

To incite by words to any good action. *Common Prayer.*

EXHORTATION. *f.* [from *exhort*.]

1. The act of exhorting; incitement to good. *Litlerbury.*

2. The form of words by which one is exhorted. *Shakespeare.*

EXHORTATORY. *a.* [from *exhort*.]

Tending to exhort.

EXHORTER. *f.* [from *exhort*.] One who exhorts.

TO EXHIC/ATE. *v. a.* [*exsicco*, Latin.] To dry.

EXICCA/TION. *f.* [from *exiccate*.] Arefaction; act of drying up; state of being dried up. *Bentley.*

EXICCATIVE. *a.* [from *exiccate*.] Drying in quality.

EX/IGENCE. } *f.*

EX/IGENCY. } *f.*

1. Demand; want; need. *Atterbury.*

2. Pressing necessity; distress; sudden occasion. *Pope.*

EX/IGENT. *f.* [*exigens*, Latin.]

1. Pressing business; occasion that requires immediate help. *Waler.*

2. [A law term.] A writ sued when the defendant is not to be found.

3. End. *Shakespeare.*

LXI-

EXIGUITY. *f.* [*exiguitas*, Latin.] Smallness; diminitiveness. *Boyle.*
EXIGUOUS. *a.* [*exiguus*, Latin.] Small; diminutive; little. *Harvey.*
EXILE. *f.* [*exilium*, Latin.]
 1. Banishment; state of being banished. *Shakespeare.*
 2. The person banished. *Dryden.*
EXILE. *a.* [*exilis*, Latin.] Small; slender; not full. *Bacon.*
 To **EXILE.** *v. a.* [from the noun.] To banish; to drive from a country. *Shakespeare.*
EXILEMENT. *f.* [from *exile*.] Banishment. *Wotton.*
EXILITION. *f.* [*exilitio*, Latin.] Slenderness; smallness. *Greav.*
EXIMIOUS. *a.* [*eximius*, Latin.] Famous; eminent.
EXINATION. *f.* [*exinatio*, Latin.] Privation; loss. *Decay of Piety.*
 To **EXIST.** *v. n.* [*existo*, Latin.] To be; to have a being. *South.*
EXISTENCE. *f.* [*existentia*, low Lat.]
EXISTENCY. *f.* State of being; actual possession of being. *Dryden.*
EXISTENT. *a.* [from *exist*.] In being; in possession of being. *Dryden.*
EXISTIMATION. *f.* [*existimatio*, Latin.]
 1. Opinion.
 2. Esteem.
EXIT. *f.* [*exit*, Latin.]
 1. The term set in the margin of plays to mark the time at which the player goes off.
 2. Reefs; departure; act of quitting the theatre of life. *Shakespeare.*
 3. Passage out of any place. *Glanville.*
 4. Way by which there is a passage out. *Woodward.*
EXITIAL. *a.* Destructive; fatal; mortal.
EXITIOUS. *f.* [*exitiosus*, Latin.]
EXODUS. *f.* [*ἔξοδος*.] Departure; journey.
EXODY. *f.* [from a place: the second book of *Moses* is so called, because it describes the journey of the Israelites from Egypt. *Hale.*
EXOLETE. *a.* [*exoletus*, Lat.] Obsolete; out of use. *D. F.*
 To **EXOLVE.** *v. a.* [*exolvere*, Latin.] To loose; to pay. *D. F.*
EXOMPHALOS. *f.* [*ἔξ and ὀμφαλός*.] A navel rupture.
 To **EXONERATE.** *v. a.* [*exonero*, Lat.] To unload; to disburthen. *Ray.*
EXONERATION. *f.* [from *exonerate*.] The act of disburthening. *Greav.*
EXOPTABLE. *a.* [*exoptabilis*, Latin.] Desirable; to be sought with eagerness or desire.
EXORABLE. *a.* [*exorabilis*, Latin.] To be moved by intreaty.

EXO'RBITANCE. } *f.* [from *exorbitant*.]
EXO'RBITANCY. }
 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.*
EXO'RBITANT. *a.* [*ex* and *orbito*, Lat.]
 1. Deviating from the course appointed or rule established. *Woodward.*
 2. Anomalous; not comprehended in a settled rule or method. *Hooker.*
 3. Enormous; beyond due proportion; excessive. *Addison.*
 To **EXO'RBITATE.** *v. n.* [*ex* and *orbito*, Latin.] To deviate; to go out of the track. *Bentley.*
 To **EXORCISE.** *v. a.* [*ἐξορκίζω*.]
 1. To adjure by some holy name.
 2. To drive away by certain forms of adjuration.
 3. To purify from the influence of malignant spirits. *Dryden.*
EXORCISER. *f.* [from *exorcise*.] One who practises to drive away evil spirits.
EXORCISM. *f.* [*ἐξορκισμός*.] The form of adjuration, or religious ceremony by which evil and malignant spirits are driven away. *Harvey.*
EXORCIST. *f.* [*ἐξορκιστής*.]
 1. One who by adjurations, prayers, or religious acts, drives away malignant spirits. *Adis.*
 2. An enchanter; a conjurer. Improperly. *Shakespeare.*
EXORDIUM. *f.* [Latin.] A formal preface; the proemial part of a composition. *May.*
EXORNATION. *f.* [*exornatio*, Latin.] Ornament; decoration; embellishment. *Hooker.*
EXO'SSATED. *a.* [*exossatus*, Latin.] Deprived of bones. *D. F.*
EXO'TOSIS. *f.* [*ἔξ and ὄσιν*.] Any protuberance of a bone that is not natural. *Quincy.*
EXO'SSEOUS. *a.* [*ex* and *ossa*, Latin.] Wanting bones; boneless. *Brown.*
EXO'TICK. *a.* [*ἔξωτικός*.] Foreign; not produced in our own country. *Evelyn.*
EXO'TICK. *f.* A foreign plant. *Addison.*
 To **EXPAND.** *v. a.* [*expando*, Latin.]
 1. To spread; to lay open as a net or sheet.
 2. To dilate; to spread out every way. *Arbutnot.*
EXPANSE. *f.* [*expansum*, Latin.] A body widely extended without inequalities. *Savage.*
EXPANSIBILITY. *f.* [from *expandible*.] Capacity of extension; possibility to be expanded. *Greav.*
EXPANSIBLE. *a.* [from *expansus*, Latin.] Capable to be extended. *Greav.*
 EX-

EXPA'NSION. *f.* [from *expand.*]

1. The state of being expanded into a wider surface. *Bentley.*
2. The act of spreading out. *Greuv.*
3. Extent; space to which any thing is extended. *Locke.*
4. Pure space, as distinct from solid matter. *Locke.*

EXPA'NSIVE. *a.* [from *expand.*] Having the power to spread into a wider surface. *Ray.*To EXPA'TIATE. *v. n.* [*expatrio*, Lat.]

1. To range at large. *Addison.*
2. To enlarge upon in language. *Brown.*
3. To let loose; to allow to range. *Dryden.*

To EXPE'CT. *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 EXPE'CT. *v. n.* To wait; to stay. *Job.*EXPE'CTABLE. *a.* [from *expect.*] To be expected. *Brown.*EXPE'CTANCE. } *f.* [from *expect.*]EXPE'CTANCY. } *f.* [from *expect.*]

1. The act or state of expecting. *Ben. Johnson.*
2. Something expected. *Shakespeare.*
3. Hope. *Shakespeare.*

EXPE'CTANT. *a.* [French.] Waiting in expectation. *Swift.*EXPE'CTANT. *f.* [from *expect.*] One who waits in expectation of any thing. *Pope.*EXPECTA'TION. *f.* [*expectatio*, Latin.]

1. The act of expecting. *Shakespeare.*
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. *Orway.*

EXPE'CTER. *f.* [from *expect.*]

1. One who has hopes of something. *Swift.*
2. One who waits for another. *Shakespeare.*

To EXPE'CTORATE. *v. a.* [*expecto*, Latin.] To eject from the breast. *Arbutnot.*EXPE'CTORATION. *f.* [from *expecto*.]

1. The act of discharging from the breast.
2. The discharge which is made by coughing. *Arbutnot.*

EXPE'CTORATIVE. *a.* [from *expecto*.] Having the quality of promoting expectation. *Harvey.*EXPE'DIENCE. } *f.* [from *expedient.*]EXPE'DIENCY. } *f.* [from *expedient.*]

1. Fitness; propriety; suitability to an end. *South.*

2. Expedition; adventure. *Shakespeare.*

3. Haste; dispatch. *Shakespeare.*

EXPE'DIENT. *a.* [*expedit*, Latin.]

1. Proper; fit; convenient; suitable. *Till.*
2. Quick; expeditious. *Shakespeare.*

EXPE'DIENT. *f.* [from the adjective.]

1. That which helps forward; as means to an end. *Decay of Poetry.*
2. A shift; means to an end contrary in an exigence. *Woodward.*

EXPE'DIENTLY. *ad.* [from *expedient.*]

1. Fitly; suitably; convenient y.
2. Hastily; quickly. *Shakespeare.*

To EXPE'DITE. *v. a.* [*expedito*, Latin.]

1. To facilitate; to free from impediment. *Milton.*
2. To hasten; to quicken. *Swift.*
3. To dispatch; to issue from a publick office. *Bacon.*

EXPE'DITE. *a.* [*expeditus*, Latin.]

1. Quick; hasty; soon performed. *Sardys.*
2. Easy; disencumbered; clear. *Hooker.*
3. Nimble; active; agile. *Tillotson.*
4. Light armed. *Bacon.*

EXPE'DITELY. *ad.* [from *expedit.*] With quickness, readiness, haste. *Greuv.*EXPE'DITION. *f.* [from *expedit.*]

1. Haste; speed; activity. *Hooker.*
2. A march or voyage with martial intentions. *Shakespeare.*

To EXPE'L. *v. a.* [*expello*, Latin.]

1. To drive out; to force away. *Burnet.*
2. To eject; to throw out. *Bacon.*
3. To banish; to drive from the place of residence. *Dryden.*

EXPE'LLER. *f.* [from *expel.*] One that expels or drives away.To EXPE'ND. *v. a.* [*expendo*, Latin.] To lay out; to spend. *Hayward.*EXPE'NSE. *f.* [*expensum*, Latin.] Cost; charges; money expended. *Ben. Johnson.*EXPE'NSEFUL. *a.* [*expense* and *full.*] Costly; chargeable. *Wotton.*EXPE'NSELESS. *a.* [from *expense.*] Without cost. *Milton.*EXPE'NSIVE. *a.* [from *expense.*]

1. Given to expense; extravagant; luxurious. *Temple.*
2. Costly; requiring expense.
3. Liberal; generous; distributive. *Spratt.*

EXPE'NSIVELY. *ad.* With great expense. *Swift.*EXPE'NSIVENESS. *f.* [from *expensive.*]

1. Addition to expense; extravagance.
2. Costliness. *Arbutnot.*

EXPE'RIENCE. *f.* [*experientia*, Latin.]

1. Practice; frequent trial. *Raleigh.*
2. Knowledge gained by trial and practice. *Shakespeare.*

EXP

To EXPERIENCE. *v. a.*

1. To try; to practise.
2. To know by practice.

EXPERIENCED. *participial a.*

1. Made skilful by experience. *Locke.*
2. Wise by long practice. *Pope.*

EXPERIENCER. *f.* One who makes trials; a practiser of experiments. *Digby.*

EXPERIMENT. *f.* [*experimentum*, Latin.] Trial of any thing; something done in order to discover an uncertain or unknown effect. *Bacon.*

To EXPERIMENT. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To try; to search out by trial. *Ray.*

EXPERIMENTAL. *a.*

1. Pertaining to experiment.
2. Built upon experiment. *Brown.*
3. Known by experiment or trial. *Newton.*

EXPERIMENTALLY. *ad.* [from *experimental*.] By experience; by trial. *Evelyn.*

EXPERIMENTER. *f.* [from *experiment*.] One who makes experiments. *Digby.*

EXPERT. *a.* [*expertus*, Latin.]

1. Skilful; addressful; intelligent in business. *Prior.*
2. Ready; dexterous. *Dryden.*
3. Skilful by practice or experience. *Bacon.*

EXPERTLY. *ad.* [from *expert*.] In a skilful ready manner.

EXPERTNESS. *f.* [from *expert*.] Skill; readiness. *Krollis.*

EXPIABLE. *a.* Capable to be expiated.

To EXPIATE. *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. *f.* [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. *a.* [from *expiate*.] Having the power of expiation. *Hooker.*

EXPIRATION. *f.* [*expiratio*, Latin.] Robbery.

EXPIRATION. *f.* [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 limited time. *Clarendon.*

To EXPIRE. *v. a.* [*expiro*, Latin.]

1. To breathe out. *Spenser.*
2. To exhale; to send out in exhalations. *Woodward.*

EXP

3. To close; to bring to an end.

Hubberd's Tale.

To EXPIRE. *v. n.*

1. To make an emission of the breath.

Walton.

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.

Shakespeare.

To EXPLAIN. *v. a.* [*explano*, Latin.] To expound; to illustrate; to clear. *Gay.*

EXPLAINABLE. *a.* [from *explain*.] Capable of being explained. *Brown.*

EXPLAINER. *f.* [from *explain*.] Expounder; interpreter; commentator.

EXPLANATION. *f.* [from *explain*.]

1. The act of explaining or interpreting.
2. The sense given by an explainer or interpreter. *Swift.*

EXPLANATORY. *a.* [from *explain*.] Containing explanation. *Swift.*

EXPLETIVE. *f.* [*expletivum*, Latin.] Something used only to take up room. *Swift.*

EXPLICABLE. *a.* [from *explicare*.] Explainable; possible to be explained.

Hale, Boyle.

To EXPLICATE. *v. a.* [*explico*, Latin.]

1. To unfold; to expand. *Blackmore.*

2. To explain; to clear. *Taylor.*

EXPLICATION. *f.* [from *explicare*.]

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. *a.* [from *explicare*.] Having a tendency to explain. *Watts.*

EXPLICATOR. *f.* [from *explicare*.] Expounder; interpreter; explainer.

EXPLICIT. *a.* [*explicitus*, Latin.] Unfolded; plain; clear; not merely implied. *Burnet.*

EXPLICITLY. *ad.* [from *explicit*.] Plainly; directly; not merely by inference.

Government of the Tongue.

To EXPLODE. *v. a.* [*explodo*, Latin.]

1. To drive out disgracefully with some noise of contempt. *Roscommon.*
2. To drive out with noise and violence. *Blackmore.*

EXPLODER. *f.* [from *explode*.] An hisser; one who drives out with open contempt.

EXPLOIT. *f.* [*expletum*, Latin.] A design accomplished; an achievement; a successful attempt. *Denham.*

To EXPLOIT. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To perform; to achieve. *Camden.*

To EXPLORATE. *v. a.* [*exploro*, Latin.] To search out. *Brown.*

EXPLORATION. *f.* [from *explorate*.] Search; examination. *Boyle.*

EXPLO-

EXPLORATOR. *f.* [from *explorate.*] One who searches; an examiner.

EXPLORATORY. *a.* [from *explorate.*] Searching; examining.

To EXPLORE. *v. a.* [*exploro, Latin.*] To try; to search into; to examine by trial.

Boyle.

EXPLOREMENT. *f.* [from *exploro.*] Search; trial.

EXPLOSION. *f.* [from *explode.*] The act of driving out any thing with noise and violence.

Woodward. Newton.

EXPLOSIVE. *a.* [from *explode.*] Driving out with noise and violence.

Woodward.

EXPONENT. *f.* [from *expono, Lat.*] 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. *a.* [from *exponent.*] Exponential curves are such as partake both of the nature of algebraick and transcendental ones.

Harris.

To EXPORT. *v. a.* [*exporto, Latin.*] To carry out of a country.

Addison.

EXPORT. *f.* [from the verb.] Commodity carried out in traffick.

EXPORTATION. *f.* [from *export.*] The act or practice of carrying out commodities into other countries.

Swift.

To EXPOSE. *v. a.* [*expositum, Lat.*]

1. To lay open; to make liable to.

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. *f.* [from *expose.*]

1. The situation in which any thing is placed with respect to the sun or air.

Arbutnot.

2. Explanation; interpretation.

Dryden.

EXPOSITOR. *f.* [*expositor, Latin.*] Explainer; expounder; interpreter.

South.

To EXPOSTULATE. *v. n.* [*expostulo, Lat.*]

To canvass with another; to altercation;

to debate.

Cotton.

EXPOSTULATION. *f.* [from *expostulate.*]

1. Debate; altercation; discussion of an affair.

Spektor.

2. Charge; accusation.

Waller.

EXPOSTULATOR. *f.* [from *expostulate.*]

One that debates with another without open rupture.

EXPOSTULATORY. *a.* [from *expostulate.*]

Containing expostulation.

L'Estrange.

EXPOSURE. *f.* [from *expose.*]

1. The act of exposing or setting out to observation.

2. The state of being open to observation.

Shakspeare.

3. The state of being exposed to any thing.

Shakspeare.

4. The state of being in danger.

Shakspeare.

5. Exposition; situation.

Evelyn.

To EXPOUND. *v. a.* [*expono, Latin.*]

1. To explain; to clear; to interpret.

Raleigh.

2. To examine; to lay open.

Hudibras.

EXPOUNDER. *f.* [from *expono.*] Explainer; interpreter.

Hooker.

To EXPRESS. *v. a.* [*expressus, Latin.*]

1. To copy; to resemble; to represent.

Dryden.

2. To represent by any of the imitative parts: 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. Johnson.

EXPRESS. *a.* [from the verb.]

1. Copied; resembling; exactly like.

Milton.

2. Plain; apparent; in direct terms.

Hooker. Ben. Johnson.

3. Clear; not dubious.

Stillingfleet.

4. On purpose; for a particular end.

Atterbury.

EXPRESS. *f.* [from the adjective.]

1. A messenger sent on purpose.

Clarendon.

2. A message sent.

King Charles.

3. A declaration in plain terms.

Norris.

EXPRESSIBLE. *a.* [from *express.*]

1. That may be uttered or declared.

Woodward.

2. That may be drawn by squeezing or expression.

EXPRESSSION. *f.* [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.

Buckingham.

3. A phrase; a mode of speech.

4. The act of squeezing or forcing out any thing by a press.

Arbutnot.

EXPRESSIVE. *a.* [from *express.*] Having the power of utterance or representation.

Pope. Rogers.

EXPRESSIVELY. *ad.* [from *expressive.*]

In a clear and representative way.

EXPRESSIVENESS. *f.* [from *expressive.*]

The power of expression, or representation by words.

Addison.

EXPRESSLY. *ad.* [from *express.*] In direct terms; plainly; not by implication.

Stillingfleet.

EXPRESSURE. *f.* [from *express.*]

1. Expression; utterance. *Shakespeare.*

2. The form; the likeness represented. *Shakespeare.*

3. The mark; the impression. *Shakespeare.*

TO EXPROBRATE. *v. a.* [*exprobro*, Lat.] To charge upon with reproach; to impute openly with blame; to upbraid.

Brown.

EXPROBRATION. *f.* [from *exprobrate.*] Scornful charge; reproachful accusation.

Hooker.

TO EXPROPRIATE. *v. a.* [*ex* and *proprius*, Latin.] To make no longer our own.

Boyle.

TO EXPUGN. *v. a.* [*expugno*, Lat.] To conquer; to take by assault.

EXPUGNATION. *f.* [from *expugn.*] Conquest; the act of taking by assault. *Sambly.*

TO EXPULSE. *v. a.* [*expulso*, Lat.] To drive out; to force away. *Bacon. Broome.*

EXPULSION. *f.* [from *expulse.*]

1. The act of expelling or driving out.

Milton.

2. The state of being driven out.

Raleigh. Stillingfleet.

EXPULSIVE. *a.* [from *expulse.*] Having the power of expulsion.

EXPUNCTION. *f.* [from *expunge.*] Abolition.

TO EXPUNGE. *v. a.* [*expungo*, Latin.]

1. To blot out; to rub out. *Swift.*

2. To efface; to annihilate. *Sandys.*

EXPURGATION. *f.* [*expurgatio*, Lat.]

1. The act of purging or cleansing.

Wise man.

2. Purification from bad mixture, as of error or falsehood.

Brown.

EXPURGATORY. *a.* [*expurgatorius*, Lat.] Employed in purging away what is noxious.

Brown.

EXQUISITE. *a.* [*exquisitus*, Latin.]

1. Parfought; excellent; consummate; complete. *Raleigh.*

2. Consummate'y bad. *King Charles.*

EXQUISITELY. *ad.* Perfectly; completely. *Wotton. Addison.*

EXQUISITENESS. *f.* [from *exquisite.*] Nicety; rectitude. *Boyle.*

EXSCRIPT. *f.* [*exscriptum*, Lat.] A copy; a writing copied from another.

EXSICCANT. *a.* [from *exsiccate.*] Drying; having the power to dry up.

Wise man.

TO EXSICCATE. *v. a.* [*exsicco*, Latin.] To dry.

Brown.

EXSICCATION. *f.* [from *exsiccate.*] The act of drying.

Brown.

EXSICCATIVE. *a.* [from *exsiccate.*] Having the power of drying.

EXSPUITION. *f.* [*expuo*, Lat.] A discharge by spitting.

EXSUCTION. *f.* [*exugo*, Lat.] The act of sucking out. *Boyle.*

EXSUDATION. *f.* [from *exudo*, Latin.] A sweating; an exillation. *Derham.*

TO EXSUFFOLATE. *v. a.* To whisper; to buzz in the ear. *Shakespeare.*

EXSUFFLATION. *f.* [*ex* and *sufflo*, Lat.] A blast working underneath. *Bacon.*

TO EXSUSCITATE. *v. a.* [*exsuscito*, Lat.] To rouse up; to stir up.

EXTANCY. *f.* [from *extant.*] Parts rising up above the rest. *Boyle.*

EXTANT. *a.* [*extans*, Latin.]

1. Standing out to view; standing above the rest. *Roy.*

2. Publick; not suppressed. *Graunt.*

EXTA'TICAL. } *a.* [*ἐξωτερικός*,]

EXTA'TICK. }

1. Tending to something external. *Boyle.*

2. Rapturous. *Pope.*

EXTEMPORAL. *a.* [*extemporalis*, Latin.]

1. Uttered without premeditation; quick; ready; sudden. *Wotton.*

2. Speaking without premeditation.

Ben. Johnson.

EXTEMPORALLY. *ad.* [from *extemporal.*] Quickly; without premeditation.

Shakespeare.

EXTEMPORANEOUS. *a.* [*extemporaneus*, Lat.] Without premeditation; sudden.

EXTEMPORARY. *a.* [*extemporarius*, Lat.] Uttered or performed without premeditation; sudden; quick. *More.*

EXTEMPORE. *ad.* [*extempore*, Latin.] Without premeditation; suddenly; readily.

South.

EXTEMPORINESS. *f.* [from *extempore.*] The faculty of speaking or acting without premeditation.

TO EXTEMPORIZE. *v. n.* [from *extempore.*] To speak extempore, or without premeditation. *South.*

TO EXTEND. *v. a.* [*extendo*, Latin.]

1. To stretch out towards any part. *Pope.*

2. To spread abroad; to diffuse; to expand. *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. *Shakespeare.*

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. *f.* [from *extend.*] The person or instrument by which any thing is extended.

Wise man.

EXTEND-

EXTEND-

EXTENDIBLE. *a.* [from *extend.*] Capable of extension. *Arbutnot.*

EXTENDLESSNESS. *f.* [from *extend.*] Unlimited extension. *Hale.*

EXTENSIBILITY. *f.* [from *extensibilis.*] The quality of being extensible. *Greuv.*

EXTENSIBLE. *a.* [from *extensio, Latin.*]
1. Capable of being stretched into length or breadth. *Holder.*
2. Capable of being extended to a larger comprehension. *Glanville.*

EXTENSIBLENESS. *f.* [from *extensibilis.*] Capacity of being extended.

EXTENSION. *f.* [from *extensio, Lat.*]
1. The act of extending.
2. The state of being extended. *Burnet.*

EXTENSIVE. *a.* [from *extensivus, Lat.*] Wide; large. *Watts.*

EXTENSIVELY. *ad.* [from *extensivus.*] Widely; largely. *Watts.*

EXTENSIVENESS. *f.* [from *extensivus.*]
1. Largeness; diffusiveness; wideness. *Government of the Tongue.*
2. Possibility to be extended. *Ray.*

EXTENSOR. *f.* The muscle by which any limb is extended. *Spenser.*

EXTENT. *participle.* [from *extend.*] Extended.

EXTENT. *f.* [from *extentus, Latin.*]
1. Space or degree to which any thing is extended. *Milton.*
2. Communication; distribution. *Shakespeare.*

3. Execution; seizure. *Shakespeare.*

TO EXTENUATE. *v. a.* [from *extenuo, Lat.*]
1. To lessen; to make small. *Greuv.*
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. *f.* [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. *a.* [from *exterior, Latin.*] Outward; external; not intrinsic. *Boyle.*

EXTERIORLY. *ad.* [from *exterior.*] Outwardly; externally. *Shakespeare.*

TO EXTERMINATE. *v. a.* [from *extermino, Lat.*] To root out; to tear up; to drive away. *Bentley.*

EXTERMINATION. *f.* Destruction; excision. *Bacon.*

EXTERMINATOR. *f.* [from *exterminator, Lat.*] The person or instrument by which any thing is destroyed.

TO EXTERMINE. *v. a.* [from *extermino, Lat.*] To exterminate. *Shakespeare.*

EXTERN. *a.* [from *externus, Latin.*]
1. External; outward; visible. *Shakespeare.*
2. Without itself; not inherent; not intrinsic. *Digby.*

EXTERNAL. *a.* [from *externus, Latin.*]
1. Outward; not proceeding from itself; opposite to internal. *Tillotson.*
2. Having the outward appearance. *Stillingfleet.*

EXTERNALLY. *ad.* [from *externus, Lat.*] Outwardly. *Taylor.*

TO EXPILE. *v. n.* [from *ex and pillo, Lat.*] To drop or distil from.

EXTILLATION. *f.* [from *ex and pillo, Lat.*] The act of falling in drops. *Derham.*

TO EXTIMULATE. *v. a.* [from *extimulo, Lat.*] To prick; to excite by stimulation. *Brown.*

EXTIMULATION. *f.* [from *extimulatio, Lat.*] Pungency; power of exciting motion or sensation. *Bacon.*

EXTINCT. *a.* [from *extinctus, Lat.*]
1. Extinguished; quenched; put out. *Pope.*
2. At a stop; without progressive succession. *Dryden.*

3. Abolished; out of force. *Ayliffe.*

EXTINCTION. *f.* [from *extinctio, Latin.*]
1. The act of quenching or extinguishing. *Brown.*
2. The state of being quenched. *Harvey.*

3. Destruction; excision. *Rogers.*

4. Suppression. *Thomson.*

TO EXTINGUISH. *v. a.* [from *extinguo, Lat.*]
1. To put out; to quench. *Dryden.*
2. To suppress; to destroy. *Hayward.*

3. To cloud; to obscure. *Shakespeare.*

EXTINGUISHABLE. *a.* [from *extinguish.*] That may be quenched, or destroyed.

EXTINGUISHER. *f.* [from *extinguish.*] A hollow cone put upon a candle to quench it. *Collier.*

EXTINGUISHMENT. *f.* [from *extinguish.*]
1. Extinction; suppression; act of quenching. *Davies.*
2. Abolition; nullification. *Hooker.*

3. Termination of a family or succession. *Davies.*

TO EXTI'RP. *v. a.* [from *extirpo, Latin.*] To eradicate; to root out. *Shakespeare.*

TO EXTI'RPA'. *v. a.* [from *extirpo, Latin.*] To root out; to eradicate; to excise. *Locke.*

EXTI'RPA'TION. *f.* [from *extirpate.*] The act of rooting out; eradication; excision. *Tillotson.*

EXTI'RPA'TOR. *f.* [from *extirpate.*] One who roots out; a destroyer.

EXTISPICIOUS. *a.* [from *extispicium, Latin.*] Augural; relating to the inspection of entrails. *Brown.*

TO EXTOL. *v. a.* [from *extollo, Latin.*] To praise;

- praise; to magnify; to laud; to celebrate. *Dryden.*
- EXTOLLER.** *f.* [from *ex'ol.*] A praiser; a magnifier.
- EXTORSIVE.** *a.* [from *extort.*] Having the quality of drawing by violent means.
- EXTORSIVELY.** *ad.* [from *extorsive.*] In an extorsive manner; by violence.
- To **EXTORT.** *v. a.* [*extorqueo, extortus, Latin.*]
1. To draw by force; to force away; to wrest; to wring from one. *Rowe.*
 2. To gain by violence or oppression. *Spenser.*
- To **EXTORT.** *v. n.* To practise oppression and violence. *Davies.*
- EXTORTER.** *f.* [from *extort.*] One who practises oppression. *Camden.*
- EXTORTION.** *f.* [from *extort.*]
1. The act or practice of gaining by violence and rapacity. *Davies.*
 2. Force by which any thing is unjustly taken away. *King Charles.*
- EXTORTIONER.** *f.* [from *extortion.*] One who practises extortion. *Camden.*
- To **EXTRACT.** *v. a.* [*extractum, Latin.*]
1. To draw out of something. *Bacon.*
 2. To draw by chemical 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.** *f.* [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.** *f.* [*extractio, Latin.*]
1. The act of drawing one part out of a compound. *Bacon.*
 2. Derivation from an original; lineage; descent. *Clarendon.*
- EXTRACTOR.** *f.* [Latin.] The person or instrument by which any thing is extracted.
- EXTRADITIONARY.** *a.* [*extra and dictio, Latin.*] Not consisting in words but realities. *Brown.*
- EXTRAJUDICIAL.** *a.* [*extra and iudicium, Latin.*] Out of the regular course of legal procedure.
- EXTRAJUDICIALLY.** *ad.* In a manner different from the ordinary course of legal procedure. *Ayliffe.*
- EXTRAMISSION.** *f.* [*extra and mitto, Lat.*] The act of emitting outwards. *Brown.*
- EXTRAMUNDANE.** *a.* [*extra and mundus, Lat.*] Beyond the verge of the material world. *Glanville.*
- EXTRANECUS.** *a.* [*extraneus, Latin.*]

- Not belonging to any thing; foreign. *Woodward.*
- EXTRAORDINARILY.** *ad.* [from *extraordinary.*]
1. In a manner out of the common method and order. *Hocker.*
 2. Uncommonly; particularly; eminently. *Howell.*
- EXTRAORDINARINESS.** *f.* [from *extraordinary.*] Uncommonness; eminence; remarkableness. *Govern. of the Tongue.*
- EXTRAORDINARY.** *a.* [*extraordinarius, Latin.*]
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.** *ad.* Extraordinarily. *Aldison.*
- EXTRAPAROC'HIAL.** *a.* [*extra and parochia, Lat.*] Not comprehended within any parish.
- EXTRAPROVINCIAL.** *a.* [*extra and provincia, Lat.*] Not within the same province. *Ayliffe.*
- EXTRAREGULAR.** *a.* [*extra and regula, Latin.*] Not comprehended within a rule. *Taylor.*
- EXTRAVAGANCE.** } *f.* [*extravagans,*
EXTRAVAGANCY. } *Latin.*]
1. Excursion or sally beyond prescribed limits. *Hammond.*
 2. Irregularity; wildness.
 3. Outrage; violence; outrageous vehemence. *Tillotson.*
 4. Unnatural tumour; bombast. *Dryden.*
 5. Waste; vain and superfluous expence. *Arbutnot.*
- EXTRAVAGANT.** *a.* [*extravagans, Lat.*]
1. Wandering out of his bounds. *Shakef.*
 2. Roving beyond just limits or prescribed methods. *Dryden.*
 3. Not comprehended in any thing. *Ayliffe.*
 4. Irregular; wild. *Milton.*
 5. Wasteful; prodigal; vainly expensive. *Aldison.*
- EXTRAVAGANT.** *f.* One who is confined in no general rule or definition. *L'Estrange.*
- EXTRAVAGANTLY.** *ad.* [from *extravagant.*]
1. In an extravagant manner; wildly. *Dryden.*
 2. In an unreasonable degree. *Pope.*
 3. Expensively; luxuriously; wastefully.
- EXTRAVAGANTNESS.** *f.* [from *extravagant.*] Excess; excursion beyond limits.
- To **EXTRAVAGATE.** *v. n.* [*extra and vagor, Latin.*] To wander out of limits. **EXTRA-**

- EXTRA'VASATED.** *a.* [*extra* and *vasa*, Latin.] Forced out of the properly containing vessels. *Arbutnot.*
- EXTRAVASATION.** *f.* [from *extravasated*.] The act of forcing, or state of being forced out of the proper containing vessels. *Arbutnot.*
- EXTRAVE'NATE.** *a.* [*extra* and *veno*, Latin.] Let out of the veins. *Glanville.*
- EXTRAVE'RSION.** *f.* [*extra* and *versio*, Latin.] The act of throwing out. *Boyle.*
- EXTRA'UGHT.** *part.* Extracted. *Shakespeare.*
- EXTREME.** *a.* [*extremus*, Latin.]
1. Greatest; of the highest degree. *Hecker.*
 2. Utmost. *Shakespeare.*
 3. Last; that beyond which there is nothing. *Dryden.*
 4. Pressing in the utmost degree. *Hooker.*
- EXTRE'ME.** *f.* [from the adjective.]
1. Utmost point; highest degree of any thing. *Milton.*
 2. Points at the greatest distance from each other; extremity. *Locke.*
- EXTRE'MELY.** *ad.* [from *extreme*.]
1. In the utmost degree. *Sidney.*
 2. Very much; greatly. *Swift.*
- EXTREMITY.** *f.* [*extremitas*, Latin.]
1. The utmost point; the highest degree. *Hooker.*
 2. The utmost parts; the parts most remote from the middle. *Brown.*
 3. The points in the utmost degree of opposition. *Denham.*
 4. Remotest parts; parts at the greatest distance. *Arbutnot.*
 5. Violence of passion. *Spenser.*
 6. The utmost violence, rigour, or distress. *Clarendon.*
- TO EXTRICATE.** *v. a.* [*extrico*, Latin.] To disembarrass; to set free any one in a state of perplexity. *Addison.*
- EXTRICA'TION.** *f.* [from *extricate*.] The act of disentangling. *Boyle.*
- EXTRINSICAL.** *a.* [*extrinsecus*, Latin.] External; outward; not intimately belonging; not intrinick. *Digby.*
- EXTRINSICALLY.** *ad.* [from *extrinsecal*.] From without. *Glanville.*
- EXTRINSICK.** *a.* [*extrinsecus*, Lat.] Outward; external. *Gov. of the Tongue.*
- TO EXTRUCT.** *v. a.* [*extructum*, Lat.] To build; to raise; to form.
- EXTRUCTOR.** *f.* [from *extruct*.] A builder; a fabricator.
- TO EXTRUDE.** *v. a.* [*extrudo*, Latin.] To thrust off. *Woodward.*
- EXTRUSION.** *f.* [*extrusus*, Latin.] The act of thrusting or driving out. *Burnet.*
- EXU'BERANCE.** *f.* [*ex* and *tuber*, Lat.] Knobs, or parts protuberant. *Moxon.*
- EXU'BERANCE.** *f.* [*exuberatio*, Latin.] Overgrowth; superfluous shoots; luxuriance. *Garth.*
- EXU'BERANT.** *a.* [*exuberans*, Latin.]
1. Growing with superfluous shoots; overabundant; superfluously plenteous. *Pope.*
 2. Abounding in the utmost degree.
- EXU'BERANTLY.** *ad.* [from *exuberant*.] Abundantly. *Woodward.*
- TO EXU'BERATE.** *v. n.* [*exubero*, Latin.] To abound in the highest degree. *Boyle.*
- EXUC'OUS.** *a.* [*exsuccus*, Lat.] Without juice; dry. *Brown.*
- EXUDA'TION.** *f.* [from *exudo*, Lat.]
1. The act of emitting in sweat.
 2. The matter issuing out by sweat from any body. *Bacon.*
- TO EXU'DATE.** } *v. n.* [*exudo*, Lat.] **TO**
TO EXU'DE. } sweat out; to issue by sweat. *Arbutnot.*
- TO EXU'LCERATE.** *v. a.* [*exulcero*, Lat.]
1. To make sore with an ulcer. *Ray.*
 2. To afflict; to corrode; to enrage. *Milton.*
- EXULCERA'TION.** *f.* [from *exulcerate*.]
1. The beginning erosion, which forms an ulcer. *Quincy.*
 2. Exacerbation; corrosion. *Hooker.*
- EXULCERATORY.** *a.* [from *exulcerate*.] Having a tendency to cause ulcers.
- TO EXU'LT.** *v. n.* [*exulto*, Latin.] To rejoice above measure; to triumph. *Hooker.*
- EXU'LTANCE.** *f.* [from *exult*.] Transport; joy; triumph. *Govern. of the Tongue.*
- EXULTA'TION.** *f.* [*exultatio*, Lat.] Joy; triumph; rapturous delight. *Hooker.*
- TO EXU'NDATE.** *v. n.* [*exundo*, Latin.] To overflow. *Diſt.*
- EXUNDA'TION.** *f.* [from *exundate*.] Overflow; abundance. *Ray.*
- EXU'PERABLE.** *ad.* [*exuperabilis*, Latin.] Conquerable; superable; vincible.
- EXU'PERANCE.** *f.* [*exuperantia*, Latin.] Overbalance; greater proportion. *Brown.*
- TO EXU'SCITATE.** *v. a.* [*exuscito*, Lat.] To stir up; to rouse.
- EXU'STION.** *f.* [*exustio*, Latin.] The act of burning up; consumption by fire.
- EXU'PLE.** *f.* [Latin.] Cast skins; cast shells; whatever is shed by animals. *Woodward.*
- EY. EA. EE.** May either come from *ig*, an island, or from the Saxon *ea*, which signifies a water. *Gibson.*
- EY'AS.** *f.* [*niais*, Fr.] A young hawk juſt taken from the neſt. *Shakespeare.*
- EY'ASMUSKET.** *f.* A young undeged male hawk. *Hanner.*
- EYE.** *f.* plural *eyne*, now *eyes*. [c: *g*, Sax.]
1. The organ of viſion. *D-yden.*
 2. Sight; ocular knowledge. *Galatians.*
 3. Look; countenance. *Shakespeare.*
 4. Front; face. *Shakespeare.*

E Y E

5. A posture of direct opposition. *Dryden.*
 6. Aspect; regard. *Bacon.*
 7. Notice; attention; observation. *Sidney.*
 8. Opinion formed by observation. *Denbam.*
 9. Sight; view. *Shakespeare.*
 10. Any thing formed like an eye. *Newton.*
 11. Any small perforation. *Shakespeare. South.*
 12. A small catch into which a hook goes. *Boyle.*
 13. Bud of a plant. *Evelyn.*
 14. A small shade of colour. *Boyle.*
 15. Power of perception. *Deuteronomy.*
 To EYE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To watch; to keep in view. *More.*
 To EYE. *v. n.* To appear; to show; to bear an appearance. *Shakespeare.*
 EYEBALL. *f.* [eye and ball.] The apple of the eye. *Shakespeare.*
 EYEBRIGHT. *f.* [*euphrasia*, Lat.] An herb.
 EYEBROW. *f.* [eye and brow.] The hairy arch over the eye. *Dryden.*
 EYEDROP. *f.* [eye and drop.] Tear. *Shakespeare.*
 EYEGLANCE. *f.* [eye and glance.] Quick notice of the eye. *Spenser.*
 EYEGLASS. *f.* [eye and glass.] Spectacles; glass to assist the sight. *Newton.*
 EYELESS. *a.* [from eye.] Without eyes; sightless; deprived of sight. *Milton. Garth.*

E Y R

- EY'ELET. *f.* [*œillet*, Fr.] A hole through which light may enter; any small perforation. *Wiseman.*
 EY'ELID. *f.* [eye and lid.] The membrane that shuts over the eye. *Bacon.*
 EY'ESERVANT. *f.* [eye and servant.] A servant that works only while watched.
 EY'ESERVICE. *f.* [eye and service.] Service performed only under inspection. *Coleffians.*
 EY'ESHOT. *f.* [eye and shot.] Sight; glance; view. *Spettator.*
 EY'ESIGHT. *f.* [eye and sight.] Sight of the eye. *Samuel.*
 EY'ESORE. *f.* [eye and sore.] Something offensive to the sight. *Clarendon.*
 EYESPOTTED. *a.* [eye and spot.] Marked with spots like eyes. *Spenser.*
 EYESTRING. *f.* [eye and string.] The string of the eye. *Shakespeare.*
 EY'ETOOTH. *f.* [eye and tooth.] The tooth on the upper jaw next on each side to the grinders; the fang. *Ray.*
 EY'EWINK. *f.* [eye and wink.] A wink, as a hint or token. *Shakespeare.*
 EYEWITNESS. *f.* [eye and witness.] An ocular evidence; one who gives testimony to facts seen with his own eyes. *Peter.*
 EYRE. *f.* [*eyre*, Fr.] The court of justices itinerants. *Cowel.*
 EY'RY. *f.* [from *ey*, an egg.] The place where birds of prey build their nests and hatch. *Milton.*

F.

F A B

F, Has in English an invariable sound, formed by compression of the whole lips and a forcible breath.

FABA'CEOUS. *a.* [*fabaceus*, Lat.]

Having the nature of a bean.

FA'BLE. *f.* [*fable*, French.]

1. A feigned 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 lye.

To FA'BLE. *v. n.* [from the noun.]

1. To feign; to write not truth but fiction. *Prior.*

2. To tell falsehoods. *Shakespeare.*

To FA'BLE. *v. a.* To feign; to tell of falsity. *Milton.*

F A B

FA'BLED. *a.* [from *fable*.] Celebrated in fables. *Tickell.*

FA'BLER. *f.* [from *fable*.] A dealer in fiction.

To FA'BRICATE. *v. a.* [*fabricor*, Lat.]

1. To build; to construct.

2. To forge; to devise falsely.

FA'BRICATION. *f.* [from *fabricate*.] The act of building. *Hale.*

FA'BRICK. *f.* [*fabrica*, Latin.]

1. A building; an edifice. *Wotton.*

2. Any system or compages of matter. *Prior.*

To FA'BRICK. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To build; to form; to construct. *Phillips.*

FA'BULIST. *f.* [*fabuliste*, Fr.] A writer of fables. *Cressal.*

FABU-

FABULOUSITY. *f.* [*fabulositas*, Latin.]

Lyingness; fulness of stories. *Abbot.*

FA'BULOUS. *a.* [*fabulosus*, Lat.] Feigned; full of fables. *Addison.*

FA'BULOUSLY. *ad.* [from *fabulous*.] In fiction. *Brown.*

FACE. *f.* [*face*, Fr. from *facies*, Lat.]

1. The visage. *Bacon.*

2. Countenance; cast of the features. *Pope.*

3. The surface of any thing. *Genesis.*

4. The front or forepart of any thing. *Ezekiel.*

5. State of affairs. *Milton.*

6. Appearance; resemblance. *B. Johnson.*

7. Presence; sight. *Dryden.*

8. Confidence; boldness. *Shakespeare. Tillotson.*

9. Distortion of the face. *Shakespeare.*

FACE TO FACE.

1. When both parties are present. *Acts.*

2. Without the interposition of other bodies. *Corinthians.*

TO FACE. *v. n.*

1. To carry a false appearance. *Spenser.*

2. To turn the face; to come in front. *Dryden.*

TO FACE. *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. *Aldison.*

FA'CELESS. *a.* [from *face*.] Without a face.

FACEPAINTER. *f.* [*face* and *painter*.] A drawer of portraits.

FACEPAINTING. *f.* [*face* and *painting*.] The art of drawing portraits. *Dryden.*

FA'CET. *f.* [*facette*, Fr.] A small surface. *Bacon.*

FACE'TIOUS. *a.* [*facetieux*, Fr.] Gay; cheerful; lively. *Gov. of the Tongue.*

FACE'TIOUSLY. *ad.* [from *facetious*.] Gayly; cheerfully.

FACE'IOUSNESS. *f.* [from *facetious*.] Cheerful wit; mirth.

FA'CILE. *a.* [*facile*, French.]

1. Easy; not difficult; performable with little labour. *Milton. Evelyn.*

2. Easily surmountable; easily conquerable. *Milton.*

3. Easy of access or converse; not supercilious. *Ben. Johnson.*

4. Pliant; flexible; easily persuaded. *Calamy.*

TO FACILITATE. *v. a.* [*faciliter*, Fr.]

To make easy; to free from difficulty. *Clarendon.*

FACILITY. *f.* [*facilité*, French.]

1. easiness to be performed; freedom from difficulty. *Raleigh.*

2. Readiness in performing; dexterity. *Dryden.*

3. Vitious ductility; easiness to be persuaded. *Bacon.*

4. easiness of access; affability. *South.*

FACINE'RIOUS. *a.* Wicked; facinorous. *Shakespeare.*

FA'RING. *f.* [*To face*.] An ornamental covering. *Wotton.*

FACINOROUS. *a.* [*facinora*, Latin.]

Wicked; atrocious; detestably bad.

FACINOROUSNESS. *f.* [from *facinorous*.]

Wickedness in a high degree.

FACT. *f.* [*factum*, Latin.]

1. A thing done; an effect produced. *Hooker.*

2. Reality; not supposition. *Smalbridge.*

3. Action; deed. *Dryden.*

FA'CTION. *f.* [*faction*, Fr.]

1. A party in a state. *Shakespeare.*

2. Tumult; discord; dissension. *Clarendon.*

FA'CTIONARY. *f.* [*factieux*, French.]

A party man. *Shakespeare.*

FA'CTIOUS. *a.* [*factieux*, French.]

1. Given to faction; loud and violent in a party. *Shakespeare.*

2. Proceeding from publick dissensions. *King Charles.*

FA'CTIOUSLY. *ad.* [from *factious*.] In

a manner criminally dissensionous. *K. Charles.*

FA'CTIOUSNESS. *f.* [from *factious*.] In-

clination to publick dissension.

FACTITIOUS. *a.* [*factitius*, Latin.]

Made by art, in opposition to what is made by nature. *Boyle.*

FA'CTOR. *f.* [*facteur*, Fr.] An agent

for another; a substitute. *South.*

FA'CTORY. *f.* [from *factor*.]

1. A house or district inhabited by traders

in a distant country.

2. The traders embodied in one place.

FACTO'TUM. *f.* [*factotum*, Latin.] A

servant employed alike in all kinds of

business: as *Scrub* in the Stratagem.

FA'CTURE. *f.* [French.] The act or man-

ner of making any thing.

FA'CULTY. *f.* [*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, and animal. *Quincy.*

4. A knack; habitual excellence; dexterity. *Clarendon.*

5. Quality; disposition or habit of good or ill. *Shakespeare.*

6. Power; authority. *Shakespeare.*

7. Privilege; right to do any thing. *Hooker.*

8. Faculty, in an university, denotes the

masters and professors of the several sci-

ences.

FACUND. *a.* [*facundus*, Latin.] Eloquent.

To FA'DDLE. *v. n.* To trifle; to toy; to play.

To FADE. *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. *Ijaiab.*
4. To die away gradually; to vanish. *Addison.*
5. To be naturally not durable; to be transient. *Locke.*

To FADE. *v. a.* To wear away; to reduce to languour. *Dryden.*

To FADGE. *v. n.* [*ƷefƷan*, Saxon.]

1. To suit; to fit; to have one part consistent with another. *Shakespeare.*
2. To agree; not to quarrel. *Huairas.*
3. To succeed; to hit. *L'Estrange.*

FÆCES. *f.* [Latin.] Excrements; ingredients and settlings. *Quincy.*

To FAG. *v. a.* [*fatigo*, Latin.] To grow weary; to faint with weariness. *Mackenzie.*

FAGE'ND. *f.* [from *fag* and *end*.]

1. The end of a web of cloth. *Fanshawe.*
2. The refuse or meaner part of any thing.

FAGOT. *f.* [*fƷgod*, Welsh; *fagot*, Fr.]

1. A bundle of sticks bound together for the fire. *Watts.*
2. A soldier numbered in the muster-roll, but not really existing.

To FA'GOT. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To tie up; to bundle. *Dryden.*

To FAIL. *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. *Psalms.*
3. To cease; to perish; to be lost. *Addison.*
4. To die; to lose life. *Shakespeare.*
5. To sink; to be torn down. *Ijaiab.*
6. To decay; to decline; to languish. *Milton.*
7. To miss; not to produce its effect. *Bacon.*
8. To miss; not to succeed in a design. *Addison.*
9. To be deficient in duty. *Wake's Preparation for Death.*

To FAIL. *v. a.*

1. To desert; not to continue to assist or supply. *Sidney, Luke.*
2. Not to assist; to neglect; to omit to help. *Darvies.*
3. To omit; not to perform. *Dryden.*
4. To be wanting to. *1 Kings.*

2. Omission; non-performance. *Shakespeare.*
3. Deficiency; want.
4. Death; extinction. *Shakespeare.*

FA'ILING. *f.* [from *fail*.]

FA'ILURE. *f.* [from *fail*.]

1. Deficiency; cessation. *Woodward.*
2. Omission; non-performance; slip. *South.*
3. A lapse; a slight fault.

FAIN. *a.* [*Ʒaegn*, Saxon.]

1. Glad; merry; chearful; fond. *Spenser.*
2. Forced; obliged; compelled. *Hooker.*

FAIN. *ad.* [from the adjective.] Gladly; very desirously.

To FAIN. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To wish; to desire fondly. *Spenser.*

To FAINT. *v. n.* [*fancer*, French.]

1. To decay; to wear or waste away quickly. *Pope.*
2. To lose the animal functions; to sink motionless. *Guardian.*
3. To grow feeble. *Eccus.*
4. To sink into dejection. *Milton.*

To FAINT. *v. a.* To deject; to depress; to enfeeble. *Shakespeare.*

FAINT. *a.* [*fane*, 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. *Darvies.*

FAINTHEARTED. *a.* [*faint* and *heart*.] Cowardly; timorous. *Ijaiab.*

FAINTHEARTEDLY. *ad.* [from *faint-hearted*.] Timorously.

FAINTHEARTEDNESS. *f.* [from *faint-hearted*.] Cowardice; timorousness.

FA'INTING. *f.* [from *faint*.] Deliquium; temporary loss of animal motion. *Wiseman.*

FA'INTISHNESS. *f.* [from *faint*.] Weakness in a slight degree; incipient debility. *Arbutnot.*

FA'INTLING. *a.* [from *faint*.] Timorous; feeble-minded. *Arbutnot.*

FA'INLY. *ad.* [from *faint*.]

1. Feebly; languidly. *Walsh.*
2. Not in bright colours. *Pope.*
3. Without force of representation. *Shakespeare.*
4. Without strength of body. *Dryden.*
5. Not vigorously; not actively. *Shakespeare.*
6. Timorously; with dejection; without spirit. *Denham.*

FA'INTNESS. *f.* [from *faint*.]

F A I

1. Languour ; feebleness ; want of strength. *Hooker.*
 2. Inactivity ; want of vigour. *Spenser.*
 3. Timorousness ; dejection. *Shakespeare.*
FAINTY. *a.* [from *faint.*] Weak ; feeble ; languid. *Dryden.*
FAIR. *a.* [פֶּאָר, Saxon.]
 1. Beautiful ; elegant of feature ; handsome. *Shakespeare.*
 2. Not black ; not brown ; white in the complexion. *Hale.*
 3. Pleasing to the eye. *Shakespeare.*
 4. Clear ; pure. *Boyle.*
 5. Not cloudy ; not foul ; not tempestuous. *Clarendon.*
 6. Favourable ; prosperous. *Prior.*
 7. Likely to succeed. *Shakespeare.*
 8. Equal ; just. *Clarendon.*
 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. *Shakespeare.*
 15. Equitable ; not injurious. *Milton.*
 16. Commodious ; easy. *Shakespeare.*
FAIR. *ad.* [from the adjective.]
 1. Gently ; decently ; without violence. *Locke.*
 2. Civilly ; complaisantly. *Shakespeare.*
 3. Happily ; successfully. *Shakespeare.*
 4. On good terms. *Collier.*
FAIR. *f.*
 1. A beauty ; elliptically a fair woman. *Dryden.*
 2. Honesty ; just dealing. *Arbutnot.*
FAIR. *f.* [foire, French.] An annual or stated meeting of buyers and sellers. *Arbutnot.*
FAIRING. *f.* [from *fair.*] A present given at a fair. *Ben Johnson.*
FAIRLY. *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. *Shakespeare.*
 8. Completely ; without any deficiency. *Spenser.*
FAIRNESS. *f.* [from *fair.*]
 1. Beauty ; elegance of form. *Sidney.*
 2. Honesty ; candour ; ingenuity. *Atterbury.*
FAIRSPOKEN. *a.* [from *fair* and *speak.*]
 Bland and civil in language and address. *Hooker.*

F A L

- FAIRY.** *f.* [פֶּרְיִם, Saxon.]
 1. A kind of fabled beings supposed to appear in a diminutive human form, and to dance in the meadows, and reward cleanliness in houses ; an elf ; a fay. *Locke.*
 2. Enchantress. *Shakespeare.*
FA'IRY. *a.*
 1. Given by fairies. *Dryden.*
 2. Belonging to fairies. *Shakespeare.*
FA'IRYSTONE. *f.* A stone found in gravel-pits.
FAITH. *f.* [foi, French.]
 1. Belief of the revealed truths of religion. *Hooker. James. Hammond.*
 2. The system of revealed truths held by the Christian church. *Aët. Comm. Prayer.*
 3. Trust in God. *Swift.*
 4. Tenet held. *Shakespeare.*
 5. Trust in the honesty or veracity of another.
 6. Fidelity ; unshaken adherence. *Milton.*
 7. Honour ; social confidence. *Dryden.*
 8. Sincerity ; honesty ; veracity. *Shakespeare.*
 9. Promise given. *Shakespeare.*
FAITHBREACH. *f.* [faith and breach.] Breach of fidelity ; perfidy. *Shakespeare.*
FAITHED. *a.* [from *faith.*] Honest ; sincere. *Shakespeare.*
FAITHFUL. *a.* [faith and full.]
 1. Firm in adherence to the truth of religion. *Ephefians.*
 2. Of true fidelity ; loyal ; true to allegiance. *Milton.*
 3. Honest ; upright ; without fraud. *Numbers.*
 4. Observant of compact or promise. *Dryden.*
FAITHFULLY. *ad.* [from *faithful.*]
 1. With firm belief in religion.
 2. With full confidence in God.
 3. With strict adherence to duty. *Shak.*
 4. Without failure of performance. *Dryden.*
 5. Sincerely ; with strong promises. *Bacon.*
 6. Honestly ; without fraud. *Soub.*
 7. Confidently ; steadily. *Shakespeare.*
FAITHFULNESS. *f.* [from *faithful.*]
 1. Honesty ; veracity. *Psalms.*
 2. Adherence to duty ; loyalty. *Dryden.*
FAITHLESS. *a.* [from *faith.*]
 1. Without belief in the revealed truths of religion ; unconverted. *Hooker.*
 2. Perfidious ; disloyal ; not true to duty. *Shakespeare.*
FAITHLESSNESS. *f.* [from *faithless.*]
 1. Treachery ; perfidy.
 2. Unbelief as to revealed religion.
FA'ITOUR. *f.* [faitard, French.] A scoundrel ; a rascal ; a mean fellow. *Spenser.*
FAKE. *f.* A coil of rope. *Harris.*
FALCA'DE. *f.* [from *fals*, *falsis*, Latin.]

F A L

A horse is said to make *falcades*, when he throws himself upon his haunches two or three times, as in very quick curvets.

FA'LCATED. *a.* [*falcatus*, Latin.] Hook-ed; bent like a scythe. *Harris.*

FALCA'TION. *f.* Crookedness. *Brown.*

FA'LCHEIN. *f.* [French *fauchon*.] A short crooked sword; a cymeter. *Dryden.*

FA'LCON. *f.* [*faulcon*, French.]
1. A hawk trained for sport. *Walton.*
2. A fort of cannon. *Harris.*

FA'LCONER. *f.* [*faulconnier*, French.] One who breeds and trains hawks. *Temple.*

FA'LCONET. *f.* [*falconette*, French.] A fort of ordnance. *Knolles.*

FA'LDAGE. *f.* [*fildagium*, barbarous Lat.] A privilege reserved of setting up folds for sheep. *Harris.*

FA'LDING. *f.* A kind of coarse cloth. *DiE.*

FA'LDSTOOL. *f.* [*fald* or *fold* and *stool*.] A kind of stool placed at the fourth-side of the altar, at which the kings of England kneel at their coronation.

TO FALL. *v. n.* pret. *I fell*; compound pret. *I have fallen*, or *faln*. [*feallan*, Sax.]

1. To drop from a higher place. *Shakespeare.*

2. To drop from an erect to a prone posture. *Judges.*

3. To drop; to be held no longer. *Acts.*

4. To move down any descent. *Burnet.*

5. To drop ripe from the tree. *Isaiab.*

6. To pass at the outlet: as a river. *Arbutnot.*

7. To be determined to some particular direction. *Cheyne.*

8. To apostatise; 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. *Shakespeare.*

12. To decline from power or empire. *Addison.*

13. To enter into any state worse than the former. *Dryden.*

14. To decrease; to be diminished.

15. To ebb; to grow shallow.

16. To decrease in value; to bear less price. *Carew.*

17. To sink; not to amount to the full. *Bacon.*

18. To be rejected; to become null. *Locke.*

19. To decline from violence to calmness. *Dryden.*

20. To enter into any new state of the body or mind. *Knolles.*

21. To sink into an air of discontent or dejection. *Bacon.*

F A L

22. To sink below something in comparison. *Waller.*

23. To happen; to befall. *Donne.*

24. To come by chance; to light on. *Shakespeare.*

25. To come in a stated method. *Holder.*

26. To come unexpectedly. *Beyle.*

27. To begin any thing with ardour and vehemence. *Hale.*

28. To handle or treat directly. *Addison.*

29. To come vindictively: as a punishment. *2 Chron.*

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. *Acts.*

33. To become the property of any one by lot, chance, inheritance. *Denbam.*

34. To languish; to grow faint. *Addison.*

35. To be born; to be yeaned. *Mortimer.*

36. To FALL away. To grow lean. *Arbutnot.*

37. To FALL away. To revolt; to change allegiance. *2 Kings.*

38. To FALL away. To apostatise. *Ecclus.*

39. To FALL away. To perish; to be lost. *Dryden.*

40. To FALL away. To decline gradually; to fade. *Addison.*

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. *Dryden.*

45. To FALL down. To bend as a suppliant. *Isaiab.*

46. To FALL from. To revolt; to depart from adherence. *Hayward.*

47. To FALL in. To concur; to coincide. *Atterbury.*

48. To comply; to yield to. *Swift.*

49. To FALL off. To separate; to be broken. *Shakespeare.*

50. To FALL off. To perish; to die away. *Felton.*

51. To FALL off. To apostatise. *Milton.*

52. To FALL on. To begin eagerly to do any thing. *Dryden.*

53. To FALL on. To make an assault. *Shakespeare.*

54. To FALL over. To revolt; to desert from one side to the other. *Shakespeare.*

F A L

- 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. *Dryden.*
- 58. To FALL to. To apply himself to. *Clarendon.*
- 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. *Knolles.*
- 62. To FALL upon. To attempt. *Holder.*
- 63. To FALL upon. To rush against. *Addison.*

To FALL. *v. a.*

- 1. To drop; to let fall. *Shakespeare.*
- 2. To sink; to deprecate. *Bacon.*
- 3. To diminish in value; to let sink in price. *Locke.*
- 4. To yeare; to bring forth. *Shakespeare.*

FALL. *f.* [from the verb.]

- 1. The act of dropping from on high. *Dryden.*
- 2. The act of tumbling from an erect posture. *Shakespeare.*
- 3. The violence suffered in dropping from on high. *Locke.*
- 4. Death; overthrow; destruction incurred. *Shakespeare.*
- 5. Ruin; dissolution. *Denham.*
- 6. Downfal; loss of greatness; declension from eminence; degradation. *Daniel.*
- 7. Declension of greatness, power, or dominion. *Hooker.*
- 8. Diminution; decrease of price. *Child.*
- 9. Declination or diminution of sound; close to musick. *Milton.*
- 10. Declivity; steep descent. *Bacon.*
- 11. Cataract; cascade. *Pope.*
- 12. The outlet of a current into any other water. *Addison.*
- 13. Autumn; the fall of the leaf. *Dryden.*
- 14. Any thing that falls in great quantities. *L'Esrange.*
- 15. The act of felling or cutting down.

FALLA'CIOUS. *a.* [fallacieux, French.]

- 1. Producing mistake; sophistical. *South.*
- 2. Deceitful; mocking expectation. *Milton.*

FALLA'CIOUSLY. *ad.* [from fallacious.]

Sophistically; with purpose to deceive. *Brown.*

FALLA'CIOUSNESS. *f.* [from fallacious.]

Tendency to deceive.

FALL'ACY. *f.* [fallacia, Latin.]

Sophism; logical artifice; deceitful argument. *Sidney.*

F A L

FALLIB'ILITY. *f.* [from fallible.] Liableness to be deceived. *Watts.*

FA'LLIBLE. *a.* [fallos, Latin.] Liableness to errour. *Taylor.*

FA'LLING. *f.* [from fall.] Indentings opposed to prominence. *Addison.*

FA'LLINGSICKNESS. *f.* [fall and sickness.] The epilepsy; a disease in which the patient is without any warning deprived at once of his senses, and falls down. *Shakespeare.*

FA'LLOW. *a.* [palepe, Saxon.]

- 1. Pale red, or pale yellow. *Clarendon.*
- 2. Unfowed; left to rest after the years of tillage. *Hayward.*
- 3. Plowed, but not sowed. *Howel.*
- 4. Unplowed; uncultivated. *Shakespeare.*
- 5. Unoccupied; neglected. *Hudibras.*

FALLOW. *f.* [from the adjective.]

- 1. Ground plowed in order to be plowed again. *Mortimer.*
- 2. Ground lying at rest. *Rowe.*

To FA'LLOW. *v. n.* To plow in order to a second plowing. *Mortimer.*

FA'LLOWNESS. *f.* [from fallow.] Barrenness; an exemption from bearing fruit. *Donne.*

FALSE. *a.* [falsus, Latin.]

- 1. Not morally true; expressing that which is not thought. *Shakespeare.*
- 2. Not physically true; conceiving that which does not exist. *Davies.*
- 3. Suppositious; succedaneous. *Bacon.*
- 4. Deceiving expectation. *L'Esrange.*
- 5. Not agreeable to rule, or propriety. *Shakespeare.*
- 6. Not honest; not just. *Donne.*
- 7. Treacherous; perfidious; traitorous. *Bacon.*
- 8. Counterfeit; hypocritical; not real. *Dryden.*

To FALSE. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

- 1. To violate by failure of veracity. *Spenser.*
- 2. To deceive. *Spenser.*
- 3. To defeat; to balk; to shift; to evade. *Spenser.*

FALSEHE'ARTED. *a.* [false and heart.] Treacherous; perfidious; deceitful; hollow. *Bacon.*

FALSEHOOD. *f.* [from false.]

- 1. Want of truth; want of veracity. *South.*
- 2. Want of honesty; treachery.
- 3. A lie; a false assertion.

FA'LSELY. *ad.* [from false.]

- 1. Contrarily to truth; not truly. *Government of the Tongue.*
- 2. Erroneously; by mistake. *Smauridge.*
- 3. Perfidiously; treacherously.

FALSENESS. *f.* [from false.]

- 1. Contrariety to truth.
- 2. Want

F A M

F A N

2. Want of veracity; violation of promise. *Tillotson.*
 3. Duplicity; deceit. *Hammond.*
 4. Treachery; perfidy; traitorousness. *Rogers.*
- FA'LSER.** *f.* [from *falſe.*] A deceiver. *Sperſer.*
- FALSIFIA'BLE.** *ad.* [from *falſify.*] Liable to be counterfeited.
- FALSIFICATION.** *f.* [*falſification*, Fr.]
 1. The act of counterfeiting any thing so as to make it appear what it is not. *Bacon.*
 2. Confutation. *Broome.*
- FALSIFIER.** *f.* [from *falſify.*]
 1. One that counterfeits; one that makes any thing to seem what it is not. *Boyle.*
 2. A liar. *L'Eſtrange.*
- TO FA'LSIFY.** *v. a.* [*falſifier*, French.]
 1. To counterfeit; to forge. *Hooker.*
 2. To confute; to prove falſe. *Addiſon.*
 3. To violate; to break by falſhood. *Knolles.*
- TO FA'LSIFY.** *v. n.* To tell lies. *Scotb.*
- FALSITY.** *f.* [*falſitas*, Latin.]
 1. Falſhood; contrariety to truth. *Sandys.*
 2. A lye; an error. *Glanville.*
- TO FA'ALTER.** *v. n.* [*vaultur*, Iſlandick.]
 1. To hesitate in the utterance of words. *Smith.*
 2. To fail in any act of the body. *Shakeſpeare.*
 3. To fail in any act of the underſtanding. *Locke.*
- TO FA'ALTER.** *v. a.* To cleanſe.
- FA'ALTERINGLY.** *ad.* [from *fulter.*] With hesitation; with difficulty.
- TO FA'MBLE.** [*famler.*] To hesitate. *Skinner.*
- FAME.** *f.* [*fama*, Latin.]
 1. Celebrity; renown. *Addiſon.*
 2. Report; rumour. *Jof. ix. 9.*
- FAMED.** *a.* [from *fame.*] Renowned; celebrated; much talked of. *Dryden.*
- FAMELESS.** *a.* Without fame. *May.*
- FAM'ILIAR.** *a.* [*familiaris*, Latin.]
 1. Domeſtick; relating to a family. *Pope.*
 2. Affable; not formal; eaſy in converſation. *Shakeſpeare.*
 3. Unceremonious; free. *Sidney.*
 4. Well known. *Watts.*
 5. Well acquainted with; accuſtomed. *Locke.*
 6. Common; frequent. *Locke.*
 7. Eaſy; unconſtrained. *Addiſon.*
 8. Too nearly acquainted. *C Camden.*
- FAM'ILIAR.** *f.* An intimate; one long acquainted. *Rogers.*
- FAM'ILIARITY.** *f.* [*familiarité*, French.]
 1. Eaſineſs of converſation; omiſſion of ceremony.
2. Acquaintance; habitude. *Atterbury.*
 3. Eaſy intercourſe. *Pope.*
- TO FAM'ILIARIZE.** *v. a.* [*familiariſer*, French.]
 1. To make eaſy by habitude.
 2. To bring down from a ſtate of diſtant ſuperiority. *Addiſon.*
- FAM'ILIARLY.** *ad.* [from *familiar.*]
 1. Unceremoniouſly; with freedom. *Bac.*
 2. Commonly; frequently. *Raleigh.*
 3. Eaſily; without formality. *Pope.*
- FAM'ILLE.** *en famille*, French. In a family way. *Swift.*
- FAM'ILY.** *f.* [*familia*, 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.** *f.* [*famine*, French.] Scarcity of food; dearth. *Hale.*
- TO FA'MISH.** *v. a.* [from *fames*, Latin.]
 1. To kill with hunger; to ſtarve. *Shakeſpeare.*
 2. To kill by deprivation of any thing neceſſary. *Milton.*
- TO FA'MISH.** *v. n.* To die of hunger. *Shakeſpeare.*
- FAM'ISHMENT.** *f.* [from *famiſh.*] Want of food. *Hakewill.*
- FAM'OSITY.** *f.* Renown. *Diſt.*
- FAM'OUS.** *a.* [*fameux*, French.] Renowned; celebrated. *Peaſham. Milton.*
- FAM'OUSLY.** *ad.* [from *famous.*] Celebrity; great fame.
- FAN.** *f.* [*vannus*, Latin.]
 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. *Shakeſpeare.*
 4. Any thing by which the air is moved. *Dryden.*
 5. An inſtrument to raiſe the fire. *Hooker.*
- TO FAN.** *v. a.*
 1. To cool or recreate with a fan. *Speſt.*
 2. To ventilate; to affect by air put in motion. *Milton.*
 3. To ſeparate, as by winnowing. *Bacon.*
- FANA'TICISM.** *f.* [from *fanatick*] Enthuſiaſm; religious frenzy. *Rogers.*
- FANA'TICK.** *a.* [*fanaticus*, Latin.] Enthuſiaſtick; ſuperſtitious. *Milton.*
- FANA'TICK.** *f.* [from the adjective.] An enthuſiaſt; a man mad with wild notions. *Decay of Piety.*
- FAN'CIFUL.** *a.* [*fancy* and *ful.*]
 1. Imaginative; rather guided by imagination than reaſon. *Woodward.*
 2. Directed by the imagination, not the reaſon. *Hayward.*

FA'NCIFULLY. *ad.* [from *fanciful.*] According to the wildness of imagination.

FA'NCIFULNESS. *f.* [from *fanciful.*] Ad-diction to the pleasures of imagination.

Hale.

FA'NCY. *f.* [*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.

Addison.

4. Image; conception; thought.

Shakespeare.

5. Inclination; liking; fondness.

Collier.

6. Caprice; humour; whim.

Dryden.

7. Frolick; idle scheme; vagary.

L'Esstrange.

8. Something that pleases or entertains.

Bacon.

TO FA'NCY. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To imagine; to believe without being able to prove.

Sprat.

TO FA'NCY. *v. a.*

1. To pourtray in the mind; to imagine.

Dryden.

2. To like; to be pleased with.

Raleigh.

FANCYMO'NGER. *f.* One who deals in tricks of imagination.

Shakespeare.

FA'NCYSICK. *a.* [*fancy* and *sick.*] One whose distemper is in his own mind.

L'Esstrange.

FANE. *f.* [*fane*, French.] A temple consecrated to religion.

Philips.

FANFARON. *f.* [French.]

1. A bully; a hector.

2. A blutcher; a boaster of more than he can perform.

Dryden.

FANFARONADE. *f.* [from *fanfaron*, Fr.]

A bluster; a tumour of fictitious dignity.

Swift.

TO FANG. *v. a.* [*fangan*, Saxon.] To seize; to gripe; to clutch.

Shakespeare.

FANG. *f.* [from the verb.]

1. The long tusks of a boar or other animal.

Shakespeare.

2. The nails; the talons.

3. Any shoot or other thing by which hold is taken.

Evelyn.

FA'NGED. *a.* [from *fang.*] Furnished with fangs or long teeth; furnished with any instruments, in imitation of fangs.

Philips.

FANGLE. *f.* [from *fangan*, Saxon.] Sully attempt; trifling scheme.

FA'NGLED. *a.* [from *fangle.*] It is scarcely used but in new *fangled*; vainly fond of novelty. Quick wits be in desire new *fangled*.

Alicem.

FA'NGLESS. *a.* [from *fang.*] Toothless; without teeth.

Shakespeare.

FA'NGOT. *f.* A quantity of wares.

FA'NNEL. *f.* [*fanon*, French.] A sort of ornament like a scarf, worn about the left arm of a mass-priest.

FA'NNER. *f.* [from *fan.*] One that plays a fan.

Jeremiab.

FANTASIED. *a.* [from *fantasy.*] Filled with fancies.

Shakespeare.

FANTA'SM. *f.* [See PHANTASM.]

FANTASTICAL. } *a.* [*fantastique*, Fr.]

FANTA'STICK. } 1. Irrational; bred only in the imagination.

Soub.

2. Subsisting only in the fancy; imaginarily.

Shakespeare.

4. Capricious; humourous; unsteady.

Prior.

5. Whimsical; fanciful.

FANTA'STICALLY. *ad.* [from *fantastical*]

1. By the power of imagination.

2. Capriciously; humourously.

Shakespeare.

3. Whimsically.

Greav.

FANTA'STICALNESS. } *f.* [from *fan-*

FANTA'STICKNESS. } *astical.*]

1. Humourousness; mere compliance with fancy.

2. Whimsicalness; unreasonableness.

Tillotson.

3. Caprice; unsteadiness.

FANTASY. *f.* [*fantasie*, Fr.]

1. Fancy; imagination; the power of imagining.

Dawtes. Newton.

2. Idea; image of the mind.

Spenser.

3. Humour; inclination.

Wbig.

FAP. *a.* Fuddled; drunk.

Shakespeare.

FAR. *ad.* [from *far*, Saxon.]

1. To great extent in length.

Prior.

2. To a great extent every way.

Prior.

3. To a great distance progressively.

Shakespeare.

4. Remotely; at a great distance.

Bacon. Knolles.

5. To a distance.

Raleigh.

6. In a great part.

Judges.

7. In a great proportion; by many degrees.

Waller.

8. To a great height; magnificently.

Shakespeare.

9. To a certain point; to a certain degree.

Hammond. Tillotson.

10. It is used often in composition: as *far-shooting*, *far-seeing*.

FAR-FE'TCH. *f.* [*far* and *fetch.*] A deep stratagem.

Hudibras.

FAR-FE'TCHED. *a.* [*far* and *fetch.*]

1. Brought from places remote.

Milton.

2. Studiously sought; elaborately strained.

Smith.

FAR PIERCING. *a.* [*far* and *pierce.*]

Striking, or penetrating a great way.

Pope.

FAR-SHOOTING. *a.* Shooting to a great distance.

FAR. *a.*

1. Distant; remote.

Dryden.

2. From

F A R

2. From FAR. From a remote place. *Deuteronomy.*
- FAR. *f.* [contracted from *farrow.*] Young pigs. *Tusser.*
- To FARCE. *v. a.* [*farçjo*, Latin.]
1. To stuff; to fill with mingled ingredients. *Carew.*
 2. To extend; to swell out. *Shakespeare.*
- FARCE. *f.* [*farçer*, French, to mock.] A dramattick representation written without regularity. *Dryden.*
- FARCICAL. *a.* [from *farce.*] Belonging to a farce. *Gay.*
- FARCY. *f.* [*farçin*, French.] The leprosy of horses.
- FARDEL. *f.* [*fardello*, Italian.] A bundle; a little pack. *Shakespeare.*
- To FARE. *v. n.* [*farian*, Saxon.]
1. To go; to pass; to travel. *Fairfax.*
 2. To be in any state good or bad. *Waller.*
 3. To proceed in any train of consequences good or bad. *Milton.*
 4. To happen to any one well or ill. *South.*
 5. To feed; to eat; to be entertained. *Brown.*
- FARE. *f.* [from the verb.]
1. Price of passage in a vehicle by land or by water. *Dryden.*
 2. Food prepared for the table; provisions. *Addison.*
- FAREWELL. *ad.*
1. The parting compliment; adieu. *Shakespeare.*
 2. It is sometimes used only as an expression of separation without kindness. *Waller.*
- FAREWELL. *f.* Leave; act of departure. *Milton.*
- FARINA'CEOUS. *a.* [from *farina*, Lat.] Mealy; tasting like meal. *Arbutnot.*
- FARM. *f.* [*ferme*, French.]
1. Ground let to a tenant; ground cultivated by another man upon condition of paying part of the profit. *Hayward.*
 2. The state of lands let out to the culture of tenants. *Spenser.*
- To FARM. *v. a.* [from the noun.]
1. To let out to tenants at a certain rent. *Shakespeare.*
 2. To take at a certain rate. *Camden.*
 3. To cultivate land.
- FARMER. *f.* [*fermier*, French.]
1. One who cultivates hired ground. *Shakespeare.*
 2. One who cultivates ground. *Mortimer.*
- FARMOST. *f.* [superlative of *far.*] Most distant. *Dryden.*
- FARNNESS. *f.* [from *far.*] Distance; remoteness. *Carew.*
- FARRA'GINOUS. *a.* [from *farrago*, Lat.] Formed of different materials. *Brown.*
- FARRA'GO. *f.* [Latin.] A mass formed confusedly of several ingredients; a medley.

F A S

- FA'RRIER. *f.* [*ferrier*, French.]
1. A shoer of horses. *Digby.*
 2. One who professes the medicine of horses. *Swift.*
- To FA'RRIER. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To practise physick or chirurgery on horses. *Mortimer.*
- FA'RRROW. *f.* [*feapth*, Saxon.] A little pig. *Shakespeare.*
- To FA'RRROW. *v. a.* To bring pigs. *Tusser.*
- FART. *f.* [*feart*, Saxon.] Wind from behind. *Suckling.*
- To FART. *v. a.* To break wind behind. *Swift.*
- FA'RTHER. *ad.* [We ought to write *farther* and *furthest*, *forðon*, *forðen*, Sax.] At a greater distance; to a greater distance; more remotely. *Locke.*
- FA'RTHER. *a.* [supposed from *far*, more probably from *forth.*]
1. More remote. *Dryden.*
 2. Longer; tending to greater distance. *Dryden.*
- FARTHERANCE. *f.* [more properly *furthurance.*] Encouragement; promotion. *Ascham.*
- FARTHERMORE. *ad.* [more properly *furtbermore.*] Besides; over and above; likewise. *Raleigh.*
- To FA'RTHER. *v. a.* [more proper *To farther.*] To promote; to facilitate; to advance. *Dryden.*
- FA'RTHEST. *ad.* [more properly *furtbest.*]
1. At the greatest distance.
 2. To the greatest distance.
- FA'RTHEST. *a.* Most distant; remotest. *Hooker.*
- FARTHING. *f.* [*feorðling*, Saxon.]
1. The fourth of a penny. *Cocker.*
 2. Copper money. *Gay.*
 3. It is used sometimes in a sense hyperbolical: as, it is not worth a *farthing*; or proverbial.
- FA'RTHINGALE. *f.* A hoop, used to spread the petticoat. *Swift.*
- FA'RTHINGSWORTH. *f.* As much as is sold for a farthing. *Arbutnot.*
- FASCES. *f.* [Latin.] Rods anciently carried before the consuls. *Dryden.*
- FA'SCIA. *f.* [Latin.] A fillet; a bandage.
- FA'SCIATED. *a.* [from *fuscia.*] Bound with fillets.
- FASCIA'TION. *f.* [from *fascia.*] Bandage. *Wiseman.*
- To FA'SCINATE. *v. a.* [*fascino*, Latin.] To bewitch; to enchant; to influence in some wicked and secret manner. *D. day of Piety.*
- FASCINA'TION. *f.* [from *fascinate.*] The power or act of bewitching; enchantment. *Bacon.*

F A S

FASCINE. *f.* [French.] A faggot.
Addison.

FASCINOUS. *a.* [*fascinum*, Lat.] Caused or acting by witchcraft.
Harvey.

FASHION. *f.* [*façon*, French.]
1. Form; make; state of any thing with regard to appearance. *Luke.*
2. The make or cut of cloaths. *Shakespeare.*
3. Manner; sort; way. *Hayward.*
4. Custom operating upon dress, or any domestick ornaments. *Shakespeare.*
5. Custom; general practice. *Sidney, Tillotson.*
6. Manner imitated from another; way established by precedent. *Shakespeare.*
7. General approbation; mode. *Pope.*
8. Rank; condition above the vulgar. *Raleigh.*
9. Any thing worn. *Shakespeare.*
10. The farcy; a distemper in horses; the horses leprosy. *Shakespeare.*

To FASHION. *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. *Shakespeare.*
4. To make according to the rule preferred by custom. *Locke.*

FASHIONABLE. *a.* [from *fashion*.]
1. Approved by custom; established by custom. *Rogers.*
2. Made according to the mode. *Dryden.*
3. Ohservant of the mode. *Shakespeare.*
4. Having rank above the vulgar, and below nobility.

FASHIONABLENESS. *f.* [from *fashionable*.] Modish elegance. *Locke.*

FASHIONABLY. *ad.* [from *fashionable*.] In a manner conformable to custom; with modish elegance. *South.*

FASHIONIST. *f.* [from *fashion*.] A follower of the mode; a coxcomb.

To FAST. *v. n.* [*fastan*, Gothick.]
1. To abstain from food. *Bacon.*
2. To mortify the body by religious abstinence. *Mattbew.*

FAST. *f.* [from the verb.]
1. Abstinence from food. *Taylor.*
2. Religious mortification by abstinence; religious humiliation. *Litterbury.*

FAST. *a.* [fast, Saxon.]
1. Firm; immoveable. *Milton.*
2. Strong; impregnable. *Spenser.*
3. Fixed. *Temple.*
4. Deep; found. *Shakespeare.*
5. Firm in adherence. *Ascham.*
6. [from *fast*, Weish.] Speedy; quick; swift. *Davies.*
7. *FAST and loose.* Uncertain; variable; inconstant. *Sidney.*

F A T

FAST. *ad.*
1. Firmly; immoveably. *Shakespeare.*
2. Closely; nearly. *Knolles.*
3. Swiftly; nimbly. *Daniel.*
4. Frequently. *Hammond.*

To FASTEN. *v. a.* [from *fast*.]
1. To make fast; to make firm. *Dryden.*
2. To hold together; to cement; to link. *Donne.*
3. To affix; to conjoin. *Swift.*
4. To stamp; to impress. *Shakespeare.*
5. To settle; to confirm. *Decay of Piety.*
6. To lay on with strength. *Dryden.*

To FASTEN. *v. n.* To fix himself. *Brown.*

FASTENER. *f.* [from *fasten*.] One that makes fast or firm.

FASTER. *f.* [from *fast*.] He who abstains from food.

FASTHANDED. *a.* [*fast* and *hand*.] Avaricious; closehanded; covetous. *Bacon.*

FASTIDIOUSITY. *f.* [from *fastidious*.] Disdainfulness. *Swift.*

FASTIDIOUS. *a.* [*fastidiosus*, Latin.] Disdainful; squeamish; delicate to a vice. *Ben. Johnson, South.*

FASTIDIOUSLY. *ad.* [from *fastidious*.] Disdainfully; squeamishly. *Goverment of the Tongue.*

FASTIGATED. *a.* [*fastigatus*, Lat.] Roof-d.

FASTINGDAY. *f.* [*fast* and *day*] Day of mortification by abstinence. *Taylor.*

FASTNESS. *f.* [from *fast*.]
1. Firmness; firm adherence. *Bacon.*
2. Strength; security. *Davies.*
3. A strong place; a place not easily forced. *Watts.*
4. Closeness; conciseness; not diffusion. *Ascham.*

FASTUOUS. *a.* [*fastuosus*, Lat.] Proud; haughty.

FAT. *a.* [fæt, Saxon.]
1. Fattened; plump; fleshy. *Arbutnot.*
2. Coarse; gross; dull. *Dryden.*
3. Wealthy; rich. *Milton.*

FAT. *f.* An oily and sulphureous part of the blood, deposited in the cells of the membrana adiposa, from the innumerable little vessels which are spread amongst them. *Bacon.*

FAT. *f.* [fæt, Saxon.] A vessel in which any thing is put to ferment, or be soaked. *Joel.*

To FAT. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To make fat; to fatten. *Abbot.*

To FAT. *v. n.* To grow fat; to grow full fleshed. *L'Esrange.*

FATAL. *a.* [*fatalis*, Latin.]
1. Deadly; mortal; destructive; causing destruction. *Dryden.*
2. Proceeding by destiny; inevitable; necessary. *Tillotson.*

3. Appointed by destiny.
FATALIST. *f.* [from *fate.*] One who maintains that all things happen by invincible necessity. *Watts.*
FATALITY. *f.* [*fatalité*, French.]
 1. Predetermination; predetermined order or series of things and events. *Soub.*
 2. Decree of fate. *King Charles.*
 3. Tendency to danger. *Broome.*
FATALLY. *ad.* [from *fatal.*]
 1. Mortally; destructively; even to death. *Derbam.*
 2. By the decree of fate. *Bentley.*
FATALNESS. *f.* [from *fatal.*] Invincible necessity.
FATE. *f.* [*fatum*, Latin.]
 1. Destiny; an eternal series of successive causes. *Milton.*
 2. Event predetermined. *Shakespeare.*
 3. Death; destruction. *Dryden.*
 4. Cause of death. *Dryden.*
FATED. *a.* [from *fate.*]
 1. Decreed by fate. *Dryden.*
 2. Determined in any manner by fate. *Dryden.*
 3. Endued with any quality by fate. *Prior.*
FATHER. *f.* [*fater*, Saxon.]
 1. He by whom the son or daughter is begotten. *Bacon.*
 2. The first ancestor. *Romans.*
 3. The appellation of an old man. *Camden.*
 4. The title of any man reverend. *Shakespeare.*
 5. One who has given original to any thing good or bad. *Genfis.*
 6. The ecclesiastical writers of the first centuries. *Stillingfleet.*
 7. One who acts with paternal care and tenderness. *Jacob.*
 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 compilation of God as Creator. *Common Prayer.*
FATHER-IN-LAW. *f.* [from *father.*]
 The father of one's husband or wife. *Addison.*
To FATHER. *v. a.*
 1. To take; to adopt as a son or daughter. *Shakespeare.*
 2. To supply with a father. *Shakespeare.*
 3. To adopt a composition. *Savist.*
 4. To ascribe to any one as his offspring, or production. *Hooker.*
FATHERHOOD. *f.* [from *father.*] The character of a father. *Hall.*
FATHERLESS. *a.* [from *father.*] Without a father. *Sandys.*
FATHERLINESS. *f.* [from *father.*] The tenderness of a father.

Bacon.
Watts.

FATHERLY. *a.* [from *father.*] Paternal; like a father. *Shakespeare.*
FATHERLY. *ad.* In the manner of a father. *Milton.*
FATHOM. *f.* [*fæðm*, Saxon.]
 1. A measure of length containing six feet. *Holder.*
 2. Reach; penetration; depth of contrivance. *Shakespeare.*
To FATHOM. *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. *a.* [from *fathom.*]
 1. That of which no bottom can be found.
 2. That of which the circumference cannot be embraced. *Shakespeare.*
FATIDICAL. *a.* [*fatidicus*, Latin.] Prophetic; having the power to foretell. *Huxel.*
FATIFEROUS. *a.* [*fatifer*, Lat.] Deadly; mortal. *Diſt.*
FATIGABLE. *a.* [*fatigo*, Lat.] Easily wearied.
To FATIGATE. *v. a.* [*fatigo*, Lat.] To weary; to fatigue. *Shakespeare.*
FATIGUE. *f.* [*fatigue*, French.]
 1. Weariness; lassitude.
 2. The cause of weariness; labour; toil. *Dryden.*
To FATIGUE. *v. a.* [*fatigue*, Fr.] To tire; to weary. *Prior.*
FATKIDNEYED. *a.* [*fat* and *kidney.*] Fat. *Shakespeare.*
FATLING. *f.* [from *fat.*] A young animal fed fat for the slaughter. *Izaak.*
FATNER. *j.* [from *fat.*] That which gives fatness. *Arbutnot.*
FATNESS. *f.* [from *fat.*]
 1. The quality of being fat, plump.
 2. Fat; grease; fulness of flesh. *Spenser.*
 3. Unctuous or greasy matter. *Bacon.*
 4. Oleaginousness; sliminess. *Arbutnot.*
 5. Fertility; fruitfulness. *Genfis.*
 6. That which causes fertility. *Philips.*
To FATTEN. *v. a.* [from *fat.*]
 1. To feed up; to make fleshy. *Arbut.*
 2. To make fruitful. *Dryden.*
 3. To feed grossly; to increase. *Dryden.*
To FATTEN. *v. n.* [from *fat.*] To grow fat; to be pampered. *Orway.*
FATUOUS. *a.* [*fatuus*, Latin.]
 1. Stupid; foolish; feeble of mind. *Glanville.*
 2. Impotent; without force. *Denbam.*
FATUITY. *f.* [*fatuité*, French.] Foolishness; weakness of mind. *King Charles.*
FAT-

F A V

F E A

FA'TWITTED. *a.* [*fat* and *wit.*] Heavy ; dull. *Shakespeare.*
 FA'ITY. *a.* [*from fat.*] Unctuous ; oleaginous ; greasy. *Bacon.*
 FA'U. *ET.* *f.* [*fauffet*, French.] The pipe inserted into a vessel to give vent to the liquor, and stopped up by a peg or spigot. *Swift.*
 FA'UCHION. *f.* [*See FALCHION.*] A crooked sword. *Dryden.*
 FAUFEL. *f.* [French.] The fruit of a species of the palmtree.
 FAV'ILLOUS. *a.* [*favilla*, Latin.] Consisting of ashes. *Brown.*
 FA'ULCON. *See FALCON.*
 FAULT. *f.* [*faute*, French.]
 1. Offence ; slight crime ; somewhat liable to censure. *Hooker.*
 2. Defect ; want ; absence. *Shakespeare.*
 3. Puzzle ; difficulty.
 To FAULT. *v. n.* [*from the noun.*] To be wrong ; to fail. *Spenser.*
 To FAULT. *v. a.* To charge with a fault ; to accuse.
 FAULTER. *f.* [*from fault.*] An offender. *Fairfax.*
 FA'ULTFINDER. *f.* [*fault* and *find.*] A censurer.
 FA'ULTILY. *ad.* [*from faulty.*] Not rightly ; improperly.
 FA'ULTINESS. *f.* [*from faulty.*]
 1. Badness ; viciousness ; evil. *Sidney.*
 2. Delinquency ; actual offences. *Hooker.*
 FA'ULTLESS. *a.* [*from fault.*] Without fault ; perfect. *Fairfax.*
 FA'ULTY. *a.* [*faulif*, French.]
 1. Guilty of a fault ; blameable ; criminal. *Milton.*
 2. Wrong ; erroneous. *Hooker.*
 3. Defective ; bad in any respect. *Bacon.*
 To FA'VOUR. *v. a.* [*favor*, Latin.]
 1. To support ; to regard with kindness. *Bacon.*
 2. To assist with advantages or conveniences. *Addison.*
 3. To resemble in feature. *SpeEtator.*
 4. To conduce to ; to contribute.
 FA'VOUR. *f.* [*favor*, Latin.]
 1. Countenance ; kindness ; kind regard. *Shakespeare.*
 2. Support ; defence ; vindication. *Rogers.*
 3. Kindness granted. *Sidney.*
 4. Lenity ; mildness ; mitigation of punishment. *Swift.*
 5. Leave ; good will ; pardon. *Psalms.*
 6. Object of favour ; person or thing favoured. *Milton.*
 7. Something given by a lady to be worn. *SpeEtator.*
 8. Any thing worn openly as a token. *Shakespeare.*
 9. Feature ; countenance. *South.*
 FA'VOURABLE. *a.* [*favorable*, Fr.]

1. Kind ; propitious ; affectionate. *Shakespeare.*
 2. Palliative ; tender ; averse from censure. *Dryden.*
 3. Conducive to ; contributing to. *Temple.*
 4. Accommodate ; convenient. *Clarendon.*
 5. Beautiful ; well favoured. *Spenser.*
 FA'VOURABLENESS. *f.* [*from favourable*] Kindness ; benignity.
 FA'VOURABLY. *ad.* [*from favourable.*] Kindly ; with favour. *Rogers.*
 FA'VOURED. *particip. a.*
 1. Regarded with kindness. *Pope.*
 2. Featured. With *well* or *ill*. *Spenser.*
 FA'VOUREDLY. *ad.* With *well* or *ill*, in a fair or foul way.
 FA'VOURER. *f.* [*from favour.*] One who favours ; one who regards with kindness or tenderness. *Daniel.*
 FA'VOURITE. *f.* [*favori*, favorite, Fr.]
 1. A person or thing beloved ; one regarded with favour. *Pope.*
 2. One chosen as a companion by his superiour. *Clarendon.*
 FA'VOURLESS. *a.* [*from favour.*]
 1. Unfavoured ; not regarded with kindness.
 2. Unfavouring ; unpropitious. *Spenser.*
 FA'USE. *f.* A sort of large eel. *Chapman.*
 FA'USSEBRAYE. *f.* A small mount of earth, four fathom wide, erected on the level round the foot of the rampart. *Harris.*
 FA'UTOR. *f.* [Latin ; *fauteur*, French.] Favourer ; countenancer. *Ben. Johnson.*
 FA'UTRESS. *f.* [*fautrice*, Fr.] A woman that favours, or shows countenance. *Chapman.*
 FAWN. *f.* [*faon*, French.] A young deer. *Bacon.*
 To FAWN. *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. *f.* [*from fawn.*] One that fawns ; one that pays servile courtship. *SpeEtator.*
 FA'WNINGLY. *ad.* [*from fawn.*] In a cringing servile way.
 FA'XED. *a.* [*from fax*, Saxon.] Hairy. *Camden.*
 FAY. *f.* [*faé*, French.]
 1. A fairy ; an elf. *Milton.*
 2. Faith. *Spenser.*
 FE'ABERRY. *f.* A gooseberry.
 To FEAGUE. *v. a.* [*fegen*, German, to sweep.] To whip ; to chastise.
 FE'ALTY. *f.* [*feaulté*, French.] Duty due to a superiour lord. *Milton.*
 FEAR. *f.* [*feapan*, Saxon.]
 1. Dread ; horror ; apprehension of danger. *Locke.*
 2. Awe ;

1. Awe; dejection of mind. *Genesis.*
 3. Anxiety; solicitude. *Maccabees.*
 4. That which causes fear. *Shakespeare.*
 5. Something hung up to scare deer. *Isaiab.*
- FEAR. *f.* [fɔːr, Saxon] A companion. Obsolete.
 To FEAR. *v. a.* [feɪər, Saxon]
 1. To dread; to consider with apprehensions of terror. *Dryden.*
 2. To fright; to terrify; to make afraid. *Donne.*
- To FEAR. *v. n.*
 1. To live in honour; to be afraid. *Shakespeare.*
 2. To be anxious. *Dryden.*
- FEARFUL. *a.*
 1. Timorous; easily made afraid. *Shakespeare.*
 2. Afraid. *Davies.*
 3. Awful; to be revered. *Exodus.*
 4. Terrible; dreadful. *Tillotson.*
- FEARFULLY. *ad.* [from *fearful*.]
 1. Timorously; in fear. *Shakespeare.*
 2. Terribly; dreadfully. *Shakespeare.*
- FEARFULNESS. *f.* [from *fearful*.]
 1. Timorousness; habitual timidity.
 2. State of being afraid; awe; dread. *South.*
- FEARLESSLY. *ad.* [from *fearless*.] Without terror. *D'cay of Piety.*
- FEARLESSNESS. *f.* [from *fearless*.] Exemption from fear. *Clarendon.*
- FEARLESS. *a.* [from *fear*.] Free from fear; intrepid. *Temple.*
- FEASIBILITY. *f.* [from *feasible*.] A thing practicable. *Brown.*
- FEASIBLE. *a.* [*faissible*, French.] Practicable; that may be effected. *Clonville.*
- FEASIBLY. *ad.* [from *feasible*.] Practicably.
- FEAST. *f.* [fɛst, French.]
 1. An entertainment of the table; a sumptuous treat of great numbers. *Genesis.*
 2. An anniversary day of rejoicing. *Shakespeare.*
 3. Something delicious to the palate. *Locke.*
- To FEAST. *v. n.* To eat sumptuously. *Gay.*
- To FEAST. *v. a.*
 1. To entertain sumptuously. *Hayward.*
 2. To delight; to pamper. *Dryden.*
- FEASTER. *f.* [from *feast*.]
 1. One that fares deliciously. *Taylor.*
 2. One that entertains magnificently.
- FEASTFUL. *a.* [*fest* and *full*.]
 1. Festive; joyful. *Milton.*
 2. Luxurious; riotous. *Pope.*
- FEASTFULITE. *f.* [*feast* and *rite*.] Custom observed in entertainments. *Philips.*
- FEAT. *f.* [fait, French.]
 1. Act; deed; action. *Spenser.*
2. A trick; a ludicrous performance. *Bacon.*
- FEAT. *a.* [*fait*, French.]
 1. Ready; skilful; ingenious. *Shakespeare.*
 2. Nice; neat. *Shakespeare.*
- FEATEOUS. *a.* Neat; dexterous.
 FEATEOUSLY. *ad.* Neatly; dexterously. *Spenser.*
- FEATHER. *f.* [fɛðər, Saxon.]
 1. The plume of birds. *Newton.*
 2. An ornament; an empty title.
 3. [Upon a horse.] A sort of natural frizzling of hair. *Farrier's D'c.*
- To FEATHER. *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. *Bacon.*
 5. To FEATHER one's Nest. To get riches together.
- FEATHERBED. *f.* [*feather* and *bed*.] A bed stuffed with feathers. *Donne.*
- FEATHERDRIVER. *f.* [*feather* and *drive*.] One who cleanses feathers. *Dertcm.*
- FEATHIRED. *a.* [from *feather*.]
 1. Cloathed with feathers. *Dryden.*
 2. Fitted with feathers; carrying feathers. *L'Esrange.*
- FEATHEREDGE. *f.* Boards or planks that have one edge thinner than another, are called *featheredge* stuff. *Moxon.*
- FEATHEREDGED. *a.* [*feather* and *edge*.] Belonging to a feather edge. *Mortimer.*
- FEATHERFEW. *f.* A plant. *Mortimer.*
- FEATHERLESS. *a.* [from *feather*.] Without feathers. *Hovel.*
- FEATHERSELLER. *f.* [*feather* and *seller*.] One who sells feathers.
- FEATHERY. *a.* [from *feather*.] Cloathed with feathers. *Milton.*
- FEATLY. *ad.* [from *feat*.] Neatly; nimbly. *Tickell.*
- FEATNESS. *f.* [from *feat*.] Neatness; dexterity.
- FEATURE. *f.* [*faiture*, old French.]
 1. The cast or make of the face. *Shakesf.*
 2. Any lineament or single part of the face. *Spenser.*
- To FEATURE. *v. a.* To resemble in countenance. *Shakespeare.*
- To FEAZE. *v. a.* To untwist the end of a rope.
- To FEBRICITATE. *v. n.* [*febricator*, Lat.] To be in a fever.
- FEBRIFUGE. *f.* [*febris* and *fugo*, Lat.] Any medicine serviceable in a fever. *Floyer.*
- FEBRIFUGE. *a.* Having the power to cure fevers. *Arbutnot.*
- FEBRILE. *a.* [*febrilis*, Latin.] Constituting a fever. *Harvey.*

- FEBRUARY.** *f.* [*februarius*, Lat.] The name of the second month in the year. *Shakespeare.*
- FECES.** *f.* [*faces*, Latin.]
1. Dregs; lees; sediment; subsidence. *Dryden.*
 2. Excrement. *Arbutnot.*
- FECULENCE.** } *f.* [*feculentia*, Latin.]
- FECULENCY.** }
1. Muddiness; quality of abounding with lees or sediment.
 2. Lees; feces; sediment; dregs. *Boyle.*
- FECULENT.** *a.* [*feculentus*, Lat.] Foul; dreggy; excrementitious. *Glanville.*
- FECUND.** *a.* [*fecundus*, Lat.] Fruitful; prolific. *Grout.*
- FECUNDATION.** *f.* [*fecundo*, Lat.] The act of making prolific. *Brown.*
- TO FECUNDIFY.** *v. a.* To make fruitful.
- FECUNDITY.** *f.* [*fecundité*, Fr.] Fruitfulness; quality of producing or bringing forth. *Woodward.*
- FED.** Preterite and participle pass. of *To feed*. *Pope.*
- FEDARY.** *f.* A partner; or a dependant. *Shakespeare.*
- FEDERAL.** *a.* [from *foedus*, Latin.] Relating to a league or contract. *Hammond.*
- FEDERARY.** *f.* [from *foedus*, Lat.] A confederate; an accomplice. *Shakespeare.*
- FEDERATE.** *a.* [*foederatus*, Lat.] Leagued.
- FEE.** *f.* [Fröh, Saxon]
1. All lands and tenements that are held by any acknowledgment of superiority to a higher lord. *Corvel.*
 2. Property; peculiarity. *Shakespeare.*
 3. Reward; gratification; recompense. *Hubbert's Tale.*
 4. Payments occasionally claimed by persons in office. *Shakespeare.*
 5. Reward paid to physicians or lawyers. *Addison.*
- FEEFARM.** *f.* [*fee* and *farm*.] Tenure by which lands are held from a superior lord. *Davies.*
- TO FEE.** *v. a.* [from the noun.]
1. To reward; to pay. *South.*
 2. To bribe. *Shakespeare.*
 3. To keep in hire. *Shakespeare.*
- FEEBLE.** *a.* [*foible*, Fr.] Weak; debilitated; sickly. *Smith.*
- TO FEEBLE.** *v. a.* [from the noun.] To weaken; to enfeeble; to deprive of strength or power. *Shakespeare.*
- FEEBLEMINDED.** *a.* [*feeble* and *mind*.] Weak of mind. *Theffalonians.*
- FEEBLENESS.** *f.* [from *feeble*.] Weakness; innocility; infirmity. *South.*
- FEEBLY.** *ad.* [from *feeble*.] Weakly; without strength. *Dryden.*
- TO FEED.** *v. a.* [*fedan*, Goth. *fedan*, Sax.]
1. To supply with food *Abraham.*
 2. To supply; to furnish. *Addison.*
 3. To graze; to consume by cattle. *Merrimer.*
 4. To nourish; to cherish. *Prior.*
 5. To keep in hope or expectation. *Knolles.*
 6. To delight; to entertain. *Bacon.*
- TO FEED.** *v. n.*
1. To take food. *Shakespeare.*
 2. To prey; to live by eating. *Temple.*
 3. To pasture; to place cattle to feed. *Exodus.*
 4. To grow fat or plump.
- FEED.** *f.* [from the verb.]
1. Food; that which is eaten. *Sidney.*
 2. Pasture. *Shakespeare.*
- FEEDER.** *f.* [from *feed*.]
1. One that gives food. *D. n. barn.*
 2. An exciter; an encourager. *Shakespeare.*
 3. One that eats. *Brown.*
 4. One that eats nicely. *Shakespeare.*
- TO FEEL.** *v. n.* pret. *felt*; part. pass. *felt*. [Felan, Saxon.]
1. To have perception of things by the touch. *Addison.*
 2. To search by feeling.
 3. To have a quick sensibility of good or evil. *Pope.*
 4. To appear to the touch. *Sharp.*
- TO FEEL.** *v. a.*
1. To perceive by the touch. *Judges.*
 2. To try; to sound. *Shakespeare.*
 3. To have sense of pain or pleasure. *Creech.*
 4. To be affected by. *Shakespeare.*
 5. To know; to be acquainted with. *Shakespeare.*
- FEEL.** *f.* [from the verb.] The sense of feeling; the touch. *Sharp.*
- FEELER.** *f.* [from *feel*.]
1. One that feels. *Shakespeare.*
 2. The horns or antennæ of insects. *Derham.*
- FEELING.** *particip. a.* [from *feel*.]
1. Expressive of great sensibility. *Sidney.*
 2. Sensibly felt. *Southwell.*
- FEELING.** *f.* [from *feel*.]
1. The sense of touch. *Milton.*
 2. Sensibility; tenderness. *Bacon.*
 3. Perception. *Watts.*
- FEELINGLY.** *ad.* [from *feeling*.]
1. With expression of great sensibility. *Sidney.*
 2. So as to be sensibly felt. *Ralph.*
- FEET.** *f.* The plural of *foot*. *Pope.*
- FEE'TLESS.** *a.* [from *feet*.] Without feet. *Camden.*
- TO FEIGN.** *v. a.* [*f. indr*, French.]
1. To invent. *Ben. Johnson.*
 2. To make a shew of. *Spenser.*
 3. To make a shew of; to do up in some false pretence. *Pope.*
 4. To dissemble; to conceal. *Spenser.*

F E L

F E L

To FEIGN. *v. n.* To relate falsely; to image from the invention. *Shakespeare.*
 FEIGNEDLY. *ad.* [from *feign.*] In fiction; not truly. *Bacon.*
 FEIGNER. *f.* [from *feign.*] Inventor; contriver of a fiction. *Ben. Johnson.*
 FEINT. *participial a.* [for *feigned*; or *feint*, French.] False.
 FEINT. *f.* [*feint*, French.]
 1. A false appearance. *Spektor.*
 2. A mock assault. *Prior.*
 FELANDERS. *f.* Worms in hawks. *Ainsworth.*
 To FELICITATE. *v. a.* [*feliciter*, Fr.]
 1. To make happy. *Watts.*
 2. To congratulate. *Brown.*
 FELICITATION. *f.* [from *felicitate.*] Congratulation.
 FELICITOUS. *a.* [*felix*, Lat.] Happy.
 FELICITY. *f.* [*felicitas*, Lat.] Happiness; prosperity; blissfulness. *Atterbury.*
 FELINE. *a.* [*felinus*, Latin.] Like a cat; pertaining to a cat. *Grew.*
 FELLE. *a.* [*felle*, Saxon.]
 1. Cruel; barbarous; inhuman. *Fairfax.*
 2. Savage; ravenous; bloody. *Pope.*
 FELL. *f.* [*felle*, Saxon.] The skin; the hide. *Shakespeare.*
 To FELL. *v. a.* [*fellen*, German.]
 1. To knock down; to bring to the ground. *Raleigh.*
 2. To hew down; to cut down. *Dryden.*
 FELL. The preterite of *To fall.* *Milton.*
 FELLER. *f.* [from *fell.*] One that hews down. *Isaiab.*
 FELLIUOUS. *a.* [*fel* and *flu*, Latin.] Flowing with gall. *Diet.*
 FELLMONGER. *f.* [from *fell.*] A dealer in hides.
 FELLNESS. *f.* [from *fell.*] Cruelty; savageness; fury. *Spenser.*
 FELLOE. *f.* [*felge*, Danish] The circumference of a wheel. *Shakespeare.*
 FELLOW. *f.*
 1. A companion; one with whom we consort. *Asebam.*
 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. *Bacon.*
 8. Mean wretch; sorry rascal. *Swift.*
 9. A member of a college that shares its revenues.
 To FELLOW. *v. a.* To suit with; to pair with. *Shakespeare.*
 FOLLOW-COMMONER. *f.*

1. One who has the same right of common.
 2. A commoner at Cambridge of the higher order, who dines with the fellows.
 FELLOW-CREATURE. *f.* One that has the same Creator. *W. is.*
 FELLOW-HEIR. *f.* Coheir. *Ephesians.*
 FELLOW HELPER. *f.* Coadjutor. *John.*
 FELLOW-LABOURER. *f.* One who labours in the same design. *Dryden.*
 FELLOW-SERVANT. *f.* One that has the same master. *Milton.*
 FELLOW SOLDIER. *f.* One who fights under the same commander. *Shakespeare.*
 FELLOW-STUDENT. *f.* One who studies in company with another. *Watts.*
 FELLOW-SUFFERER. *f.* One who shares in the same evils. *Addison.*
 FELLOWFEELING. *f.* [*fellow* and *feeling.*]
 1. Sympathy. *L'Esrange.*
 2. Combination; joint interest. *Arbutnot.*
 FELLOWLIKE. } *a.* [*fellow* and *like.*]
 FELLOWLY. } Like a companion; on equal terms. *Carew.*
 FELLOWSHIP. *f.* [from *fellow.*]
 1. Companionship; consort; society. *Calamy.*
 2. Association; confederacy; combination. *Knolls.*
 3. Equality.
 4. Partnership; joint interest. *Dryden.*
 5. Company; state of being together. *Shakespeare.*
 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 arithmetick.] That rule of plural proportion whereby we balance accounts, depending between divers persons, having put together a general stock. *Cocker.*
 FELLOWLY. *ad.* [from *fell.*] Cruelly; inhumanly; savagely. *Spenser.*
 FELO-DE-SE. *f.* [In law.] He that committeth felony by murdering himself.
 FELON. *f.* [*felon*, French.]
 1. One who has committed a capital crime. *Dryden.*
 2. A whitlow; a tumour formed between the bone and its investing membrane. *Wiseman.*
 FELON. *a.* Cruel; traitorous; inhuman. *Pope.*
 FELO'NIOUS. *a.* [from *felon.*] Wicked; traitorous; villainous; malignant. *Watton.*
 FELO'NIOUSLY. *ad.* [from *felonious.*] In a felonious way.
 FE'LONOUS. *a.* [from *felon.*] Wicked; felonious. *Spenser.*

FELONY. *f.* [*felonie*, Fr.] A crime denounced capital by the law. *Shakespeare.*

FELT. The preterite of *feel*.

FELT. *f.* [*felt*, Saxon.]

1. Cloth made of wool united without weaving. *Shakespeare.*

2. A hide or skin. *Mortimer.*

To FELT. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To unite without weaving. *Hale.*

To FELTRE. *v. a.* [from *felt*.] To clot together like felt. *Fairfax.*

FELUCCA. *f.* [*felu*, Fr.] A small open boat with six oars.

FEMALE. *f.* [*femelle*, Fr.] A she; one of the sex which brings young. *Shakespeare.*

FEMALE. *a.* Not masculine; belonging to a she. *Dryden.*

FEME COVERT. *f.* [French.] A married woman. *B'ount.*

FEME SO^l. *f.* [French.] A single woman.

FEMINALITY. *f.* [from *femina*, Latin.] Female nature. *Brown.*

FEMININE. *a.* [*femininus*, Latin.]

1. Of the sex that brings young; female. *Cleveland.*

2. Soft; tender; delicate. *Milton.*

3. Effeminate; emasculated. *Raleigh.*

FEMININE. *f.* A she; one of the sex that brings young. *Milton.*

FEMORAL. *a.* [*femoralis*, Latin.] Belonging to the thigh. *Sharp.*

FEN. *f.* [penn, Saxon.] A marsh; low flat and moist ground; a moor; a bog. *Abbt.*

FENBERRY. *f.* [*fen* and *berry*.] A kind of blackberry. *Skinner.*

FENCE. *f.* [from *defence*.]

1. Guard; security; outwork; defence. *Decay of Piety.*

2. Inclosure; mound; hedge. *Dryden.*

3. The art of fencing; defence. *Shaks'p.*

4. Skill in defence. *Shakspeare.*

To FENCE. *v. a.*

1. To inclose; to secure by an inclosure or hedge. *Fairfax.*

2. To guard. *Milton.*

To FENCE. *v. n.*

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. *a.* [from *fence*.] Without inclosure; open. *Rowe.*

FENCER. *f.* [from *fence*.] One who teaches or practises the use of weapons. *Herbert.*

FENCIBLE. *a.* [from *fence*.] Capable of defence.

FENCINGMASTER. *f.* [*fence* and *master*.] One who teaches the use of weapons.

FENCINGSCHOOL. *f.* [*fence* and *school*.]

A place in which the use of weapons is taught. *Locke.*

To FEND. *v. a.* [from *defend*] To keep off; to shut out. *Dryden.*

To FEND. *v. n.* To dispute; to shut off a charge. *Locke.*

FENDER. *f.* [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.

FENERATION. *f.* [*feneratio*, Latin.] Usury; the gain of interest. *Brown.*

FENUGREEK. *f.* [*fenum Græcum*, Lat.] A plant. *Miller.*

FENNEL. *f.* [*feniculum*, Lat.] A plant of strong scent. *Miller.*

FENNELFLOWER. *f.* A plant.

FENNELGIANT. *f.* A plant.

FENNY. *a.* [from *fen*.]

1. Marshy; boggy; moorish. *Prior.*

2. Inhabiting the marsh. *Shakspeare.*

FENNYSTONES. *f.* A plant.

FENSUCKED. *a.* [*fen* and *suck*.] Sucked out of marshes. *Shakspeare.*

FEOD. *f.* [*feodum*, low Latin.] Fee; tenure. *DiG.*

FEODAL. *a.* [*feodal*, Fr. from *feod*.] Held from another.

FEODARY. *f.* [from *feodum*, Lat.] One who holds his estate under the tenure of suit and service to a superior lord. *Harm.*

To FEOFF. *v. a.* [*feoffare*, low Latin.] To put in possession; to invest with right.

FEOFFEE. *f.* [*feoffatus*, Lat. *fiéfé*, Fr.] One put in possession. *Spenser.*

FEOFFER. *f.* [*feoffator*, low Lat.] One who gives possession of any thing.

FEOFFMENT. *f.* [*feoffamentum*, Latin.] The act of granting possession. *Cowd.*

FERACITY. *f.* [*feracitas*, Lat.] Fruitfulness; fertility. *D & F.*

FERAL. *a.* [*feralis*, Latin.] Funereal; mournful.

FERIATION. *f.* [*feriatio*, Latin.] The act of keeping holiday. *Brown.*

FERINE. *a.* [*ferinus*, Latin.] Wild; savage. *Hale.*

FERINENESS. *f.* [from *ferine*.] Barbarity; savageness. *Hale.*

FERITY. *f.* [*feritas*, Latin.] Barbarity; cruelty; wildness. *Woodward.*

To FERMENT. *v. a.* [*fermento*, Latin.] To exalt or rarify by intestine motion of parts. *Pope.*

To FERMENT. *v. n.* To have the parts put into intestine motion.

FERMENT. *f.* [*ferment*, Fr. *fermentum*, Latin.]

1. That which causes intestine motion.

Peyer.

2. The

FER

FES

2. The intestine motion; tumult.
FERMENTABLE. *a.* [from *ferment.*] Capable of fermentation.
FERMENTAL. *a.* [from *ferment.*] Having the power to cause fermentation.

Brown.

FERMENTATION. *f.* [*fermentatio*, Lat.] A slow motion of the intestine particles of a mixt body, arising usually from the operation of some active acid matter, which rarifies, exalts, and subtilizes the soft and sulphureous particles: as when leaven or yeast rarifies, lightens, and ferments bread or wort.
Harris. Boyle.

FERMENTATIVE. *a.* [from *ferment.*] Causing fermentation.
Arthur's not.

FERN. *f.* [*ferna*, Saxon.] A plant.

FERNY. *a.* [from *ferna.*] Overgrown with fern.
Dryden.

FEROCIOUS. *a.* [*ferox*, Lat. *feroce*, Fr.]
 1. Savage; fierce.
 2. Ravenous; rapacious.
Brown.

FEROCITY. *f.* [*ferocitas*, Lat. *ferocité*, Fr.] Savageness; wildness; fierceness.
Addison.

FERREROUS. *a.* [*ferrus*, Lat.] Irony; of iron.
Brown.

FERRRET. *f.* [*fured*, Welsh; *ferret*, Dut.]
 1. A kind of rat with red eyes and a long snout, used to catch rabbits.
Sidney.
 2. A kind of narrow ribband.

To FERRRET. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To drive out of lurking places.
Heylin.

FERRRETER. *f.* [from *ferret.*] One that hunts another in his privacies.

FERRIAGE. *f.* [from *ferry.*] The fare paid at a ferry.

FERRUGINOUS. *a.* [*ferrugineus*, Lat.] Partaking of the particles and qualities of iron.
Ray.

FERRULE. *f.* [from *ferrum*, iron, Latin.] An iron ring put round any thing to keep it from cracking.
Ray.

To FERRY. *v. a.* [*ferran*, to pass, Sax.] To carry over in a boat.
Spenser.

To FERRY. *v. n.* To pass over water in a vessel of carriage.
Milton.

FERRY. *f.* [from the verb.]
 1. A vessel of carriage.
Shakespeare.
 2. The passage over which the ferryboat passes.

FERRYMAN. *f.* [*ferry* and *man.*] One who keeps a ferry; one who for hire transports goods and passengers.
Roscommon.

FERTH, or FORTH. Common terminations, the same as in English an army.
Gibson.

FERTILE. *a.* [*fertile*, French.] Fruitful; abundant; plenteous.
Dryden.

FERTILENESS. *f.* [from *fertile.*] Fruitfulness; fecundity.

To FERTILIZE. *v. a.* [from *fertile.*] To fecundate; to fertilize.
Brown.

FERTILITY. *f.* [*fertilitas*, Lat.] Fecundity; abundance; fruitfulness. *Kalraigb.*
To FERTILIZE. *v. a.* [*fertiliser*, Fr.] To make fruitful; to make plenteous; to make productive; to fecundate.
Woodward.

FERTILY. *ad.* [from *fertile.*] Fruitfully; plenteously.

FERVENCY. *f.* [*fervens*, Latin.]
 1. Heat of mind; ardour; eagerness.
Shakespeare.
 2. Pious ardour; flame of devotion; zeal.
Hooker.

FERVENT. *a.* [*fervens*, Latin.]
 1. Hot; boiling.
Wotton.
 2. Hot in temper; vehement.
Hooke.
 3. Ardent in piety; warm in zeal.
Acts.

FERVENTLY. *ad.* [from *fervent.*]
 1. Eagerly; vehemently.
Spenser.
 2. With pious ardour.
Colossians.

FERVID. *a.* [*fervidus*, Latin.]
 1. Hot; burning; boiling.
 2. Vehement; eager; zealous.

FERVIDITY. *f.* [from *fervid.*]
 1. Heat.
 2. Zeal; passion; ardour.
Diſ.

FERVIDNESS. *f.* [from *fervid.*] Ardour of mind; zeal.
Bentley.

FERULA. *f.* [*ferula*, Fr.] An instrument with which young choirs are beaten on the hand.
Shaw.

To FERULE. *v. a.* To chastise with the ferula.

FERVOUR. *f.* [*fervor*, Lat. *ferveur*, Fr.]
 1. Heat; warmth.
Walker.
 2. Heat of mind; zeal.
Hooker.

FESCUE. *f.* [*fesca*, Fr.] A small wire by which those who teach to read point out the letters.
Holder.

FESSELS. *f.* A kind of base grain.
May.

FESSE. *f.* [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.
Peacbam.

To FESTER. *v. n.* To rankle; to corrupt; to grow virulent.
Sidney.

FESTINATE. *a.* [*festinatus*, Lat.] Hasty; hurried.
Shakespeare.

FESTINATELY. *ad.* [from *festinate.*] Hastily; speedily.
Shakespeare.

FESTINATION. *f.* [*festinatio*, Latin.] Haste; hurry.

FESTIVAL. *a.* [*festivus*, Lat.] Pertaining to feasts; joyous.
Aterbury.

FESTIVAL. *f.* Time of feast; anniversary-day of civil or religious joy.
Sandys.

FESTIVE. *a.* [*festivus*, Latin.] Joyous; gay.
Tomson.

FESTIVITY. *f.* [*festivitas*, Latin.]
 1. Festival; time of rejoicing.
South.
 2. Gaiety; joyfulness.
Taylor.

FESTOON. *f.* [*feston*, Fr.] In architecture, an ornament of carved work in the forms

form of a wreath or garland of flowers, or leaves twisted together. *Harris.*
FESTUCINE. *a.* [*fesluca*, Lat.] Straw-colour. *Brown.*
FESTUCOUS. *a.* [*fesluca*, Lat.] Formed of straw. *Brown.*
To FET. *v. a.* To fetch. *Jeremiab.*
FET. *f.* A piece. *Drayton.*
To FETCH. *v. a.* preter. *fetched.* [peccan, Saxon.]
 1. To go and bring. *Waller.*
 2. To derive; to draw. *Shakespeare.*
 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. *Addison.*
 7. To perform any excursion. *Knolles.*
 8. To perform with suddenness or violence. *Addison.*
 9. To reach; to arrive at; to come to. *C Chapman.*
 10. To obtain as its price. *Locke.*
To FETCH. *v. n.* To move with a quick return. *Shakespeare.*
FETCH. *f.* [from the verb.] A stratagem by which any thing is indirectly performed; a trick; an artifice. *Hudibras.*
FETCHER. *f.* [from *fetch*.] One that fetches.
FETID. *a.* [*fœtidus*, Latin.] Stinking; rancid; having a smell strong and offensive. *Arbutnot.*
FETIDNESS. *f.* [from *fetid*.] The quality of stinking.
FETLOCK. *f.* [*feet* and *lock*.] A tuft of hair that grows behind the pastern-joint. *Dryden.*
FETOR. *f.* [*fœtor*, Latin.] A stink; a stench. *Arbutnot.*
FETTER. *f.* It is commonly used in the plural, *fetters.* Chains for the feet. *Raleigh.*
To FETTER. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To bind; to enchain; to shackle; to tie. *Bramball.*
To FETTLE. *v. n.* To do trifling business. *Swift.*
FETUS. *f.* [*fœtus*, Latin.] Any animal in embryo; any thing yet in the womb. *Boyle.*
FEÜD. *f.* [*feahd*, Saxon.] Quarrel; contention. *Addison.*
FEUDAL. *a.* [*feudalis*, low Lat.] Pertaining to fees, or tenures by which lands are held of a superior lord.
FEUDAL. *f.* A dependance; something held by tenure. *Hale.*
FEUDATORY. *f.* [from *feudal*.] One who holds not in chief, but by some conditional tenure. *Bacon.*

FEVER. *f.* [*febris*, Latin.] 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 FE'VER. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To put into a fever. *Shakespeare.*
FE'VERET. *f.* [from *fever*.] A slight fever; febricula. *Ayliffe.*
FE'VERFEW. *f.* [*febris* and *fugo*, Latin.] An herb.
FE'VERISH. *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.*
FE'VERISHNESS. *f.* [from *feverish*.] A slight disorder of the feverish kind.
FE'VEROUS. *a.* [*fièvreux se*, Fr.]
 1. Troubled with a fever or ague. *Shakespeare.*
 2. Having the nature of a fever. *Milton.*
 3. Having a tendency to produce fevers. *Bacon.*
FE'VE'RY. *a.* [from *fever*.] Diseased with a fever. *Ben. Johnson.*
FEUILLAGE. *f.* [French.] A bunch or row of leaves. *Feruas.*
FEUILLEMORT. *f.* [French.] The colour of a faded leaf, corrupted commonly to *philemot*.
FE'UTERER. *f.* A dogkeeper.
FEW. *a.* [*feo*, Saxon.]
 1. Not many; not in a great number.
 2. Not many words. *Brakley.*
FE'WEL. *f.* [*feu*, French.] Combustible matter; as firewood, coal. *Hooker.*
To FE'WEL. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To feed with fewel. *Bentley.*
FE'WNESS. *f.* [from *few*.]
 1. Paucity; smallness of number. *Dryden.*
 2. Paucity of words. *Shakespeare.*
To FEY. *v. a.* To cleanse a ditch. *Tusser.*
FIB. *f.* A lye; a falsehood. *Pope.*
To FIB. *v. n.* To lie; to tell lies. *Arbutnot.*
FI'BBER. *f.* [from *fib*.] A teller of fibs.
FI'BRE. *f.* [*fi-bre*, Fr. *fibra*, Latin.] A small thread or string. *Pope.*
FI'BRIL. *f.* [*fibrille*, Fr.] A small fibre or string. *Cheyne.*
FI'BROUS. *a.* [*fi-breux*, Fr.] Composed of fibres or stamina. *Bacon.*
FI'BULA. *f.* [Latin.] The outer and lesser bone of the leg, much smaller than the tibia. *Quincy.*
FI'CKLE. *a.* [*fi-col*, Saxon.]
 1. Changeable; unconstant; irresolute; wavering; unsteady. *Milton.*
 2. Not fixed; subject to vicissitude. *Milton.*
FI'CKLE-

FICKLENESS. *f.* [from *fickle.*] Inconstancy; uncertainty; unsteadiness.

Sidney. Addison.

FICKLY. *ad.* [from *fickle.*] Without certainty or stability.

Southern.

FICO. *f.* [Italian.] An act of contempt done with the fingers.

Carew.

FICTILE. *a.* [*fictilis*, Lat.] Manufactured by the potter.

Bacon.

FICTION. *f.* [*fictio*, Latin.]

1. The act of feigning or inventing.

Stillingfleet.

2. The thing feigned or invented.

Raleigh.

3. A falsehood; a lye.

FICTIOUS. *a.* Fictitious; imaginary.

Prior.

FICTITIOUS. *a.* [*fictitius*, Lat.]

1. Counterfeit; false; not genuine.

Dryden.

2. Feigned; imaginary.

Pope.

3. Not real; not true.

Addison.

FICTITIOUSLY. *ad.* [from *fictitious.*] Falsely; counterfeitedly.

Brown.

FID. *f.* [*fida*, Italian.] A pointed iron.

Skinner.

FIDDLE. *f.* [*fidele*, Saxon.] A stringed instrument of musick; a violin.

Stillingfleet.

To **FIDDLE.** *v. n.* [from the noun.]

1. To play upon a fiddle.

Bacon.

2. To trifle; to shift the hands often, and do nothing.

Arbutnot.

FIDDLEFADDLE. *f.* [A cant word.] Trifles.

SpeStator.

FIDDLEFADDLE. *a.* Trifling; giving trouble.

Arbutnot.

FIDDLER. *f.* [from *fiddle.*] A musician; one that plays upon the fiddle.

Ben. Johnson.

FIDDLESTICK. *f.* [*fiddle* and *stick*] The bow and hair which a fiddler draws over the strings of a fiddle.

Hudibras.

FIDDLESTRING. *f.* [*fiddle* and *string.*] The string of a fiddle.

Arbutnot.

FIDELITY. *f.* [*fid. litas*, Latin.]

1. Honesty; veracity.

Hooker.

2. Faithful adherence.

Clarke.

To **FIDGE.** } *v. n.* [A cant word.] To
To **FIDGET.** } move nimbly and irregularly.

Swift.

FIDUCIAL. *a.* [*fiducia*, Lat.] Confident; undoubting.

Hammond.

FIDUCIARY. *f.* [*fiduciarius*, Lat.]

1. One who holds any thing in trust.

2. One who depends on faith without works.

Hammond.

FIDUCIARY. *a.*

1. Confident; steady; undoubting.

Wake.

2. Not to be doubted.

Howel.

FIEF. *f.* [*fief*, French.] A fee; a manor; a possession held by some tenure of a superiour.

Arbutnot.

FIELD. *f.* [*feld*, Saxon.]

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.

Shakespeare.

5. The ground of battle.

Milton.

6. A battle; a campaign; the action of an army while it keeps the field.

Shakespeare.

7. A wide expanse.

Dryden.

8. Space; compass; extent.

Smalridge.

9. The ground or blank space on which figures are drawn.

Dryden.

10. [In heraldry.] The surface of a shield.

FIELDED. *a.* [from *field.*] Being in field of battle.

Shakespeare.

FIELD-BASIL. *f.* [*field* and *basil.*] A plant.

Miller.

FIELDBED. *f.* [*field* and *bed.*] A bed contrived to be set up easily in the field.

Shakespeare.

FIELDFARE. *f.* [*feld* and *farra.*] A bird.

Bacon.

FIELDMARSHAL. *f.* [*field* and *marshal.*] Commander of an army in the field.

FIELDMOUSE. *f.* [*field* and *mouse.*] A mouse that burrows in banks.

Dryden.

FIELDOFFICER. *f.* [*field* and *officer.*] An officer whose command in the field extends to a whole regiment: as the colonel, lieutenant-colonel, and major.

FIELDPIECE. *a.* [*field* and *piece.*] Small cannon used in battles, but not in sieges.

Knolles.

FIEND. *f.* [*fiend*, Saxon.]

1. An enemy; the great enemy of mankind; Satan.

Shakespeare.

2. Any infernal being.

Ben. Johnson.

FIERCE. *a.* [*fier*, French.]

1. Savage; ravenous; easily enraged.

Job.

2. Vehement in rage; eager of mischief.

Pope.

3. Violent; outrageous.

Genesis.

4. Passionate; angry; furious.

Shakespeare.

5. Strong; forcible.

James.

FIERCELY. *ad.* [from *fierce.*] Violently; furiously.

Knolles.

FIERCENESS. *f.* [from *fierce.*]

1. Ferocity; savageness.

Swift.

2. Eagerness for blood; fury.

Sidney.

3. Quickness to attack; keenness in anger.

Shakespeare.

FIERIFACIAS. [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. *f.* [from *fiery.*]

1. Hot qualities; heat; acrimony.

Boyle.

2. Heat

FIG

FIG

2. Heat of temper; intellectual ardour. *Addison.*

FIERY, a. [from *fire*.]

1. Consisting of fire. *Spenser.*
2. Hot like fire. *Shakespeare.*
3. Vehement; ardent; active. *Shakespeare.*
4. Passionate; outrageous; easily provoked. *Shakespeare.*
5. Unrestrained; fierce. *Dryden.*
6. Heated by fire. *Hooker. Pope.*

FIFE, f. [*ffire*, French.] A pipe blown to the drum. *Shakespeare.*

FIFTEEN, a. [fifteen, Sax.] Five and ten.

FIFTEENTH, a. [fifteoða, Sax.] The ordinal of fifteen; the fifth after the tenth.

FIFTH, a. [fifra, Saxon.]

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.*

FIFTHLY, ad. [from *fifth*.] In the fifth place.

FIFTIETH, a. [fifteogopa, Sax.] The ordinal of fifty. *Newton.*

FIFTY, a. [fiftig, Saxon.] Five tens. *Locke.*

FIG, f. [*ficus*, Latin; *figue*, French.]

1. A tree that bears figs. *Pope.*
2. The fruit of the figtree. *Arbutnot.*

TO FIG, v. a.

1. To insult with fico's or contemptuous motions of the fingers. *Shakespeare.*
2. To put something useless into one's head. *L'Esrange.*

FIGAPPLE, f. A fruit. *Mortimer.*

FIGMARIGOLD, f. A plant. *Miller.*

TO FIGHT, v. n. preter. *fought*; part. pass. *fought*. [fiohtan, Saxon.]

1. To contend in battle; to war; to make war; to battle; to contend in arms. *Swift.*
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, v. a. To war against; to combat against. *Dryden.*

FIGHT, f. [from the verb.]

1. Battle.
2. Combat; duel. *Dryden.*
3. Something to screen the combatants in ships. *Dick.*

FIGHTER, f. [from *fight*.] Warriour; duellist. *Shakespeare.*

FIGHTING, participial a. [from *fight*.]

1. Qualified for war; fit for battle. *Chronicles.*
2. Occupied by war. *Pope.*

FIGMENT, f. [*figmentum*, Lat.] An invention; a fiction; the idea feigned. *Brown.*

FIGPECKER, f. [*fig* and *peck*.] A bird.

FIGULATE, a. [from *figulus*, Lat.] Made of potters clay.

FIGURABLE, a. [from *figuro*, Lat.] Capable of being brought to certain form, and retained in it. Thus lead is *figurable*, but not water. *Bacon.*

FIGURABILITY, f. [from *figurable*.] The quality of being capable of a certain and stable form.

FIGURAL, a. [from *figure*.] Represented by delineation. *Brown.*

FIGURATE, a. [*figuratus*, Latin.]

1. Of a certain and determinate 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 deluge.

FIGURATION, f. [*figuratus*, Lat.]

1. Determination to a certain form. *Bacon.*
2. The act of giving a certain form. *Bacon.*

FIGURATIVE, a. [*figuratif*, Fr.]

1. Representing something else; typical; representative. *Hooker.*
2. Not literal. *Stillingfleet.*
3. Full of figures; full of rhetorical exornations. *Dryden.*

FIGURATIVELY, ad. [from *figurativus*.] By a figure; in a sense different from that which words originally imply. *Hammond.*

FIGURE, f. [*figura*, Latin.]

1. The form of any thing as terminated by the outline. *Boyle.*
2. Shape; form; semblance. *Shakespeare.*
3. Person; external form; appearance mean or grand. *Clarissa.*
4. Distinguished appearance; eminence; remarkable character. *Addison.*
5. A statue; an image; something formed in resemblance of somewhat else. *Addison.*
6. Representations in painting. *Dryden.*
7. Arrangement; disposition; modification. *Watts.*
8. A character denoting a number. *Shakespeare. South.*
9. The horoscope; the diagram of the aspects of the astrological houses. *Shakespeare.*
10. [In theology.] Type representative. *Romans.*
11. [In rhetoric.] Any mode of speaking in which words are deformed 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. *Stillingfleet.*
12. [In grammar.] Any deviation from the rules of analogy or syntax.

TO FIGURE, v. a. [*figuro*, Latin.]

1. To form into any determinate shape. *Bacon.*
2. To

2. To show by a corporeal resemblance. *Spenser.*
3. To cover or adorn with figures. *Shakespeare.*
4. To diversify; to variegate with adventitious forms. *Shakespeare.*
5. To represent by a typical or figurative resemblance. *Hooker. Donne.*
6. To image in the mind. *Temple.*
7. To prefigure; to foreshow. *Shakespeare.*
8. To form figuratively; to use in a sense not literal. *Locke.*
- FIGURE-FLINGER. *f.* [*figure* and *fling.*] A pretender to astrology. *Collier.*
- FIGWORT. *f.* [*fig* and *wort.*] A plant. *Miller.*
- FILACEOUS. *a.* [*from filum, Lat.*] Consisting of threads. *Bacon.*
- FILACER. *f.* [*filazarius, low Lat.*] An officer in the Common Pleas, so called because he files those writs whereon he makes process. *Harris.*
- FILAMENT. *f.* [*filament, Fr. filamenta, Lat.*] A slender thread; a body slender and long like a thread. *Broome.*
- FILBERT. *f.* A fine hazel nut with a thin shell. *Dorset.*
- To FILCH. *v. a.* To steal; to take by theft; to pilfer. It is usually spoken of petty thefts. *Spenser. Burton.*
- FILCHER. *f.* [*from filcb.*] A thief; a petty robber.
- FILÉ. *f.* [*file, French.*]
1. A thread. *Watton.*
 2. A line on which papers are strung to keep them in order. *Bacon.*
 3. A catalogue; roll; series. *Shakespeare.*
 4. A line of soldiers ranged one behind another. *Milton.*
 5. [*peol, Saxon.*] An instrument to rub down prominences. *Moxon.*
- FILECUTTER. *f.* [*file* and *cutter.*] A maker of files. *Moxon.*
- To FILE. *v. a.* [*from filum, a thread.*]
1. To string upon a thread or wire. *Arbutnot.*
 2. To cut with a file. *Ray.*
 3. To foul; to fully; to pollute. *Shakespeare.*
- To FILE. *v. n.* To march in a file, not abreast, but one behind another. *Blackmore.*
- FPLEMOT. *f.* A brown or yellow-brown colour. *Swift.*
- FILER. *f.* [*from file.*] One who files; one who uses the file in cutting metals.
- FILIAL. *a.* [*filial, Fr. filius, Latin.*]
1. Pertaining to a son; befitting a son. *Dryden.*
 2. Bearing the character or relation of a son. *Milton.*
- FILIA'TION. *f.* [*from filius, Lat.*] The relation of a son to a father; correlative to paternity. *Hale.*

- FILINGS. *f.* [*from file.*] Fragments rubbed off by the file. *Felton.*
- To FILL. *v. a.* [*pyllan, Saxon.*]
1. To store 'till no more can be admitted. *Samuel.*
 2. To store abundantly. *Genesis.*
 3. To satisfy; to content. *Cbryne.*
 4. To glut; to surfeit. *Shakespeare.*
 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. *Burnet.*
 10. To FILL up. To engage; to employ. *Shakespeare.*
- To FILL. *v. n.*
1. To give to drink. *Shakespeare.*
 2. To grow full.
 3. To glut; to satiate. *Bacon.*
 4. To FILL up. To grow full. *Woodward.*
- FILL. *f.* [*from the verb.*]
1. As much as may produce complete satisfaction. *Fairfax.*
 2. The place between the shafts of a carriage. *Mortimer.*
- FILLER. *f.* [*from fill*]
1. Any thing that fills up room without use. *Dryden.*
 2. One whose employment is to fill vessels of carriage. *Mortimer.*
- FILLET. *f.* [*filet, French.*]
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. *Shakespeare.*
 4. [*In architecture.*] A little member which appears in the ornaments and mouldings, and is otherwise called listel. *Harris.*
- To FILLET. *v. a.* [*from the noun.*]
1. To bind with a bandage or fillet. *Exodus.*
 2. To adorn with an astragal.
- To FILLIP. *v. a.* To strike with the nail of the finger by a sudden spring. *Bacon.*
- FILLIP. *f.* [*from the verb.*] A jerk of the finger let go from the thumb.
- FILLY. *f.* [*filoy, Welsh.*]
1. A young horse or mare. *Suckling.*
 2. A young mare, opposed to a colt or young horse. *Shakespeare.*
- FILM. *f.* [*pylmeþa, Sax.*] A thin pellicle or skin. *Graunt.*
- To FILM. *v. a.* [*from the noun.*] To cover with a pellicle or thin skin. *Shakespeare.*
- FILMY. *a.* [*from fil'm.*] Composed of thin pellicles. *Pope.*
- To FILTER. *v. a.* [*filtro, low Lat.*]
1. To defecate by drawing off liquor by depending threads.

FIN

2. To strain; to percolate. *Grew.*
- FILTER.** *f.* [*filtrum*, Latin.]
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 drips from it.
2. A strainer; a searer. *Ray.*
- FILTH.** *f.* [*filð*, Saxon.]
1. Dirt; nastiness. *Sandys.*
2. Corruption; grossness; pollution. *Tillotson.*
- FILTHILY.** *ad.* [from *filthy*.] Nastily; foully; grossly. *L'Esfrange.*
- FILTHINESS.** *f.* [from *filthy*.]
1. Nastiness; foulness; dirtiness. *Sidney.*
2. Corruption; pollution. *South.*
- FILTHY.** *a.* [from *filth*.]
1. Nasty; foul; dirty. *Shakespeare.*
2. Gross; polluted. *Dryden.*
- TO FILTRATE.** *v. a.* [from *filter*.] To strain; to percolate. *Arbutnot.*
- FILTRATION.** *f.* [from *filtrate*.] A method by which liquors are procured fine and clear. *Boyle.*
- FIMBLE** *Hemp. f.* [corrupted from *female*.] The light summer hemp, that bears no seed, is called *fimble hemp*. *Mortimer.*
- FIN.** *f.* [*fin*, Saxon.] The wing of a fish; the limb by which he balances his body, and moves in the water. *Addison.*
- FIN FOOTED.** *a.* [*fin* and *foot*.] Palmipedous; having feet with membranes between the toes. *Brown.*
- FINABLE.** *a.* [from *fine*.] That admits a fine. *Hayward.*
- FINAL.** *a.* [*final*, French.]
1. Ultimate; last. *Milton.*
2. Conclusive; decisive. *Dawes.*
3. Mortal; destructive. *Spenser.*
4. Respecting the end or motive. *Collier.*
- FINALLY.** *ad.* [from *final*.]
1. Ultimately; lastly; in conclusion. *Milton.*
2. Completely; without recovery. *South.*
- FINANCE.** *f.* [French.] Revenue; income; profit. *Bacon.*
- FINANCIER.** *f.* [French.] One who collects or farms the publick revenue.
- FINNARY.** *f.* [from *To fine*.] The second forge at the iron mills.
- FINCH.** *f.* [*finca*, Saxon.] A small bird of which we have three kinds, the goldfinch, chaffinch, and bulfinch.
- TO FIND.** *v. a.* [*findan*, Saxon.]
1. To obtain by searching or seeking. *Mattberw.*
2. To obtain something lost. *Shakespeare.*
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.*

FIN

8. To gain by any mental endeavour. *Cowley.*
9. To remark; to observe. *Cowley.*
10. To detect; to deprehend; to catch. *Locke.*
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. *Shakespeare.*
15. To supply; to furnish: 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'Esfrange.*
18. *To FIND out.* To unriddle; to solve. *Ecclesiasticus.*
19. *To FIND out.* To discover something hidden. *Newton.*
20. *To FIND out.* To obtain the knowledge of. *Dryden.*
21. *To FIND out.* To invent; to excogitate. *Cbronicles.*
- FINDER.** *f.* [from *find*.]
1. One that meets or falls upon any thing. *Shakespeare.*
2. One that picks up any thing lost. *Crasparw.*
- FINDFAULT.** *f.* [*find* and *fault*.] A censurer; a caviller. *Shakespeare.*
- FINDY.** *a.* [*findig*, Saxon.] Plump; weighty; firm; solid. *Junius.*
- FINE.** *a.* [*finne*, French.]
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. *Davies.*
8. Artful; dexterous. *Bacon.*
9. Fraudulent; sly; knavishly subtle. *Hubberd's Tale.*
10. Elegant; with elevation. *Dryden.*
11. Beautiful with dignity.
12. Accomplished; elegant of manners. *Felton.*
13. Showy; splendid. *Swift.*
- FINE.** *f.* [*ffin*, Cembr.]
1. A mulct; a pecuniary punishment. *Davies.*
2. Penalty. *Shakespeare.*
3. Forfeit; money paid for any exemption or liberty. *Pope.*
4. The end; conclusion. *Sidney.*
- TO FINE.** *v. a.* [from *fine*, the adjective.]
1. To refine; to purify. *Job.*
2. To embellish; to decorate. *Shakespeare.*
3. To make less coarse. *Mortimer.*
4. To

FIN

4. To make transparent. *Mortimer.*
 5. To punish with pecuniary penalty. *Locke.*
- To FINE. *v. n.* To pay a fine. *Oldham.*
 To FINEDRA'W. *v. a.* [*fine* and *draw.*]
 To sow up a rent with so much nicety that it is not perceived.
 FINEDRA'WER. *f.* [from *finedraw.*] One whose business is to sow up rents.
 FINEFINGERED. *a.* [*fine* and *finger.*]
 Nice; artful; exquisite. *Spenser.*
 FINELY. *ad.* [from *fine.*]
 1. Beautifully; elegantly. *Aldison.*
 2. Keenly; sharply; with a thin edge or point. *Peacham.*
 3. Not coarsely; not meanly; gaily.
 4. In small parts; subtilly; not grossly. *Boyle.*
 5. Wretchedly.
 FINENESS. *f.* [from *fine.*]
 1. Elegance; beauty; delicacy. *Sidney.*
 2. Show; splendour; gaiety of appearance. *Decay of Piety.*
 3. Subtily; artfulness; ingenuity. *Shak.*
 4. Purity; freedom from dross or base mixtures. *Bacon.*
 FINERY. *f.* [from *fine.*] Show; splendour of appearance. *Southern.*
 FINE'SSE. *f.* [French.] Artifice; stratagem. *Hayward.*
 FINER. *f.* [from *fine.*] One who purifies metals. *Proverbs.*
 FINGER. *f.* [Finger, 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. *Waller.*
- To FINGER. *v. a.* [from the noun.]
 1. To touch lightly; to toy with. *Greer.*
 2. To touch unseasonably or thievishly. *South.*
 3. To touch an instrument of music. *Shakespeare.*
 4. To perform any work exquisitely with the fingers. *Spenser.*
- FINGLEFANGLE. *f.* [from *fangle.*] A trifle. *Hudibras.*
 FINICAL. *a.* [from *fine.*] Nice; foppish. *Shakespeare.*
 FINICALLY. *ad.* [from *finical.*] Foppishly.
 FINICALNESS. *f.* [from *finical.*] Superfluous nicety.
 To FINISH. *v. a.* [*finir*, Fr.]
 1. To bring to the end purposed; to complete. *Luke.*
 2. To perfect; to polish to the excellency intended. *Blackmore.*
 FINISHER. *f.* [from *finish.*]
 1. Performer; accomplisher. *Shakespeare.*
 2. One that puts an end. *Hooker.*

FIR

3. One that completes or perfects. *Hebrews.*
 FINITE. *a.* [*finitus*, Latin.] Limited; bounded. *Brown.*
 FINITELESS. *a.* [from *finite.*] Without bounds; unlimited. *Brown.*
 FINITELY. *ad.* [from *finite.*] Within certain limits; to a certain degree. *Stillingfleet.*
 FINITENESS. *f.* [from *finite.*] Limitation; confinement within certain boundaries. *Norris.*
 FINITUDE. *f.* [from *finite.*] Limitation; confinement within certain boundaries. *Cbeayne.*
 FINLESS. *a.* [from *fin.*] Without fins. *Shakespeare.*
 FINLIKE. *a.* [*fin* and *like.*] Formed in imitation of fins. *Dryden.*
 FINNED. *a.* [from *fin.*] Having broad edges spread out on either side. *Mortimer.*
 FINNY. *a.* [from *fin.*] Furnished with fins; formed for the element of water. *Blackmore.*
 FINTO'ED. *a.* [*fin* and *toe.*] Palmipedous; having a membrane between the toes. *Ray.*
 FINOCHIO. *f.* Fennel.
 FIPPLE. *f.* [from *fibula*, Lat.] A stopper. *Bacon.*
 FIR. *f.* [*fyrr*, Welsh.] The tree of which deal-boards are made. *Pope.*
 FIRE. *f.* [Fyr, Saxon.]
 1. The igneous element. *Cowley.*
 2. Any thing burning. *Granville.*
 3. A conflagration of towns or countries. *Shakespeare.*
 4. Flame; light; lustre. *Prior.*
 5. Torture by burning. *Isaiab.*
 6. The punishment of the damned. *Shakespeare.*
 7. Any thing that inflames the passions. *Atterbury.*
 8. Ardour of temper. *Cowley.*
 9. Liveliness of imagination; vigour of fancy; spirit of sentiment. *Dryden.*
 10. The passion of love. *Shadwell.*
 11. Eruptions or imposthumations: as, St. Anthony's fire.
 12. To set FIRE on, or set on FIRE. To kindle; to inflame. *Taylor.*
- FIREARMS. *f.* [*fire* and *arms.*] Arms which owe their efficacy to fire; guns. *Clarendon.*
 FIREBALL. *f.* [*fire* and *ball.*] Grenado; ball filled with combustibles, and bursting where it is thrown. *South.*
 FIREBRUSH. *f.* [*fire* and *brush.*] The brush which hangs by the fire to sweep the hearth. *Swift.*
 FIREBRAKE. *f.* [*fire* and *drake.*] A fiery serpent. *Drayton.*
 FIRENEW. *a.* [*fire* and *new.*] New from the forge; new from the melting-house. *Shakespeare.*
 FIRE-

F I R

FIREPAN. *f.* [*fire* and *pan.*] Vessel of metal to carry fire. *Bacon.*

FIRER. *f.* [*from fire.*] An incendiary. *Carew.*

FIRESEDE. *f.* [*fire* and *side.*] The hearth; the chimney. *Prior.*

FIRESTICK. *f.* [*fire* and *stick.*] A lighted stick or brand. *Digby.*

FIREWORK. *f.* [*fire* and *work.*] Shows of fire; pyrotechnical performances. *Brown.*

To FIRE. *v. a.* [*from the noun.*]

1. To set on fire; to kindle. *Hayward.*
2. To inflame the passions; to animate. *Dryden.*
3. To drive by fire. *Shakespeare.*

To FIRE. *v. n.*

1. To take fire; to be kindled.
2. To be inflamed with passion.
3. To discharge any firearms.

FIREBRAND. *f.* [*fire* and *brand.*]

1. A piece of wood kindled. *L'Esrange.*
2. An incendiary; one who inflames factions. *Bacon.*

FIRECROSS. *f.* [*fire* and *cross.*] A token in Scotland for the nation to take arms. *Haywood.*

FIRELOCK. *f.* [*fire* and *lock.*] A soldier's gun; a gun discharged by striking steel with flint. *Gay.*

FIREMAN. *f.* [*fire* and *man.*]

1. One who is employed to extinguish burning houses. *Gay.*
2. A man of violent passions. *Tatler.*

FIREPAN. *f.* [*fire* and *pan.*]

1. A pan for holding fire.
2. [*In a gun.*] The receptacle for the priming powder.

FIRESHIP. *f.* [*fire* and *ship.*] A ship filled with combustible matter to fire the vessels of the enemy. *Wifeman.*

FIRESHOVEL. *f.* [*fire* and *shovel.*] The instrument with which the hot coals are thrown. *Brown.*

FIRESTONE. *f.* [*fire* and *stone.*] The *firestone*, 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 *pyrites*, or *firestone*, from its giving fire on being struck against a steel much more freely than a flint will do. *Hill.*

FIREWOOD. *f.* [*fire* and *wood.*] Wood to burn; fuel.

FIRING. *f.* [*from fire.*] Fuel. *Mortimer.*

To FIRK. *v. a.* [*from ferio, Latin.*] To whip; to beat. *Hudibras.*

FIRKIN. *f.* [*from peopen, Saxon.*]

1. A vessel containing nine gallons. *Arbutnot.*
2. A small vessel. *Derbam.*

F I S

FIRM. *a.* [*firmus, Latin.*]

1. Strong; not easily pierced or shaken; hard, opposed to soft. *Cleaveland.*
2. Constant; steady; resolute; fixed; unshaken. *Tilloison. Walfb.*

To FIRM. *v. a.* [*firmo, Latin.*]

1. To settle; to confirm; to establish; to fix. *Kvolles.*
2. To fix without wandering. *Spenser.*

FIRMAMENT. *f.* [*firmamentum, Latin.*] The sky; the heavens. *Raleigh.*

FIRMAMENTAL. *a.* [*from firmament.*] Celestial; of the upper regions. *Dryden.*

FIRMLY. *ad.* [*from firm.*]

1. Strongly; impenetrably; immoveably. *Newton.*
2. Steadily; constantly. *Addison.*

FIRMNESS. *f.* [*from firm.*]

1. Stability; hardness; compactness; solidity. *Burnet.*
2. Durability. *Hoyward.*
3. Certainty; soundness. *South.*
4. Steadiness; constancy; resolution. *Roscommon.*

FIRST. *a.* [*first, Saxon.*]

1. The ordinal of one. *Shakespeare.*
2. Earliest in time. *Hebrews. Prior.*
3. Highest in dignity. *Daniel.*
4. Great; excellent. *Shakespeare.*

FIRST. *ad.*

1. Before any thing else; earliest. *Dryden.*
2. Before any other consideration. *Bacon.*
3. At the beginning; at first. *Bentley.*

FIRST-GOT. } *f.* [*from first* and
FIRST-BEGOTTEN. } *begot.*] The eldest of children. *Milton.*

FIRST-FRUITS. *f.* [*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. *a.* [*from first.*] That which is first produced or brought forth. *Deuteronomy.*

FIRSTLING. *f.* [*from first.*]

1. The first produce or offspring. *Milton.*
2. The thing first thought or done. *Shakespeare.*

FISCAL. *f.* [*from fiscus.*] Exchequer; revenue. *Bacon.*

FISH. *f.* [*fish, Saxon.*] An animal that inhabits the water. *Shakespeare. Creech.*

To FISH. *v. n.*

1. To be employed in catching fishes.
2. To endeavour at any thing by artifice. *Shakespeare.*

To FISH. *v. a.* To search water in quest of fish. *Swift.*

FISH-HOOK. *f.* [*fish* and *hook.*] A hook baited. *Grege.*

FISH-POND. *f.* [*fish* and *pond.*] A small pool for fish. *Mortimer.*

FISHER.

FISHER. *f.* [from *fish*.] One who is employed in catching fish. *Sandys.*

FISHERBOAT. *f.* [*fisher* and *boat*.] A boat employed in catching fish.

FISHERMAN. *f.* [*fisher* and *man*.] One whose employment and livelihood is to catch fish. *Waller.*

FISHERTOWN. *f.* [*fisher* and *town*.] A town inhabited by fishermen. *Clarendon.*

FISHERS-COAT. *f.* [*fisher* and *coat*.] A coat worn by a fisher. *Job.*

FISHERY. *f.* [from *fisher*.] The business of catching fish. *Aldison.*

FISHFUL. *a.* [from *fish*.] Abounding with fish. *Camden.*

TO FISHIFY. *v. a.* [from *fish*.] To turn to fish. *Shakespeare.*

FISHING. *f.* [from *fish*.] Commodity of taking fish. *Spenser.*

FISHKETTLE. *f.* [*fish* and *kettle*.] A caldron made long for the fish to be boiled without bending. *Greav.*

FISHMEAL. *f.* [*fish* and *meal*.] Diet of fish. *Sharp.*

FISHMONGER. *f.* [from *fish*.] A dealer in fish. *Carew.*

FISHY. *a.* [from *fish*.]

1. Consisting of fish. *Pope.*
2. Having the qualities of fish. *Brown.*

FISSILE. *a.* [*fissilis*, Latin.] Having the grain in a certain direction, so as to be cleft. *Newton.*

FISSILITY. *f.* [from *fissile*.] The quality of admitting to be cleft.

FISSURE. *f.* [*fissura*, Latin; *fissure*, Fr.] A cleft; a narrow chasm where a breach has been made. *Woodward.*

TO FISSURE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To cleave; to make a fissure. *Wiseman.*

FIST. *f.* [*fist*, Saxon.] The hand clenched with the fingers doubled down. *Denham.*

TO FIST. *v. a.*

1. To strike with the fist. *Dryden.*
2. To gripe with the fist. *Shakespeare.*

FISTINUT. *f.* A pistachio nut.

FISTICUFFS. *f.* [*fist* and *cuff*.] Battle with the fist. *More.*

FISTULA. *f.* [*fistule*, French.]

1. A sinuous ulcer callous within. *Wiseman.*
2. **FISTULA Lacrimalis.** 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 cheeks. *Sharp.*

FISTULAR. *a.* [from *fistula*.] Hollow like a pipe.

FISTULOUS. *a.* [*fistuleux*, French.] Having the nature of a fistula. *Wiseman.*

FIT. *f.*

1. A paroxysm or exacerbation of any intermitting distemper. *Sharp.*

2. Any short return after intermission; interval. *Rogers.*
3. Any violent affection of mind or body. *Spenser.*
4. Disorder; distemperature. *Shakespeare.*
5. The hysterical disorders of women, and the convulsions of children.

FIT. *a.*

1. Qualified; proper. *Cowley.*
2. Convenient; meet; proper; right. *Boyle.*

To FIT. *v. a.* [*vitten*, Flemish.]

1. To accommodate to any thing; to suit one thing to another. *Denham.*
2. To accommodate a person with any thing. *Wiseman.*
3. To be adapted to; to suit any thing. *Shakespeare.*
4. **To FIT out.** To furnish; to equip. *Dryden.*
5. **To FIT up.** To furnish; to make proper for use. *Pope.*

To FIT. *v. n.* To be proper; to be fit. *Pope.*

FITCH. *f.* A small kind of wild pea. *Tuffer.*

FITCHAT. } *f.* [*fissau*, Fr.] A sink-
FITCHEW. } ing little beast, that robs the henroost and warren.

FITFUL. *a.* [*fit* and *full*.] Varied by paroxysms. *Shakespeare.*

FITLY. *ad.* [from *fit*.]

1. Properly; justly; reasonably. *Tillotson.*
2. Commodiously; meetly. *Donne.*

FITNESS. *f.* [from *fit*.]

1. Propriety; meetness; justness; reasonableness. *Hooker.*
2. Convenience; commodity; the state of being fit. *Shakespeare.*

FITMENT. *f.* [from *fit*.] Something adapted to a particular purpose. *Shakespeare.*

FITTER. *f.* [from *fit*.]

1. The person or thing that confers fitness for any thing. *Mortimer.*
2. A small piece.

FITZ. *f.* [Norman.] A son; as *Fitzherbert*, the son of Herbert; *Fitzroy*, the son of the king. It is commonly used of illegitimate children.

FIVE. *a.* [*fif*, Saxon.] Four and one; half of ten. *Dryden.*

FIVE'AVED Grass. *f.* Cinquefoil; a species of clover.

FIVES. *f.*

1. A kind of play with a bowl.
2. A disease of horses. *Shakespeare.*

To FIX. *v. a.* [*fixer*, French.]

1. To make fast, firm, or stable. *Milton.*
2. To settle; to establish invariably. *Temple.*
3. To

- 3. To direct without variation. *Dryden.*
 - 4. To deprive of volatility. *Locke.*
 - 5. To pierce; to transfix. *Sandys.*
 - 6. To withhold from motion.
- To FIX. *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. *Bacon.*

FIXATION. *f.* [French.]

- 1. Stability; firmness; steadiness. *King Charles.*
- 2. Residence in a certain place. *Raleigh.*
- 3. Confinement; forbearance of excursion. *Watts.*
- 4. Want of volatility; destruction of volatility. *Bacon.*
- 5. Reduction from fluidity to firmness. *Glanville.*

FIXEDLY. *ad.* [from *fixed.*] Certainly; firmly. *Locke.*

FIXEDNESS. *f.* [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.*

FIXIDITY. *f.* Coherence of parts. *Boyle.*

FIXITY. *f.* [*fix t e*, French.] Coherence of parts. *Newton.*

FIXURE. *f.* [from *fix*]

- 1. Position. *Shakespeare.*
- 2. Stable pressure. *Shakespeare.*
- 3. Firmness; stable state. *Shakespeare.*

FL'ZGIG. *f.* A kind of dart or harpoon with which seamen strike fish.

FLA'BBY. *a.* [*flaccidus*, Latin.] Soft; not firm. *Arbutnot.*

FLA'BILE. *a.* [*flabilis*, Latin.] Subject to be blown.

FLA'CCID. *a.* [*flaccidus*, Latin.] Weak; limber; not stiff; lax; not tense. *Holder.*

FLACCIDITY. *f.* [from *flaccid.*] Laxity; limberness; want of tension. *Wiseman.*

To FLAG. *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. Johnson.*

To FLAG. *v. a.*

- 1. To let fall; to suffer to droop. *Prior.*
- 2. To lay with broad stone. *Sandys.*

FLAG. *f.* [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 for smooth pavements. *Woodward.*

FLAG-BROOM. *f.* [from *flag* and *broom.*] A broom for sweeping flags or pavements.

FLAG-OFFICER. *f.* [*flag* and *officer.*] A commander of a squadron. *Siddons.*

FLAG-SHIP. *f.* [*flag* and *ship.*] The ship in which the commander of a fleet is.

FLAG-WORM. *f.* [*flag* and *worm.*] A grub bred in watry places among stones or sedge. *Walton.*

FLA'GELET. *f.* [*flageolet*, French.] A small flute. *More.*

FLAGELLATION. *f.* The use of the scourge. *Gartb.*

FLA'GGINESS. *f.* [from *fluggy.*] Laxity; limberness.

FLA'GGY. *a.* [from *flag.*]

- 1. Weak; lax; limber; not stiff; not tense. *Dryden.*
- 2. Weak in taste; insipid. *Bacon.*

FLAGITIOUS. *a.* [from *flagitium*, Latin.] Wicked; villainous; atrocious. *Roscommon.*

FLAGITIOUSNESS. *f.* [from *flagitious.*] Wickedness; villany.

FLA'GON. *f.* [*flacon*, French.] A vessel of drink with a narrow mouth. *Roscommon.*

FLA'GRANCY. *f.* [*flagrantia*, Latin.] Burning heat; fire. *Bacon.*

FLA'GRANT. *a.* [*flagrans*, Latin.]

- 1. Ardent; burning; eager. *Hooker.*
- 2. Glowing; flushed. *Pope.*
- 3. Red; unprinted red. *Prior.*
- 4. Notorious; flaming. *Smith.*

FLAGRATION. *f.* [*flagro*, Lat.] Burning.

FLA'GSTAFF. *f.* [*flag* and *staff.*] The staff on which the flag is fixed. *Dryden.*

FLAIL. *f.* [*flagellum*, Latin.] The instrument with which grain is beaten out of the ear. *Dryden.*

FLAKE. *f.* [*floccus*, Latin.]

- 1. Any thing that appears loosely held together. *Cr uq.*
- 2. A stratum; layer; lamina. *Sandys.*

FLA'KY. *a.* [from *flake.*]

- 1. Loosely hanging together. *Blackmore.*
- 2. Lying in layers or strata; broken into laminae.

FLAM. *f.* A falsehood; a lye; an illusory pretext. *South.*

To FLAM. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To deceive with a lye. *South.*

FLAMBEAU. *f.* [French.] A lighted torch. *Dryden.*

FLAME. *f.* [*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.*
- 5. Passion of love. *Cowley.*

To FLAME. *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 violence of passion.
FLAMECOLOURED. *a.* [*flame* and *colour.*] Of a bright yellow colour. *Peocham.*
FLAMEN. *f.* [Latin.] A priest; one that officiates in solemn offices. *Pope.*
FLAMMATION. *f.* [*flammatio*, Latin.] The act of setting on flame. *Brown.*
FLAMMABILITY. *f.* [*flamma*, Lat.] The quality of admitting to be set on fire. *Brown.*
FLAMMEOUS. *a.* [*flammeus*, Latin.] Consisting of flame. *Brown.*
FLAMMIFEROUS. *a.* [*flammifer*, Lat.] Bringing flame. *DiE.*
FLAMMIVOMOUS. *a.* [*flamma* and *vomo*, Latin.] Vomiting out flame.
FLAMY. *a.* [from *flame.*]
 1. Inflamed; burning; flaming. *Sidney.*
 2. Having the nature of flame. *Bacon.*
FLANK. *f.* [*flanc*, French.]
 1. That part of the side of a quadruped near the hinder thigh. *Peocham.*
 2. [In men.] The lateral part of the lower belly. *Pope.*
 3. The side of any army or fleet. *Hayward.*
 4. [In fortification.] That part of the bastion which reaches from the curtain to the face. *Harris.*
TO FLANK. *v. a.*
 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.*
FLANKER. *f.* [from *flank.*] A fortification jutting out so as to command the side of a body marching to the assault. *Knolles.*
TO FLANKER. *v. a.* [*flanquer*, French.] To defend by lateral fortifications.
FLANNEL. *f.* [*gwo lanen*, Welch.] A soft nappy stuff of wool. *Shakespeare.*
FLAP. *f.* [*læppe*, Saxon.]
 1. Any thing that hangs broad and loose. *Shærp.*
 2. The motion of any thing broad and loose.
 3. A disease in horses. *Farrier's Dict.*
TO FLAP. *v. a.* [from the noun.]
 1. To beat with a flap, as flies are beaten. *L'Estrange.*
 2. To move with a flap or noise. *Dryden, Tickell.*
TO FLAP. *v. n.*
 1. To ply the wings with noise. *L'Estrange.*
 2. To fall with flaps, or broad parts depending. *Gay.*
FLAPDRAGON. *f.*
 1. A play in which they catch raisins out of burning brandy.

2. The thing eaten at flapdragon. *Shakespeare.*
TO FLAPDRAGON. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To swallow; to devour. *Shakespeare.*
FLAPEARED. *a.* [*flap* and *ear.*] Having loose and broad ears. *Shakespeare.*
TO FLARE. *v. n.* [from *flderen*, to flutter, Dutch.]
 1. To flutter with a splendid show. *Shak.*
 2. To glitter with transient lustre. *Herbert.*
 3. To glitter offensively. *Milton.*
 4. To be in too much light. *Prior.*
FLASH. *f.* [*φλαςξ*, *Minsbezw.*]
 1. A sudden, quick, transitory blaze. *Roscommon.*
 2. Sudden burst of wit or merriment. *Rogers.*
 3. A short transient state. *Bacon.*
 4. A body of water driven by violence.
TO FLASH. *v. n.*
 1. To glitter with a quick and transient flame. *Boyle.*
 2. To burst out into any kind of violence. *Shakespeare.*
 3. To break out into wit, merriment, or bright thought. *Felton.*
TO FLASH. *v. a.* To strike up large bodies of water. *Carew.*
FLASHER. *f.* [from *flasb.*] A man of more appearance of wit than reality.
FLASHILY. *ad.* [from *flasby.*] With empty show.
FLASHY. *a.* [from *flasb.*]
 1. Empty; not solid; showy without substance. *Digby.*
 2. Insipid; without force or spirit. *Bacon.*
FLASK. *f.* [*flasque*, Fr.]
 1. A bottle; a vessel. *King.*
 2. A powder-horn. *Shakespeare.*
FLASKET. *f.* [from *flasck.*] A vessel in which viands are served. *Pope.*
FLAT. *a.* [*plat*, Fr.]
 1. Horizontally level, without inclination. *Addison.*
 2. Smooth; without protuberances. *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. Peremptory; absolute; downright. *Spenser, Herbert.*
 12. Not shrill; not acute; not sharp in sound. *Bacon.*
FLAT.

FLAT. *f.*

1. A level; an extended plane. *Wotton.*
2. Even ground; not mountainous. *Milton.*
3. A smooth low ground exposed to inundations. *Shakespeare.*
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 prominences. *Bentley.*

To FLAT. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To level; to depress; to make broad and smooth. *Creech.*
2. To make vapid. *Bacon.*

To FLAT. *v. n.*

1. To grow flat; opposed to swell. *Temple.*
2. To render unanimated or vapid. *King Charles.*

FLATLONG. *ad.* [*flat* and *long.*] With the flat downwards; not edgewise. *Shakespeare.*

FLATLY. *ad.* [from *flat.*]

1. Horizontally; without inclination.
2. Without prominence or elevation.
3. Without spirit; dully; frigidly.
4. Peremptorily; downright. *Daniel.*

FLATNESS. *f.* [from *flat.*]

1. Evenness; level extension.
2. Want of relief or prominence. *Addison.*
3. Deadness; insipidity; vapidness. *Mortimer.*
4. Dejection of state. *Shakespeare.*
5. Dejection of mind; want of life.
6. Dulness; insipidity; frigidity. *Collier.*
7. The contrary to shrillness or acuteness of sound. *Bacon.*

To FLATTEN. *v. a.* [from *flat.*]

1. To make even or level, without prominence or elevation.
2. To beat down to the ground. *Mortimer.*
3. To make vapid.
4. To defect; to depress; to dispirit.

To FLATTEN. *v. n.*

1. To grow even or level.
2. To grow dull and insipid. *L'Esfrange.*

FLATTER. *f.* [from *flat.*] The workman or instrument by which bodies are flattened.

To FLATTER. *v. a.* [*flater*, Fr.]

1. To soothe with praises; to please with blandishments. *Shakespeare.*
2. To praise falsely. *Young.*
3. To please; to soothe. *Dryden.*
4. To raise false hopes. *Milton.*

FLATTERER. *f.* [from *flatter.*] One who flatters; a fawner; a wheedler. *Swift.*

FLATTERY. *f.* [*flaterie*, French.] False praise; artful obsequiousness. *Young.*

FLATTISH. *a.* [from *flat.*] Somewhat

flat; approaching to flatness. *Woodward.*

FLATULENCY. *f.* [from *flatulent.*]

1. Windiness; fulness of wind. *Arbutnot.*
2. Emptiness; vanity; levity; airiness. *Glanville.*

FLATULENT. *a.* [*flatulentus*, Latin.]

1. Turgid with air; windy. *Arbutnot.*
2. Empty; vain; big without substance or reality; puffy. *Dryden.*

FLATUOSITY. *f.* [*flatuosité*, Fr.] Windiness; fulness of air. *Bacon.*

FLATUOUS. *a.* [from *flatus*, Lat.] Windy; full of wind. *Bacon.*

FLATUS. *f.* [Latin.] Wind gathered in any cavities of the body. *Quincy.*

FLATWISE. *ad.* With the flat downwards; not the edge. *Woodward.*

To FLAUNT. *v. n.*

1. To make a fluttering show in apparel. *Boyle.*
2. To be hung with something loose and flying. *Pope.*

FLAUNT. *f.* Any thing loose and airy. *Shakespeare.*

FLAVOUR. *f.*

1. Power of pleasing the taste. *Addison.*
2. Sweetness to the smell; odour; fragrance. *Dryden.*

FLAVOUROUS. *a.* [from *flavour.*]

1. Delightful to the palate. *Dryden.*
2. Fragrant; odorous.

FLAW. *f.*

1. A crack or breach in any thing. *Boyle.*
2. A fault; defect. *Dryden.*
3. A sudden gust; a violent blast. *Chapman.*
4. A tumult; a tempestuous uproar. *Dryden.*
5. A sudden commotion of mind. *Shakespeare.*

To FLAW. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To break; to crack; to damage with fissure. *Boyle.*
2. To break; to violate. *Shakespeare.*

FLAWLESS. *a.* [from *flaw.*] Without cracks; without defects. *Boyle.*

FLAWN. *f.* [plena, Saxon.] A sort of custard; a pie baked in a dish.

To FLAWTER. *v. a.* To scrape or pare a skin. *Ainsworth.*

FLAWY. *a.* [from *flaw.*] Foll of flaws.

FLAX. *f.* [pleax, flex, Saxon.]

1. The fibrous plant of which the finest thread is made. *Miller.*
2. The fibres of flax cleaned and combed for the spinner. *Dryden.*

FLAXCOMB. *f.* [*flax* and *comb.*] The instrument with which the fibres of flax are cleaned from the brittle parts.

FLAXDRESSER. *f.* [*flax* and *dress.*] He that prepares flax for the spinner.

FLAXEN. *a.* [from *flax.*]

1. Made of flax. *Sharp.*
2. Fair. *Sharp.*

F L E .

F L E

2. Fair, long and flowing. *Addison.*
FLA'XWEED. *f.* A plant.

To **FLAY.** *v. a.* [*vlaen*, Dutch.]
 1. To strip of the skin. *Raleigh.*
 2. To take off the skin or surface of any thing. *Swift.*

FLA'YER. *f.* [from *flay*.] He that strips off the skin of any thing.

FLEA. *f.* [*plea*, Saxon.] A small red insect remarkable for its agility in leaping. *Bacon.*

To **FLEA.** *v. a.* [from the noun.] To clean from fleas.

FLE'ABANE. *f.* [*flea* and *bane*.] A plant.

FLE'ABITE. *f.* [*flea* and *bite*.]
FLE'ABITING. *f.* [*flea* and *bite*.]

1. Red marks caused by fleas. *Wiseman.*
 2. A small hurt or pain like that caused by the sting of a flea. *Harvey.*

FLE'ABITTEN. *a.* [*flea* and *bite*.]
 1. Stung by fleas.
 2. Mean; worthless. *Claveland.*

FLEAK. *f.* [from *floccus*, Latin.] A small lock, thread, or twist. *More.*

FLEAM. *f.* An instrument used to bleed cattle, which is placed on the vein, and then driven by a blow.

FLEAWORT. *f.* [*flea* and *wort*.] A plant. *Miller.*

To **FLECK.** *v. a.* [*fleck*, German, a spot.] To spot; to streak; to stripe; to dapple. *Sandys.*

To **FLECKER.** *v. a.* [from *fleck*.] To spot; to mark with strokes or touches. *Shakespeare.*

FLED. The preterite and participle of *flee*. *Prior.*

FLEDGE. *a.* [*flederen*, to fly, Dutch.] Full-feathered; able to fly. *Herbert.*

To **FLEDGE.** *v. a.* [from the adjective.] To furnish with wings; to supply with feathers. *Pope.*

To **FLEE.** *v. n.* pret. *fled*. To run from danger; to have recourse to shelter. *Genesis, Tillotson.*

FLEECE. *f.* [*f'lyr*, *pler*, Saxon.] As much wool as is shorn from one sheep. *Shakespeare.*

To **FLEECE.** *v. a.* [from the noun.]
 1. To clip the fleece off a sheep.
 2. To strip; to pull; to plunder, as a sheep is robbed of his wool. *Addison.*

FLE'ECED. *a.* [from *fleece*.] Having fleeces of wool. *Spenser.*

FLE'ECY. *a.* [from *fleece*.] Woolly; covered with wool. *Prior.*

To **FLEER.** *v. n.* [*pleas'dian*, 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. *Burton.*

FLEER. *f.* [from the verb.]

1. Mockery expressed either in words or looks. *Shakespeare.*

2. A deceitful grin of civility. *South.*

FLE'ERER. *f.* [from *flee*.] A mocker; a fawner.

FLEET. FLEOT. FLOT. Are all derived from the Saxon *pleot*, which signifies a bay or gulph. *Gibson's Camden.*

FLEET. *f.* [*plota*, Saxon.] A company of ships; a navy. *Prior.*

FLEET. *f.* [*pleot*, Saxon.] A creek; an inlet of water. *Mortimer.*

FLEET. *a.*
 1. Swift of pace; quick; nimble; active. *Shakespeare, Clarendon.*

2. [In the husbandry of some provinces.] Light; superficially fruitful. *Mortimer.*

3. Skimming the surface. *Mortimer.*

To **FLEET.** *v. n.* [*flotan*, Saxon.]
 1. To fly swiftly; to vanish. *Shakespeare.*
 2. To be in a transient state. *Digby, Waller.*

To **FLEET.** *v. a.*
 1. To skim the water. *Spenser.*
 2. To live merrily, or pass time away lightly. *Shakespeare.*

3. [In the country.] To skim milk.

FLEET'INGDISH. *f.* [from *fleet* and *dish*.] A skimming bowl.

FLEETLY. *ad.* [from *fleet*.] Swiftly; nimbly; with swift pace.

FLEETNESS. *f.* [from *fleet*.] Swiftnes of course; nimbleness; celerity.

FLESH. *f.* [*flæc*, Saxon.]
 1. The body distinguished from the soul. *Davies.*

2. The muscles distinguished from the skin, bones, tendons. *New Testament.*

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. *Smalbridge.*

7. A carnal state; worldly disposition. *Romans.*

8. Near relation. *Genesis.*

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 frequent in St. Paul. *Jobn.*

To **FLESH.** *v. a.*
 1. To initiate. *Government of the Tongue.*
 2. To harden; to establish in any practice. *Sidney.*

3. To glut; to satiate. *Shakespeare.*

FLE'SHBROATH. *f.* [*flesh* and *broath*.] Broath made by decocting flesh. *Wiseman.*

F L E

- FLESHCOLOUR.** *f.* [*flesh* and *colour.*] The colour of flesh. *Locke.*
- FLESHFLY.** *f.* [*flesh* and *fly.*] A fly that feeds upon flesh, and deposits her eggs in it. *Ray.*
- FLESHHOOK.** *f.* [*flesh* and *hook.*] A hook to draw flesh from the caldron. *Samuel.*
- FLESHLESS.** *a.* [from *flesh.*] Without flesh.
- FLESHLINESS.** *f.* [from *fleshly.*] Carnal passions or appetites. *Ajebam.*
- FLESHLY.** *a.* [from *flesh.*]
1. Corporeal. *Denham.*
 2. Carnal; lascivious. *Milton.*
 3. Animal; not vegetable. *Dryden.*
 4. Human; not celestial; not spiritual. *Milton.*
- FLESHMEAT.** *f.* [*flesh* and *meat.*] Animal food; the flesh of animals prepared for food. *Floyer.*
- FLESHMENT.** *f.* [from *flesh.*] Eagerness gained by a successful initiation. *Shakespeare.*
- FLESHMONGER.** *f.* [from *flesh.*] One who deals in flesh; a pimp. *Shakespeare.*
- FLESHPOT.** *f.* [*flesh* and *pot.*] A vessel in which flesh is cooked; thence plenty of flesh. *Taylor.*
- FLESHQUAKE.** *f.* [*flesh* and *quake.*] A tremor of the body. *Ben. Johnson.*
- FLESHY.** *a.* [from *flesh.*]
1. Plump; full of flesh; fat; muscular. *Ben. Johnson.*
 2. Pulpous; plump: with regard to fruits. *Bacon.*
- FLETCHER.** *f.* [from *fleche*, an arrow, Fr.] A manufacturer of bows and arrows. *Mertimer.*
- FLET.** *participle passive* of *To flect.* Skimmed. *Mortimer.*
- FLEW.** The preterite of *fly.* *Pope.*
- FLEW.** *f.* The large chaps of a deep-mouthed hound. *Hammer.*
- FLE'WED.** *a.* [from *flew.*] Chapped; mouthed. *Shakespeare.*
- FLEXA'NIMOUS.** *a.* [*flexanimus*, Lat.] Having power to change the disposition of the mind.
- FLEXIBILITY.** *f.* [*flexibilité*, Fr.]
1. The quality of admitting to be bent; pliancy. *Newton.*
 2. easiness to be persuaded; compliance; facility. *Hammond.*
- FLEXIBLE.** *a.* [*flexibilis*, Latin.]
1. Possible to be bent; not brittle; pliant; not stiff. *Bacon.*
 2. Not rigid; not inexorable; complying; obsequious. *Bacon.*
 3. Ductile; manageable. *Locke.*
 4. That may be accommodated to various forms and purposes. *Rogers.*
- FLEXIBLENESS.** *f.* [from *flexible.*]
1. Possibility to be bent; not brittleness;

F L I

- easiness to be bent. *King Charles.*
2. Facility; obsequiousness; compliance.
 3. Ductility; manageableness. *Locke.*
- FLEXILE.** *a.* [*flexilis*, Latin.] Pliant; easily bent; obsequious to any power or impulse. *Thomson.*
- FLEXION.** *f.* [*flexio*, Latin.]
1. The act of bending.
 2. A double; a bending. *Bacon.*
 3. A turn towards any part or quarter. *Bacon.*
- FLEXOR.** *f.* [Latin.] The general name of the muscles which act in contracting the joints. *Arbutnot.*
- FLEXUOUS.** *a.* [*flexuosus*, Latin.]
1. Winding; tortuous. *Digby.*
 2. Variable; not steady. *Bacon.*
- FLEXURE.** *f.* [*flexura*, Latin.]
1. The form or direction in which any thing is bent. *Ray.*
 2. The act of bending. *Shakespeare.*
 3. The part bent; the joint. *Sandy.*
 4. Obsequious or servile cringe. *Shakespeare.*
- To FLICKER.** *v. a.* [*figheren*, Dutch.] To flutter; to play the wings. *Dryden.*
- FLYER.** *f.* [from *fly.*]
1. One that runs away; a fugitive; a runaway. *Shakespeare.*
 2. That part of a machine which, by being put into a more rapid motion than the other parts, equalizes and regulates the motion of the rest. *Swift.*
- FLIGHT.** *f.* [from *To fly.*]
1. The act of flying or running 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; a shower. *Chewy Chase.*
 8. The space past by flying.
 9. Heat of imagination; fally of the soul. *Denham.*
 10. Excursion. *Tillotson.*
 11. The power of flying. *Shakespeare.*
- FLIGHTY.** *a.* [from *flight.*]
1. Fleeting; swift. *Shakespeare.*
 2. Wild; full of imagination.
- FLIMS Y.** *a.*
1. Weak; feeble.
 2. Mean; spiritless; without force. *Pope.*
- To FLINCH.** *v. n.* [corrupted from *fling*. *Skinner.*]
1. To shrink from any suffering or undertaking. *South.*
 2. In *Shakespeare* it signifies to fail.
- FLINCHER.** *f.* [from the verb.] He who shrinks or fails in any matter.

FLI

FLO

To **FLING**, *preter. flung*; *part. flung* or *flong*. [from *fligo*, Latin, *Skinner*.]

1. To cast from the hand; to throw. *Dryden.*
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. *Shakespeare.*
7. To cast reproach. *Addison.*
8. To force into another condition. *Spenser.*
9. To **FLING down**. To demolish; to ruin. *Woodward.*
10. To **FLING off**. To baffle in the chace. *Addison.*

To **FLING**, *v. n.*

1. To flounce; to wince; to fly into violent motions. *Tillotson.*
2. To **FLING out**. To grow unruly or outrageous. *Shakespeare.*

FLING, *f.* [from the verb.]

1. A throw; a cast.
2. A gibe; a sneer; a contemptuous remark. *Addison.*

FLINGER, *f.* [from the verb.]

1. He who throws.
2. He who jeers.

FLINT, *f.* [*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 naturally invested with a whitish crust. *Hill. Cleaveland.*
2. Any thing eminently or proverbially hard. *Spenser.*

FLINTY, *a.* [from *flint*.]

1. Made of flint; strong. *Dryden.*
2. Full of stones. *Bacon.*
3. Hard of heart; cruel; savage; inexorable. *Shakespeare.*

FLIPP, *f.* [A cant word.] A liquor much used in ships, made by mixing beer with spirits and sugar. *Dennis.*

FLIPPANT, *a.*

1. Nimble; moveable. It is used only of the act of speech. *Addison.*
2. Pert; talkative. *Thomson.*

FLIPPANTLY, *ad.* [from the adjective.] In a flowing prating way.

To **FLIRT**, *v. a.*

1. To throw any thing with a quick elastic motion. *Swift.*
2. To move with quickness. *Dorset.*

To **FLIRT**, *v. n.*

1. To jeer; to gibe one.
2. To run about perpetually; to be unsteady and fluttering.

FLIRT, *f.* [from the verb.]

1. A quick elastic motion. *Addison.*
2. A sudden trick. *Ben. Johnson.*
3. A pert huſſey. *Addison.*

FLIRTA'TION, *f.* A quick sprightly motion. *Pope.*

To **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, *a.* [from *flēt*.] Swift; nimble; quick. *Spenser.*

FLITCH, *f.* [*flitce*, Saxon.] The side of a hog salted and cured. *Swift.*

FLIT'TERMUSE, *f.* The bat.

FLIT'TING, *f.* [*flit*, Saxon.] An offence; a fault. *Psalms.*

FLIX, *f.* [corrupted from *flux*.] Down; fur; soft hair. *Dryden.*

To **FLOAT**, *v. n.* [*flotter*, French.]

1. To swim on the surface of the water. *Philips.*
2. To move without labour in a fluid. *Pope.*
3. To pass with a light irregular course. *Locke.*

To **FLOAT**, *v. a.* To cover with water. *Addison.*

FLOAT, *f.* [from the verb.]

1. The act of flowing; the flux. *Hooker.*
2. Any body so contrived or formed as to swim upon the water. *L'Esfrange.*
3. The cork or quill by which the angler discovers the bite. *Walton.*
4. A cant word for a level. *Mortimer.*

FLO'ATY, *a.* Buoyant and swimming atop. *Raleigh.*

FLOCK, *f.* [*flocce*, Saxon.]

1. A company; usually a company of birds or beasts. *Shakespeare.*
2. A company of sheep, distinguished from *berds*, which are of oxen. *Addison.*
3. A body of men. *Maccabees.*
4. A lock of wool. *Dryden.*

To **FLOCK**, *v. n.* To gather in crowds or large numbers. *Knalles. Suckling.*

To **FLOG**, *v. a.* [from *flagrum*, Lat.] To lash; to whip. *Swift.*

FLONG, *participle passive*, from *To fling*, used by *Spenser*.

FLOOD, *f.* [*flod*, Saxon.]

1. A body of water; the sea; a river. *Milton.*
2. A deluge; an inundation. *Shakespeare.*
3. Flow; flux; not ebb. *Davies.*
4. Catamenia. *Harvey.*

To **FLOOD**, *v. a.* [from the noun.] To deluge; to cover with waters. *Mortimer.*

FLO'ODGATE, *f.* [*flod* and *gate*.] Gate or shutter by which the watercourse is closed or opened at pleasure. *Sidney.*

FLOOK, *f.* [*flug*, a plough, German.] The broad part of the anchor which takes hold of the ground.

FLOOR,

F L O

FLOOR. *f.* [*flōp*, *Flōpe*, Saxon.]
 1. The pavement. *Sidney.*
 2. A story; a flight of rooms. *B. Johnson.*
To FLOOR. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To cover the bottom with a floor. *Chronicles.*
FLOORING. *f.* [from *floor.*] Bottom; floor. *Addison.*
To FLOP. *v. a.* [from *flap.*] To clap the wings with noise. *L'Esrange.*
FLO'RAL. *a.* [*floralis*, Latin.] Relating to Flora, or to flowers. *Prior.*
FLORENCE. *f.* [from the city *Florence.*] A kind of cloth.
FLO'REN. *f.* A gold coin of Edward III. in value six shillings.
FLO'RET. *f.* [*fleurette*, Fr.] A small imperfect flower.
FLO'RID. *a.* [*floridus*, Latin.]
 1. Productive of flowers; covered with flowers.
 2. Bright in colour; flushed with red. *Taylor.*
 3. Embellished; splendid. *Dryden.*
FLORIDITY. *f.* [from *florid.*] Freshness of colour. *Floyer.*
FLORIDNESS. *f.* [from *florid.*]
 1. Freshness of colour.
 2. Embellishment; ambitious elegance. *Boyle.*
FLORIFEROUS. *a.* [*florifer*, Lat.] Productive of flowers.
FLO'RIN. *f.* [French.] A coin first made by the Florentines. That of Germany is in value 2 s. 4 d. that of Spain 4 s. 4 d. halfpenny; that of Palermo and Sicily 2 s. 6 d. that of Holland 2 s. *Ayliffe.*
FLO'RIST. *f.* [*flouriste*, Fr.] A cultivator of flowers. *Pope.*
FLO'RULENT. *a.* [*floris*, Lat.] Flowery; blossoming.
FLO'SCULOUS. *a.* [*flsculus*, Lat.] Composed of flowers. *Brown.*
To FLOTE. *v. a.* [See *To fleet.*] To skim. *Tuffer.*
FLO'TSON. *f.* [from *flote.*] Goods that swim without an owner on the sea. *Skinner.*
FLO'TTEN. *part.* [from *flote.*] Skimmed.
To FLOUNCE. *v. n.* [*plonsen*, Dutch.]
 1. To move with violence in the water or mire. *Addison.*
 2. To move with weight and tumult. *Prior.*
 3. To move with passionate agitation. *Swift.*
To FLOUNCE. *v. a.* To deck with flources. *Addison.*
FLOUNCE. *f.* [from the verb.] Any thing sewed to the garment, and hanging loose, so as to swell and shake. *Pope.*
FLO'UNDER. *f.* [*flynder*, Danish.] The name of a small flat fish. *Camden.*
To FLO'UNDER. *v. n.* [from *fl:wnce.*] To

F L O

struggle with violent and irregular motions. *Dryden.*
To FLO'URISH. *v. n.* [*florere*, Lat.]
 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 FLO'URISH. *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. *Crasbaro.*
 5. To adorn with embellishments of language. *Bacon.*
 6. To adorn; to embellish. *Shakespeare.*
FLO'URISH. *f.* [from the verb.]
 1. Bravery; beauty. *Crasbaro.*
 2. An ostentatious embellishment; ambitious copiousness. *Bacon. More.*
 3. Figures formed by lines curiously or wantonly drawn. *Boyle.*
FLO'URISHER. *f.* [from *flourish.*] One that is in prime or in prosperity. *Chapman.*
To FLOUT. *v. a.* [*fluyten*, Dutch.] To mock; to insult; to treat with mockery and contempt. *Walton.*
To FLOUT. *v. n.* To practise mockery; to behave with contempt. *Swift.*
FLOUT. *f.* [from the verb.] A mock; an insult. *Calamy.*
FLO'UTER. *f.* [from *flout.*] One who jeers.
To FLOW. *v. n.* [*flōpan*, Saxon.]
 1. To run or spread as water. *Swift.*
 2. To run: opposed to standing waters. *Dryden.*
 3. To rise; not to ebb. *Shakespeare.*
 4. To melt. *Isaiab.*
 5. To proceed; to issue. *South.*
 6. To glide smoothly without asperity: as, a *flowing* period. *Hakerwill.*
 7. To write smoothly; to speak volubly. *Prior.*
 8. To abound; to be crowded. *Chapman.*
 9. To be copious; to be full. *Pope.*
 10. To hang loose and waving. *SpeEtator.*
To FLOW. *v. a.* To overflow; to deluge. *Mortimer.*
FLOW. *f.* [from the verb.]
 1. The rise of water; not the ebb. *Brown.*
 2. A sudden plenty or abundance. *Pope.*
 3. A stream of diction. *South.*
FLO'WER. *f.* [*flour*, Fr.]
 1. The part of a plant which contains the seeds. *Cowley.*

2. An ornament ; an embellishment. *Hakerwill.*
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.*
6. That which is most distinguished for any thing valuable. *Shakespeare.*

FLO'WER *de luce.* *f.* A bulbous iris. *Peacham.*

To FLO'WER. *v. n.* [*fleurir*, Fr.]

1. To be in flower ; to be in blossom. *Pope.*
2. To be in the prime ; to flourish. *Spenser.*
3. To froth ; to ferment ; to mantle. *Bacon.*
4. To come as cream from the surface. *Milton.*

To FLO'WER. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To adorn with fictitious or imitated flowers.

FLO'WERAGE. *f.* [from *flower*.] Store of flowers.

FLO'WERET. *f.* [*fleur*, Fr.] A flower ; a small flower. *Dryden.*

FLO'WERGARDEN. *f.* [*flower* and *garden*.] A garden in which flowers are principally cultivated. *Mortimer.*

FLO'WERINESS. *f.* [from *flower*.]

1. The state of abounding in flowers.
2. Floridness of speech.

FLO'WERINGBUSH. *f.* A plant. *Miller.*

FLO'WERY. *a.* [from *flower*.] Full of flowers ; adorned with flowers real or fictitious. *Milton.*

FLO'WINGLY. *ad.* [from *flow*.] With volubility ; with abundance.

FLOWK. *f.* A flower. *Carew.*

FLOW'KWORT. *f.* The name of a plant.

FLOWN. Participle of *fly*, or *fleet*.

1. Gone away.
2. Puffed ; inflated ; elate. *Milton.*

FLU'CTUANT. *a.* [*fluctuans*, Lat.] Wavering ; uncertain. *L'Esjrange.*

To FLU'CTUATE. *v. n.* [*fluctuo*, Lat.]

1. To roll to and again as water in agitation. *Blackmore.*
2. To float backward and forward. *Milton.*
3. To move with uncertain and hasty motion. *Addison.*
4. To be in an uncertain state. *Addison.*
5. To be irresolute. *Brown.*

FLU'CTUATION. *f.* [*fluctuatio*, Lat.]

1. The alternate motion of the water.
2. Uncertainty ; indetermination. *Boyle.*

FLUE. *f.*

1. A small pipe or chimney to convey air.
2. Soft down or fur.

FLUE'LLIN. *f.* The herb speedwell.

FLU'ENCY. *f.* [from *fluent*.]

1. The quality of flowing ; smoothness ;

freedom from harshness or asperity. *Garrick.*

2. Readiness ; copiousness ; volubility. *King Charles.*

3. Affluence ; abundance. *Sandys.*

FLU'ENT. *a.* [*fluens*, Latin.]

1. Liquid. *Bacon.*

2. Flowing ; in motion ; in flux. *Ray.*

3. Ready ; copious ; voluble. *Bacon.*

FLU'ENT. *f.* Stream ; running water. *Philips.*

FLU'ID. *a.* [*fluidus*, Latin ; *fluide*, Fr.]

Having parts easily separable ; not solid. *Newton.*

FLU'ID. *f.* [In phisick.] Any animal juice. *Arbutnot.*

FLU'IDITY. *f.* [*fluidité*, Fr. from *fluid*.]

The quality in bodies opposite to solidity. *Newton.*

FLU'IDNESS. *f.* [from *fluid*.] That quality in bodies opposite to stability. *Boyle.*

FLU'MMERY. *f.* A kind of food made by coagulation of wheatflower or oatmeal. *Locke.*

FLUNG. *participle* and *preterite* of *fling*. *Addison.*

FLU'OR. *f.* [Latin.]

1. A fluid state. *Newton.*
2. Catamenia.

FLU'RRY. *f.*

1. A gust or storm of wind ; a hasty blast. *Swift.*
2. Hurry.

To FLUSH. *v. n.* [*fluyzen*, Dutch.]

1. To flow with violence. *Mortimer.*
2. To come in haste. *Ben. Johnson.*
3. To glow in the skin. *Collier.*
4. To shine. *Spenser.*

To FLUSH. *v. a.*

1. To colour ; to redden. *Addison.*
2. To elate ; to elevate. *Asterbury.*

FLUSH. *a.*

1. Fresh ; full of vigour. *Cleaveland.*
2. Affluent ; abounding. *Arbutnot.*

FLUSH. *f.*

1. Afflux ; sudden impulse ; violent flow. *Rogers.*
2. Cards all of a sort.

To FLU'STER. *v. a.* [from *To flush*.] To make hot and rosy with drinking. *Shakespeare.*

FLUTE. *f.* [*flute*, French.]

1. A musical pipe ; a pipe with stops for the fingers. *Dryden.*
2. A channel or furrow in a pillar.

To FLUTE. *v. a.* To cut columns into hollows.

To FLU'TTER. *v. n.* [flotterian, Saxon.]

1. To take short flights with great agitation of the wings. *Deuteronomy.*
2. To move about with great show and bustle. *Greav.*
3. To be moved with quick vibrations or undulations. *Pope.*
4. To

4. To move irregularly. *Howel.*
 To FLUTTER. *v. a.*
 1. To drive in disorder, like a flock of birds suddenly roused. *Shakespeare.*
 2. To hurry the mind.
 3. To disorder the position of any thing.
 FLUTTER. *f.* [from the verb.]
 1. Vibration; undulation. *Addison.*
 2. Hurry; tumult; disorder of mind.
 3. Confusion; irregular position.
 FLUVIA'TICK. *a.* [*fluviaticus*, Latin.]
 Belonging to rivers.
 FLUX. *f.* [*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. *Shakespeare.*
 6. Concourse; confluence. *Shakespeare.*
 7. The state of being melted.
 8. That which mingled with a body makes it melt.
 FLUX. *a.* [*fluxus*, Latin.] Unconstant; not durable; maintained by a constant succession of parts.
 To FLUX. *v. a.*
 1. To melt.
 2. To salivate; to evacuate by spitting. *South.*
 FLUXI'LITY. *f.* [*fluxus*, Latin.] Easiness of separation of parts. *Boyle.*
 FLUXION. *f.* [*fluxio*, Latin.]
 1. The act of flowing.
 2. The matter that flows.
 3. [In mathematicks.] The arithmetick or analysis of infinitely small variable quantities. *Harris.*
 To FLY. *v. n.* pret. *flew* or *fled*; part. *fled* or *flown*.
 1. To move through the air with wings. *Shakespeare.*
 2. To pass through the air. *Job.*
 3. To pass away. *Prior.*
 4. To pass swiftly. *Dryden.*
 5. To spring with violence; to fall on suddenly. *Shakespeare.*
 6. To move with rapidity. *Waller.*
 7. To burst asunder with a sudden explosion. *Swift.*
 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. Johnson.*
 14. To FLY out. To break out into licence. *Dryden.*

15. To FLY out. To start violently from any direction. *Bentley.*
 16. To let FLY. To discharge. *Granville.*
 To FLY. *v. a.*
 1. To shun; to avoid; to decline. *Shakespeare.*
 2. To refuse association with. *Dryden.*
 3. To quit by flight. *Dryden.*
 4. To attack by a bird of prey. *Bacon.*
 FLY. *f.* [pleoge, 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. *v. a.* [*fly* and *blow*.] To taint with flies; to fill with maggots. *Stillingfleet.*
 FLY'BOAT. *f.* [*fly* and *boat*.] A kind of vessel nimble and light for sailing.
 FLYCA'TCHER. *f.* [*fly* and *catch*.] One that hunts flies. *Dryden.*
 FLY'ER. *f.* [from *fly*.]
 1. One that flies or runs away. *Sandys.*
 2. One that uses wings.
 3. The fly of a jack.
 To FLY'FISH. *v. n.* [*fly* and *fish*.] To angle with a hook baited with a fly. *Walton.*
 FOAL. *f.* [*fole*, 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. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To bring forth a foal. *May.*
 FO'ALBIT. *f.* A plant.
 FOAM. *f.* [*fam*, Saxon.] The white substance which agitation or fermentation gathers on the top of liquors; froth; spume. *Hofea.*
 To FOAM. *v. n.* [from the noun.]
 1. To froth; to gather foam. *Shakespeare.*
 2. To be in rage; to be violently agitated. *Mark.*
 FO'AMY. *a.* [from *foam*.] Covered with foam; frothy. *Sidney.*
 FOB. *f.* [*suppe*, German.] A small pocket. *Hudibras.*
 To FOB. *v. a.* [*suppen*, German.]
 1. To cheat; to trick; to defraud. *Shakespeare.*
 2. To FOB off. To shift off; to put aside with an artifice. *Addison.*
 FO'CAL. *a.* [from *foculus*] Belonging to the focus. *Derham.*
 FO'CIL. *f.* [*focile*, Fr.] The greater or less bone between the knee and ankle, or elbow and wrist. *Wiseman.*
 FOCILLA'TION. *f.* [*focillo*, Lat.] Comfort; support. *Diet.*
 FO'CUS. *f.* [Latin.]
 1. [In opticks.] The focus of a glass is the

- the point of convergence or concurrence, where the rays meet and cross the axis after their refraction by the glass.
- Harris, Newton.*
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 towards 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.** *f.* [פֹדְדֶה, Saxon.] Dry food stored up for cattle against winter. *Knolles.*
- TO FO'DDER.** *v. a.* [from the noun.] To feed with dry food. *Evelyn.*
- FO'DDERER.** *f.* [from *fodder.*] He who foddereth cattle.
- FOE.** *f.* [פֹּה, Saxon.]
1. An enemy in war. *Spenser.*
 2. A persecutor; an enemy in common life. *Pope.*
 3. An opponent; an illwisher. *Watts.*
- FOEMAN.** *f.* [from *foe* and *man.*] Enemy in war. *Spenser.*
- FO'ETUS.** *f.* [Latin.] The child in the womb after it is perfectly formed. *Quincy, Locke.*
- FOG.** *f.* [fog, Danish, a storm.] A thick mist; a most dense vapour near the surface of the land or water. *Roleigh.*
- FOG.** *f.* [feggium, low Lat.] Aftergrass.
- FOGGILY.** *ad.* [from *foggy.*] Mistily; darkly; cloudily.
- FOGGINESS.** *f.* [from *foggy.*] The state of being dark or misty; cloudiness; mistiness.
- FOGGY.** *a.* [from *fog.*]
1. Misty; cloudy; dank. *Evelyn.*
 2. Cloudy in understanding; dull.
- FOH.** *interject.* An interjection of abhorrence. *Shakespeare.*
- FO'IBLE.** *f.* [French.] A weak side; a blind side. *Freind.*
- TO FOIL.** *v. a.* [affoler, old French.] To put to the worst; to defeat. *Milton.*
- FOIL.** *f.* [from the verb.]
1. A defeat; a miscarriage. *Southern.*
 2. Leaf; gilding. *Milton.*
 3. Something of another colour near which jewels are set to raise their lustre. *Sidney.*
 4. A blunt sword used in fencing. *Shakespeare.*
- FOILER.** *f.* [from *foil.*] One who has gained advantage over another.
- TO FOIN.** *v. n.* [poindre, Fr. Skinner.] To push in fencing. *Dryden.*
- FOIN.** *f.* A thrust; a push.
- FO'ISON.** *f.* [poison, Saxon.] Plenty; abundance. *Shakespeare.*
- TO FOIST.** *v. a.* [fusser, Fr.] To insert by forgery. *Carriv.*
- FOISTINESS.** *f.* [from *foisty.*] Fustiness; mouldiness. *Tusser.*
- FO'ISTY.** *a.* Mouldy; fusty.
- FOLD.** *f.* [פֹלד, Saxon.]
1. The ground in which sheep are confined. *Milton.*
 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.** *v. a.* [from the noun.]
1. To shut sheep in the fold. *Milton.*
 2. To double; to complicate. *Collier.*
 3. To inclose; to include; to shut. *Shakespeare.*
- TO FOLD.** *v. n.* To close over another of the same kind. *Kings.*
- FOLIA'CEOUS.** *a.* [foliaceus, Lat.] Consisting of laminæ or leaves. *Woodward.*
- FOL'IAGE.** *f.* [foium, Latin.] Leaves; tufts of leaves. *Addison.*
- TO FO'LIATE.** *v. a.* [foliatus, Lat.] To beat into laminas or leaves. *Newton.*
- FOLIA'TION.** *f.* [foliatio, Lat.]
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.** *f.* The state of being hammered into leaves.
- FO'LIO.** *f.* [in folio, Latin.] A large book, of which the pages are formed by a sheet of paper once doubled. *Watts.*
- FOLIOMORT.** *a.* A dark yellow; the colour of a leaf faded: vulgarly called *philomat.* *Woodward.*
- FOLK.** *f.* [folc, Saxon.]
1. People, in familiar language. *Sidney.*
 2. Nations; mankind. *Psalms.*
 3. Any kind of people as discriminated from others. *Shakespeare.*
- FOLK'MOTE.** *f.* A meeting of folk. *Spenser.*
- FOL'LICLE.** *f.* [folliculus, Latin.]
1. A cavity in any body with strong coats. *Brown.*
 2. *Follicle* is a term in botany signifying the seed-vessels, capsula seminalis, or case, which some fruits and seeds have over them. *Quincy.*
- TO FO'LLOW.** *v. a.* [fo'lgian, Saxon.]
1. To go after; not before or side by side. *Shakespeare.*
 2. To pursue as an enemy. *Irene.*

F O N

- 3. To attend as a dependant. *Samuel.*
- 4. To pursue. *Dryden.*
- 5. To succeed in order of time.
- 6. To be consequential, as effects.
- 7. To imitate; to copy. *Hooker.*
- 8. To obey; to observe. *Tillotson.*
- 9. To confirm by new endeavours. *Spenser.*
- 10. To attend to; to be busied with. *Eccles.*

To FOLLOW. *v. n.*

- 1. To come after another. *Ben. Johnson.*
- 2. To be posteriour in time.
- 3. To be consequential, as effect to cause. *Locke.*
- 4. To be consequential, as inference to premises. *Temple.*
- 5. To continue endeavours. *Hosea.*

FOLLOWER. *f. [from follow.]*

- 1. One who comes after another; not before him, or side by side. *Shakespeare.*
- 2. A dependant. *Pope.*
- 3. An attendant. *Pope.*
- 4. An associate; a companion. *Shakespeare.*
- 5. One under the command of another. *Spenser.*
- 6. A scholar; an imitator; a copyer. *Sprat.*

FO'LLY. *f. [folie, French.]*

- 1. Want of understanding; weakness of intellect.
- 2. Criminal weakness; depravity of mind. *Shakespeare.*
- 3. Act of negligence or passion unbecoming wisdom. *Pope.*

To FOME'NT. *v. a. [fomentor, Latin.]*

- 1. To cherish with heat. *Milton.*
- 2. To bathe with warm lotions. *Arbutnot.*
- 3. To encourage; to support; to cherish. *Wotton.*

FOMENTA'TION. *f. [fementation, Fr.]*

- 1. A fomentation is partial bathing, called also stuping, which is applying hot flannels to any part, dipped in medicated decoctions. *Bacon.*
- 2. The lotion prepared to foment the parts. *Arbutnot.*

FOMENTER. *f. [from foment.]* An encourager; a supporter. *Howel.*

FON. *f.* A fool; an idiot. *Spenser.*

FOND. *f.*

- 1. Foolish; silly; indiscreet; imprudent; injudicious. *Asbam.*
- 2. Trifling; valued by folly. *Shakespeare.*
- 3. Foolishly tender; injudiciously indulgent. *Addison.*
- 4. Pleased in too great a degree; foolishly delighted. *Prior.*

To FOND. } *v. a.* To treat with great

To FONDLE. } indulgence; to caress; to

To FOND. *v. n.* To be fond of; to dote

on, *Shakespeare.*

F O O

FO'NDLER. *f. [from fond.]* One who fondles.

FO'NDLING. *f. [from fondle.]* A person or thing much fondled or caressed; something regarded with great affection. *Swift.*

FO'NDLY. *ad. [from fond.]*

- 1. Foolishly; weakly; imprudently. *Pope.*
- 2. With great or extreme tenderness. *Savage.*

FO'NDNESS. *f. [from fond.]*

- 1. Foolishness; weakness; want of sense. *Spenser.*
- 2. Foolish tenderness. *Addison.*
- 3. Tender passion. *Swift.*
- 4. Unreasonable liking. *Hammond.*

FONT. *f. [fons, Latin.]* A stone vessel in which the water for holy baptism is contained in the church. *Hooker.*

FO'NTANEL. *f. [fontanelle, French.]* An issue; a discharge opened in the body. *Wiseman.*

FO'NT-ANGE. *f.* A knot of ribbands on the top of the head dress. *Addison.*

FOOD. *f. [focan, Saxon.]*

- 1. Victuals; provision for the mouth. *Waller.*
- 2. Any thing that nourishes. *Shakespeare.*

FOODFUL. *a. [food and full.]* Fruitful; full of food. *Dryden.*

FOODY. *a. [from food.]* Eatable; fit for food. *Chapman.*

FOOL. *f. [ffol, 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 counterfeits folly; a buffoon; a jester. *Dentan.*

To play the FOOL. To play pranks like a hired jester. *Sidny.*

To play the FOOL. To act like one void of common understanding. *Shakespeare.*

To make a FOOL. To disappoint; to defeat. *Shakespeare.*

To FOOL. *v. n. [from the noun.]* To trifle; to toy; to play. *Hebert.*

To FOOL. *v. a.*

- 1. To treat with contempt; to disappoint; to frustrate. *Ben. Johnson.*
- 2. To infatuate. *Calamy.*
- 3. To cheat; as, to fool one of his men.

FOOLBORN. *a. [fool and born.]* Foolish from the birth. *Shakespeare.*

FOOL'ERY. *f. [from fool.]*

- 1. Habitual folly. *Shakespeare.*
- 2. An act of folly; trifling practice. *Watts.*
- 3. Object of folly. *Rohigh.*

FOOL-HAPPY. *a. [fool and happy.]* Lucky without contrivance or judgment. *Spenser.*

FOOLHARDINESS. *f.* [from *foolhardy.*] Mad rashness. *South.*

FOOLHARDISE. *f.* Adventurousness without judgment. *Spenser.*

FOOLHARDY. *a.* [from *fool* and *hardy.*] Daring without judgment; madly adventurous. *Howel.*

FOOLTRAP. *f.* [from *fool* and *trap.*] A snare to catch fools in. *Dryden.*

FOOLISH. *a.* [from *fool.*]
1. Void of understanding; weak of intellect. *Shakespeare.*

2. Imprudent; indiscreet. *Shakespeare.*

3. Ridiculous; contemptible. *Maccabees.*

4. [In Scripture.] Wicked; sinful.

FOOLISHLY. *ad.* [from *foolish.*] Weakly; without understanding. In Scripture, wickedlv. *Swift.*

FOOLISHNESS. *f.* [from *foolish.*]
1. Folly; want of understanding.

2. Foolish practice; actual deviation from the right. *Prior.*

FOOLSTONES. *f.* A plant. *Miller.*

FOOT. *f.* plural *feet.* [from *πῦξ*, Saxon.]

1. The part upon which we stand. *Clarendon.*

2. That by which any thing is supported.

3. The lower part; the base. *Hakerwill.*

4. The end; the lower part. *Dryden.*

5. The act of walking. *Maccabees.*

6. *On FOOT.* Walking; without carriage. *Exodus.*

7. *On FOOT.* In a posture of action. *Shakespeare.*

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. *Bacon.*

14. Step. *L'Estrange.*

To FOOT. *v. n.* [from the noun]

1. To dance; to tread wantonly; to trip. *Dryden.*

2. To walk; not ride. *South.*

To FOOT. *v. a.*

1. To spurn; to kick. *Shakespeare.*

2. To settle; to begin to fix. *Shakespeare.*

3. To tread. *Tickell.*

FOOTBALL. *f.* [from *foot* and *ball.*] A ball commonly made of a blown bladder cased with leather, driven by the foot. *Waller.*

FOOTBOY. *f.* [from *foot* and *boy.*] A low menial; an attendant in livery. *Boyl.*

FOOTBRIDGE. *f.* [from *foot* and *bridge.*] A bridge on which passengers walk. *Sidney.*

FOOTCLOTH. *f.* [from *foot* and *cloth.*] A sumpter cloth.

FOOTED. *a.* [from *foot.*] Shaped in the foot. *Greuv.*

FOOTFIGHT. *f.* [from *foot* and *fight.*] A fight made on foot, in opposition to that on horseback. *Sidney.*

FOOTHOLD. *f.* [from *foot* and *hold.*] Space to hold the foot. *L'Estrange.*

FOOTING. *f.* [from *foot.*]

1. Ground for the foot. *Shakespeare.*

2. Foundation; basis; support; root. *Locke.*

3. Place. *Dryden.*

4. Tread; walk. *Shakespeare.*

5. Dance. *Shakespeare.*

6. Steps; road; track. *Bacon.*

7. Entrance; beginning; establishment. *Clarendon.*

8. State; condition; settlement. *Arbut.*

FOOTLICKER. *f.* [from *foot* and *lick.*] A slave; an humble flatterer. *Shakespeare.*

FOOTMAN. *f.* [from *foot* and *man.*]

1. A soldier that marches and fights on foot. *Raleigh.*

2. A low menial servant in livery. *Bacon.*

3. One who pretends to walk or run.

FOOTMANSHIP. *f.* [from *footman.*] The art or faculty of a runner. *Hayward.*

FOOTPACE. *f.* [from *foot* and *pace.*]

1. Part of a pair of stairs, whereon, after four or five steps, you arrive to a broad place. *Mason.*

2. A pace no faster than a slow walk.

FOOTPAD. *f.* [from *foot* and *pad.*] A highwayman that robs on foot.

FOOTPATH. *f.* [from *foot* and *path.*] A narrow way which will not admit horses. *Shakespeare.*

FOOTPOST. *f.* [from *foot* and *post.*] A post or messenger that travels on foot. *Carew.*

FOOTSTALL. *f.* [from *foot* and *stall.*] A woman's stirrup.

FOOTSTEP. *f.* [from *foot* and *step.*]

1. Trace; track; impression left by the foot. *Denham.*

2. Token; mark; notice given. *Bentley.*

3. Example.

FOOTSTOOL. *f.* [from *foot* and *stool.*] Stool on which he that sits places his feet. *Roscommon.*

FOP. *f.* A simpleton; a coxcomb; a man of small understanding and much ostentation. *Roscommon.*

FOPDOODLE. *f.* [from *fop* and *doodle.*] A fool; an insignificant wretch. *Hudibras.*

FOPPERY. *f.* [from *fop.*]

1. Folly; impertinence. *Shakespeare.*

2. Affectation of show or importance; showy folly.

3. Foolery; vain or idle practice. *Stillingfleet.*

FOPPISH. *a.* [from *fop.*]

1. Foolish; idle; vain. *Shakespeare.*

2. Vain in show; vain of dress. *Gartb.*

FOPPISHLY.

FOR

FOR

- FO'PPISHLY.** *ad.* [from *foppish*.] Vainly; ostentatiously.
- FO'PPISHNESS.** *s.* [from *foppish*.] Vanity; showy vanity.
- FO'PPLING.** *s.* [from *fop*.] A petty fop. *Tickell.*
- FOR.** *prep.* [Forn, Saxon.]
1. Because of. *Hooker. Suckling.*
 2. With respect to; with regard to. *Stillingsfleet.*
 3. In the character of. *Locke.*
 4. With resemblance of. *Shakespeare. Dryden.*
 5. Considered as; in the place of. *Clarendon.*
 6. For the sake of. *Cowley.*
 7. Conducive to; beneficial to. *Tillotson.*
 8. With intention of going to a certain place. *Hayward.*
 9. In comparative respect. *Dryden.*
 10. In proportion to. *Tillotson.*
 11. With appropriation to. *Shakespeare.*
 12. After O an expression of desire. *Shakespeare.*
 13. In account of; in solution of. *Barnet.*
 14. Inducing to as a motive. *Tillotson.*
 15. In expectation of. *Locke.*
 16. Noting power or possibility. *Taylor.*
 17. Noting dependence. *Boyle.*
 18. In prevention of. *Bacon.*
 19. In remedy of. *Garretson.*
 20. In exchange for. *Cowley.*
 21. In the place of; instead of. *Cowley.*
 22. In supply of; to serve in the place of. *Dryden.*
 23. Through a certain duration. *Roscommon. Locke.*
 24. In search of; in quest of. *Tillotson.*
 25. According to. *Boyle.*
 26. Noting a state of fitness or readiness. *Dryden.*
 27. In hope of; for the sake of. *Shakespeare.*
 28. Of tendency to; towards. *Knolles.*
 29. In favour of; on the part of; on the side of. *Cowley.*
 30. Noting accommodation or adaptation.
 31. With intention of. *Tillotson.*
 32. Becoming; belonging to. *Cowley.*
 33. Notwithstanding. *Bentley.*
 34. **FOR all.** Notwithstanding. *South.*
 35. To the use of; to be used in. *Spenser.*
 36. In consequence of. *Dryden.*
 37. In recompense of. *Dryden.*
 38. In proportion to. *Shakespeare.*
 39. By means of; by interposition of. *Hale. Addison.*

FOR. *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 FO'RAGE. *v. n.* [from *foris*, abroad, Latin.]

1. To wander far; to rove at a distance. *Shakespeare.*
2. To wander in search of provisions. *Denham.*

3. To ravage; to feed on spoil. *Shakespeare.*

To FO'RAGE. *v. a.* To plunder; to strip. *Spenser.*

FO'RAGE. *s.* [*fouage*, German and Fr. from *foris*, Latin.]

1. Search of provisions; the act of feeding abroad. *Milton.*
2. Provisions sought abroad. *Dryden.*
3. Provisions in general. *Dryden.*

FO'RAMINOUS. *a.* [from *foramen*, Lat.] Full of holes. *Bacon.*

To FO'RBE'AR. *v. n. pret.* I *forbare*, anciently *forbare*; part. *forbarn.* [from *þarþan*, Saxon.]

1. To cease from any thing; to intermit. *Denham.*
2. To pause; to delay. *Shakespeare.*
3. To omit voluntarily; to abstain. *Chevre.*
4. To refrain any violence of temper; to be patient. *Proverbs.*

To FO'RBEAR. *v. a.*

1. To decline; to omit voluntarily. *Waller. Clarendon.*
3. To spare; to treat with clemency. *Ephesians.*
4. To withhold. *Chronicles.*

FO'RBE'ARANCE. *s.* [from *forbear*.]

1. The care of avoiding or shunning any thing. *South.*
2. Intermision of something.
3. Command of temper. *Shakespeare.*
4. Lenity; delay of punishment; mildness. *Rogers.*

FO'RBE'ARER. *s.* [from *forbear*.] An intermitter; interceptor of any thing. *Tuffer.*

To FO'RBI'D. *v. a. pret.* I *forbade*; part. *forbidden* or *forbid.* [from *þibedan*, Saxon.]

1. To prohibit; to interdict any thing. *Davies.*
2. To command to forbear any thing. *Sidney.*

3. To oppose; to hinder. *Bacon. Dryden.*

4. To accuse; to blast. *Shakespeare.*

To FO'RBI'D. *v. n.* To utter a prohibition. *Shakespeare.*

FO'RBI'DDANCE. *s.* [from *forbid*.] Prohibition. *Milton.*

FO'RBI'DDENLY. *ad.* [from *forbid*] In an unlawful manner. *Shakespeare.*

FO'RBI'DDER. *s.* [from *forbid*.] One that prohibits. *Brown.*

FO'RBI'DDING. *particip. a.* [from *forbid*.] Raising abhorrence. *Aaron Hill.*

FORCE. *s.* [*force*, French.]

1. Strength; vigour; might. *Donne.*
2. Violence.

FOR

FOR

2. Violence. *Dryden.*
 3. Virtue; efficacy. *Locke.*
 4. Validness; power of law. *Denham.*
 5. Armament; warlike preparation. *Waller.*
 6. Destiny; necessity; fatal compulsion.
To FORCE. *v. a.* [from the noun.]
 1. To compel; to constrain. *Swift.*
 2. To overpower by strength. *Milton.*
 3. To impel; to press. *D.uteronomy.*
 4. To draw or push by main strength. *Dryden.*
 5. To enforce; to urge. *Dryden.*
 6. To drive by violence or power. *Decay of Pietty.*
 7. To gain by violence or power. *Dryden.*
 8. To storm; to take or enter by violence. *Waller.*
 9. To ravish; to violate by force. *Dryden.*
 10. To constrain; to distort. *Aldison.*
 11. To man; to strengthen by soldiers; to garrison. *Raleigh.*
 12. **To FORCE out.** To extort. *Asterbury.*
To FORCE. *v. n.* To lay stress upon. *Camden.*
FORCEDLY. *ad.* [from *force.*] Violently; constrainedly. *Burnet.*
FORCEFUL. *a.* [*force* and *full.*] Violent; strong; impetuous. *Pope.*
FORCEFULLY. *ad.* [from *forceful.*] Violently; impetuously.
FORCELESS. *a.* [from *force.*] Without force; weak; feeble.
FORCEPS. *f.* [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. *f.* [from *force.*]
 1. That which forces, drives, or constrains.
 2. The embolus of a pump working by pulsion. *Wilkins.*
FORCIBLE. *a.* [from *force.*]
 1. Strong; mighty; opposed to weak. *Hooker.*
 2. Violent; impetuous.
 3. Efficacious; active; powerful. *Bacon.*
 4. Prevalent; of great influence. *Raleigh.*
 5. Done by force. *Swift.*
 6. Valid; binding; obligatory.
FORCIBLENESS. *f.* [from *forcible.*] Force; violence.
FORCIBLY. *ad.* [from *forcible.*]
 1. Strongly; powerfully. *Tillotson.*
 2. Impetuously.
 3. By violence; by force. *Spenser. Hammond.*
FORCIPATED. *a.* [from *forceps.*] Formed like a pair of pincers to open and inclose. *Derham.*
FORD. *f.* [Fords, Saxon.]
 1. A shallow part of a river. *Fairfax.*
 2. The stream, the current. *Milton.*
To FORD. *v. a.* To pass without swimming. *Raleigh.*
FOR'DABLE. *a.* [from *ford.*] Passable without swimming. *Raleigh.*
FORE. *a.* [Fere, Saxon.] Anterior; that which comes first in a progressive motion. *Cbeyne.*
FORE. *ad.*
 1. Anteriorly. *Raleigh.*
 2. *Fore* is a word much used in composition to mark priority of time.
To FORE'ARM. *v. a.* [*fore* and *arm.*] To provide for attack or resistance before the time of need. *South.*
To FOREBO'DE. *v. n.* [*fore* and *bode.*]
 1. To prognosticate; to foretel. *Dryden.*
 2. To foreknow; to be present of. *Pope.*
FOREBODER. *f.* [from *fore-bode.*]
 1. A prognosticator; a soothsayer. *L'Esfrange.*
 2. A foreknower.
FOREBY'. *prep.* [*fore* and *by.*] Near; hard by; fast by. *Spenser.*
To FORECA'ST. *v. a.* [*fore* and *cast.*]
 1. To scheme; to plan before execution. *Daniel.*
 2. To adjust; to contrive. *Dryden.*
 3. To foresee; to provide against. *L'Esfrange.*
To FORECA'ST. *v. n.* To form schemes; to contrive beforehand. *Spenser.*
FORECA'ST. *f.* [from the verb.] Contrivance beforehand; antecedent policy. *Pope.*
FORECA'STER. *f.* [from *forecast.*] One who contrives beforehand.
FORECASTLE. *f.* [*fore* and *castle.*] In a ship, that part where the foremast stands. *Harris. Raleigh.*
FORECHO'SEN. *part.* [*fore* and *chosen.*] Pre elected.
FORECITED. *part.* [*fore* and *cite.*] Quoted before. *Arbutnot.*
To FORECLOSE. *v. a.* [*fore* and *close.*]
 1. To shut up; to preclude; to prevent. *Carraw.*
 2. **To FORECLOSE a Mortgage,** is to cut off the power of redemption.
FOREDECK. *f.* [*fore* and *deck.*] The anterior part of the ship. *Chapman.*
To FOREDESIGN. *v. a.* [*fore* and *design.*] To plan beforehand. *Cbeyne.*
To FOREDO'. *v. a.* [from *for* and *do.*]
 1. To ruin; to destroy. *Shakespeare.*
 2. To overdo; to weary; to harass. *Shakespeare.*
To FOREDO'OM. *v. a.* [*fore* and *doom.*] To predestinate; to determine beforehand. *Pope.*
FORE'ND. *f.* [*fore* and *end.*] The anterior part. *Bacon.*
FOREFATHER. *f.* [*fore* and *father.*] Ancestor; one who in any degree of ascending

ending genealogy precedes another.

Raleigh.

To FOREFEND. *v. a.* [*fore* and *send.*]

1. To prohibit; to avert. *Dryden.*

2. To provide for; to secure. *Shakespeare.*

FOREFINGER. *f.* [*fore* and *finger.*] The finger next to the thumb; the index.

Brown.

FOREFOOT. *f.* plural, *forefeet.* [*fore* and *foot.*] The anterior foot of a quadruped.

Peacbam.

To FOREGO. *v. a.* [*for* and *go.*]

1. To quit; to give up; to resign. *Locke.*

2. To go before; to be past.

Raleigh. Boyle.

3. To lose. *Shakespeare.*

FOREGOER. *f.* [*from forego.*] Ancestor; progenitor. *Shakespeare.*

FOREGROUND. *f.* [*fore* and *ground.*]

The part of the field or expanse of a picture which seems to lie before the figures.

Dryden.

FORÉHAND. *f.* [*fore* and *hand.*]

1. The part of a horse which is before the rider.

2. The chief part. *Shakespeare.*

FOREHAND. *a.* A thing done too soon.

Shakespeare.

FOREHANDÉD. *f.* [*from fore* and *band.*]

1. Early; timely. *Taylor.*

2. Formed in the foreparts. *Dryden.*

FOREHEAD. *f.* [*fore* and *head.*]

1. That part of the face which reaches from the eyes upward to the hair. *Dryden.*

2. Impudence; confidence; assurance.

Cliver.

FOREHO'LDING. *f.* [*fore* and *hold.*] Predictions; ominous accounts. *L'Esfrange.*

FOREIGN. *a.* [*forain*, *Fr. forano*, *Span.*]

1. Not of this country; not domestick.

Aiterbury.

2. Alien; remote; not allied; not belonging. *Swift.*

3. Excluded; not admitted; held at a distance. *Shakespeare.*

4. [In law.] A foreign plea, *plantum forinsecum*; as being a plea out of the proper court of justice.

5. Extraneous; adventitious in general.

Philips.

FOREIGNER. *f.* [*from foreign.*] A man

that comes from another country; not a native; a stranger. *Addison.*

FOREIGNNESS. *f.* [*from foreign.*] Remoteness; want of relation to something.

Locke.

To FOREIMA'GINE. *v. a.* [*fore* and *imagine.*] To conceive or fancy before

proof. *Camden.*

To FOREJU'DGE. *v. a.* [*fore* and *judge.*]

To judge beforehand; to be prepossessed.

To FOREKNOW. *v. a.* [*fore* and *know.*]

To have prescience of; to foresee. *Raleigh.*

FOREKNOWABLE. *a.* [*from foreknow.*]

Possible to be known before they happen.

Morse.

FOREKNOWLEDGE. *f.* [*fore* and *know-ledge.*] Prescience; knowledge of that

which has not yet happened. *Milton.*

FORELAND. *f.* [*fore* and *land.*] A promontory; headland; high land jutting

into the sea; a cape. *Milton.*

To FORELAY. *v. a.* [*fore* and *lay.*] To

lay wait for; to intrap by ambush. *Dryden.*

To FORELIFT. *v. a.* [*fore* and *lift.*] To

raise aloft any anterior part. *Spenser.*

FORELOCK. *f.* [*fore* and *lock.*] The hair that grows from the forepart of the

head. *Milton.*

FOREMAN. *f.* [*fore* and *man.*] The first

or chief person. *Addison.*

FOREMENTIONED. *a.* [*fore* and *mentioned.*] Mentioned or recited before.

Addison.

FOREMOST. *a.* [*from fore.*]

1. First in place. *Dryden.*

2. First in dignity. *Sidney.*

FORENAMÉD. *a.* [*fore* and *name.*] Nominated before.

Ben. Johnson.

FORENOON. *f.* [*fore* and *noon.*] The time of day reckoned from the middle

point, between the dawn and the meridian, to the meridian. *Arbutnot.*

FORENOTICE. *f.* [*fore* and *notice.*] Information of an event before it happens.

Rymer.

FORENSICK. *a.* [*foreris*, *Latin.*] Belonging to courts of judicature. *Locke.*

To FOREORDAIN. *v. a.* [*fore* and *ordain.*] To predestinate; to predetermine;

to preordain. *Hooker.*

FOREPART. *f.* [*fore* and *part.*] The anterior part.

Raleigh.

FOREPA'ST. *a.* [*fore* and *past.*] Past before a certain time.

Hammond.

FOREPOSSE'SSED. *a.* [*fore* and *possess.*] Preoccupied; prepossessed; pre-engaged.

Sanderfon.

FORERANK. *f.* [*fore* and *rank.*] First rank; front.

Shakespeare.

FORERECITED. *a.* [*fore* and *recite.*] Mentioned or enumerated before.

Shakespeare.

To FORERU'N. *v. a.* [*fore* and *run.*]

1. To come before as an earnest of something following. *Dryden.*

2. To precede; to have the start of. *Graunt.*

FORERU'NNER. *f.* [*from forerun.*]

1. An harbinger; a messenger sent before to give notice of the approach of those that follow. *Stillingfleet. Dryden.*

2. A prognostick; a sign foretelling any thing. *South.*

To FORFSA'Y. *v. a.* [*fore* and *say.*] To predict; to prophesy. *Shakespeare.*

- TO FORESEE.** *v. a.* [*fore* and *see.*] To see beforehand; to see what has not yet happened. *Taylor.*
- TO FORESHAME.** *v. a.* [*for* and *shame.*] To shame; to bring reproach upon. *Shakespeare.*
- FORESHIP.** *f.* [*fore* and *ship.*] The anterior part of the ship. *Acts.*
- TO FORESHORTEN.** *v. a.* [*fore* and *shorten.*] To shorten figures for the sake of shewing those behind. *Dryden.*
- TO FORESHO'W.** *v. a.* [*fore* and *show.*]
1. To discover before it happens; to predict; to prognosticate. *Denham.*
 2. To represent before it comes. *Hooker.*
- FORESIGHT.** *f.* [*fire* and *sight.*]
1. Prescience; prognostication; foreknowledge. *Milton.*
 2. Provident care of futurity. *Spenser.*
- FORESIGHTFUL.** *a.* [*fore* and *sight* and *full.*] Prescient; provident. *Sidney.*
- TO FORESIGNIFY.** *v. a.* [*fore* and *signify.*] To betoken beforehand; to foreshow; to typify. *Hooker.*
- FORESKIN.** *f.* [*fore* and *skin.*] The prepuce. *Cowley.*
- FORESKIRT.** *f.* [*fore* and *skirt.*] The pendulous or loose part of the coat before. *Shakespeare.*
- TO FORESLACK.** *v. a.* [*fore* and *slack.*] *Spenser.*
- TO FORESLOW.** *v. a.* [*fore* and *slow.*]
1. To delay; to hinder; to impede. *Fairfax. Dryden.*
 2. To neglect; to omit. *P. Fletcher.*
- TO FORELO'W.** *v. n.* To be dilatory; to loiter. *Shakespeare.*
- TO FORESPEAK.** *v. n.* [*fore* and *speak.*]
1. To predict; to foresee. *Camden.*
 2. To forbid. *Shakespeare.*
- FORESPENT.** *a.*
1. Wasted; tired; spent. *Shakespeare.*
 2. Forepassed; past. *Spenser.*
 3. Bestowed before. *Shakespeare.*
- FORESPURRER.** *f.* [*fore* and *spur.*] One that rides before. *Shakespeare.*
- FOREST.** *f.* [*forest*, Fr.]
1. A wild uncultivated tract of ground, with wood. *Shakespeare.*
 2. [In law.] A certain territory of woody grounds and fruitful pastures, privileged for wild beasts, and fowl, of forest, chase, and warren, to rest and abide in, in the safe protection of the king, for his pleasure. *Cowley.*
- TO FORESTALL.** *v. a.* [*fore* and *stall*, Saxon.]
1. To anticipate; to take up beforehand. *Herbert.*
 2. To hinder by preoccupation or prevention. *Milton.*
 3. To seize or gain possession of before another. *Spenser.*
- FORESTALLER.** *f.* [from *forestal.*] One that anticipates the market; one that purchases before others to raise the price. *Locke.*
- FORESTERN.** *a.* [*forest* and *born.*] Boin in a wild. *Shakespeare.*
- FO'RESTER.** *f.* [*forestier*, Fr.]
1. An officer of the forest. *Shakespeare.*
 2. An inhabitant of the wild country.
- FORESWAT.** } *a.* [from *fore* and *sweat*,
FORESWART. } from *sweat.*] Spent with heat. *Sidney.*
- TO FORETASTE.** *v. a.* [*fore* and *taste.*]
1. To have antepast of; to have prescience of.
 2. To taste before another. *Milton.*
- FORETASTE.** *f.* Anticipation of. *South.*
- TO FORETELL.** *v. a.* [*fore* and *tell.*]
1. To predict; to prophesy. *Dryden.*
 2. To foretold; to foreshow.
- TO FORETELL.** *v. n.* To utter prophecy. *Acts.*
- FORETELLER.** *f.* [from *foretel.*] Predictor; foreflower. *Boyle.*
- TO FORETHINK.** *v. a.* [*fore* and *think.*]
- To anticipate in the mind; to have prescience of. *Raleigh.*
- TO FORETHINK.** *v. n.* To contrive beforehand. *Smith.*
- FORETHOUGHT.** *f.* [from *forethink.*]
1. Prescience; anticipation. *L'Esrange.*
 2. Provident care.
- TO FORETOKEN.** *v. a.* [*fore* and *token.*]
- To foreshow; to prognosticate as a sign. *Daniel.*
- FORETOKEN.** *f.* [from the verb.] Preventive sign; prognostick. *Sidney.*
- FORETOOTH.** *f.* [*fore* and *tooth.*] The tooth in the anterior part of the mouth; the incisor. *Ray.*
- FO'RETOP.** *f.* [*fore* and *top.*] That part of a woman's headdress that is forward, or the top of a periwig. *Dryden.*
- FOREVOUCHED.** *part.* [*fore* and *vouch.*]
- Affirmed before; formerly told. *Shakespeare.*
- FORWARD.** *f.* [*fore* and *ward.*] The van; the front. *Mac.*
- TO FOREWARN.** *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 FOREWASTE.** *v. a.* [*fore* and *waste.*]
- To desolate; to destroy. Out of use. *Spenser.*
- TO FOREWISH.** *part.* [*fore* and *wish.*]
- To desire beforehand. *Knolles.*
- FOREWORN.** *part.* [*fore* and *worn*, from *wear.*] Worn out; wasted by time or use. *Sidney.*
- FORFEIT.** *f.* [*forfeit*, Fr.]
1. Some-

1. Something lost by the commission of a crime; a fine; a mulct. *Waller.*
2. A person obnoxious to punishment. *Shakespeare.*

To FORFEIT. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To lose by some breach of condition; to lose by some offence. *Davies. Boyle.*

FORFEIT. *a.* [from the verb.] Liable to personal seizure; alienated by a crime. *Pope.*

FORFEITABLE. *a.* [from *forfeit.*] Possessed on conditions, by the breach of which any thing may be lost.

FORFEITURE. *f.* [*forfaiture*, French]

1. The act of forfeiting.
2. The thing forfeited; a mulct; a fine. *Taylor.*

To FOREFEND. *v. a.* To prevent; to forbid. *Hammer.*

FORGAVE. The preterite of *forgive.*

FORGE. *f.* [*forge*, Fr.]

1. The place where iron is beaten into form. *Pope.*
2. Any place where any thing is made or shaped. *Hooker.*

To FORGE. *v. a.* [*forger*, old Fr.]

1. To form by the hammer. *Chapman.*
2. To make by any means. *Shakespeare.*
3. To counterfeit; to falsify. *Shakespeare.*

FORGER. *f.* [from *forge.*]

1. One who makes or forms.
2. One who counterfeits any thing. *West.*

FORGERY. *f.* [from *forge.*]

1. The crime of falsification. *Stephens.*
2. Smith's work; the act of the forge. *Milton.*

To FORGET. *v. a.* preter. *forgot*; part. *forgotten*, or *forgot*. [*forȝetan*, Saxon.]

1. To lose memory of; to let go from the remembrance. *Atterbury.*
2. Not to attend; to neglect. *Isaiab.*

FORGETFUL. *a.* [from *forget.*]

1. Not retaining the memory of.
2. Causing oblivion; oblivious. *Dryden.*
3. Inattentive; negligent; neglectful; careless. *Hebrews. Prior.*

FORGETFULNESS. *f.* [from *forgetful.*]

1. Oblivion; cessation to remember; loss of memory. *Shakespeare.*
2. Negligence; neglect; inattention. *Hook.*

FORGETTER. *f.* [from *forget.*]

1. One that forgets.
2. A careless person.

To FORGIVE. *v. a.* pret. *forgave*, *p. p.* *forgiven*. [*forȝifan*, Saxon.]

1. To pardon a person; not to punish. *Prior.*
2. To pardon a crime. *Isaiab.*
3. To remit; not to exact debt or penalty. *Matthew.*

FORGIVENESS. *f.* [*forȝifennisse*, Sax.]

1. The act of forgiving. *Daniel.*
2. Pardon of an offender. *Pr. of Manassab.*
3. Pardon of an offence. *South.*

4. Tenderness; willingness to pardon. *Sprat.*

5. Remission of a fine or penalty.

FORGIVER. *f.* [from *forgive.*] One who pardons.

FORGOT. } part. *pass.* of *forget.*

FORGOTTEN. } Not remembered. *Prior.*

To FORHA'IL. *v. a.* To harass; to tear; torment. *Spenser.*

FORK. *f.* [*fourche*, Fr.]

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. *Shakespeare.*

3. A point of a fork. *Madison.*

To FORK. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To shoot into blades, as corn does out of the ground; *Mortimer.*

FORKED. *a.* [from *fork*] Opening into two or more parts. *Shakespeare.*

FORKEDLY. *ad.* [from *forked.*] In a forked form.

FORKEDNESS. *f.* [from *forked.*] The quality of opening into two parts.

FORKHEAD. *f.* [*fork* and *head.*] Point of an arrow. *Spenser.*

FORKY. *a.* [from *fork.*] Forked; furcated; opening into two parts. *Pope.*

FORLORE. Deserted; forsook; forsaken. *Fairfax.*

FORLORN. *a.*

1. Deserted; destitute; forsaken; wretched; helpless. *Knolles. Fenton.*

2. Lost; desperate. *Spenser.*

3. Small; despicable. *Shakespeare.*

FORLORN. *f.* A lost, solitary, forsaken man.

FORLORN Hope. The soldiers who are sent first to the attack, and are therefore doomed to perish. *Shakespeare. Dryden.*

FORLORNNESS. *f.* Misery; solitude. *Boyle.*

To FORLYE. *v. n.* [from *for* and *lye.*] To lye across. *Spenser.*

FORM. *f.* [*forma*, Latin.]

1. The external appearance of any thing; representation; shape. *Grewo.*

2. Being, as modified by a particular shape. *Dryden.*

3. Particular model or modification.

4. Beauty; elegance of appearance. *Add.*

5. Regularity; method; order. *Shakespeare.*

6. External appearance without the essential qualities; empty show. *Swift.*

7. Ceremony; external rites. *Clarendon.*

8. Stated method; established practice. *Her.*

9. A long feat. *Watts.*

10. A class; a rank of students. *Dryden.*

11. The seat or bed of a hare. *Prior.*

12. Form

12. *Form* is the essential, specific, modification of the matter, so as to give it such a peculiar manner of existence.

Hooker.

To **FORM**. *v. a.* [*formo*, Latin.]

1. To make out of materials. Pope.
2. To model to a particular shape. Dryden.
3. To modify; to scheme; to plan. Dryden.
4. To arrange; to combine in a particular manner. Decay of Piety.
5. To adjust; to settle. Decay of Piety.
6. To contrive; to join. Rowe.
7. To model by education or institution. Dryden.

FORMAL. *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. Depending upon establishment or custom. Pope.

6. Having the power of making any thing what it is. Holder. Stillingfleet.
7. Retaining its proper and essential characteristic. Shakespeare.

FORMALIST. *f.* [*formaliste*, Fr.] One who prefers appearance to reality. South.

FORMALITY. *f.* [*formalite*, Fr.]

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**. *v. a.* [*formaliser*, Fr.]

1. To model; to modify. Hooker.
2. To affect formality.

FORMALLY. *ad.* [from *formal*.]

1. According to established rules. Shakespeare.
2. Ceremoniously; stiffly; precisely. Collier.
3. In open appearance. Hooker.
4. Essentially; characteristically. Smalridge.

FORMA'TION. *f.* [*formation*, French.]

1. The act of forming or generating. Watts.
2. The manner in which a thing is formed. Brown.

FORMATIVE. *a.* [from *formo*, Latin.] Having the power of giving form; plastic. Bentley.

FORMER. *f.* [from *form*.] He that forms; maker; contriver; planner. Ray.

FORMER. *a.* [from *forma*, Saxon.]

1. Before another in time. Shakespeare.
2. Mentioned before another. Pope.

3. Past: as, *this was the custom in former times*.

FORMERLY. *ad.* [from *former*.] In times past. Addison.

FORMIDABLE. *a.* [*formidabilis*, Latin.] Terrible; dreadful; tremendous; terrific. Dryden.

FORMIDABLENESS. *f.* [from *formidabile*.]

1. The quality of exciting terror or dread.
2. The thing causing dread. Decay of Piety.

FORMIDABLY. *ad.* [from *formidabile*.] In a terrible manner. Dryden.

FORMLESS. *a.* [from *form*.] Shapeless; without regularity of form. Shakespeare.

FORMULARY. *f.* [*formulaire*, French.] A book containing stated and prescribed models.

FORMULE. *f.* [*formule*, French; *formula*, Latin.] A set or prescribed model.

To **FORNICATE**. *v. n.* [from *fornix*, Lat.] To commit lewdness. Brown.

FORNICA'TION. *f.* [*fornication*, French.]

1. Concubinage or commerce with an unmarried woman. Graunt.
2. In Scripture, sometimes idolatry. Ezekiel.

FORNICA'TOR. *f.* [*fornicateur*, French.] One that has commerce with unmarried women. Taylor.

FORNICA'TRESS. *f.* A woman who without marriage cohabits with a man. Shakespeare.

To **FORSAKE**. *v. a.* preter. *forsook*; part. pass. *forsook*, or *forsoaken*. [*versaken*, Dut.]

1. To leave in reticement, or dislike. Cowley.
2. To leave; to go away from. Dryden.
3. To desert; to fail. Rowe.

FORSAKER. *f.* [from *forsake*.] Deserter; one that forsakes. Apocrypha.

FORSOOTH. *ad.* [*forsoðe*, Saxon.]

1. In truth; certainly; very well. Hayward.
2. A word of honour in address to women. Guardian.

To **FORSWEAR**. *v. a.* pret. *forsovere*; part. *forsovern*. [*forþswærian*, Saxon.]

1. To renounce upon oath. Shakespeare.
2. To deny upon oath. Shakespeare.
3. With the reciprocal pronoun: as, *to forswear himself*; to be perjured; to swear falsely. Smith.

To **FORSWEAR**. *v. n.* To swear falsely; to commit perjury. Shakespeare.

FORSWEA'NER. *f.* [from *forsovere*.] One who is perjured.

FORT. *j.* [*fort*, French.] A fortified house; a castle. Denham.

FORTED. *a.* [from *fort*.] Furnished or guarded by forts.

FORTH.

- FORTH.** *ad.* [fornð, Saxon; whence *fur-*
ther and *furbest*.]
 1. Forward; onward in time. *Spenser.*
 2. Forward in place or order. *Whitgift.*
 3. Abroad; out of doors. *Shakespeare.*
 4. Out away; beyond the boundary of
any place. *Spenser.*
 5. Out into publick view. *Waller.*
 6. Thoroughly; from beginning to end.
Shakespeare.
 7. To a certain degree. *Hammond.*
 8. On to the end. *Memoir in Strype.*
- FORTH.** *prep.* Out of. *Donne.*
- FORTHCOMING.** *a.* [*forth* and *coming*.]
Ready to appear; not absconding.
Shakespeare.
- FORTHISSUING.** *a.* [*forth* and *issu*.]
Coming out; coming forward from a covert.
Pope.
- FORTHRIGHT.** *ad.* [*forth* and *right*.]
Strait forward; without flexions.
Dryden.
- FORTHWITH.** *ad.* [*forth* and *with*.]
Immediately; without delay; at once;
strait. *Davies.*
- FORTIETH.** *a.* [from *forty*.] The fourth
tenth. *Donne.*
- FORTIFIABLE.** *a.* [from *fortify*] What
may be fortified.
- FORTIFICATION.** *f.* [*fortification*, Fr.]
 1. The science of military architecture.
Broome.
 2. A place built for strength. *Sidney.*
- FORTIFIER.** *f.* [from *fortify*.]
 1. One who erects works for defence.
Carew.
 2. One who supports or secures. *Sidney.*
- TO FORTIFY.** *v. a.* [*fortifier*, French.]
 1. To strengthen against attacks by walls
or works. *Shakespeare.*
 2. To confirm; to encourage. *Sidney.*
 3. To fix; to establish in resolution.
Locke.
- FORTILAGE.** *f.* [from *fort*.] A little
fort. *Spenser.*
- FORTIN.** *f.* [French.] A little fort.
Shakespeare.
- FORTITUDE.** *f.* [*fortitudo*, Latin.]
 1. Courage; bravery. *Milton.*
 2. Strength; force. *Shakespeare.*
- FORTLET.** *f.* [from *fort*.] A little fort.
- FORTNIGHT.** *f.* [contracted from *four-*
teen nights, *proppetyne nigt*, Saxon.] The
space of two weeks. *Bacon.*
- FORTRESS.** *f.* [*forteresse*, Fr.] A strong
hold; a fortified place. *Locke.*
- FORTUITOUS.** *a.* [*fortuit*, Fr. *fortuitus*,
Lat.] Accidental; casual. *Ray.*
- FORTUITOUSLY.** *ad.* [from *fortuitous*.]
Accidentally; casually; by chance.
Rogers.
- FORTUITOUSNESS.** *f.* [from *fortui-*
tous.] Accident; chance.
- FORTUNATE.** *a.* [*fortunatus*, Latin.]
Lucky; happy; successful. *Dryden.*
- FORTUNATELY.** *ad.* [from *fortunate*.]
Happily; successfully. *Prior.*
- FORTUNATENESS.** *f.* [from *fortunate*.]
Happiness; good luck; success. *Sidney.*
- FORTUNE.** *f.* [*fortuna*, Latin.]
 1. The power supposed to distribute the
lots of life according to her own humour.
Shakespeare.
 2. The good or ill that befalls man. *Bentley.*
 3. The chance of life; means of living.
Swift.
 4. Event; success good or bad. *Temple.*
 5. Estate; possessions. *Shakespeare.*
 6. The portion of a man or woman.
Otway.
 7. Futurity; future events. *Cowley.*
- TO FORTUNE.** *v. n.* [from the noun.]
To befall; to fall out; to happen; to come
casually to pass. *Kneller.*
- FORTUNED.** *a.* Supplied by fortune.
Shakespeare.
- FORTUNEBOOK.** *f.* [*fortune* and *book*.]
A book consulted to know fortune.
Crashaw.
- FORTUNEHUNTER.** *f.* [*fortune* and
hunt.] A man whose employment is to
enquire after women with great portions to
enrich himself by marrying them. *Spektat.*
- TO FORTUNETELL.** *v. n.* [*fortune* and
tell.]
 1. To pretend to the power of revealing
futures. *Walton.*
 2. To reveal futures. *Cleveland.*
- FORTUNETELLER.** *f.* [*fortune* and *tell-*
er.] One who cheats common people by
pretending to the knowledge of futures.
Duppa.
- FORTY.** *a.* [*for-pertig*, Saxon.] Four
times ten.
- FORUM.** *f.* [Latin.] Any publick place.
Watts.
- TO FORWANDER.** *v. a.* [*for* and *wand-*
er.] To wander wildly. *Spenser.*
- FORWARD.** *ad.* [*forpeartð*, Saxon.] To-
wards; to a part or place before; onward;
progressively. *Hooker.*
- FORWARD.** *a.* [from the adverb.]
 1. Warm; earnest. *Gal. ii. 10.*
 2. Ardent; eager; hot; violent. *Prior.*
 3. Ready; confident; presumptuous.
Dryden.
 4. Not reserved; not over modest.
Shakespeare.
 5. Premature; early ripe. *Shakespeare.*
 6. Quick; ready; hasty. *Locke.*
 7. Antecedent; anterior; opposed to pos-
terior.
Shakespeare.
 8. Not

8. Not behindhand ; not inferior. *Shakespeare.*
- To FORWARD. *v. a.* [from the adverb.]
1. To hasten ; to quicken ; to accelerate. *Swift.*
 2. To patronise ; to advance.
- FORWARDER *f.* [from *forward.*] He who promotes any thing.
- FORWARDLY. *ad.* [from the adjective.] Eagerly ; hastily. *Asterbury.*
- FORWARDNESS. *f.* [from *forward.*]
1. Eagerness ; ardour ; readiness to act. *Harker. Wotton.*
 2. Quickness ; readiness.
 3. Earliness ; early ripeness.
 4. Confidence ; assurance ; want of modesty. *Addison.*
- FORWARDS. *ad.* Straight before ; progressively. *Arbutnot.*
- FOSSE. *f.* [*fossa*, Latin.] A ditch ; a moat.
- FOURSEWAY. (*f. f. fosse and way.*) One of the great Roman roads through England, so called from the arches on each side.
- FOSSIL. *a.* [*fossilis*, Latin.] That which is dug out of the earth. *Woodward.*
- FOSSIL. *f.* Many bodies, because we discover them by digging into the bowels of the earth, are called *fossil*. *Locke.*
- To FOSTER. *v. a.* [from *forþian*, Saxon.]
1. To nurse ; to feed ; to support. *Cleaveland.*
 2. To pamper ; to encourage. *Sidney.*
 3. To cherish ; to forward. *Thomson.*
- FOSTERAGE. *f.* [from *fofter.*] The charge of nursing. *Raleigh.*
- FOSTERBROTHER. *f.* [from *forþer brōþer*, Saxon.] One bred at the same pop.
- FOSTERCHILD. *f.* [from *forþer cild*, Saxon.] A child nursed by a woman not the mother, or bred by a man not the father. *Davies.*
- FOSTERDAM. *f.* [*fofter and dam.*] A nurse ; one that performs the office of a mother. *Dryden.*
- FOSTEREARTH. *f.* [*fofter and earth.*] Earth by which the plant is nourished, though it did not grow first in it. *Poëlips.*
- FOSTERER. *f.* [from *fofter.*] A nurse ; one who gives food in the place of a parent. *Davies.*
- FOSTERFATHER. *f.* [from *forþer fader*, Saxon.] One who gives food in the place of the father.
- FOSTERMOTHER. *f.* [*fofter and mother.*] A nurse.
- FOSTERSON. *f.* [*fofter and son.*] One fed and educated, though not the son by nature. *Dryden.*
- FOUGAEE. *f.* [French.] In the art of war, a sort of little mine in the manner of a well dug under some work or fortification. *D'A.*
- FOUGHT. The preterite and participle of *fight*.
- FOUGHTEN. The passive participle of *fight*. *Milton.*
- FOUL. *a.* [pul, Saxon.]
1. Not clean ; filthy ; dirty ; miry. *Till.*
 2. Impure ; polluted ; full of filth. *Tillotson.*
 3. Wicked ; detestable ; abominable. *Hale.*
 4. Not lawful. *Shakespeare.*
 5. hateful ; ugly ; loathsome. *Bacon.*
 6. Disgraceful ; shameful. *Milton.*
 7. Coarse ; gross. *Felton.*
 8. Full of gross humours ; wanting purgation. *Shakespeare.*
 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. *v. a.* [pulan, Saxon.] To daub ; to blemish ; to make filthy. *Evelyn.*
- FOULFACED. *a.* [*foul and faced.*] Having an ugly or hateful visage. *Shakespeare.*
- FOULLY. *ad.* [from *foul.*] Filthily ; nastily ; odiously. *Hayward.*
- FOULMOUTHED. *a.* [*foul and mouth.*] Scurrilous ; habituated to the use of opprobrious terms. *Addison.*
- FOULNESS. *f.* [from *foul.*]
1. The quality of being foul ; filthiness ; nastiness. *Wilkins.*
 2. Pollution ; impurity. *Bacon.*
 3. Hatred ; atrociousness. *Sidney. Ben. Johnson.*
 4. Ugliness ; deformity. *Dryden.*
 5. Dishonesty ; want of candour. *Hammond.*
- FOUND. The preterite and participle passive of *find*. *Isaiab.*
- To FOUND. *v. a.* [*fundare*, Latin.]
1. To lay the basis of any building. *Mattbew.*
 2. To build ; to raise. *Davies.*
 3. To establish ; to erect. *Milton.*
 4. To give birth or original to ; as, he *found* an art.
 5. To raise upon, as on a principle or ground. *Decay of Piety.*
 6. To fix firm. *Shakespeare.*
- To FOUND. *v. a.* [*fundere*, Latin.] To form by melting and pouring into moulds ; to cast.
- FOUNDATION. *f.* [*fondation*, Fr.]
1. The basis or lower parts of an edifice. *Hocker.*
 2. The act of fixing the basis. *Tickel.*
 3. The principles or ground on which any notion is raised. *Tillotson.*
 4. Original ; rise. *Hocker.*
 5. A revenue settled and established for any purpose, particularly charity. *Swift.*
 6. Establishment ; settlement.

FOUNDER. *f.* [from *found.*]
 1. A builder; one who raises an edifice. *Waller.*
 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. *Greuv.*
To FOUNDER. *v. n.* [*foundre*, French.]
 To cause such a looseness and tenderness in a horse's foot, that he is unable to set it to the ground. *Shakespeare. Dorset.*
To FOUNDER. *v. n.*
 1. To sink to the bottom. *Raleigh.*
 2. To fail; to miscarry. *Shakespeare.*
FOUNDRY. *f.* A place where figures are formed of melted metal; a casting house.
FOUNTLING. *f.* [from *found of find*] A child exposed to chance; a child found without any parent or owner. *Sidney.*
FOUNDRESS. *f.* [from *founder.*]
 1. A woman that founds, builds, establishes, or begins any thing.
 2. A woman that establishes any charitable revenue.
FOUNT. } *f.* [*fons*, Latin; *fontaine*,
FOUNTAIN. } French.]
 1. A well; a spring. *Milton.*
 2. A small basin of springing water. *Taylor.*
 3. A jet; a spout of water. *Bacon.*
 4. The head or first spring of a river. *Dryden.*
 5. Original; first principle; first cause. *Common Prayer.*
FOUNTAINLESS. *a.* [from *fountain.*]
 Without a fountain.
FOUNTFUL. *a.* [*fount* and *full.*] Full of springs. *Chapman.*
To FOUPÉ. *v. a.* To drive with sudden impetuosity. *Camden.*
FOUR. [*forper*, Saxon.] Twice two.
FOURBE. *f.* [French.] A cheat; a tricking fellow. *Denham.*
FOURFOLD. *a.* [*four* and *fold.*] Four times told. *2 Sam.*
FOURFOOTED. *a.* [*four* and *foot.*] Quadruped. *Dryden.*
FOURSCORE. *a.* [*four* and *score.*]
 1. Four times twenty; eighty. *Sandys.*
 2. It is used elliptically for fourscore years. *Temple.*
FOURSQUARE. *a.* [*four* and *square.*] Quadrangular. *Raleigh.*
FOURTEEN. *a.* [*peopertyn*, Saxon.] Four and ten.
FOURTEENTH. *a.* [from *fourteen.*] The ordinal of fourteen; the fourth after the tenth.
FOURTH. *a.* [from *four.*] The ordinal of four; the first after the third.

FOURTHLY. *ad.* [from *fourth.*] In the fourth place. *Bacon.*
FOURWHEELED. *a.* [*four* and *wheel.*] Running upon twice two wheels. *Pope.*
FOUTRA. *f.* [from *fautre*, French.] A fig; a scot. *Shakespeare.*
FOWL. *f.* [*fugel*, Saxon.] A winged animal; a bird. *Bacon.*
To FOWL. *v. n.* To kill birds for food or game.
FOWLER. *f.* [from *fowl.*] A sportsman who pursues birds. *Phillips. Pope.*
FOWLINGPIECE. *f.* [*fowl* and *piece.*] A gun for birds. *Mortimer.*
FOX. [*fox*, Saxon.]
 1. A wild animal of the canine kind, with sharp ears and a bushy tail, remarkable for his cunning, living in holes, and preying upon fowls or small animals. *Shakespeare.*
 2. A knave or cunning fellow.
FOXCASE. *f.* [*fox* and *case.*] A fox's skin. *L'Esrange.*
FOXCHASE. *f.* [*fox* and *chase.*] The pursuit of the fox with hounds. *Pope.*
FOXEVIL. *f.* [*fox* and *evil.*] A kind of disease in which the hair sheds.
FOXGLOVES. *f.* A plant. *Miller.*
FOXHUNTER. *f.* [*fox* and *hunter.*] A man whose chief ambition is to shew his bravery in hunting foxes. *Spektor.*
FOXHIP. *f.* [from *fox.*] The character or qualities of a fox; cunning.
FOXTRAP. *f.* [*fox* and *trap.*] A gin or snare to catch foxes. *Tatler.*
FOY. *f.* [*foi*, Fr.] Faith; allegiance. *Spencer.*
To FRACT. *v. a.* [*fractus*, Latin.] To break; to violate; to infringe. *Shakespeare.*
FRACTION. *f.* [*fraction*, Fr.]
 1. The act of breaking; the state of being broken. *Burnet.*
 2. A broken part of an integral. *Brown.*
FRACTIONAL. *a.* [from *fraction.*] Belonging to a broken number. *Cocker.*
FRACTURE. *f.* [*fractura*, Latin.]
 1. Breach; separation of continuous parts. *Hale.*
 2. The separation of the continuity of a bone in living bodies. *Herbert.*
To FRACTURE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To break a bone. *Wiseman.*
FRA'GILE. *a.* [*fragili*, Latin.]
 1. Brittle; easily snapped or broken. *Denham.*
 2. Weak; uncertain; easily destroyed. *Milton.*
FRAGILITY. *f.* [from *fragile.*]
 1. Brittleness; easiness to be broken. *Bacon.*
 2. Weakness; uncertainty. *Knolles.*
 3. Frailty; liability to fault. *Wotton.*
FRA'GMENT. *f.* [*fragmentum*, Latin.] A part broken from the whole; an imperfect piece. *Newton.*
FRAG-

F R A

FRA'GMENTARY. *a.* [from *fragment.*]
Composed of fragments. *Donne.*

FRA'GOR. *f.* [Latin.] A noise; a crack;
a crash. *Sandys.*

FRA'GRANCE. } *f.* [*fragrantia*, Lat.]
FRAGRANCY. } Sweetness of smell;
pleasing scent. *Garth.*

FRA'GRANT. *a.* [*fragrans*, Latin.] Odo-
rous; sweet of smell. *Prior.*

FRA'GRANTLY. *ad.* [from *fragrant.*]
With sweet scent. *Mortimer.*

FRAIL. *f.*
1. A basket made of rushes.
2. A rush for weaving baskets.

FRAIL. *a.* [*fragilis*, Latin.]
1. Weak; easily decaying; subject to ca-
sualties. *Rogers.*
2. Weak of resolution; liable to error
or fection. *Taylor.*

FRAILNESS. *f.* [from *frail.*] Weakness;
instability. *Norris.*

FRAILTY. *f.* [from *frail.*]
1. Weakness of resolution; instability of
mind. *Milton.*
2. Fault proceeding from weakness; sins
of infirmity. *Dryden.*

FRA'SCHEUR. *f.* [French.] Freshness;
coolness. *Dryden.*

FRAISE. *f.* [Fr.] A pancake with bacon
in it.

TO FRAME. *v. a.*
1. To form or fabricate by orderly con-
struction and union of various parts.
Spenser.
2. To fit one to another. *Abbot.*
3. To make; to compose. *Shakespeare.*
4. To regulate; to adjust. *Tillotson.*
5. To form to any rule or method.
Granville.
6. To contrive; to plan.
7. To fettle; to scheme out.
Shakespeare.
8. To invent; to fabricate. *Bacon.*

FRAME. *f.* [from the verb.]
1. A fabrick; any thing constructed of va-
rious parts or members. *Dryden.* *Tillotson.*
2. Any thing made so as to inclose or ad-
mit something else. *Newton.*
3. Order; regularity; adjusted series or
disposition. *Swift.*
4. Scheme; order. *Clarendon.*
5. Contrivance; projection. *Shakespeare.*
6. Mechanical construction.
7. Shape; form; proportion. *Hudibras.*

FRA'MER. *f.* [from *frame*; *framman*,
Saxon.] Maker; former; contriver;
schemer. *Hammond.*

FRA'MPOLD. *f.* Peevish; boisterous;
rugged. *Hackett.*

FRANCHISE. *f.* [*franchise*, Fr.]
1. Exemption from any onerous duty.

F R A

2. Privilege; immunity; right granted.
Davies.

3. District; extent of jurisdiction.
Spenser.

To FRANCHISE. *v. a.* [from the noun.]
To enfranchise; to make free. *Shakespeare.*

FRA'NGIBLE. *a.* [*frango*, Latin.] Fra-
gile; brittle; easily broken. *Boyle.*

FRA'NION. *f.* A paramour; a boon com-
panion. *Spenser.*

FRANK. *a.* [*franc*, Fr.]
1. Liberal; generous; not niggardly.
Spratt.
2. Open; ingenuous; sincere; not re-
served.
3. Without conditions; without pay-
ment. *Hubberd's Tale.*
4. Not restrained; licentious. *Spenser.*

FRANK. *f.* [from the adjective.]
1. A place to feed hogs in; a sty.
Shakespeare.
2. A letter which pays no postage. *Pope.*
3. A French coin.

To FRANK. *v. a.* [from the noun.]
1. To shut up in a frank or sty.
Shakespeare.
2. To feed high; to fat; to cram.
Ainsworth.
3. [From the adjective.] To exempt
letters from postage. *Swift.*

FRANKINCENSE. *f.* [*frank* and *incense.*]
Frankincense is a dry resinous substance in
pieces or drops, of a pale yellowish white
colour; a strong smell, but not disagreea-
ble, and a bitter, acrid, and resinous taste.
It is very inflammable. *Brewerwood.*

FRANKLIN. *f.* [from *frank.*] A steward;
a bailiff of land. *Spenser.*

FRANKLY. *ad.* [from *frank.*]
1. Liberally; freely; kindly; readily.
Bacon.
2. Without constraint; without reserve.
Clarendon.

FRANKNESS. *f.* [from *frank.*]
1. Plainness of speech; openness; inge-
nuousness. *Clarendon.*
2. Liberality; bounteousness.
3. Freedom from reserve. *Sidney.*

FRANKPLE'DGE. *f.* [*francplegium*, Lat.]
A pledge or surety for freemen.
Cowel.

FRA'NTICK. *a.* [*φρενιλικος.*]
1. Mad; deprived of understanding by vio-
lent madnes; outrageously and turbulently
mad. *Spenser.*
2. Transported by violence of passion.
Hooker.

FRA'NTICKLY. *ad.* [from *frantick.*] Mad-
ly; outrageously. *Shakespeare.*

FRA'NTICKNESS. *f.* [from *frantick.*]
Madness; fury of passion.

FRATERNAL. *a.* [*fraternel*, Fr.] Brotherly; pertaining to brothers; becoming brothers. *Hammond.*

FRATERNALLY. *ad.* [from *fraternal*.] In a brotherly manner.

FRATERNITY. *f.* [*fraternité*, Fr.]

1. The state or quality of a brother.
2. Body of men united; corporation; society. *L'Esrange.*
3. Men of the same class or character. *Scutb.*

FRA'TRICIDE. *f.* [*fratricide*, Fr.] The murder of a brother.

FRAUD. *f.* [*fraus*, Lat.] Deceit; cheat; trick; artifice. *Dryden.*

FRAUDFUL. *a.* [*fraud* and *full*.] Treacherous; artful; trickish. *Shakespeare.*

FRAUDFULLY. *ad.* [from *fraudful*.] Deceitfully; artfully.

FRAUDULENCE. } *f.* [*fraudentia*,
FRAUDULENCY. } Lat.] Deceitfulness; trickiness; proneness to artifice. *Hooker.*

FRAUDULENT. *a.* [*frauduleux*, Fr. *fraudentus*, Latin.]

1. Full of artifice; trickish; subtle; deceitful. *Milton.*
2. Performed by artifice; deceitful; treacherous. *Milton.*

FRAUDULENTLY. *ad.* [from *fraudent*.] By fraud; by deceit; by artifice; deceitfully. *Taylor.*

FRAUGHT. *particip. pass.* [from *fraught*, now written *feight*.]

1. Laden; charged. *Shakespeare.*
2. Filled; stored; thronged. *Spenser. Guardian.*

FRAUGHT. *f.* A freight; a cargo. *Shakespeare. Dryden.*

TO FRAUGHT. *v. a.* To load; to crowd. *Shakespeare.*

FRAUGHTAGE. *f.* [from *fraught*.] Lading; cargo. *Shakespeare.*

FRAY. *f.* [*effrayer*, to fright, Fr.]

1. A broil; a battle; a fight. *Fairfax.*
2. A duel; a combat. *Denham.*

TO FRAY. *v. a.* [*effrayer*, Fr.]

1. To fright; to terrify. *Bacon.*
2. To rub.

FREAK. *f.* [*fræc*, Saxon.]

1. A sudden and causeless change of place.
2. A sudden fancy; a humour; a whim; a capricious prank. *Spectator. Swift.*

TO FREAK. *v. a.* To variegate. *Timson.*

FREAKISH. *a.* [from *freak*.] Capricious; humourfome. *L'Esrange.*

FREAKISHLY. *ad.* [from *freakish*.] Capriciously; humourfomely.

FREAKISHNESS. *f.* [from *freakish*.] Capriciousness; humourfomness; whimsicalness.

TO FREAM. *v. n.* [*fremere*, Lat.] To growl. *Bailey.*

FRECKLE. *f.*

1. A spot raised in the skin by the sun. *Dryden.*
2. Any small spot or discoloration. *Evelyn.*

FRECKLED. *a.* [from *freckle*.] Spotted; maculated. *Dryden.*

FRECKLY. *a.* [from *freckle*.] Full of freckles.

FRED. The same with peace. So *Frederic* is powerful, or wealthy in peace. *Gibson.*

FREE. *a.* [*frēah*, Saxon.]

1. At liberty; not a vassal; not enslaved. *Prior.*
2. Uncompelled; unrestrained. *South.*
3. Not bound by fate; not necessitated. *Milton.*
4. Permitted; allowed. *Shakespeare.*
5. Licentious; unrestrained. *Temple.*
6. Open; ingenuous. *Orway.*
7. Acquainted; conversing without reserve. *Hakerwill.*
8. Liberal; not parsimonious. *Pope.*
9. Frank; not gained by importunity; not purchased. *Bacon.*
10. Clear from distress. *Shakespeare.*
11. Guiltless; innocent. *Shakespeare.*
12. Exempt. *Denham.*
13. Invested with franchises; possessing any thing without vassalage. *Dryden.*
14. Without expence; as a *free-school*.

TO FREE. *v. a.*

1. To set 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. *Shakespeare.*
5. To exempt. *Romans.*
6. To unlock; to open. *Dryden.*

FREEBO'OTER. *f.* [*free* and *booty*.] A robber; a plunderer. *Clarendon.*

FREEBO'OTING. *f.* Robbery; plunder. *Spenser.*

FRE'BORN. *f.* Inheriting liberty. *Dryden.*

FRECHA'PEL. *f.* [*free* and *chapel*.] Such chapels as are 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. *Cowel.*

FREECOST. *f.* [*free* and *cost*.] Without expence. *Scutb.*

FREEDMAN. *f.* A slave manumitted. *Dryden.*

FREEDOM. *f.* [from *free*.]

1. Liberty; exemption from servitude; independence. *Dryden.*
2. Privileges; franchises; immunities. *Shakespeare.*

3. Ex-

3. Exemption from fate, necessity, or pre-determination. *South.*
 4. Unrestraint. *Maccabees.*
 5. The state of being without any particular inconvenience.
 6. Ease or facility in doing or showing any thing.

FREEFO'OTED. *a.* [*free and foot.*] Not restrained in the march. *Shakespeare.*

FREEHE'ARTED. *a.* [*free and heart.*] Liberal; unrestrained. *Davies.*

FREEHOLD. *f.* [*free and bold.*] 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. *Corvel. Swift.*

FREEHOLDER. *f.* [*from freehold.*] One who has a freehold. *Davies.*

FREE'LY. *ad.* [*from free.*]

1. At liberty; without vassalage; without slavery.
2. Without restraint; lavishly. *Shakespeare.*
3. Without scruple; without reserve. *Pope.*
4. Without impediment. *Albham.*
5. Without necessity; without predetermination. *Rogers.*
6. Frankly; liberally. *South.*
7. Spontaneously; of its own accord.

FREEMAN. *f.* [*free and man.*]

1. One not a slave; not a vassal. *Locke.*
2. One partaking of rights, privileges, or immunities. *Dryden.*

FREEMINDED. *a.* [*free and mind.*] Unconstrained; without load of care. *Bacon.*

FREENESS. *f.* [*from free.*]

1. The state or quality of being free.
2. Openness; unreservedness; ingenuousness; candour. *Dryden.*
3. Generosity; liberality. *Sprat.*

FREESCHO'OL. *f.* [*free and school.*] A school in which learning is given without pay. *Davies.*

FREESPO'KEN. *a.* [*free and spoken.*] Accustomed to speak without reserve. *Bacon.*

FREESTONE. *f.* [*free and stone.*] Stone commonly used in building. *Addison.*

FREETH'NKER. *f.* [*free and think.*] A libertine; a contemner of religion. *Addison.*

FREEWIL. *f.* [*free and will.*]

1. The power of directing our own actions without constraint by necessity or fate. *Locke.*
2. Voluntariness; spontaneity. *Exra.*

FREEWOMAN. *f.* [*free and woman.*] A woman not enslaved. *Maccabees.*

To FREEZE. *v. n.* preter. *froze.* [*variesen, Dutch.*]

1. To be congealed with cold. *Locke.*
2. To be of that degree of cold by which water is congealed. *Dryden.*

To FREEZE. *v. a.* pret. *froze*; part. *frozen* or *froze.*

1. To congeal with cold.
2. To kill by cold. *Shakespeare.*
3. To chill by the loss of power or motion. *Dryden.*

To FREIGHT. *v. a.* pret. *freighted*; part. *fraught, freighted.* [*fretter, Fr.*]

1. To load a ship or vessel of carriage with goods for transportation. *Shakespeare.*
2. To load as the burthen; to be the thing with which a vessel is freighted. *Shakespeare.*

FREIGHT. *f.*

1. Any thing with which a ship is loaded. *Dryden.*
2. The money due for transportation of goods.

FREIGHTER. *f.* [*fretteur, Fr.*] He who freights a vessel.

FREN. *f.* A worthless woman. *Spenser.*

FRENCH Chalk. *f.* An indurated clay, extremely dense, of a smooth glossy surface, and soft to the touch. *Hill.*

To FRENCHIFY. *v. o.* [*from French.*] To infect with the manner of France; to make a coxcomb. *Camden.*

FRENETICK. *a.* [*φρεντικος, Gr.*] Mad; distracted. *Daniel.*

FRENZY. *f.* [*φρενις, Gr.*] Madness; distraction of mind; alienation of understanding. *Bentley.*

FREQUENCY. *f.* [*frequency, Fr.*] Crowd; concourse; assembly. *Milton.*

FREQUENCY. *f.* [*frequentia, Latin.*]

1. Common occurrence; the condition of being often seen or done. *Atterbury.*
2. Concourse; full assembly. *B. Johnson.*

FREQUENT. *a.* [*frequent, French.*]

1. Often done; often seen; often occurring. *Pope.*
2. Used often to practise any thing. *Swift.*
3. Full of concourse. *Milton.*

To FREQUENT. *v. a.* [*frequent, Lat.*] To visit often; to be much in any place. *Hosker.*

FREQUENTABLE. *a.* [*from frequent.*] Conversable; accessible. *S'dney.*

FREQUENTATIVE. *a.* [*frequentativus, Latin.*] A grammatical term applied to verbs signifying the frequent repetition of an action.

FREQUENTER. *f.* [*from frequent.*] One who often resorts to any place. *Swift.*

FREQUENTLY. *ad.* [*frequent, Latin.*] Often; commonly; not rarely. *Swift.*

FRESCO. *f.* [*Italian.*]

1. Coolness; shade; duskiness. *Prior.*
2. A picture not drawn in glaring light, but in dusk. *Pope.*

FRESH. *a.* [*frere, Saxon.*]

1. Cool; not vapid with heat. *Prior.*
2. Not salt. *Abbot.*
3. New;

F R E

3. New ; not impaired by time. *Milton.*
 4. In a state like that of recentness. *Denham.*
 5. Recent ; newly come. *Dryden.*
 6. Repaired from any loss or diminution. *Dryden.*
 7. Florid ; vigorous ; chearful ; unfaded ; unimpaired. *Bacon.*
 8. Healthy in countenance ; ruddy. *Harvey.*
 9. Brisk ; strong ; vigorous. *Holder.*
 10. Fasting : opposed to eating or drinking.
 11. Sweet : opposed to stale or stinking.
FRESH. *f.* Water not salt. *Shakespeare.*
TO FRESHEN. *v. a.* [from *fresh.*] To make fresh. *Thomson.*
TO FRESHEN. *v. n.* To grow fresh. *Pope.*
FRESHET. *f.* [from *fresh.*] A pool of fresh water. *Milton.*
FRESHLY. *ad.* [from *fresh.*]

1. Coolly.
 2. Newly ; in the former state renewed. *Hooker.*
 3. With a healthy look ; ruddily. *Shakespeare.*

- FRESHNESS.** *f.* [from *fresh.*]
 1. Newness ; vigour ; spirit : the contrary to vapidity. *Bacon.*
 2. Freedom from diminution by time ; not staleness. *Soutb.*
 3. Freedom from fatigue ; newness of strength. *Hayward.*
 4. Coolness. *Addison.*
 5. Ruddiness ; colour of health. *Granville.*
 6. Freedom from staleness.

- FRET.** *f.* [from *fretum*, Latin.]
 1. A frith, or strait of the sea. *Brown.*
 2. Any agitation of liquors by fermentation, or other cause. *Derbam.*
 3. That stop of the musical instrument which causes or regulates the vibrations of the string. *Milton.*
 4. Work rising in protuberances. *Spektator.*
 5. Agitation of the mind ; commotion of the temper ; passion. *Herbert.*

- TO FRET.** *v. a.* [from the noun.]
 1. To rub against any thing. *Shakespeare.*
 2. To wear away by rubbing. *Newton.*
 3. To hurt by attrition. *Milton.*
 4. To corrode ; to eat away. *Hakerwill.*
 5. To form into raised work. *Milton.*
 6. To variegate ; to diversify. *Shakespeare.*
 7. To make angry ; to vex. *Ezekiel.*

- TO FRET.** *v. n.*
 1. To be in commotion ; to be agitated. *Soutb.*
 2. To be worn away ; to be corroded. *Peacham.*
 3. To make way by attrition. *Moxon.*
 4. To be angry ; to be peevish. *Hooker.*

- FRETFUL.** *a.* [from *fret.*] Angry ; peevish. *Shakespeare.*

F R I

- FRET'FULLY.** *ad.* [from *fretful.*] Peevishly.
FRET'FULNESS. *f.* [from *fretful.*] Passion ; peevishness.
FRET'FY. *a.* [from *fret.*] Adorned with raised work.
FRIABILITY. *f.* [from *friable.*] Capacity of being reduced to powder. *Locke.*
FRI'ABLE. *a.* [from *friable*, French.] Easily crumbled ; easily reduced to powder. *Bacon.*

- FRI'AR.** *f.* [from *frere*, French.] A religious ; a brother of some regular order. *Swift.*
FRIARLIKE. *a.* [from *friar.*] Monastick ; unskilled in the world. *Knolles.*
FRIARLY. *ad.* [from *friar* and *like.*] Like a friar, or man untaught in life. *Bacon.*
FRIARSCOWL. *f.* [from *friar* and *cowl.*] A plant.

- FRI'ARY.** *f.* [from *friar.*] A monastery or convent of friars.
FRI'ARY. *a.* Like a friar. *Camden.*
TO FRI'BBLE. *v. n.* To trifle. *Hudibras.*
FRI'BBLER. *f.* [from the verb.] A trisler. *Spektator.*

- FRICASSE'E.** *f.* [French.] A dish made by cutting chickens or other small things in pieces, and dressing them with strong sauce. *King.*

- FRICA'TION.** *f.* [from *fricatio*, Latin.] The act of rubbing one thing against another. *Bacon.*

- FRIC'TION.** *f.* [from *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 fleshbrush or cloths. *Bacon.*

- FRIDAY.** *f.* [from *frige dæg*, Saxon.] The sixth day of the week, so named of *Freyd*, a Saxon deity. *Shakespeare.*

- FRIEND.** *f.* [from *friend*, Dut. *freund*, Sax.]
 1. One joined to another in mutual benevolence and intimacy : opposed to foe or enemy. *Dryden.*
 2. One without hostile intentions. *Shake.*
 3. One reconciled to another. *Shakespeare.*
 4. An attendant, or companion. *Dryden.*
 5. Favourer ; one propitious. *Peacham.*
 6. A familiar compellation. *Matthew.*

- TO FRIEND.** *v. a.* To favour ; to befriend. *Shakespeare.*

- FRIENDLESS.** *a.* [from *friend.*]
 1. Wanting friends ; wanting support ; destitute ; forlorn. *Soutb.*
 2. FRIENDLESS *Man.* An outlaw.

- FRIENDLINESS.** *f.* [from *friendly.*]
 1. A disposition to friendship. *Sidney.*
 2. Exertion of benevolence. *Taylor.*

- FRIENDLY.** *a.* [from *friend.*]
 1. Having the temper and disposition of a friend ; kind ; favourable. *Milton.*
 2. Dis-

2. Disposed to union. *Pope.*
 3. Salutory; benign. *Milton.*
- FRIENDLY.** *ad.* In the manner of friends. *Shakespeare.*
- FRIENDSHIP.** *f.* [*Freundschaft*, 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. *Shakespeare.*
 5. Conformity; affinity; correspondence. *Dryden.*
- FRIEZE.** *f.* [*drap de frieze*, Fr.] A coarse warm cloth, made perhaps first in *Friesland*. *Milton.*
- FRIEZE.** } *f.* [In architecture.] A large
FRIEZE. } flat member which separates the architrave from the cornice; of which there are as many kinds as there are orders of columns. *Harris.*
- FRIEZED.** *a.* [from *frieze*.] Shagged or naaped with frieze.
- FRIEZE-LIKE.** *a.* [*frieze* and *like*.] Resembling a frieze. *Aldison.*
- FRIGAT.** *f.* [*frigate*, Fr.]
 1. A small ship. *Raleigh.*
 2. Any small vessel on the water. *Spenser.*
- FRIGEFACION.** *f.* [*frigus* and *facio*, Latin.] The act of making cold.
- TO FRIGHT.** *v. a.* [Frighthan, Saxon.] To terrify; to disturb with fear. *Dryden.*
- FRIGHT.** *f.* [from the verb.] A sudden terror. *Dryden.*
- TO FRIGHTEN.** *v. a.* To terrify; to shock with dread. *Prior.*
- FRIGHTFUL.** *a.* [from *fright*] Terrible; dreadful; full of terror. *Shakespeare.*
- FRIGHTFULLY.** *ad.* [from *frightful*.] Dreadfully; horribly. *Burnet.*
- FRIGHTFULNESS.** *f.* [from *frightful*.] The power of impressing terror.
- FRIGID.** *a.* [*frigidus*, Latin.]
 1. Cold; without warmth. *Oberyne.*
 2. Without warmth of affection.
 3. Impotent; without warmth of body.
 4. Dull; without fire of fancy. *Swift.*
- FRIGIDITY.** *f.* [*frigiditas*, Latin.]
 1. Coldness; want of warmth.
 2. Dulness; want of intellectual fire. *Brown.*
 3. Want of corporeal warmth. *Glanville.*
 4. Coldness of affection.
- FRIGIDLY.** *ad.* [from *frigid*] Coldly; dully; without affection.
- FRIGIDNESS.** *f.* [from *frigid*.] Coldness; dulness; want of affection.
- FRIGORIFICK.** *a.* [*frigorificus*, *frigus* and *facio*, Lat.] Causing cold. *Quercy.*
- TO FRILL.** *v. n.* [*frillux*, Fr.] To quake or shiver with cold. Used of a hawk; as, the hawk *frills*. *Dick.*
- FRINGE.** *f.* [*frange*, Fr.] Ornamental appendages added to dress or furniture. *Wotton. Dryden. Newton.*
- TO FRINGE.** *v. a.* [from the noun.] To adorn with fringes; to decorate with ornamental appendages. *Fairfax.*
- FRIPPERER.** *f.* [from *frippier*, French.] One who deals in old things vamped up.
- FRIPPERY.** *f.* [*fripperie*, French.]
 1. The place where old clothes are sold. *Howel.*
 2. Old clothes; cast dresses; tattered rags. *Ben. Johnson.*
- TO FRISK.** *v. n.* [*frizzare*, Italian.]
 1. To leap; to skip. *Locke.*
 2. To dance in frolic or gaiety. *L'Estrange.*
- FRISK.** *f.* [from the verb.] A frolick; a fit of wanton gaiety.
- FRISKER.** *f.* [from *frisk*.] A wanton; one not constant or settled. *Camden.*
- FRISKINESS.** *f.* [from *frisk*.] Gaiety; liveliness.
- FRISKY.** *a.* [*frisque*, French, from *frisk*.] Gay; airy.
- FRIT.** *f.* [Among chymists.] Ashes or salt.
- FRITH.** *f.* [*fretum*, Latin.]
 1. A strait of the sea where the water being confined is rough. *Dryden.*
 2. A kind of net. *Carew.*
- FRITILLARY.** [fritillaire, French.] A plant. *Miller.*
- FRITINANCY.** *f.* [from *fritinnio*, Latin.] The scream of an insect, as the cricket or cicada. *Brown.*
- FRI'TTER.** *f.* [*friture*, Fr.]
 1. A small piece cut to be fried. *Tusser.*
 2. A fragment; a small piece.
 3. A cheefecake; a wigg.
- TO FRI'TTER.** *v. a.* [from the noun.]
 1. To cut meat into small pieces to be fried.
 2. To break into small particles or fragments. *Dungrad.*
- FRIVOLOUS.** *a.* [*frivolus*, Latin.] Slight; trifling; of no moment. *Roscommon.*
- FRIVOLOUSNESS.** *f.* [from *frivolous*.] Want of importance; triflingness.
- FRIVOLOUSLY.** *ad.* [from *frivolous*.] Triflingly; without weight.
- TO FRIZLE.** *v. a.* [*friser*, Fr.] To curl in short curls like nap of frieze. *Hakerwill.*
- FRIZLER.** *f.* [from *frizle*.] One that makes short curls.
- FRO.** *ad.* [of *frō*, Saxon.]
 1. Backward; regressively. *Pope.*
 2. It is a contraction of *from*. *Ben. Johnson.*
- FROCK.** *f.* [*froc*, Fr.]
 1. A dress; a coat. *Milton.*
 2. A kind of close coat for men. *Dryden.*
- FROG.** *f.* [Frōgga, Saxon.]
 1. A small animal with four feet, living
 bat

both by land and water, and placed by naturalists among mixed animals, as partaking of beast and fish. There is likewise a small green frog that perches on trees, said to be venomous. *Peacbam.*

2. The hollow part of the horse's hoof.

FRO'GBIT. *f.* [*frog* and *bit.*]. An herb.

FRO'GFISH. *f.* [*frog* and *fish.*] A kind of fish.

FRO'GGRASS. *f.* [*frog* and *grafs.*] A kind of herb.

FROGL'ETUCE. *f.* [*frog* and *lettuce.*] A plant.

FROISE. *f.* [from the French *f. oiffer.*] A kind of food made by trying bacon inclosed in a pancake.

FRO'LUCK. *a.* [*wrolijk*, Dutch.] Gay; full of levity. *Waller.*

FRO'LUCK. *f.* A wild prank; a flight of whim. *Roscommon.*

TO FRO'LUCK. *v. n.* To play wild pranks. *Rowe.*

FRO'LUCKLY. *ad.* [from *froluck.*] Gaily; wildly.

FRO'LUCKSOME. *a.* [from *froluck.*] Full of wild gaiety.

FRO'LUCKSOMENESS. *f.* [from *froluck-some.*] Wildness of gaiety; pranks.

FRO'LUCKOMELY. *ad.* [from *froluck-some*] With wild gaiety.

FROM. *prep.* [fram, Saxon]

1. Away; noting privation. *Dryden.*

2. Noting reception. *Pope.*

3. Noting procession, descent, or birth. *Blackmore.*

4. Noting transmission. *Shakespeare.*

5. Noting abstraction; vacation from. *Shakespeare.*

6. Noting succession. *Burnet.*

7. Out of; noting emission. *Milton.*

8. Noting progress from premisses to inferences. *South.*

9. Noting the place or person from whom a message is brought. *Shakespeare.*

10. Out of: noting extraction. *Addison.*

11. Because of. *Tilloison.*

12. Out of. Noting the ground or cause of any thing. *Dryden.*

13. Not near to. *Shakespeare.*

14. Noting separation. *Dryden.*

15. Noting exemption or deliverance. *Prior.*

16. At a distance. *Shakespeare.*

17. Noting derivation. *Dryden.*

18. Since. *Raleigh. Tilloison.*

19. Contrary to. *Donne.*

20. Noting removal. *Dryden.*

21. *From* is very frequently joined by an ellipsis with adverbs: as, *from above,*

from the parts above, *Hocker.*

22. *FROM* *afar.*

23. *FROM* *behind.*

24. *FROM* *high.*

FRO'MWARD. *prep.* [fram and *ward*, Saxon.] Away from; the contrary to the word *towards.* *Sidney.*

FRONDIFEROUS. *a.* [*frondifer*, Latin.] Bearing leaves. *Dict.*

FRONT. *f.* [*frons*, Latin.]

1. The face. *Creech.*

2. The face as opposed to an enemy. *Daniel.*

3. The part or place opposed to the face. *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. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To oppose directly, or face to face. *Dryden.*

2. To stand opposed or overagainst any place or thing. *Addison.*

TO FRONT. *v. n.* To stand foremost. *Shakespeare.*

FRONTAL. *f.* [*frontale*, Lat.] Any external form of medicine to be applied to the forehead. *Quincy. Brown.*

FRONTATED. *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 cusped. *Quincy.*

FRONTBOX. *f.* [*front* and *box.*] The box in the playhouse from which there is a direct view to the stage. *Pope.*

FRONTED. *a.* [from *front.*] Formed with a front. *Milton.*

FRONTIER. *f.* [*frontiere*, French.] The marches; the limit; the utmost verge of any territory. *Milton.*

FRONTIER. *a.* Bordering. *Addison.*

FRONTISPIECE. *f.* [*frontispicium.*] That part of any building or other body that directly meets the eye. *Milton.*

FRONTLESS. *a.* [from *front.*] Without blushes; without shame. *Dryden.*

FRONTLET. *f.* [from *frons.*] A bandage worn upon the forehead. *Wifeman.*

FRONTROOM. *f.* [*front* and *room.*] An apartment in the forepart of the house. *Mexon.*

FRORE. *a.* Frozen. *Milton.*

FRORNE. *a.* Frozen; congealed with cold. *Spenser.*

FROST. *f.* [frost, Saxon.]

1. The last effect of cold; the power or act of congelation. *Scutb.*

2. The appearance of plants and trees sparkling with congelation of dew. *Pope.*

FROSTBITTEN. *a.* Nipped or withered by the frost. *Mortimer.*

FROSTED. *a.* [from *frost.*] Laid on in inequalities like those of the hoar frost upon plants. *Gay.*

FROSTILY. *ad.* [from *frosty.*]

1. With frost; with excessive cold.
2. Without warmth of affection.

Ben. Johnson.

FROSTINESS. *f.* [from *frosty.*] Cold; freezing cold.

FROSTNAIL. *f.* [*frost* and *nail.*] A nail with a prominent head driven into the horse's shoes, that it may pierce the ice.

Grewo.

FROSTWORK. *f.* [*frost* and *work.*] Work in which the substance is laid on with inequalities, like the dew congealed upon shrubs.

Blackmore.

FROSTY. *a.* [from *frost.*]

1. Having the power of congelation; excessive cold. *L'Esrange.*
2. Chill in affection. *Shakespeare.*
3. Hoary; gray-haired; resembling frost. *Shakespeare.*

FROTH. *f.* [*froc,* Danish and Scottish.]

1. Spume; foam; the bubbles caused in liquors by agitation. *Bacon.*
2. Any empty or senseless show of wit or eloquence.
3. Any thing not hard, solid, or substantial. *Tuff. Husbandry.*

TO FROTH. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To foam; to throw out spume. *Dryden.*

FROTHILY. *ad.* [from *frothy.*]

1. With foam; with spume.
2. In an empty trifling manner.

FROTHY. *a.* [from *froth.*]

1. Full of foam, froth, or spume. *Bacon.*
2. Soft; not solid; wasting. *Bacon.*
3. Vain; empty; trifling. *L'Esrange.*

FROUNCE. *f.* A distemper, in which white spittle gathers about the hawk's bill.

Skinner.

TO FROUNCE. *v. a.* To frizzle or curl the hair. *Ascham.*

FROUZY. *a.* [A cant word.] Dim; fetid; musty. *Savisi.*

FROWARD. *a.* [from *froward*, Saxon.] Peevish; ungovernable; angry. *Temple.*

FROWARDLY. *ad.* [from *froward.*] Peevishly; perversely. *Isaiab.*

FROWARDNESS. *f.* [from *froward.*] Peevishness; perverseness. *South.*

FROWER. *f.* A cleansing tool. *Tuff. Husbandry.*

TO FROWN. *v. a.* [*frogner*, old French.] To express displeasure by contracting the face to wrinkles. *Pope.*

FROWN. *f.* A wrinkled look; a look of displeasure. *Shakespeare.*

FROWY. *a.* Musty; mossy. *Spenser.*

FROZEN. *part. pass.* of freeze. *Sidney.*

F. R. S. *Fellow* of the Royal Society.

FRUCTIFEROUS. *a.* [*fructifer*, Latin.] Bearing fruit.

TO FRUCTIFY. *v. a.* [*fructifer*, Fr.] To make fruitful; to fertilise. *Granville.*

TO FRUCTIFY. *v. n.* To bear fruit.

Hooker.

FRUCTIFICATION. *f.* [from *fructify.*] The act of causing or of bearing fruit; fecundation; fertility. *Brown.*

FRUCTUOUS. *a.* [*fructueux*, Fr.] Fruitful; fertile; impregnating with fertility.

Philips.

FRUGAL. *a.* [*frugalis*, Latin.] Thrifty; sparing; parsimonious. *Dryden.*

FRUGALLY. *ad.* [from *frugal.*] Parsimoniously; sparingly. *Dryden.*

FRUGALITY. *f.* [*frugalité*, French.] Thrift; parsimony; good husbandry.

Bacon.

FRUCTIFEROUS. *a.* [*fructifer*, Latin.] Bearing fruit. *Answorth.*

FRUIT. *f.* [*fruit*, French.]

1. The product of a tree or plant in which the seeds are contained. *Shakespeare.*
2. That part of a plant which is taken for food. *Davies.*
3. Production. *Ez kiel.*
4. The offspring of the womb. *Sanays.*
5. Advantage gained by any enterprise or conduct. *Savisi.*
6. The effect or consequence of any action. *Proverbs.*

FRUITAGE. *f.* [*fruitage*, French.] Fruit collectively; various fruits. *More.*

FRUITBEARER. *f.* [*fruit and bearer.*] That which produces fruit. *Mortimer.*

FRUITBEARING. *a.* [*fruit and bear.*] Having the quality of producing fruit. *Mortimer.*

FRUITERER. *f.* [*fruitier*, French.] One who trades in fruit. *Shakespeare.*

FRUITERY. *f.* [*fruiterie*, French.]

1. Fruit collectively taken. *Phillips.*
2. A fruit loft; a repository for fruit.

FRUITFUL. *a.* [*fruit and full.*]

1. Fertile; abundantly productive; liberal of product. *Sidney.*
2. Actually bearing fruit. *Shakespeare.*
3. Prolifick; childbearing; not barren. *Shakespeare.*
4. Plenteous; abounding in any thing. *Addison.*

FRUITFULLY. *ad.* [from *fruitful.*]

1. In such a manner as to be prolific. *Roscommon.*
2. Plenteously; abundantly. *Shakespeare.*

FRUITFULNESS. *f.* [from *fruitful.*]

1. Fertility; fecundity; plentiful production. *Raleigh.*
2. The quality of being prolific. *Dryden.*
3. Exuberant abundance. *Ben. Johnson.*

FRUITGROVES. *f.* [*fruit and groves.*]

- Shades, or close plantations of fruit trees. *Pope.*

FRUITION. *f.* [*fruor*, Latin.] Enjoyment.

FRY

FUG

ment; possession; pleasure given by possession or use. *Rogers.*

FRUITIVE. *a.* [from the noun.] Enjoying; possessing; having the power of enjoyment. *Boyle.*

FRUITLESS. *a.* [from *fruit*.]
1. Barren of fruit; not bearing fruit. *Ra'eigh.*

2. Vain; productive of no advantage; idle; unprofitable. *Milton.*

3. Without offspring. *Shakespeare.*

FRUITLESSLY. *ad.* [from *fruitless*.]
Vainly; idly; unprofitably. *Dryden.*

FRUIT-TIME. *f.* [*fruit* and *time*.] The autumn.

FRUITTREE. *f.* [*fruit* and *trec*.] A tree of that kind whose principal value arises from the fruit produced by it. *Walker.*

FRUMENTA'CIUS. *a.* [from *frumentum*, Latin.] Made of grain.

FRUMENTY. *f.* [*frumentum*, corn, Lat.] Food made of wheat boiled in milk.

To FRUMP. *v. a.* To mock; to brow-beat. *Skinner.*

To FRUSH. *v. a.* [*fruisser*, French.] To break, bruise, or crush. *Shakespeare.*

FRUSH. *f.* [from the verb.] A sort of tender horn that grows in the middle of the sole. *Farrier's Dict.*

FRUSTRA'NEOUS. *a.* [*frustra*, Latin.] Vain; useless; unprofitable; without advantage. *Mare.*

To FRUSTRATE. *v. a.* [*frustror*, Lat.]
1. To defeat; to disappoint; to balk. *Hooker.*

2. To make null; to nullify. *Spenser.*

FRUSTRATE. *part. a.* [from the verb.]
1. Vain; ineffectual; useless; unprofitable. *Ra'eigh.*

2. Null; void. *Hooker.*

FRUSTRATION. *f.* [*frustratio*, Latin.] Disappointment; defeat. *South.*

FRUSTRATIVE. *a.* [from *frustrate*.]
Fallacious. *Ainsworth.*

FRUSTRATORY. *a.* [from *frustrate*.]
That which makes any procedure void. *Ayliffe.*

FRUSTUM. *f.* [Latin.] A piece cut off from a regular figure. A term of science.

FRY. *f.* [from *froe*, foam, 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.* A kind of sieve. *Mortimer.*

To FRY. *v. a.* [*frigo*, Lat.] To dress food by roasting it in a pan on the fire.

To FRY. *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.* [from the verb.] A dish of things fried.

FRYINGPAN. *f.* [*fy* and *pan*.] The vessel in which meat is roasted on the fire. *Howel.*

To FUB. *v. a.* To put off. *Shakespeare.*

FUB. *f.* A plump chubby boy. *Ainsworth.*

FUCATED. *a.* [*fucatus*, Latin.]
1. Painted; disguised with paint.

2. Disguised by false show. *Ben. Johnson.*

To FUDDLE. *v. a.* To make drunk. *Thomson.*

To FUDDLE. *v. n.* To drink to excess. *L'Esrange.*

FUEL. *f.* [from *feu*, fire, French.] The matter or aliment of fire. *Prior.*

To FUEL. *v. a.* [from the noun.]
1. To feed fire with combustible matter. *Donne.*

2. To store with firing. *Wotton.*

FUEILLEMORTE. [French.] Corruptly pronounced and written *philomat*. *Brown.*

like a dry leaf. *Locke.*

FUGA'CIUSNESS. *f.* [*fugax*, Latin.] Volatility; the quality of flying away.

FUGA'CIETY. *f.* [*fugax*, Latin.]
1. Volatility; quality of flying away.

2. Uncertainty; instability. *Dryden.*

FUGH. *interj.* An expression of abhorrence. *Dryden.*

FUGITIVE. *a.* [*fugitivus*, Latin.]
1. Not tenable; not to be held or detained. *Prior.*

2. Unsteady; unstable; not durable.

3. Volatile; apt to fly away. *Woodward.*

4. Flying; running from danger. *Milton.*

5. Flying from duty; falling off. *Clarif.*

6. Wandering; runagate; vagabond. *Wotton.*

FUGITIVE. *f.* [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. *f.* [from *fugitive*.]
1. Volatility; fugacity. *Boyle.*

2. Instability; uncertainty.

FUGUE. *f.* [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 se-

conded 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.*

FUL.

FULCIMENT. *f.* [*fulcimentum*, Latin.]

That on which a body rests. *Wilkins.*

TO FULFIL. *v. a.* [*full and fill*.]

1. To fill till there is no room for more. *Shakespeare.*
2. To answer any prophecy or promise by performance. *As.*
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.*

FULFRAUGHT. *a.* [*full and fraught*.]

Fully stored. *Shakespeare.*

FULGENCY. *f.* [*fulgens*, Latin.] Splendour. *DiC.*

FULGENT. *a.* [*fulgens*, Latin.] Shining; dazzling. *Milton.*

FULGID. *a.* [*fulgidus*, Latin.] Shining; glittering.

FULGIDITY. *f.* [from *fulgid*.] Splendour.

FULGOUR. *f.* [*fulgor*, Latin.] Splendour; dazzling brightness. *Morc.*

FULGURATION. *f.* [*fulguratio*, Latin.] The act of lightning.

FULHAM. *f.* A cant word for false dice. *Hanmer. Shakespeare.*

FULGINOUS. *a.* [*fuliginosus*, Latin.] Scoty; smoky. *Howel.*

FULMART. *f.* A kind of stinking ferret. *Walton.*

FULL. *a.* [*fulle*, Saxon.]

1. Replete; without vacuity; 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; sated; fat. *Wifeman.*
5. Saturated; fated. *Bacon.*
6. Crowded in the imagination or memory. *Locke.*
7. That which fills or makes full. *Arbutnot.*
8. Complete; such as that nothing further is wanted. *Hammond.*
9. Complete without abatement. *Swift.*
10. Containing the whole matter; expressing much. *Denbam.*
11. Strong; not faint; not attenuated. *Bacon.*
12. Mature; perfect. *Bacon.*
13. [Applied to the moon.] Complete in its orb. *Wiensin.*
14. Noting the conclusion of any matter. *Sidney.*
15. Spread to view in all dimensions. *Addison.*

FULL. *f.* [from the adjective.]

1. Complete measure; freedom from deficiency. *Clarendon.*
2. The highest state or degree. *Shakespeare.*

3. The whole; the total. *Shakespeare.*

4. The state of being full. *Jeremiab.*

5. [Applied to the moon.] The time in which the moon makes a perfect orb. *Bacon.*

FULL. *ad.*

1. Without abatement. *Dryden.*
2. With the whole effect. *Dryden.*
3. Exactly. *Addison.*
4. Directly. *Sidney.*

FULL-BLOWN. *a.* [*full and blown*.]

1. Spread to the utmost extent. *Denbam.*

2. Stretched by the wind to the utmost extent. *Dryden.*

FULL-BOTTOMED. *a.* [*full and bottom*.]

Having a large bottom. *Guardian.*

FULL-EARED. [*full and ear*.] Having the heads full of grain. *Denbam.*

FULL-EYED. [*full and eye*.] Having large prominent eyes.

FULL-FED. [*full and fed*.] Sated; fat; sated. *Pope.*

FULL-LADEN. [*full and laden*.] Laden till there can be no more. *Tillotson.*

FULL-SPREAD. [*full and spread*.] Spread to the utmost extent. *Dryden.*

FULL-SUMMED. [*full and summed*.] Complete in all its parts. *Howel.*

TO FULL. *v. a.* [*fullo*, Latin.] To cleanse cloth from its oil or grease.

FULLAGE. *f.* [from *full*.] The money paid for fulling or cleansing cloth.

FULLER. *f.* [*fullo*, Latin.] One whose trade is to cleanse cloth. *Shakespeare.*

FULLERS EARTH. *f.* *Fullers earth* is a marl of a close texture, extremely soft and unctuous to the touch; when dry it is of a greyish brown colour, in all degrees, from very pale to almost black, and generally has something of a greenish cast in it. The finest *fullers earth* is dug in our own island. *Hill.*

FULLERY. *f.* [from *fuller*.] The place where the trade of a fuller is exercised.

FULLINGMIL. *f.* [*full and mil*.] A mill where hammers beat the cloth till it be cleansed. *Mortimer.*

FULLY. *ad.* [from *full*.]

1. Without vacuity.
 2. Completely; without lack. *Hooker.*
- FULMINANT.** *a.* [*fulminant*, Fr. *fulminans*, Latin.] Thundering; making a noise like thunder.

TO FULMINATE. *v. n.* [*fulmino*, Lat.]

1. To thunder. *Boyle.*
2. To make a loud noise or crack.
3. To issue out ecclesiastical censures.

TO FULMINATE. *v. a.* To throw out as an object of terror. *Ayliffe.*

FULMINATION. *a.* [*fulminatio*, Latin.]

1. The act of thundering.
2. Denunciations of censure. *Ayliffe.*

FUL-

F U M

F U N

FULMINATORY. *a.* [*fulmineus*, Latin.]

Thundering; striking horror.

FULLNESS. *f.* [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. *Shakespeare.*

7. Struggling perturbation; swelling in the mind. *Bacon.*

8. Largeness; extent. *Dryden.*

9. Force of sound, such as fills the ear; vigour. *Pope.*

FULSOME. *a.* [from *fulle*, Saxon, foul.]

1. Nauseous; offensive. *Shak. Orzway.*

2. Of a rank odious smell. *Bacon.*

3. Tending to obscenity. *Dryden.*

FULSOMELY. *ad.* [from *fulsome*.] Nauseously; rankly; obscenely.

FULSOMENESS. *f.* [from *fulsome*.]

1. Nauseousness.

2. Rank smell.

3. Obscenity. *Dryden.*

FUMADO. *f.* [*fumus*, Latin.] A smoked fish. *Carew.*

FUMAGE. *f.* [from *fumus*, Latin.] Hearth-money.

FUMATORY. *f.* [*fumaria*, Lat. *fumeterre*, Fr.] An herb. *Shakespeare.*

TO FUMBLE. *v. n.* [*fommelen*, Dutch.]

1. To attempt any thing awkwardly or unskillfully. *Cudworth.*

2. To puzzle; to strain in perplexity. *Dryden.*

3. To play childishly. *Shakespeare.*

TO FUMBLE. *v. a.* To manage awkwardly. *Dryden.*

FUMBLER. *f.* [from *fumble*.] One who acts awkwardly.

FUMBLINGLY. *ad.* [from *fumble*.] In an awkward manner.

FUME. *f.* [*fumée*, French.]

1. Smoke. *Dryden.*

2. Vapour; any volatile parts flying away. *Bacon.*

3. Exhalation from the stomach. *Dryden.*

4. Rage; heat of mind; passion. *South.*

5. Any thing unsubstantial. *Shakespeare.*

6. Idle conceit; vain imagination. *Bacon.*

TO FUME. *v. n.* [*fumer*, French.]

1. To smoke. *Milton.*

2. To vapour; to yield exhalations. *Shakespeare.*

3. To pass away in vapours. *B. Johnson.*

4. To be in a rage. *Dryden.*

TO FUME. *v. a.*

1. To smoke; to dry in the smoke. *Carew.*

2. To perfume with odours in the fire. *Dr.*

3. To disperse in vapours. *Mortimer.*

FUMETTE. *f.* [French.] The stink of meat. *Swift.*

FUMID. *a.* [*fumidus*, Latin.] Smoky; vaporous. *Brown.*

FUMIDITY. *f.* [from *fumid*.] Smokiness; tendency to smoke.

TO FUMIGATE. *v. n.* [from *fumus*, Lat. *fumiger*, Fr.]

1. To smoke; to perfume by smoke or vapour. *Dryden.*

2. To medicate or heal by vapours.

FUMIGATION. *f.* [*fumigation*, Fr.]

1. Scents raised by fire. *Arbutnot.*

2. The application of medicines to the body in fumes.

FUMINGLY. *ad.* [from *fume*.] Angrily; in a rage. *Hooker.*

FUMITER. *f.* See **FUMATORY.** *Shak.*

FUMOUS. } *a.* [*fumeux*, French.] **PRO-**

FUMY. } ducing fumes. *Dryden.*

FUN. *f.* Sport; high merriment. *Moore.*

FUNCTION. *f.* [*functio*, Latin.]

1. Discharge; performance. *Swift.*

2. Employment; office. *Whitgift.*

3. Single act of any office. *Stillington.*

4. Trade; occupation. *Shakespeare.*

5. Office of any particular part of the body. *Bentley.*

6. Power; faculty. *Pope.*

FUND. *f.* [*fond*, Fr.]

1. Stock; capital; that by which any expence is supported. *Dryden.*

2. Stock or bank of money. *Addison.*

FUNDAMENT. *f.* [*fundamentum*, Lat.] Serving for the foundation; that upon which the rest is built; essential; not merely accidental. *Raleigh.*

FUNDAMENTAL. *f.* Leading proposition. *South.*

FUNDAMENTALLY. *ad.* [from *fundamental*.] Essentially; originally. *Grew.*

FUNERAL. *f.* [*funerailles*, Fr.]

1. The solemnization of a burial; the payment of the last honours to the dead; obsequies. *Sardys.*

2. The pomp or procession with which the dead are carried. *Swift.*

3. Burial; interment. *Denham.*

FUNERAL. *a.* Used at the ceremony of interring the dead. *Denham.*

FUNERIAL. *a.* [*funerea*, Latin.] Suiting a funeral; dark; dismal. *Pope.*

FUNGO'SITY. *f.* [from *fungus*.] Unsolid excellence.

FUNGOUS. *a.* [from *fungus*.] Excrescent; spongy. *Sharp.*

FUNGUS. *f.* [Latin.] Strictly a mushroom: a word used to express such excrescences of flesh as grew out upon the lips of wounds, or any other excrescence from trees or plants not naturally belonging to them.

FUNICULAR. *f.* [Latin.] A rope.

FUNICULAR. *f.* [Latin.] A rope.

FUNICULAR. *f.* [Latin.] A rope.

FUNICLE. *f.* [*funiculus*, Latin.] A small cord.

FUNICULAR. [*funiculaire*, Fr.] Consisting of a small cord or fibre.

FUNK. *f.* A stink.

FUNNEL. *f.* [*infundibulum*, Latin]

1. An inverted hollow cone with a pipe descending from it, through which liquors are poured into vessels. *Ben. Johnson.*

2. A pipe or passage of communication. *Addison.*

FUR. *f.* [*fourrure*, French.]

1. Skin with soft hair with which garments are lined for warmth. *Swift.*

2. Soft hair of beasts found in cold countries; hair in general. *Ray.*

3. Any moisture exhaled to such a degree as that the remainder sticks on the part. *Dryden.*

To FUR. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To line or cover with skins that have soft hair. *Sidney.*

2. To cover with soft matter. *Pbips.*

FUR-WROUGHT. *a.* [*fur* and *wrought*.] Made of fur. *Gay.*

FURACIOUS. *a.* [*furax*, Latin.] Thievish.

FURACITY. *f.* [from *furax*, Latin.] Disposition to theft.

FURBELOW. *f.* [*fur* and *below*.] Fur sewed on the lower part of the garment. *Pope.*

To FURBELOW. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To adorn with ornamental appendages. *Prior.*

To FURBISH. *v. a.* [*furbir*, French.] To burnish; to polish. *South.*

FURBISHER. *f.* [*fourbisseur*, French, from *fur* and *fish*.] One who polishes any thing.

FURCA'TION. *f.* [*furca*, Latin.] Forkiness; the state of shooting two ways like the blades of a fork. *Brown.*

FURFUR. *f.* [Latin.] Husk or chaff, scurf or dandriff. *Quincy.*

FURFURACEOUS. *a.* [*furfuraceus*, Lat.] Husky; branny; scaly.

FURIOUS. *a.* [*furieux*, Fr.]

1. Mad; phrenetic. *Hooker.*

2. Raging; violent; transported by passion beyond reason. *Shakespeare.*

FURIOUSLY. *ad.* [from *furiosus*.] Madly; violently; vehemently. *Spenser.*

FURIOUSNESS. *f.* [from *furiosus*.] Frenzy; madness; transport of passion.

To FURL. *v. a.* [*friser*, French.] To draw up; to contract. *Creech.*

FURLONG. *f.* [*furlong*, Saxon.] A measure of length; the eighth part of a mile. *Addison.*

FURLOUGH. *f.* [*verloef*, Dutch.] A temporary dismissal from military service. *Dryden.*

FURMENTY. *f.* Food made by boiling wheat in milk. *Tuffier.*

FURNACE. *f.* [*furnus*, Latin.] An inclosed fireplace. *Abbot.*

To FURNACE. *v. a.* To throw out as sparks from a furnace. *Shakespeare.*

To FURNISH. *v. a.* [*fournir*, Fr.]

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. *f.* [*fournisseur*, Fr.] One who supplies or fits out.

FURNITURE. *f.* [*fourniture*, Fr.]

1. Moveables; goods put in a house for use or ornament. *South.*

2. Appendages. *Tillotson.*

3. Equipage; embellishments; decorations. *Spenser.*

FURNIER. *f.* [from *fur*.] A dealer in furs.

FURROW. *f.* [*furh*, Saxon.]

1. A small trench made by the plough for the reception of seed. *Dryden.*

2. Any long trench or hollow. *Dryden.*

FURROW-WEED. *f.* A weed that grows in furrowed land. *Shakespeare.*

To FURROW. *v. a.* [from the noun; *fyrnan*, Saxon.]

1. To cut in furrows. *Milton.*

2. To divide in long hollows. *Suckling.*

3. To make by cutting. *Wotton.*

FURRY. *a.* [from *fur*.]

1. Covered with fur; dressed in fur. *Felton.*

2. Consisting of fur. *Dryden.*

FURTHER. *a.* [from *fortb*; *fortb*, *further*, *furth*.]

1. At a great distance. *Matthew.*

2. Beyond this. *Numbers.*

FURTHER. *ad.* [from *fortb*.] To a greater distance. *Numbers.*

To FURTHER. *v. a.* [*forþþuan*, Saxon.] *Hooker.*

FURTHERER. *f.* [from *further*.] Promoter; advancer. *Ascham.*

FURTHERMORE. [*further* and *more*.] Moreover; besides. *Shakespeare.*

FURTIVE. *a.* [*furtive*, Fr.] Solen; gotten by theft. *Prior.*

FURUNCLE. *f.* [*furunculus*, Latin.] A bile; an angry pustule. *Wijeman.*

FURY. *f.* [*furor*, Latin.]

1. Madness. *Shakespeare.*

2. Rage; passion of anger; tumult of mind approaching to madness.

3. Enthusiasm; exaltation of fancy.

4. A stormy, turbulent, raging woman. *Shakespeare.*

FURZE.

F U S

F Y

FURZE. *f.* [fyrz; Saxon.] Gorse; goss.
Miller. Dryden.

FURZY. *a.* [from *furze.*] Overgrown with furze; full of gorse.
Gay.

FUSCATION. *f.* [*fuscus*, Latin.] The act of darkening.

TO FUSE. *v. a.* [*fusum*, Latin.] To melt; to put into fusion.

TO FUSE. *v. n.* To be melted.

FUSEE. *f.* [*fuseau*; French.]

1. The cone round which is wound the chord 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, to do the designed execution. 'Tis usually a wooden pipe or tap filled with wildfire.

FUSEE. Track of a buck.
Ainsworth.

FUSIBLE. *a.* [from *fuse.*] Capable of being melted.
Boyle.

FUSIBILITY. *f.* [from *fusib'le.*] Capacity of being melted; quality of growing liquid by heat.
Wotton.

FUSIL. *a.* [*fusile*, French.]

1. Capable of being melted; liquifiable by heat.
Milton.
2. Running by the force of heat.
Phillips.

FUSIL. *f.* [*fusil*, Fr.]

1. A firelock; a small neat musquet.
2. [In heraldry.] Something like a spindle.
Peacbam.

FUSILYER. *f.* [from *fusil.*] A soldier armed with a fusil.

FUSION. *f.* [*fusio*, Latin.]

1. The act of melting.
2. The state of being melted.
Newton.

FUSS. *f.* [A low cant word.] A tumult; a bustle.
Swift.

FUST. *f.* [*fuste*, French.]

1. The trunk or body of a column.
2. A strong smell, as that of a mouldy barrel.

TO FUST. *v. n.* To grow mouldy; to smell ill.

FUSTIAN. *f.* [*futaine*, French.]

1. A kind of cloth made of linen and cotton.
Shakespeare.

2. A high swelling kind of writing made up of heterogeneous parts; bombast.
Hudibras. Smitb.

FUSTIAN. *a.* [from the noun.]

1. Made of fustian.
2. Swelling; unnaturally pompous; ridiculously tumid.
Dryden.

FUSTIC. *f.* A sort of wood brought from the West-Indies.

TO FUSTIGATE. *v. a.* [*fustigo*, Latin.] To beat with a stick.

FUSTILA'RIAN. *f.* A low fellow; a stinkard.
Shakespeare.

FUSTINESS. *f.* [from *fusty.*] Mouldiness; stink.

FUSTY. *a.* [from *fust.*] Ill smelling; mouldy.
Shakespeare.

FUTILE. *a.* [*futile*, French.]

1. Talkative; loquacious.
Bacon.
2. Trifling; worthless.

FUTILITY. *f.* [*futilité*, French.]

1. Talkativeness; loquacity.
L'Esrange.
2. Triflingness; want of weight; want of solidity.
Bentley.

FUTTOCKS. *f.* [from *foot books.* *Skinner.*] The lower timbers that hold the ship together.

FUTURE. *a.* [*futurus*, Latin.] That which will be hereafter; to come: as, the future state.
Milton.

FUTURE. *f.* Time to come; somewhat to happen hereafter.
Locke.

FUTURELY. *ad.* In time to come.
Raleigh.

FUTURITION. *f.* The state of being to be.
South.

FUTURITY. *f.* [from *future.*]

1. Time to come; events to come.
Swift.
2. The state of being to be; futurition.
Glanville.

TO FUZZ. *v. n.* To fly out in small particles.

FUZZBALL. *f.* A kind of fungus, which, when pressed, bursts and scatters dust in the eyes.

FY. *interj.* [*fy*, French; $\phi\bar{\nu}$, Greek.]
Spenser.

G.

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, l, r,*

G A B

The other sound, called that of the soft G, resembles that of *j*, and is commonly found before *e, i*; as, *gem, gibbet.*

GABARDINE. *f.* [*gavardina*, Italian.] A coarse frock.
Shakespeare.

To GA'BBLE. *v. n.* [*gabbare*, Italian.]

1. To make an inarticulate noise.
Dryden.
2. To prate loudly without meaning.
Hudibras.

GA'BBLE. *f.* [from the verb.]

1. Inarticulate noise like that of brute animals.
Shakespeare.
2. Loud talk without meaning.
Milton.

GA'BBLER. *f.* [from *gabble*.] A prater; a chattering fellow.

GA'BEL. *f.* [*gabelle*, French.] An excise; a tax.
Addison.

GABION. *f.* [French.] A wicker basket which is filled with earth to make a fortification or intrenchment.
Knolles.

GA'BLE. *f.* [*gawal*, Welsh.] The sloping roof of a building.
Mortimer.

GAD. *f.* [*ḡad*, Saxon.]

1. A wedge or ingot of steel.
Moxon.
2. A file or graver.
Shakespeare.

To GAD. *v. n.* [*gadaw*, Welsh, to forsake.] To ramble about without any settled purpose.
Ecclus. Herbert.

GA'DDER. *f.* [from *gad*.] A rambler; one that runs much abroad without business.
Ecclus.

GA'DDINGLY. *ad.* [from *gad*.] In a rambling manner.

GA'DFLY. *f.* [*gad and fly*.] A fly that when he stings the cattle makes them gad or run madly about; the bruce.
Bacon.

GAFF. *f.* A harpoon or large hook.

GA'FFER. *f.* [*ḡeffer*, companion, Saxon.] A word of respect now obsolete.
Gay.

GA'FFLES. *f.* [*ḡapelucar*, spears, Saxon.]

1. Artificial spurs upon cocks.
2. A steel contrivance to bend cross-bows.

To GAG. *v. n.* [from *gagel*, Dutch.] To stop the mouth.
Pope.

GAG. *f.* [from the verb.] Something put into the mouth to hinder speech or eating.
Dryden.

GAGE. *f.* [*gage*, French.] A pledge; a pawn; a caution.
Soutbern.

To GAGE. *v. a.* [*gager*, French.]

1. To wager; to depone as a wager; to impawn.
Knolles.
2. To measure; to take the contents of any vessel of liquids.
Shakespeare.

To GA'GGLE. *v. n.* [*gagen*, Dutch.] To make noise like a goose.
King.

GA'JETY. See GAYETY.

GAILY. *ad.* [from *gay*.]

1. Airily; cheerfully.
2. Splendidly; pompously.
Pope.

GAIN. *f.* [*gain*, French.]

1. Profit; advantage.
Raleigh.
2. Interest; lucrative views.
Shakespeare.
3. Unlawful advantage.
2 Cor.
4. Overplus in a comparative computation.

To GAIN. *v. a.* [*gagner*, French.]

1. To obtain as profit or advantage.

Ezekiel.

2. To have the overplus in comparative computation.
Burnet.

3. To obtain; to procure.
Tillotson.

4. To obtain increase of any thing allotted.
Daniel.

5. To obtain whatever good or bad. *Act.*

6. To win.

7. To draw into any interest or party.
A. Philips.

8. To reach; to attain.
Waller.

9. To GAIN over. To draw to another party or interest.
Swift.

To GAIN. *v. n.*

1. To encroach; to come forward by degrees.
Dryden.

2. To get ground; to prevail against.
Addison.

3. To obtain influence with.

Galliver's Travels.

To GAIN. *v. n.* To grow rich; to have advantage.

GAIN. *a.* [An old word.] Handy; ready.

GA'INER. *f.* [from *gain*.] One who receives profit or advantage.
Denham.

GA'INFUL. *a.* [*gain* and *full*.]

1. Advantageous; profitable.
South.

2. Lucrative; productive of money.
Dryden.

GA'INFULLY. *ad.* [from *gainful*.] Profitably; advantageously.

GA'INFULNESS. *f.* Lucrativeness.

GA'INGIVING. *f.* [*'gainst* and *give*.] The same as misgiving; a giving against.
Shakespeare.

GA'INLESS. *a.* [from *gain*.] Unprofitable.

GA'INLESSNESS. *f.* [from *gainless*.] Unprofitableness.
Decay of Piety.

GA'INLY. *ad.* [from *gain*.] Handily; readily.

To GA'INSAY. *v. a.* [*'gainst* and *say*.] To contradict; to oppose; to controvert with.
Hooker.

GA'INSAYER. *f.* [from *gainsoy*.] Opponent; adversary.
Hooker.

'GAINST. *prep.* [for *against*.]

To GA'INSTAND. *v. a.* [*'gainst* and *stand*] To withstand.
Sidney.

GA'IRISH. *a.* [*ḡairian*, to dress fine, Saxon.]

1. Gaudy; showy; splendid; fine.
Milton.

2. Extravagantly gay; flighty.
South.

GA'IRISHNESS. *f.* [from *ga'irish*.]

1. Finery; flaunting gaudiness.

2. Flighty or extravagant joy.
Taylor.

GAIT. *f.* [*gat*, Dutch.]

1. A way; as, *gong your gait*.

Shakespeare.

2. March; walk.
Hubbard's Tale.

3. The manner and air of walking.
Clarendon.

GAL'AGE.

- GALA'GE.** *f.* A shepherd's clog. *Spenser.*
- GALA'NGAL.** *f.* [*galange*, French.] A medicinal root, of which there are two species. The lesser galangal. The larger galangal. They are both brought from the East-Indies; the small kind from China, and the larger from the island of Java. *Hill.*
- GALAXY.** *f.* [*γαλαξία*.] The milky way. *Cowley.*
- GALBANUM.** *f.* 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.*
- GALE.** *f.* [*gabbling*, hasty, German.] A wind not tempestuous, yet stronger than a breeze. *Milton.*
- GA'LEAS.** *f.* [*galeasse*, French.] A heavy low-built vessel, with both sails and oars. *Addison.*
- GALEATED.** *a.* [*galeatus*, Latin.]
1. Covered as with a helmet. *Woodward.*
 2. [In botany.] Such plants as bear a flower resembling an helmet, as the monkshood.
- GALERICULATE.** *a.* [from *galerus*, Lat.] Covered as with a hat.
- GAL'IOT.** *f.* [*galiotte*, French.] A little galley or sort of brigantine, built very slight and fit for chase. *Knolles.*
- GALL.** *f.* [*zeala*, Saxon.]
1. The bile; an animal juice remarkable for its supposed bitterness. *Arbutnot.*
 2. The part which contains the bile. *Brown.*
 3. Any thing extremely bitter. *Shakespeare.*
 4. Rancour; malignity. *Spenser.*
 5. A slight hurt by fretting off the skin. *Government of the Tongue.*
 6. Anger; bitterness of mind. *Prior.*
 7. [From *galla*.] 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. The general history of galls is this: 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 tumour or woody 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, on breaking it. *Hill.* *Ray.*
- To GALL.** *v. a.* [*galer*, French.]
1. To hurt by fretting the skin. *Denham.*
 2. To impair; to wear away. *Ray.*
 3. To tease; to fret; to vex. *Tillotson.*
 4. To harass; to mischief. *Sidney.*
- To GALL.** *v. n.* To fret. *Shakespeare.*
- GA'LLANT.** *a.* [*galant*, French.]
1. Gay; well dressed; showy. *Ifaiah.*
 2. Brave; high spirited; daring; magnanimous. *Digby.*
 3. Fine; noble; specious. *Clarendon.*
 4. Inclined to courtship. *Thomson.*
- GALLANT.** *f.* [from the adjective.]
1. A gay, sprightly, airy, splendid man. *Knolles.*
 2. A whoremaster, who caresses women to debauch them. *Addison.*
 3. A wooer; one who courts a woman for marriage.
- GA'LLANTLY.** *ad.* [from *gallant*.]
1. Gayly; splendidly.
 5. Bravely; nobly; generously. *Swift.*
- GALLANTRY.** *f.* [*galanterie*, French.]
1. Splendour of appearance; show; magnificence. *Waller.*
 2. Bravery; nobleness; generosity. *Glanville.*
 3. A number of gallants. *Shakespeare.*
 4. Courtship; refined address to women. *Granville.*
 5. Vicious love; lewdness; debauchery. *Swift.*
- GALLERY.** *f.* [*galerie*, French.]
1. A kind of walk along the floor of a house, into which the doors of the apartments open. *Sidney.*
 2. The seats in the playhouse above the pit, in which the meaner people sit. *Pope.*
- GAL'LEY.** *f.* [*galea*, Italian.]
1. A vessel driven with oars, much in use in the Mediterranean, but found unable to endure the agitation of the main ocean. *Fairfax.*
 2. It is proverbially considered as a place of toilsome misery, because criminals are condemned to row in them. *South.*
- GAL'LEY-SLAVE.** *f.* [*galley* and *slave*.] A man condemned for some crime to row in the galleys. *Bramball.*
- GALLIARD.** *f.* [*gaillard*, French.]
1. A gay, brisk, lively man; a fine fellow. *Cleaveland.*
 2. An active, nimble, spritely dance. *Bacon.*
- GALLIARDISE.** *f.* [French.] Merriment; exuberant gaiety. *Brown.*
- GALLICISM.** *f.* [*gallicisme*, French, from *gallicus*, Latin.] A mode of speech peculiar to the French language: such as, he figured in controversy. *Felton.*
- GALLIGASKINS.** *f.* [*Caligæ Gallo-Vasconum*. *Skinner*.] Large open hose. *Phillips.*

- GALLIMATIA.** *f.* [*galimatias*, French.] Nonsense; talk without meaning.
- GALLIMAUFRY.** *f.* [*galimafrée*, Fr.]
1. A hoch-poch, or hash of several sorts of broken meat; a medley. *Spenser.*
 2. Any inconsistent or ridiculous medley. *Dryden.*
 3. It is used by *Shakespeare* ludicrously of a woman.
- GALLIPOT.** *f.* [*gleye*, Dutch, shining earth.] A pot painted and glazed. *Bacon. Fenton.*
- GALLON.** *f.* [*gelo*, low Latin.] A liquid measure of four quarts. *Wiseman.*
- GALLOON.** *f.* [*galon*, French.] A kind of close lace, made of gold or silver, or of silk alone.
- To GALLOP.** *v. n.* [*galoper*, French.]
1. To move forward 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. *Shakespeare.*
- GALLOP.** *f.* The motion of a horse when he runs at full speed.
- GALLOPER.** *f.* [from gallop.]
1. A horse that gallops. *Mortimer.*
 2. A man that rides fast.
- GALLOWAY.** *f.* A horse not more than fourteen hands high, much used in the north.
- To GALLOW.** *v. a.* [*æxælpan*, to fright, Saxon.] To terrify; to fright. *Shakespeare.*
- GALLOWGLASSES.** *f.* It is worn then likewise of footmen under their shirts of mail, the which footmen they call *gallowglasses*: the which name doth discover them also to be ancient English; for *gallogla* signifies an English servitor or yeoman. *Spens.*
- GALLOW.** } *f.* [*gealga*, Saxon.]
- GALLOWES.** }
1. Beam laid over two posts, on which malefactors are hanged. *Hayward.*
 2. A wretch that deserves the gallows. *Shakespeare.*
- GALLOWSFREE.** *a.* [*gallowes* and *free*.] Exempt by destiny from being hanged. *Dryden.*
- GALLOWTREE.** *f.* [*gallowes* and *tree*.] The tree of terrour; the tree of execution. *Cleveland.*
- GAMBA'DE.** } *f.* [*gamba*, Italian, a leg.]
- GAMBADO.** } Spatterdashies. *Dennis.*
- GAMBLER.** *f.* A knave, whose practice it is to invite the unwary to game and cheat them.
- GAMMEDGE.** *f.* A concreted vegetable juice, partly of a gummy, partly of a resinous nature. It is heavy, of a bright yellow colour, and scarce any smell. *Hill.*
- To GAM'BOLE.** *v. n.* [*gambiller*, French.]
1. To dance; to skip; to frisk. *Milton.*
 2. To leap; to start. *Shakespeare.*
- GAM'BOLE.** *f.* [from the verb.]
1. A skip; a hop; a leap for joy. *L'Estrange.*
 2. A frolick; a wild prank. *Hudibras.*
- GAM'BREL.** *f.* [from *gamba*.] The leg of a horse. *Greiv.*
- GAME.** *f.* [*gaman*, a jest, Islandick.]
1. Sport of any kind. *Shakespeare.*
 2. Jest, opposed to earnest. *Spenser.*
 3. Insolent merriment; sportive insult. *Milton.*
 4. A single match at play. *Dryden.*
 5. Advantage in play. *Temple.*
 6. Scheme pursued; measures planned. *Waller.*
 7. Field sports: as, the chase. *Prior.*
 8. Animals pursued in the field. *Denham.*
 9. Solemn contests exhibited as spectacles to the people.
- To GAME.** *v. n.* [*gaman*, Saxon.]
1. To play at any sport. *Locke.*
 2. To play wantonly and extravagantly for money. *Locke.*
- GAMCOCK.** *f.* [*game* and *cock*.] A cock bred to fight. *Locke.*
- GAMEEGG.** *f.* [*game* and *egg*.] An egg from which fighting cocks are bred. *Garr.*
- GAMKEEPER.** *f.* [*game* and *keep*.] A person who looks after game, and sees it is not destroyed.
- GAMESOME.** *a.* [from *game*.] Frolicksome; gay; sportive. *Sidney.*
- GAMESOMENESS.** *f.* [from *gamesome*.] Sportiveness; merriment.
- GAMMESOMELY.** *ad.* [from *gamesome*.] Merrily.
- GAM'ESTER.** *f.* [from *game*.]
1. One who is viciously addicted to play. *Bacon.*
 2. One who is engaged at play. *Bacon.*
 3. A merry frolicksome person. *Shakespeare.*
 4. A prostitute. *Shakespeare.*
- GAMMER.** *f.* The compellation of a woman corresponding to gaffer.
- GAMMON.** *f.* [*gambone*, Italian.]
1. The buttock of an hog salted and dried. *Dryden.*
 2. A kind of play with dice. *Thomson.*
- GAMMUT.** *f.* [*gama*, Italian.] The scale of musical notes. *Donne.*
- 'GAN,** for *began*, from *'gin* for *begin*. *Spenser.*
- To GANCH.** *v. a.* [*ganciare*, Italian.] To drop from a high place upon hooks by way of punishment: a practice in Turkey.
- GAM'NDER.** *f.* [*gan'dra*, Saxon.] The male of the goose. *Mortimer.*
- To GANG.** *v. n.* [*gangen*, Dutch.] To

G A P

- go; to walk: an old word not now used, except ludicrously. *Spenser. Arbutnot.*
- GANG.** *f.* [from the verb.] A number herding together; a troop; a company; a tribe. *Prior.*
- G'ANGHON.** [French.] A kind of flower. *Answorb.*
- GA'NGLION.** *f.* [γαγγλιον.] A tumour in the tendinous and nervous parts. *Harris.*
- G'ANGRENE.** *f.* [gangrene, Fr. gangræna, Lat.] A mortification; a stoppage of circulation followed by putrefaction. *Wifeman.*
- To GA'NGRENE.** *v. a.* [gangrener, Fr.] To corrupt to mortification. *Dryden.*
- GA'GRENOUS.** *a.* [from gangrene.] Mortified; producing or betokening mortification. *Arbutnot.*
- GA'NGWAY.** *f.* In a ship, the several ways or passages from one part of it to the other.
- GA'NGWEEK.** *f.* [gang and week.] Rogation week.
- GANTELOPE.** ? *f.* [gantelope, Dutch.]
- GA'NTLET.** } A military punishment, in which the criminal running between the ranks receives a lash from each man. *Dryden.*
- GA'NZA.** *f.* [ganza, Spanish, a goose.] A kind of wild goose. *Hudibras.*
- GAOL.** *f.* [geol, Welsh.] A prison; a place of confinement. *Shakespeare.*
- GA'OLDELIVERY.** *f.* [gaol and deliver.] The judicial process, which by condemnation or acquittal of persons confined evacuates the prison. *Davies.*
- GA'OLER.** *f.* [from gaol.] Keeper of a prison; he to whose care the prisoners are committed. *Dryden.*
- GAP.** *f.* [from gape.]
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. *More.*
 6. Any interstice; a vacuity. *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.** *a.* [gap and tooth.] Having interstices between the teeth. *Dryden.*
- To GAPE.** *v. n.* [γαπαω, Saxon.]
1. To open the mouth wide; to yawn. *Arbutnot.*
 2. To open the mouth for food, as a young bird. *Dryden.*
 3. To desire earnestly; to crave. *Denbam.*
 4. To open in fissures or holes. *Shakespeare.*
 5. To open with a breath. *Dryden.*

G A R

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.*
- GA'PER.** *f.* [from gape.]
1. One who opens his mouth. *Carew.*
 2. One who stares foolishly. *Carew.*
 3. One who longs or craves. *Carew.*
- GAR,** in Saxon, signifies a weapon: to Eadgar is a happy weapon. *Gibson.*
- To GAR.** *v. a.* [giera, Islandick.] To cause; to make. *Spenser.*
- GARB.** *f.* [garbe, French.]
1. Dress; cloaths; habit. *Milton.*
 2. Fashion of dress. *Denbam.*
 3. Exterior appearance. *Shakespeare.*
- GARBAGE.** *f.* [garbear, Spanish.] The bowels; the offal. *Roscommon.*
- GARBEL.** *f.* A plank next the keel of a ship. *Bailey.*
- GARBIDGE.** *f.* Corrupted from garbage. *Mortimer.*
- GARBISH.** *f.* Corrupted from garbage. *Mortimer.*
- To GARBLE.** *v. a.* [garbellare, Italian.] To sift; to part; to separate the good from the bad. *Locke.*
- GARBLER.** *f.* [from garble.] He who separates one part from another. *Swift.*
- GARBOIL.** *f.* [garbouille, French.] Disorder; tumult; uproar. *Shakespeare.*
- GARD.** *f.* [garde, French.] Wardship; care; custody.
- GARDEN.** *f.* [gardd, Welsh; jardin, Fr.]
1. A piece of ground inclosed and cultivated, planted with herbs or fruits. *Bacon.*
 2. A place particularly fruitful or delightful. *Shakespeare.*
 3. GARDEN is often used in composition, belonging to a garden.
- GARDEN-WARE.** *f.* The produce of gardens. *Mortimer.*
- To GA'RDEN.** *v. n.* [from the noun.] To cultivate a garden. *Ben. Johnson.*
- GARDENER.** *f.* [from garden.] He that attends or cultivates gardens. *Horvel. Evelyn.*
- GARDENING.** *f.* [from garden.] The act of cultivating or planning gardens.
- GARE.** *f.* Coarse wool on the legs of sheep.
- GA'RGARISM.** *f.* [γαργαρισμος.] A liquid form of medicine to wash the mouth with. *Bacon.*
- To GARGARIZE.** *v. a.* [γαργαρίζω; gargariser, French.] To wash the mouth with medicated liquors. *Holder.*
- GARGET.** *f.* A distemper in cattle. *Mortimer.*
- To GA'RGLE.** *v. a.* [gargouiller, French.]
1. To wash the throat with some liquor

G A R

- not suffered immediately to descend.
Harvey.
2. To warble; to play in the throat.
Waller.
- GARBLE.** *f.* [from the verb.] A liquor with which the throat is washed.
Wifeman.
- GARGLION.** *f.* An exudation of nervous juice from a bruise.
Quincy.
- GARGOL.** *f.* A distemper in hogs.
Mortimer.
- GARLAND.** *f.* [*garlande*, French.] A wreath of branches or flowers.
Sidney.
- GARLICK.** *f.* [ἄρ, Saxon, a lance, and *leek*.] A plant.
Shakespeare.
- GARLICKEATER.** *f.* [*garlick* and *eat*.] A mean fellow.
Shakespeare.
- GARMENT.** *f.* [*guarniment*, old French.] Any thing by which the body is covered.
Raleigh.
- GARNER.** *f.* [*grenier*, French.] A place in which threshed grain is stored up.
Dryden.
- To GARNER.** *v. a.* [from the noun.] To store as in garners.
Shakespeare.
- GARNET.** *f.* [*garnato*, Italian.] The garnet is a gem of a middle degree of hardness, between the saphire and the common crystal. It is found of various sizes. Its colour is ever of a strong red.
Hill.
- To GARNISH.** *v. a.* [*garnir*, French.]
- To decorate with ornamental appendages.
Sidney.
 - To embellish a dish with something laid round it.
Dryden.
 - To fit with fetters.
- GARNISH.** *f.* [from the verb.]
- Ornament; decoration; embellishment.
Prier.
 - Things strewed round a dish.
 - [In gaols.] Fetters.
- GARNISHMENT.** *f.* [from *garnish*.] Ornament; embellishment.
Wotton.
- GARNITURE.** *f.* [from *garnish*.] Furniture; ornament.
Granville.
- GAROUS.** *a.* [from *garum*.] Resembling pickle made of fish.
Brown.
- GARRAN.** *f.* [Erfc.] A small horse; a hobby.
Temple.
- GARRET.** *f.* [*garise*, the tower of a citadel, French.]
- A room on the highest floor of the house.
Swift.
 - Rotten wood.
Bacon.
- GARETEER.** *f.* [from *garret*.] An inhabitant of a garret.
- GARRISON.** *f.* [*garnison*, French.]
- Soldiers placed in a fortified town or castle to defend it.
Sidney.
 - Fortified place stored with soldiers.
Waller.
 - The state of being placed in a fortification for its defence.
Spenser.

G A T

- To GARRISON.** *v. a.* To secure by fortresses.
Dryden.
- GARRULITY.** *f.* [*garrulitas*, Latin.]
- Loquacity; incontinence of tongue.
Milton.
 - The quality of talking too much; talkativeness.
Ray.
- GARRULOUS.** *a.* [*garrulus*, Latin.] Prattling; talkative.
Thomson.
- GARTER.** *f.* [*gardus*, Welsh.]
- A string or ribbon by which the stocking is held upon the leg.
Ray.
 - The mark of the order of the garter, the highest order of English knighthood.
Shakespeare.
 - The principal king at arms.
- To GARTER.** *v. a.* [from the noun.] To bind with a garter.
Wifeman.
- GARTH.** *f.* The bulk of the body measured by the girdle.
- GAS.** *f.* A spirit not capable of being coagulated.
Harris.
- GASCONADE.** *f.* [French.] A boast; a bravado.
Swift.
- To GASCONADE.** *v. n.* [from the noun.] To boast; to brag.
- To GASH.** *v. a.* [from *bach*, to cut.] To cut deep so as to make a gaping wound.
Tillotson.
- GASH.** *f.* [from the verb.]
- A deep and wide wound.
Spenser.
 - The mark of a wound.
Arbutnot.
- GA'SKINS.** *f.* Wide hose; wide breeches.
Shakespeare.
- To GASP.** *v. n.* [from *gape*, *Skinner*.]
- To open the mouth wide to catch breath.
Dryden.
 - To emit breath by opening the mouth convulsively.
Dryden.
 - To long for.
Spectator.
- GASP.** *f.* [from the verb.]
- The act of opening the mouth to catch breath.
 - The short catch of breath in the last agonies.
Addison.
- To GAST.** *v. a.* [from *gare*, Saxon.] To make aghast; to fright; to shock.
Shakespeare.
- GA'STRICK.** *a.* [from *γαστήρ*.] Belonging to the belly.
- GASTROGRAPHY.** *f.* [*γαστήρ* and *γράφω*.] Sewing up any wound of the belly.
- GASTROTOMY.** *f.* [*γαστήρ* and *τέτομα*.] The act of cutting open the belly.
- GAT.** The preterite of *get*.
Exodus.
- GATE.** *f.* [ἄρα, Saxon.]
- The door of a city, a castle, palace, or large building.
Shakespeare.
 - A frame of timber upon hinges to give a passage into inclosed grounds.
Shakespeare.
 - An avenue; an opening.
Knolles.
- GATEVEIN.** *f.* The *vena porta*.
Bacon.
- GATEWAY.**

GA'VEWAY. *f.* [*gate* and *way.*] A way through gates of inclosed grounds.

Mortimer.

To GA'THER. *v. a.* [*gáðerian*, Saxon.]

1. To collect; to bring into one place.

Leviticus.

2. To pick up; to glean; to pluck.

Wolton.

3. To crop.

Dryden.

4. To assemble.

Bacon.

5. To heap up; to accumulate.

Proverbs.

6. To select and take.

Psalms.

7. To sweep together.

Matthew.

8. To collect charitable contributions.

9. To bring into one body or interest.

Isaiab.

10. To draw together from a state of diffu-
sion; to compress; to contract.

Pope.

11. To gain.

Dryden.

12. To pucker needlework.

13. To collect logically.

Hooker.

14. *To GA'THER Breatb.* To have res-
pite from any calamity.

Spenser.

To GA'THER. *v. n.*

1. To be condensed; to thicken.

Dryden.

2. To grow larger by the accretion of si-
milar matter.

Bacon.

3. To assemble.

Ecclus.

4. To generate pus or matter.

Decay of Piety.

GA'THER. *f.* [from the verb.] Pucker; cloth drawn together in wrinkles.

Hudibras.

GA'THERER. *f.* [from *gather.*]

1. One that gathers; a collector.

Wotton.

2. One that gets in a crop of any kind.

Amos.

GA'THERING. *f.* [from *gather.*] Collec-
tion of charitable contributions.

I Cor.

GA'TTEN-TREE. See **CORNELIAN-
CHERRY.**

GAUDE. *f.* [*gaude*, French, a yellow
flower.] An ornament; a fine thing.

Shakespeare.

To GAUDE. *v. n.* [*gaudeo*, Latin.] To
exult; to rejoice at any thing.

Shakespeare.

GA'UDERY. *f.* [from *gaude.*] Finery;
ostentatious luxury of dress.

South.

GA'UDILY. *ad.* [from *gaudy.*] Showily.

GA'UDINESS. *f.* Showiness; tinsel ap-
pearance.

GA'UDY. *a.* [from *gaude.*] Showy;
splendid; pompous; ostentatiously fine.

Milton.

GA'UDY. *f.* [*gaudium*, Latin.] A feast;
a festival.

Cheyne.

GAVE. The preterite of *give.*

Donne.

GA'VEL. *f.* A provincial word for ground.

GA'VELKIND. *f.* [In law.] A custom
whereby the lands of the father are equally
divided at his death amongst all his sons.

Cowel. Dav'er.

To GAUCE. *v. a.* [*gauge*, measuring rod,
French.]

1. To measure with respect to the contents
of a vessel.

2. To measure with regard to any propor-
tion.

Pope.

GAUCE. *f.* [from the verb.] A measure;
a standard.

Milton.

GAUGER. *f.* [from *gauge.*] One whose
business is to measure vessels or quantities.

Carew.

GAUNT. *a.* [As if *gewant.*] Thin; slender;
lean; meagre.

Shakespeare.

GAUNTLY. *ad.* [from *gaunt.*] Leanly;
slenderly; meagerly.

GAUNTLET. *f.* [*gantlet*, French.] An
iron glove used for defence, and thrown
down in challenges.

Cleaveland.

GA'VOT. *f.* [*gavotte*, French.] A kind
of dance.

Arbutnot.

GAUZE. *f.* A kind of thin transparent silk.

Arbutnot.

GAWK. *f.* [*geac*, Saxon.]

1. A cuckow.

2. A foolish fellow.

GAWN. *f.* [corrupted for *gallon.*] A small
tub.

GA'WNTREE. *f.* [Scottish.] A wooden
frame on which beer-casks are set when
tunned.

GA'Y. *a.* [*gay*, French.]

1. Airy; chearful; merry; frolick.

Pope.

2. Fine; showy.

Bar. vi. 9.

GAY. *f.* [from the adjective.] An orna-
ment; or embellishment.

L'Esrange.

GAYETY. *f.* [*gayeté* French.]

1. Chearfulness; airiness; merriment.

2. Acts of juvenile pleasure.

Denbam.

3. Finery; show.

Shakespeare.

GA'YLY. *ad.* Merrily; chearfully; show-
ily.

GA'YNESS. *f.* [from *gay.*] Gayety; fi-
nery.

To GAZE. *v. n.* [*αγάζεισθαι.*] To look in-
tently and earnestly; to look with eagerness.

Fairfax.

GAZE. *f.* [from the verb.]

1. Intent regard; look of eagerness or
wonder; fixed look.

Spenser.

2. The object gazed on.

Milton.

GA'ZER. *f.* [from *gaze.*] He that gazes;
one that looks intently with eagerness or
admiration.

Spenser.

GA'ZEFUL. *a.* [*gaze* and *full.*] Looking
intently.

Spenser.

GA'ZEHOUND. *f.* [*gaze* and *hound.*] A
hound that pursues not by the scent, but
by the eye.

Tickell.

GA'ZETTE. *f.* [*gazetta* is a Venetian half-
penny, the price of a news paper.] A
paper of news; a paper of publick intelli-
gence.

Locke.

GAZETTE'ER.

- GAZETTEER.** *f.* [from *gazette*.] A writer of news.
- GA'ZINGSTOCK.** *f.* [*gaze* and *flock*.] A person gazed at with scorn or abhorrence.
Ray.
- GAZO'N.** *f.* [French.] In fortification, pieces of fresh earth covered with grass, cut in form of a wedge.
Harris.
- GEAR,** *f.* [gýjuan, to clothe.]
1. Furniture; accoutrements; dress; habit; ornaments.
Fairfax.
2. The traces by which horses or oxen draw.
Chapman.
3. Stuff.
Shakespeare.
- GE'ASON.** *a.* Wonderful.
- GEAT.** *f.* [corrupted from *jett*.] The hole through which the metal runs into the mold.
Mexon.
- GECK.** *f.* [*geac*, a cuckow.] A bubble easily imposed upon.
Shakespeare.
- TO GECK.** *v. a.* To cheat.
- GEE.** A term used by waggoners to their horses when they would have them go faster.
- GESE.** The plural of *goose*.
- GELABLE.** *a.* [from *geu*, Latin.] What may be congealed.
- GE'LATINE.** } *a.* [*gelatus*, Latin.]
GELA'FINOUS. } Formed into a gelly.
Woodward.
- TO GELD.** *v. a.* preter. *gelded* or *gelt*; part. pass. *gelded* or *gelt*. [*gelter*, German.]
1. To castrate; to deprive of the power of generation.
Shakespeare.
2. To deprive of any essential part. *Shak.*
3. To deprive of any thing immodest, or liable to objection.
Dryden.
- GE'LDER.** *f.* [from *geld*.] One that performs the act of castration.
Hudibras.
- GE'LDER ROSE.** *f.* [brought from *Guederland*.] A plant.
- GE'LDING.** *f.* [from *geld*.] Any animal castrated, particularly a horse.
Graunt.
- GE'LDID.** *a.* [*gelidus*, Latin.] Extremely cold.
Thomson.
- GELUDITY.** *f.* [from *gelid*.] Extreme cold.
- GE'LDINESS.** *f.* [from *gelid*.] Extreme cold.
- GE'LLY.** *f.* [*gelatus*, Latin.] Any viscous body; viscosity; glue; gluey substance.
Dryden.
- GELT.** *f.* [from *geld*.] A castrated animal; gelding.
Mortimer.
- GELT.** *f.* Tinsel; gilt surface.
Spenser.
- GELT.** part. pass. of *geld*.
Mortimer.
- GEM.** *f.* [*gemma*, Latin.]
1. A jewel; a precious stone of whatever kind.
Shakespeare.
2. The first bud.
Denham.
- TO GEM.** *v. a.* [*gemma*, Latin.] To adorn, as with jewels or buds.
- TO GEM.** *v. n.* [*gemmo*, Latin.] To put forth the first buds.
Milton.
- GEMELLIPAROUS.** *a.* Bearing twins.
- TO GE'MINATE.** *v. a.* [*geminio*, Latin.] To double.
- GEMINATION.** *f.* [from *geminare*.] Repetition; reduplication.
Boyle.
- GEMINY.** *f.* Twins; a pair; a brace.
Shakespeare.
- GEMINOUS.** *a.* [*geminus*, Latin.] Double.
Brown.
- GEMMAR.** *a.* [from *gem*.] Pertaining to gems or jewels.
Brown.
- GEMMEOUS.** *a.* [*gemmeus*, Latin.]
1. Tending to gems.
Woodward.
2. Resembling gems.
- GE'MOTE.** *f.* The court of the hundred.
- GE'NDER.** *f.* [*genus*, Latin.]
1. A kind; a sort.
Shakespeare.
2. A sex.
3. [In grammar.] A denomination given to nouns, from their being joined with an adjective in this or 'that termination.
Clark.
- TO GE'NDER.** *v. a.* [*engendrer*, French.]
1. To beget.
2. To produce; to cause. *2 Tim.*
- TO GENDER,** *v. n.* To copulate; to breed.
Shakespeare.
- GENEALOGICAL.** *a.* [from *genealogy*.] Pertaining to descents or families.
- GENEALOGIST.** *f.* [*γενεαλογέω*; *genealogiste*, French.] He who traces descents.
- GENEALOGY.** *f.* [*γενεα* and *λόγος*.] History of the succession of families.
Bur.
- GE'NERABLE.** *a.* [from *genero*, Latin.] That may be produced or begotten.
- GE'NERAL.** *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.
Whitgift.
5. Publick; comprising the whole.
Milton.
6. Not directed to any single object.
Spratt.
7. Extensive, though not universal.
8. Common; usual.
Shakespeare.
- GENERAL.** *f.*
1. The whole; the totality.
Norris.
2. The publick; the interest of the whole.
Shakespeare.
3. The vulgar.
Shakespeare.
4. [General, Fr.] One that has the command over an army.
Aldison.
- GENERALI'SSIMO.** *f.* [*generalissime*, Fr.] The supreme commander.
Clarendon.
- GENERA'LITY.** *f.* [*generalité*, French.]
1. The state of being general.
Hooker.
2. The main body; the bulk.
Tillotson.
- GENERALLY.** *ad.* [from *general*.]
1. In general; without specification or exception.
Bacon.
2. Ex-

- 2. Extensively, though not universally.
- 3. Commonly; frequently.
- 4. In the main; without minute detail.

GENERALNESS. *f.* [from *general*.] Wide extent, though short of universality; frequency; commonness. *Sidney.*

GENERALTY. *f.* [from *general*.] The whole; the totality. *Hale.*

GENERANT. *f.* [*generans*, Latin.] The begetting or productive power. *Glanville.*

To GENERATE. *v. a.* [*genero*, Latin.]

- 1. To beget; to propagate. *Bacon.*
- 2. To cause; to produce. *Milton.*

GENERATION. *f.* [*generation*, French.]

- 1. The act of begetting or producing. *Bacon.*
- 2. A family; a race. *Shakespeare.*
- 3. Progeny; offspring. *Shakespeare.*
- 4. A single succession. *Raleigh.*
- 5. An age. *Hooker.*

GENERATIVE. *a.* [*generatif*, French.]

- 1. Having the power of propagation. *Brown.*
- 2. Prolifick; having the power of production; fruitful. *Bentley.*

GENERATOR. *f.* [from *genero*, Latin.] The power which begets, causes, or produces. *Brown.*

GENÉRIQUE. } *a.* [*generique*, French.]

GENÉRIK. } That which comprehends the genus, or distinguishes from another genus. *Watts.*

GENÉRICALLY. *ad.* [from *generick*.] With regard to the genus, though not the species. *Woodward.*

GENÉROSITY. *f.* [*generosité*, French.] The quality of being generous; magnanimity; liberality. *Locke.*

GENEROUS. *a.* [*generosus*, Latin.]

- 1. Not of mean birth; of good extraction.
- 2. Noble of mind; magnanimous; open of heart. *Pope.*
- 3. Liberal; munificent.
- 4. Strong; vigorous. *Boyle.*

GENEROUSLY. *ad.* [from *generous*.]

- 1. Not meanly with regard to birth.
- 2. Magnanimously; nobly. *Dryden.*
- 3. Liberally; munificently.

GENÉROUSNESS. *f.* [from *generous*.] The quality of being generous. *Collier.*

GENÉSIS. *f.* [*γένεσις*; *genesis*, French.] Generation; the first book of *Moses*, which treats of the production of the world.

GENÉT. *f.* [French.] A small well proportioned Spanish horse. *Ray.*

GENETHLIACAL. *a.* [*γενεθλιακος*.] Pertaining to nativities as calculated by astronomers. *Hovell.*

GENETHLIACKS. *f.* [from *γενεθλια*.] The science of calculating nativities, or predicting the future events of life from the

stars predominant at the birth.

GENETHLIA'TICK. *f.* [*γενεθλια*.] He who calculates nativities. *Drummond.*

GENEVA. *f.* [*genevère*, French, a juniper-berry.] A distilled spirituous water, made with no better an ingredient than oil of turpentine, put into the still, with a little common salt, and the coarsest spirit they have, which is drawn off much below proof strength. *Hill.*

GENIAL. *a.* [*genialis*, Latin.]

- 1. That which contributes to propagation. *Dryden.*
- 2. That gives cheerfulness or supports life. *Milton.*
- 3. Natural; native. *Brown.*

GENIALLY. *ad.* [from *genial*.]

- 1. By genius; naturally. *Glanville.*
- 2. Gayly; cheerfully.

GENICULATED. *a.* [*geniculatus*, Latin.] Knotted; jointed. *Woodward.*

GENICULA'TION. *f.* [*geniculatio*, Latin.] Knottiness.

GENIO. *f.* A man of a particular turn of mind. *Tutler.*

GENITALS. *f.* [*genitalis*, Latin.] Parts belonging to generation. *Brown.*

GENITING. *f.* [A corruption of *Janeton*, French.] An early apple gathered in June. *Bacon.*

GENITIVE. *a.* [*genitivus*, Latin.] In grammar, the name of a case, which, among other relations, signifies one begotten, as, the father of a son; or one begetting, as son of a father.

GENIUS. *f.* [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. *Waller.*
- 4. Disposition of nature by which any one is qualified for some peculiar employment. *Burnet.*
- 5. Nature; disposition. *Burnet.*

GENT. *a.* [*gent*, old French.] Elegant; soft; gentle; polite. A word now disused. *Fairfax.*

GENTEEL. *a.* [*gentil*, French.]

- 1. Polite; elegant in behaviour; civil. *Addison.*
- 2. Graceful in mien.

GENTEELY. *ad.* [from *genteel*.]

- 1. Elegantly; politely. *Soubt.*
- 2. Gracefully; handsomely.

GENTEELNESS. *f.* [from *genteel*.]

- 1. Elegance; gracefulness; politeness. *Dryden.*
- 2. Qualities befitting a man of rank.

GENTIAN. *f.* [*gentiane*, French.] Felwort or balmwort. *Wisehar.*

GENTIANELLA. *f.* A kind of blue colour.

GE'NTILE. *f.* [*gentilis*, Latin.] One of an uncovenanted nation; one who knows not the true God. *Bacon.*

GEN'TLESSE. *f.* [French.] Complaisance; civility. *Hudibras.*

GE'NTILISM. *f.* [*gentilisme*, Fr.] Heathenism; paganism. *Stillingfleet.*

GE'NTILITIOUS. *a.* [*gentilitius*, Latin.]

1. Endemial; peculiar to a nation. *Brown.*
2. Hereditary; entailed on a family. *Arbutnot.*

GE'NTILITY. *f.* [*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. *Davies.*
4. Paganism; heathenism. *Hooker.*

GE'NTLE. *a.* [*gentilis*, Latin.]

1. Well born; well descended; ancient, though not noble. *Sidney.*
2. Soft; bland; mild; tame; meek; peaceable. *Fairfax.*
3. Soothing; pacifick.

GE'NTLE. *f.*

1. A gentleman; a man of birth.
2. A particular kind of worm. *Walton.*

To **GE'NTLE.** *v. a.* To make gentle. *Shakespeare.*

GE'NTLEFOLK. *f.* [*gentle* and *folk*.] Persons distinguished by their birth from the vulgar.

GE'NTLEMAN. *f.* [*gentilhomme*, French.]

1. A man of birth; a man of extraction, though not noble. *Sidney.*
2. A man raised above the vulgar by his character or post. *Shakespeare.*
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. *Shakespeare.*

GE'NTLEMANLYKE. } *a.* [*gentleman* and

GE'NTLEMANLY. } *like.*] Becoming a man of birth. *Swift.*

GE'NTLENESS. *f.* [from *gentle*.]

1. Dignity of birth; goodness of extraction.
2. Softness of manners; sweetness of disposition; meekness. *Milton.*
3. Kindness; benevolence. *Obsolete.* *Shakespeare.*

GE'NTLESHIP. *f.* Carriage of a gentleman. *Ascham.*

GE'NTLEWOMAN. *f.*

1. A woman of birth above the vulgar; a woman well descended. *Bacon.*
2. A woman who waits about the person of one of high rank. *Shakespeare.*
3. A word of civility or irony. *Dryden.*

GE'NTLY. *ad.* [from *gentle*.]

1. Softly; meekly; tenderly; inoffensively; kindly. *Locke.*
2. Softly; without violence. *Greene.*

GE'NTRY. *f.* [*gentlery*, *gentry*, from *gentle*.] *Shakespeare.*

1. Birth; condition. *Sidney.*
2. Class of people above the vulgar. *Prior.*
3. A term of civility real or ironical. *Shakespeare.*
4. Civility; complaisance. *Shakespeare.*

GE'NUFLE'CTION. *f.* [*genuflexion*, Fr.]

The act of bending the knee; adoration expressed by bending the knee. *Stillingfleet.*

GE'NUINE. *a.* [*genuinus*, Latin.] Not spurious. *Tillotson.*

GE'NUINELY. *ad.* [from *genuine*.] Without adulteration; without foreign admixtures; naturally. *Boyle.*

GE'NUINENESS. *f.* [from *genuine*.] Freedom from any thing counterfeit; freedom from adulteration. *Boyle.*

GE'NUS. *f.* [Latin.] In science, a class of being, comprehending under it many species; as *quadruped* is a *genus* comprehending under it almost all terrestrial beasts. *Wolff.*

GEOCE'NTRICK. *a.* [*γῆ* and *κέντρον*.] Applied to a planet or orb having the earth for its centre, or the same centre with the earth.

GEODE'SIA. *f.* [*γεωδαισία*.] That part of geometry which contains the doctrine or part of measuring surfaces, and finding the contents of all plane figures. *Harris.*

GEODE'TICAL. *a.* [from *geodesia*.] Relating to the art of measuring surfaces.

GEO'GRAPHER. *f.* [*γῆ* and *γράφω*.] One who describes the earth according to the position of its different parts. *Brown.*

GEO'GRAPHICAL. *a.* [*geographique*, Fr.] Relating to geography. *Broom.*

GEO'GRAPHICALLY. *ad.* In a geographical manner.

GEO'GRAPHY. *f.* [*γῆ* and *γράφω*.] Knowledge of the earth.

GEO'LOGY. *f.* [*γῆ* and *λόγος*.] The doctrine of the earth.

GE'OMANCER. *f.* [*γῆ* and *μάντις*.] A fortuneteller; a caster of figures. *Brown.*

GE'OMANCY. *f.* [*γῆ* and *μαντία*.] The act of foretelling by figures. *Ayiffe.*

GEOMA'NTICK. *a.* [from *geomancy*.] Pertaining to the art of casting figures. *Dryden.*

GE'OMETER. *f.* [*γεωμέτρης*; *geometres*, French.] One skilled in geometry; a geometician. *Watts.*

GEOMETRAL. *a.* [*geometral*, French.] Pertaining to geometry.

GEOME'TRICAL. } *a.* [*γεωμετρικός*.]

1. Pertaining to geometry. *More.*
2. Prescribed or laid down by geometry. *Stillingfleet.*
3. Disposed according to geometry. *Greene.*

GEOME'TRICALLY. *ad.* [from *geometrical*.] According to the laws of geometry. *Wilkins.*

GEOME-

G E S

GEOMETRICIAN. *f.* [*γεωμέτρης*.] One skilled in geometry. *Brown.*
TO GEOMETRIZE. *v. n.* [*γεωμετρέω*.] To act according to the laws of geometry. *Boyle.*

GEOMETRY. *f.* [*γεωμετρία*.] The science of quantity, extension, or magnitude abstractedly considered. *Ray.*

GEOPONICAL. *a.* [*γῆ* and *πόνος*.] Relating to agriculture. *Brown.*

GEOPONICKS. *f.* [*γῆ* and *πόνος*.] The science of cultivating the ground; the doctrine of agriculture.

GEORGE. *f.* [*Georgius*, Latin.]
 1. A figure of St. George on horseback worn by the knights of the garter. *Shakespeare.*

2. A brown loaf. *Dryden.*

GEORGICK. *f.* [*γεωργικόν*; *georgiques*, Fr.] Some part of the science of husbandry put into a pleasing dress, and set off with all the beauties and embellishments of poetry. *Addison.*

GEORGICK. *a.* Relating to the doctrine of agriculture. *Gay.*

GEOTICK. *a.* Belonging to the earth.

GERENT. *a.* [*gerens*, Latin.] Carrying; bearing.

GERFALCON. *f.* A bird of prey, in size between a vulture and a hawk. *Bailey.*

GERMAN. *f.* [*germain*, French.] Brother; one approaching to a brother in proximity of blood. *Sidney.*

GERMAN. *a.* [*germanus*, Latin.] Related. *Shakespeare.*

GERMANDER. *f.* [*germandrée*, French.] A plant. *Miller.*

GERME. *f.* [*germen*, Latin.] A sprout or shoot. *Brown.*

GERMIN. *f.* [*germen*, Latin.] A shooting or sprouting seed. *Shakespeare.*

TO GERMINATE. *v. n.* [*germino*, Latin.] To sprout; to shoot; to bud; to put forth. *Woodward.*

GERMINATION. *f.* [*germination*, Fr.] The act of sprouting or shooting; growth. *Wotton. Bentley.*

GERUND. *f.* [*gerundium*, Latin.] In the Latin grammar, a kind of verbal noun, which governs cases like a verb.

GEST. *f.* [*gestum*, Latin.]
 1. A deed; an action; an achievement. *Spenser.*

2. Show; representation.

3. The roll or journal of the several days, and stages prefixed, in the progress of kings. *Brown.*

GESTA'TION. *f.* [*gestatio*, Latin.] The act of bearing the young in the womb. *Brown. Ray.*

TO GESTICULATE. *v. n.* [*gesticulor*, Lat. *gesticular*, Fr.] To play antick tricks; to shew postures.

G E T

GESTICULATION. *f.* [*gesticulatio*, Lat.] Antick tricks; various postures.

GESTURE. *f.* [*gestum*, Latin.]

1. Action or posture expressive of sentiment. *Sidney.*

2. Movement of the body. *Addison.*

TO GESTURĒ. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To accompany with action or posture. *Hooker.*

TO GET. *v. a.* pret. *I got*, anciently *gar*; part. pass. *got*, or *gotten*. [*γεραν*, *γερταν*, Saxon.]

1. To procure; to obtain. *Boyle.*

2. To force; to seize. *Daniel.*

3. To win. *Knolles.*

4. To have possession of; to hold. *Herbert.*

5. To beget upon a female. *Waller.*

6. To gain a profit. *Locke.*

7. To gain a superiority or advantage. *Shakespeare.*

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. *South.*

12. To put into any state. *Guardian.*

13. To prevail on; to induce. *Spectator.*

14. To draw; to hook. *Addison.*

15. To betake; to remove. *Knolles.*

16. To remove by force or art. *Boyle.*

17. To put. *Shakespeare.*

18. *To GET off.* To sell or dispose of by some expedient. *Swift.*

TO GET. *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. *Clarendon.*

8. To become by any act what one was not before. *Dryden.*

9. To be a gainer; to receive advantage. *Waller.*

10. *To GET off.* To escape. *Bacon.*

11. *To GET over.* To conquer; to surpass; to pass without being stopped. *Swift.*

12. *To GET up.* To rise from repose. *Bacon.*

13. *To GET up.* To rise from a seat. *Numbers.*

GETTER. *f.* [from *get*.]

1. One who procures or obtains.

2. One who begets on a female. *Shakespeare.*

GETTING. *f.* [from *get*.]

1. Act of getting; acquisition. *Proverbs.*

2. Gain; profit. *Bacon.*

GEW

G I B

GE'WGAW. *f.* [ʒ; ɣ; ɸ, Saxon.] A showy trifle; a toy; a bauble. *Abbott.*

GE'WGAW. *a.* Splendidly trifling; showy without value. *Law.*

GHA'STFUL. *a.* [ɣ; ɸ; ɸ and pulle, Saxon.] Dreary; dismal; melancholy; fit for walking spirits. *Spenser.*

GHA'STLINESS. *f.* [from *ghastly*.] Horror of countenance; resemblance of a ghost; pale-refs. *Spenser.*

GHA'STLY. *a.* [ɣ; ɸ; ɸ, or *ghost*, and *like*.] 1. Like a ghost; having horror in the countenance. *Knolles.*

2. Horrible; shocking; dreadful. *Milton.*

GHA'STNESS. *f.* [from *ghastly*, Saxon.] Ghastliness; horror of look. *Shakespeare.*

GHE'RKIN. *f.* A pickled cucumber. *Skinner.*

To GHESS. *v. n.* To conjecture.

GHOST. *f.* [ɣ; ɸ; ɸ, 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. *Shakespeare.*

4. The third person in the adorable Trinity, called the Holy Ghost.

To GHOST. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To yield up the ghost. *Sidney.*

To GHOST. *v. a.* To haunt with apparitions of departed men. *Shakespeare.*

GHOSTLINESS. *f.* [from *ghostly*.] Spiritual tendency; quality of having reference chiefly to the soul.

GHOSTLY. *a.* [from *ghostly*.] 1. Spiritual; relating to the soul; not carnal; not secular.

2. Having a character from religion; spiritual. *Shakespeare.*

GIALALINA. *f.* [Italian.] Earth of a bright gold colour. *Woodward.*

GIA'MBEUX. *f.* [*jambes*, French, legs.] Armour for legs; greaves. *Spenser.*

GIANT. *f.* [*geant*, French.] A man of size above the ordinary rate of men; a man unnaturally large. *Raleigh.*

GIANTLESS. *f.* [from *giant*.] A she-giant. *Howel.*

GIANTLIKE. } *a.* [from *giant* and *like*.]

GIANTLY. } Gigantick; vast. *South.*

GIANTSHIP. *f.* [from *giant*.] Quality or character of a giant. *Milton.*

GIBBE. *f.* Any old worn-out animal. *Shakespeare.*

To GIBBER. *v. n.* [from *jabber*.] To speak inarticulately. *Shakespeare.*

GIBBERISH. *f.* [Derived by *Skinner* from *gaber*, French, to cheat. But as it was anciently written *ghybrish*, it is probably derived from the chymical cant, and originally implied the jargon of *Geber* and his tribe.] Cant; the private language of

G I D

rogues and gipfies; words without meaning. *Swift.*

GIBBET. *f.* [*gibet*, French.] 1. A gallows; the post on which malefactors are hanged, or on which their carcasses are exposed. *Cleveland.*

2. Any traverse beams.

To GIBBET. *v. n.* [from the noun.] 1. To hang or expose on a gibbet. *Oldham.*

2. To hang on any thing going transverse. *Shakespeare.*

GIBBIER. *f.* [French.] Game; wild fowl. *Addison.*

GIBBOSITY. *f.* [*gibbosité*, Fr. from *gibbous*.] Convexity; prominence; protuberance. *Ray.*

GIBBOUS. *a.* [*gibbus*, Latin.] 1. Convex; protuberant; swelling into inequalities. *Dryden.*

2. Crookbacked. *Brown.*

GIBBOUSNESS. *f.* [from *gibbous*.] Convexity; prominence. *Bentley.*

GIBCAT. *f.* [*gib* and *cat*.] An old worn-out cat. *Shakespeare.*

To GIBE. *v. n.* [*gaber*, old French.] To sneer; to join censoriousness with contempt. *Swift.*

To GIBE. *v. a.* To reproach by contemptuous hints; to flout; to scoff; to ridicule; to treat with scorn; to sneer; to taunt. *Swift.*

GIBE. *f.* [from the verb.] Sneer; hint of contempt by word or look; scoff. *Spelta.*

GIBER. *f.* [from *gibe*.] A sneerer; a scoffer; a taunter. *Shakespeare. B. Jobns.*

GIBINGLY. *ad.* [from *gibe*.] Scornfully; contemptuously. *Shakespeare.*

GIBLETS. *f.* The parts of a goose which are cut off before it is roasted. *Dryden.*

GIDDILY. *ad.* [from *giddy*.] 1. With the head seeming to turn round.

2. Inconstantly; unsteadily. *Donne.*

3. Carelessly; heedlessly; negligently. *Shakespeare.*

GI'DDINESS. *f.* [from *giddy*.] 1. The state of being giddy or vertiginous. *Bacon.*

2. Inconstancy; unsteadiness; mutability. *Bacon.*

3. Quick rotation; inability to keep its place.

4. Frolick; wantonness of life. *Donne.*

GI'DDY. *a.* [ɣ; ɸ; ɸ, Saxon.] 1. Vertiginous; having in the head a whirl, or sensation of circular motion. *Tate.*

2. Rotatory; whirling. *Pope.*

3. Inconstant; mutable; unsteady; change-ful. *Shakespeare.*

4. That which causes giddiness. *Prior.*

5. Heedless; thoughtless; uncautious; wild. *Roscoe.*

6. Totter-

6. Tottering; unfix'd. *Shakespeare.*
 7. Intoxicated; elated to thoughtlessness; overcome by any overpowering intoxicement. *Shakespeare.*
- GIDDYBRAINED.** *a.* [*giddy* and *brain*.] Careless; thoughtless.
- GIDDYHEADED.** *a.* [*giddy* and *head*.] Without steadiness or constancy. *Burton.*
- GIDDYPACED.** *a.* [*giddy* and *pace*.] Moving without regularity. *Shakespeare.*
- GIER-EAGLE.** *f.* An eagle of a particular kind. *Leviticus.*
- GIFT.** *f.* [from *give*.]
 1. A thing given or bestowed. *Matthew.*
 2. The act of giving. *South.*
 3. Oblation; offering. *Tob. xiii.*
 4. A bribe. *Deuteronomy.*
 5. Power; faculty. *Shakespeare.*
- GIFTED.** *a.* [from *gift*.]
 1. Given; bestowed. *Milton.*
 2. Endowed with extraordinary powers. *Dryden.*
- GIG.** *f.*
 1. Any thing that is whirled round in play. *Locke.*
 2. [*Gigia*, *Islandick*.] A fiddle.
- GIGANTICK.** *a.* [*gigantes*, *Latin*.] Suitable to a giant; big; bulky; enormous. *Milton.*
- To GIGGLE.** *v. n.* [*gichgelen*, *Dutch*.] To laugh idly; to titter.
- GIGGLER.** *f.* [from *giggle*.] A laughier; a titterer. *Herbert.*
- GIGLET.** *f.* [*ꝑꝛꝑꝛꝛ*, *Saxon*.] A wanton; a lascivious girl. *Shakespeare.*
- GIGLET.** *f.* [*French*.] The hip joint.
- To GILD.** *v. a.* pret. *gilded*, or *gilt*. [*gildan*, *Saxon*.]
 1. To wash over with gold. *Spenser.*
 2. To cover with any yellow matter. *Shakespeare.*
 3. To adorn with lustre. *Pope.*
 4. To brighten; to illuminate. *South.*
 5. To recommend by adventitious ornaments. *Shakespeare.*
- GILDER.** *f.* [from *gild*.]
 1. One who lays gold on the surface of any other body. *Bacon.*
 2. A coin, from one shilling and sixpence, to two shillings. *Shakespeare.*
- GILDING.** *f.* [from *gild*.] Gold laid on any surface by way of ornament. *Bacon.*
- GILL.** *f.* [*agulla*, *Spanish*; *gula*, *Latin*.]
 1. The apertures at each side of a fish's head. *Walton.*
 2. The flaps that hang below the beak of a fowl. *Bacon.*
 3. The flesh under the chin. *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. *Ben. Johnson.*
6. The name of a plant; ground-ivy.
 7. Malt liquor medicated with ground-ivy.
- GILLHOUSE.** *f.* [*gill* and *house*.] A house where gill is sold. *Pope.*
- GILLYFLOWER.** *f.* corrupted from *July-flower*. *Mortimer.*
- GILT.** *f.* [from *gild*.] Golden show; gold laid on the surface of any matter. *Shakespeare.*
- GILT.** The participle of **GILD**, which see. *Pope.*
- GILTHEAD.** *f.* [*gilt* and *head*.] A sea-fish.
- GILT-TAIL.** *f.* [*gilt* and *tail*.] A worm so called from his yellow tail.
- GIM.** *a.* [An old word.]. Neat; spruce.
- GIMCRACK.** *f.* [Supposed by *Skinner* to be ludicrously formed from *gin*, derived from *engine*.] A slight or trivial mechanism. *Prior.*
- GIMLET.** *f.* [*gilelet*, *guimbelet*, *French*] A borer with a screw at its point. *Moxon.*
- GIMMAL.** *f.* [*gimellus*, *Latin*] Some little quaint devices of pieces of machinery. *More.*
- GIMP.** *f.* A kind of silk twist or lace.
- GIN.** *f.* [from *engine*.]
 1. A trap; a snare. *Sidney. B. Johnson.*
 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.** *f.* [*zingiber*, *Latin*; *gingero*, *Italian*.] The root of *ginger* is of the tuberous kind, knotty, crooked and irregular; of a hot, acrid, and pungent taste, though aromattick, and of a very agreeable smell. *Hill.*
- GINGERBREAD.** *f.* [*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 aromattick seeds. *King's Cookery.*
- GINGERLY.** *ad.* Cautiously; nicely. *Shak.*
- GINGERNESS.** *f.* Niceness; tenderness.
- GINGIVAL.** *a.* [*gingiva*, *Latin*.] Belonging to the gums. *Holder.*
- To GINGLE.** *v. n.*
 1. To utter a sharp clattering noise. *Pope.*
 2. To make an affected sound in periods or cadence.
- To GINGLE.** *v. a.* To shake so that a sharp shrill clattering noise should be made. *Pope.*
- GINGLE.** *f.* [from the verb.]
 1. A shrill resounding noise.
 2. Affectation in the sound of periods.
- GINGLYMOID.** *a.* [*γινγλυμοειδης*, *Greek*.] Resembling a *ginglymus*; approaching to a *ginglymus*.

G I R

G I V

GINGLYMUS. *f.* [*ginglime*, French.] A mutual indenting of two bones into each other's cavity, of which the elbow is an instance.

G'NNET. *f.* [*γῆνος*.] A nag; a mule; a degenerated breed.

GINSENG. *f.* [I suppose *Cbinese*.] A root brought lately into Europe. It is of a very agreeable aromatick smell, though not very strong. Its taste is acrid and aromatick, and has somewhat bitter in it. We have it from China; and there is of it in the same latitudes in America.

To GIP. *v. a.* To take out the guts of herrings.

GIPSY. *f.* [Corrupted from *Egyptian*.]

1. A vagabond who pretends to foretell futurity, commonly by palmistry or physiognomy.

2. A reproachful name for a dark complexion. *Shakespeare.*

3. A name of slight reproach to a woman. *L'Esrange.*

GIRASOLE. *f.* [*girafol*, French.]

1. The herb turnsol.

2. The opal stone.

To GIRD. *v. a.* pret. *girded*, or *girt*. [*γῆρδαν*, Saxon.]

1. To bind round. *2 Msc.*

2. To put on so as to surround or bind. *Gulliver.*

3. To fasten by binding. *Milton.*

4. To invest. *Shakespeare.*

5. To dress; to habit; to clothe. *Exeiel.*

6. To cover round as a garment. *Milton.*

7. To reproach; to gibe. *Shakespeare.*

8. To furnish; to equip. *Milton.*

9. To inclose; to incircle. *Milton.*

To GIRD. *v. n.* To break a scornful jest; to gibe; to sneer. *Shakespeare.*

GIRD. *f.* [from the verb.] A twitch; a pang. *Tilloison. Goodwin.*

GIRDER. *f.* [from *gird*.] In architecture, the largest piece of timber in a floor. *Harris.*

GIRDLE. *f.* [*γῆρδελ*, Saxon.]

1. Any thing drawn round the waist, and tied or buckled.

2. Enclosure; circumference. *Shakespeare.*

3. The equator; the torrid zone. *Bacon.*

To GIRDLE. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To gird; to bind as with a girdle. *Shakespeare.*

2. To inclose; to shut in; to environ. *Shakespeare.*

GIRDLEBELT. *f.* [*girdle and belt*.] The belt that incircles the waist. *Dryden.*

GIRDLER. *f.* [from *girdle*.] A maker of girdles.

GIRE. *f.* [*gyrus*, Latin.] A circle described by any thing in motion.

GIRL. *f.* [*Islandick karlinna*, a woman.] A young woman, or child. *Shakespeare.*

GIRLISH. *a.* [from *girl*.] Suiting a girl; youthful. *Carew.*

GIRLISHLY. *ad.* [from *girlish*.] In a girlish manner.

To GIRN. *v. n.* Seems to be a corruption of *grin*. Applied to a crable, captious, or peevish person.

GIRROCK. *f.* A kind of fish.

GIRT. *p. pass.* [from *To gird*.] See **GIRD**.

To GIRT. *v. a.* [from *gird*.] To gird; to encompass; to encircle. *Thomson.*

GIRT. *f.* [from the verb.]

1. A band by which the saddle or burthen is fixed upon the horse. *Milton.*

2. A circular bandage. *Wiseman.*

GIRTH. *f.* [from *gird*.]

1. The band by which the saddle is fixed upon the horse. *Ben. Johnson.*

2. The compass measured by the girthle. *Addison.*

To GIRTH. *v. i.* To bind with a girth.

To GISE Ground. *v. a.* Is when the owner of it does not feed it with his own stock, but takes other cattle to graze. *Bailey.*

GISLE. Among the English Saxons, signifies a pledge: thus, *Fredgisle* is a pledge of peace. *Gibson.*

GITH. *f.* An herb called Guiney pepper.

To GIVE. *v. a.* preter. *gave*; part. pass. *given*. [*gýpan*, 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. *Barnet.*

3. To put into one's possession; to consign. *Temple.*

4. To pay as a price or reward, or in exchange. *Shakespeare.*

5. To yield; not to withhold. *Bacon.*

6. To quit; to yield as due. *Eclus.*

7. To confer; to impart. *Bromhall.*

8. To expose. *Dryden.*

9. To grant; to allow. *Atterbury.*

10. To yield; not to deny. *Roué.*

11. To yield without resistance.

12. To permit; to commission. *Pope.*

13. To enable; to allow. *Hooker.*

14. To pay. *Shakespeare.*

15. To utter; to vent; to pronounce. *Shakespeare.*

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. *Burnet.*

19. To exhibit; to send forth as odours from any body. *Bacon.*

20. To addit; to apply. *Sidney. Temple.*

21. To resign; to yield up. *Herbert.*

22. To

22. To conclude; to suppose. *Garth.*
 23. To GIVE away. To alienate from one's self. *Sidney. Taylor.*
 24. To GIVE back. To return; to restore. *Aiterbury.*
 25. To GIVE forth. To publish; to tell. *Hayward.*
 26. To GIVE the hand. To yield pre-eminence, as being subordinate or inferior. *Hooker.*
 27. To GIVE over. To leave; to quit; to cease. *Hooker.*
 28. To GIVE over. To add; to attach to. *Sidney. Grew.*
 29. To GIVE over. To conclude left. *Arbutnot.*
 30. To GIVE over. To abandon. *Hudibras.*
 31. To GIVE out. To proclaim; to publish; to utter. *Knolls.*
 32. To GIVE out. To show in false appearance. *Shakspeare.*
 33. To GIVE up. To resign; to quit; to yield. *Sidney.*
 34. To GIVE up. To abandon. *Stillingfleet.*
 35. To GIVE up. To deliver. *Swift.*
 To GIVE. *v. n.*
 1. To rush; to fall on; to give the assault. *Hooker.*
 2. To relent; to grow moist; to melt or soften; to thaw. *Bacon.*
 3. To move. A French phrase. *Daniel.*
 4. To GIVE in. To go back; to give way. *Hayward.*
 5. To GIVE into. To adopt; to embrace. *Addison.*
 6. To GIVE off. To cease; to forbear. *Locke.*
 7. To GIVE over. To cease; to act no more. *Hooker.*
 8. To GIVE out. To publish; to proclaim. *Ars.*
 9. To GIVE out. To cease; to yield. *Herbert.*
 10. To GIVE way. To yield; not to resist; to make room for. *Collier.*
 GIVER. *f.* [from *give.*] One that gives; donor; bestower; distributor; granter. *Milton.*
 GIZZARD. *f.* [*gésier*, French; *gigeria*, Latin. It is sometimes called *gizzard.*]
 1. The strong muscular stomach of a fowl. *More.*
 2. He frets his gizzard, he harrasses his imagination. *Hudibras.*
 GLABRITY. *f.* [from *glaber*, Latin.] Smoothness; baldness.
 GLACIAL. *a.* [*glacial*, French; *glacialis*, Latin.] Icy; made of ice; frozen.
 To GLACIATE. *v. n.* [*glacies*, Latin; *glacer*, French.] To turn into ice.

- GLACIATION. *f.* [from *glaciate.*] The act of turning into ice; ice formed. *Brown.*
 GLACIS. *f.* [French.] In fortification, a sloping bank. *Harris.*
 GLAD. *a.* [*glæð*, Saxon; *glad*, Danish.]
 1. Cheerful; gay; in a state of hilarity. *1 Kings.*
 2. Wearing a gay appearance; fertile; bright; showy. *Isaiah.*
 3. Pleased; elevated with joy. *Proverbs.*
 4. Pleasing; exhilarating. *Sidney.*
 5. Expressing gladness. *Pope.*
 To GLAD. *v. a.* [from the adjective.] To make glad; to cheer; to exhilarate.
 To GLADDEN. *v. a.* [from *glad.*] To cheer; to delight; to make glad; to exhilarate. *Addison.*
 GLADDER. *f.* [from *glad.*] One that makes glad; one that gladdens; one that exhilarates. *Dryden.*
 GLADE. *f.* [from *glopan*, Sax. hence the Danish *glod.*] A lawn or opening in a wood. *Pope.*
 GLADEN. } *f.* [from *gladius*, Latin, a
 GLADDER. } sword.] Swordgrass: a general name of plants that rise with a broad blade like sedge.
 GLADFULNESS. *f.* [*glad* and *fulness.*] Joy; gladness. *Spenser.*
 GLADIATOR. *f.* [Latin; *gladiateur*, Fr.] A swordplayer; a prizefighter. *Denham.*
 GLADLY. *ad.* [from *glad.*] Joyfully; with gayety; with merriment. *Shakspeare. Blount to Pope.*
 GLADNESS. *f.* [from *glad.*] Cheerfulness; joy; exultation. *Dryden.*
 GLAD SOME. *a.* [from *glad.*]
 1. Pleased; gay; delighted. *Spenser.*
 2. Causing joy; having an appearance of gayety. *Prior.*
 GLADSOMELY. *ad.* [from *gladsome.*] With gayety and delight.
 GLADSOMENESS. *f.* [from *gladsome.*] Gayety; showiness; delight.
 GLAIRE. *f.* [*g'arp*, Saxon, amber; *giar*, Danish, glass]
 1. The white of an egg. *Peacbam.*
 2. A kind of halbert.
 To GLAIRE. *v. a.* [*glairer*, French; from the noun.] To smear with the white of an egg. This word is still used by the bookbinders.
 GLANCE. *f.* [*glantz*, German.]
 1. A sudden shoot of light or splendour. *Milton.*
 2. A stroke or dart of the beam of sight. *Dryden.*
 3. A snatch of sight; a quick view. *Watts.*
 To GLANCE. *v. n.* [from the noun.]
 1. To shoot a sudden ray of splendour.

2. To fly off in an oblique direction. *Shakespeare.*
 3. To strike in an oblique direction. *Pope.*
 4. To view with a quick cast of the eye. *Suckling.*
 5. To censure by oblique hints. *Shakespeare.*
TO GLANCE. *v. a.* To move nimbly; to shoot obliquely. *Shakespeare.*
GLANCINGLY. *ad.* [from *glance.*] In an oblique broken manner; transiently. *Hakewill.*
GLAND. *f.* [*glans*, Latin; *gland*, Fr.] All the *glands* of a human body are reduced to two sorts, viz. 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. *Wiseman.*
GLANDERS. *f.* [from *gland.*] In a horse, is the running of corrupt matter from the nose.
GLANDIFEROUS. *a.* [*g'lans* and *fero*, Latin.] Bearing mast; bearing acorns. *Mortimer.*
GLANDULE. *f.* [*glandula*, Latin.] A small gland serving to the secretion of humours. *Ray.*
GLANDULOSITY. *f.* [from *glandulous.*] A collection of glands. *Brown.*
GLANDULOUS. *a.* [*glandulosus*, Latin.] Pertaining to the glands; subsisting in the glands. *Brown.*
TO GLARE. *v. n.* [*glarren*, Dutch.]
 1. To shine so as to dazzle the eyes. *Fairfax.*
 2. To look with fierce piercing eyes. *Shakespeare.*
 3. To shine ostentatiously. *Felton.*
TO GLARE. *v. a.* To shoot such splendour as the eye cannot bear. *Milton.*
GLARE. *f.* [from the verb.]
 1. Overpowering lustre; splendour, such as dazzles the eye. *Pope.*
 2. A fierce piercing look. *Milton.*
GLAREOUS. *a.* [*glareux*, Fr. *glarceus*, Latin, from *glair.*] Consisting of viscous transparent matter, like the white of an egg.
GLARING. *a.* Applied to any thing very shocking: as, a *glaring* crime.
GLASS. *f.* [*glas*, Saxon.]
 1. An artificial substance made by fusing salts and flint or sand together, with a vehement fire. *Peacbam.*
 2. A glass vessel of any kind. *Shakespeare.*
 3. A looking-glass; a mirror. *Dryden.*

4. An Hour **GLASS.** A glass used in measuring time by the flux of sand. *Shakespeare.*
 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. *a.* Vitreous; made of glass. *Shakespeare. Mortimer.*
TO GLASS. *v. a.*
 1. To see as in a glass; to represent as in a glass or mirror. *Sidney.*
 2. To case in glass. *Shakespeare.*
 3. To cover with glass; to glaze. *Boyle.*
GLASSFURNACE. *f.* [*glass* and *furnace.*] A furnace in which glass is made by liquefaction. *Locke.*
GLASSGAZING. *a.* [*glass* and *gazing.*] Finical; often contemplating himself in a mirror. A whorson, *glassgazing*, super-serviceable, finical rogue. *Shakespeare.*
GLASSGRINDER. *f.* [*glass* and *grinder.*] One whose trade is to polish and grind glass. *Boyle.*
GLASSHOUSE. *f.* [*glass* and *house.*] A house where glass is manufactured. *Addison.*
GLASSMAN. *f.* [*glass* and *man.*] One who sells glass. *Swift.*
GLASSMETAL. *f.* [*glass* and *metal.*] Glass in fusion. *Bacon.*
GLASSWORK. *f.* [*glass* and *work.*] Manufactory of glass. *Bacon.*
GLASSWORT. *f.* A plant. *Milner.*
GLASSY. *a.* [from *glass.*]
 1. Made of glass; vitreous. *Bacon.*
 2. Resembling glass, as in smoothness or lustre, or brittleness. *Sandys.*
GLASTONBURY Thorn. *f.* A species of MEDLAR.
GLAUCOMA. *f.* [*γλαυκωμα*; *glaucoma*, French.] A fault in the eye, which changes the crystalline humour into a greyish colour. *Quincy.*
GLAIVE. *f.* [*glaiue*, French.] A broad sword; a falchion. *Fairfax.*
TO GLAVER. *v. n.* [*glave*, Welsh, flatery.] To flatter; to wheedle. *L'Estrange.*
TO GLAZE. *v. a.* [To *glass*, only accidentally varied.]
 1. To furnish with windows of glass. *Ba.*
 2. To cover with glass, as potters do their earthen ware.
 3. To overlay with something shining and pellucid. *Grew.*
GLAZIER. *f.* [corrupted from *glazier.*] One whose trade is to make glass windows. *Gay.*
GLEAD. *f.* A buzzard hawk; a kite.
GLEAM. *f.* [*g'loma*, Saxon.] Sudden shoot of light; lustre; brightnels. *Spenser. Milton.*

To GLEAM. *v. n.* [from the noun.]
 1. To shine with sudden conuscation.
Thomson.
 2. To shine.
Thomson.
 GLE'AMY. *a.* [from *gleam.*] Flashing; darting sudden conuscations of light. *Pope.*
 To GLEAN. *v. a.* [*glaner*, French.]
 1. To gather what the gatherers of the harvest leave behind. *Dryden.*
 2. To gather any thing thinly scattered.
Shakespeare.
 GLEAN. *f.* [from the verb.] Collection made laboriously by slow degrees. *Dryden.*
 GLE'ANER. *f.* [from *glean.*]
 1. One who gathers after the reapers.
Thomson.
 2. One who gathers any thing slowly and laboriously.
Locke.
 GLE'ANING. *f.* [from *glean.*] The act of gleaning, or thing gleaned. *Atterbury.*
 GLEBE. *f.* [*gleba*, Latin.]
 1. Turf; soil; ground. *Dryden.*
 2. The land possessed as part of the revenue of an ecclesiastical benefice. *Spelman.*
 GLE'BOUS. *a.* [from *glebe.*] Turfy.
 GLE'BY. *a.* [from *glebe.*] Turfy. *Prior.*
 GLEDE. *f.* [*gleda*, Saxon.] A kite.
Deuteronomy.
 GLEE. *f.* [*glegge*, Saxon.] Joy; merriment; gayety.
Gay.
 GLEED. *f.* [from *glopan*, Saxon, to glow.] A hot glowing coal.
 GLE'EFUL. *a.* [*glee* and *full.*] Gay; merry; cheerful.
Shakespeare.
 GLEEK. *f.* [*glegge*, Saxon.] Musick; or musician.
Shakespeare.
 To GLEEK. *v. a.* [*glegman*, in Saxon.] To sneer; to gibe; to droll upon.
Shakespeare.
 To GLEEN. *v. n.* To shine with heat or polish.
Prior.
 GLEET. *f.* [*gledan*, Saxon.] A sanious ooze; a thin ichor running from a sore.
Wiseman.
 To GLEET. *v. n.* [from the noun.]
 1. To drip or ooze with a thin sanious liquor.
Wiseman.
 2. To run slowly.
Cheyne.
 GLEETY. *a.* [from *gleet*] Ichory; thinly sanious.
Wiseman.
 GLEN. *f.* [*gleann*, Erse.] A valley; a dale.
Spenser.
 GLEW. *f.* [*guten*, Latin.] A viscous cement made by dissolving the skins of animals in boiling water, and drying the gelly.
 GLIB. *a.* [from *glib*.] *Skinner.*
 1. Smooth; slippery; so formed as to be easily moved.
Bunnt.
 2. Smooth; voluble.
Shakespeare.
 GLIB. *f.* Thick curled bush of hair hanging down over their eyes.
Spenser.

To GLIB. *v. a.* [from the adjective.] To castrate.
Shakespeare.
 GLIBLY. *ad.* [from *glib.*] Smoothly; volubly.
Government of the Tongue.
 GLIBNESS. *f.* [from *glib.*] Smoothness; slipperiness.
Chapman.
 To GLIDE. *v. n.* [*gledan*, Saxon.]
 1. To flow gently and silently. *Fairfax.*
 2. To pass gently and without tumult.
Dryden.
 3. To move swiftly and smoothly along.
Milton.
 GLIDE. *f.* [from the verb.] Lapse; act or manner of passing smoothly.
Shakespeare.
 GLI'DER. *f.* [from *glide.*] One that glides.
Spenser.
 GLIKE. *f.* [*g'lig*, Saxon. See GLEEK.] A sneer; a scoff.
Shakespeare.
 To GLIMMER. *v. n.* [*glimmer*, Danish.]
 1. To shine faintly.
Shakespeare.
 2. To be perceived imperfectly; to appear faintly.
Watton.
 GLIMMER. *f.* [from the verb.]
 1. Faint splendour; weak light.
 2. A kind of fossil.
Woodward.
 GLIMPE. *f.* [*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.
Hakewill.
 6. The exhibition of a faint resemblance.
Shakespeare.
 To GLIPSTEN. *v. n.* [*güttan*, German.] To shine; to sparkle with light.
Thomson.
 To GLISTER. *v. n.* [*glisteren*, Dutch.] To shine; to be bright.
Spenser.
 GLI'STER. *f.* See CLYSTER.
 To GLITTER. *v. n.* [*glichtan*, Saxon.]
 1. To shine; to exhibit lustre; to gleam.
Grainville.
 2. To be specious; to be striking.
Deity of Piety.
 GLIT'TER. *f.* [from the verb.] Lustre; bright show.
Collier.
 GLIT'TERAND. Shining; sparkling.
 GLIT'TERINGLY. *ad.* [from *glitter.*] With shining lustre.
 To GLOAR. *v. a.* [*gloeren*, Dutch.] To squint; to look askew.
Skinner.
 To GLOAT. *v. n.* To cast side-glances as a timorous lover.
Roxoe.
 GLO'BARD. *f.* [from *glozw.*] A glow-worm.
 GLOBATED. *a.* [from *globe.*] Formed in shape of a globe; spherical; spheroidal.
 GLOBE. *f.* [*globe*, French; *glebus*, 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

G L O

2. The terraqueous ball. *Stepney.*
 3. A sphere in which the various regions of the earth are geographically depicted, or in which the constellations are laid down according to their places in the sky. *Creech.*
 4. A body of soldiers drawn into a circle. *Milton.*

GLOBE *Amarantb.*, or *everlasting flower.* *f.*

GLOBE *Daisy.* *f.* A kind of flower.

GLOBE *Fish.* *f.* A kind of orbicular fish.

GLOBE *Tbistle.* *f.* A plant. *Miller.*

GLOBOSE. *a.* [*globosus*, Latin.] Spherical; round. *Milton.*

GLOBOSITY. *f.* [from *globose*.] Sphericity; sphericity. *Ray.*

GLOBOUS. *a.* [*globosus*, Latin.] Spherical; round. *Milton.*

GLOBULAR. *a.* [*globulus*, Latin.] In form of a small sphere; round; spherical. *Greav.*

GLOBULARIA. *f.* [Lat. *globulaire*, Fr.] A fuscous flower, consisting of many florets. *Miller.*

GLOBULE. *f.* [*globule*, Fr. *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. *a.* [from *globule*.] In form of a small sphere; round. *Boyle.*

TO GLOMERATE. *v. a.* [*glomerato*, Lat.]

1. To gather into a ball or sphere. *Bacon.*
2. A body formed into a ball. *Bacon.*

GLOMEROUS. *a.* [*glomerosus*, Latin.] Gathered into a ball or sphere.

GLOOM. *f.* [*glomang*, Saxon, twilight.]

1. Imperfect darkness; dismalness; obscurity; defect of light. *Milton.*
2. Cloudiness of aspect; heaviness of mind; fullness.

TO GLOOM. *v. n.* [from the noun.]

1. To shine obscurely, as the twilight. *Spenser.*
2. To be cloudy; to be dark.
3. To be melancholy; to be sullen.

GLOOMILY. *ad.* [from *gloomy*.]

1. Obscurely; dimly; without perfect light; dimly.
2. Sullenly; with cloudy aspect; with dark intentions; not cheerfully. *Dryden.*

GLOOMINESS. *f.* [from *gloomy*.]

1. Want of light; obscurity; imperfect light; dismalness.
2. Want of cheerfulness; cloudiness of look. *Collier.*

GLOOMY. *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.

GLO'RIED. *a.* [from *glory*.] Illustrious; honourable. *Milton.*

G L O

GLO'RFICATION. *f.* [*glorification*, Fr. from *glorify*.] The act of giving glory. *Taylor.*

TO GLO'RIFY. *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. *Spenser.*

4. To exalt to glory or dignity. *Rom.*

GLO'RIOUS. *a.* [*gloriosus*, Latin.]

1. Boastful; proud; naughty; ostentatious. *Bacon.*
2. Noble; illustrious; excellent.

GLO'RIOUSLY. *ad.* [from *glorious*.] Nobly; splendidly; illustriously. *Pope.*

GLO'RY. *f.* [*gloria*, Latin.]

1. Praise paid in adoration. *Luke.*
2. The felicity of heaven prepared for those that please God. *Psalms.*
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 picture. *South.*

7. Pride; boastfulness; arrogance. *Wisd.*

8. Generous pride. *Sidney.*

TO GLO'RY. *v. n.* [*glorior*, Latin.] To boast in; to be proud of. *Sidney.*

TO GLOSE. *v. a.* To flatter; to colloque.

GLOSS. *f.* [*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. *v. n.* [*glosser*, Fr.]

1. To comment. *Dryden.*
2. To make fly remarks. *Prior.*

TO GLOSS. *v. a.*

1. To explain by comment. *Donne.*
2. To palliate by specious exposition or representation. *Hooker.*
3. To embellish with superficial lustre. *Dryden.*

GLO'SSARY. *f.* [*glossarium*, Latin.] A dictionary of obscure or antiquated words. *Stillingfleet.*

GLOSSA'TOR. *f.* [*glossateur*, French.] A writer of glosses; a commentator. *Ayliffe.*

GLO'SSER. *f.* [*glossarius*, Latin.]

1. A scholiast; a commentator.
2. A polisher.

GLO'SSINESS. *f.* [from *glossy*.] Smooth polish; superficial lustre. *Boyle.*

GLO'SSOGRAPHER. *f.* [*γλῶσσα* and *γράφω*.] A scholiast; a commentator.

GLO'SSOGRAPHY. *f.* [*γλῶσσα* and *γράφω*.] The writing of commentaries.

GLO'SSY. *a.* [from *gloss*.] Shining; smoothly polished.

GLOVE:

G L U

G O

GLOVE. *f.* [glofe, Saxon.] Cover of the hands. *Drayton.*

To GLOVE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To cover as with a glove. *Cleveland.*

GLOVER. *f.* [from *glove.*] One whose trade is to make or sell gloves. *Shakespeare.*

To GLOUT. *v. n.* To pout; to look fallen. *Chapman.*

To GLOW. *v. n.* [glopan, Saxon.]
1. To be heated so as to shine without flame. *Hakerwill.*

2. To burn with vehement heat. *Smith.*

3. To feel heat of body. *Addison.*

4. To exhibit a strong bright colour. *Milton.*

5. To feel passion of mind, or activity of fancy. *Prior.*

6. To rage or burn as a passion. *Sbadwell.*

To GLOW. *v. a.* To make hot so as to shine. *Shakespeare.*

GLOW. *f.* [from the verb.]

1. Shining heat.

2. Vehemence of passion.

3. Brightness or vividness of colour. *Shakespeare.*

GLOW-WORM. *f.* [glow and worm.] A small creeping insect with a luminous tail. *Waller.*

To GLOZE. *v. n.* [glezan, Saxon.]

1. To flatter; to wheedle; to insinuate; to fawn. *South.*

2. To comment. *Shakespeare.*

GLOZE. *f.* [from the verb.]

1. Flattery; insinuation. *Shakespeare.*

2. Specious show; gloss. *Sidney.*

GLUE. *f.* [glu, Fr.]. A viscous body commonly made by boiling the skins of animals to a gelly; a cement. *Blackmore.*

To GLUE. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To join with a viscous cement. *Ecclus.*

2. To hold together. *Newton.*

3. To join; to unite; to inviscate. *Tillotson.*

GLUEBOILER. *f.* [glue and boil.] One whose trade is to make glue.

GLUER. *f.* [from glue.] One who cements with glue.

GLUM. *a.* [A low cant word.] Sullen; stubbornly grave. *Guardian.*

To GLUT. *v. a.* [engloutir, French; glutio, Lat.]

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. *f.* [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. Johnson.*

4. Any thing that fills up a passage. *Woodward.*

GLUTINOUS. *a.* [glutineux, French.] Gluey; viscous; tenacious. *Bacon.*

GLUTINOUSNESS. *f.* [from glutinous.] Viscosity; tenacity. *Cheyne.*

GLUTTON. *f.* [glouton, French.]

1. One who indulges himself too much in eating. *Prior.*

2. One eager of any thing to excess. *Crowley.*

To GLUTTONISE. *v. a.* [from glutton.] To play the glutton.

GLUTTONOUS. *a.* Given to excessive feeding. *Raleigh.*

GLUTTONOUSLY. *ad.* With the voracity of a glutton.

GLUTTONY. *f.* [gluttonie, Fr.] Excess of eating; luxury of the table. *Arbutnot.*

GLUY. *a.* [from glue.] Viscous; tenacious; glutinous.

GLYNN. *f.* [Irish.] A hollow between two mountains. *Spenser.*

To GNAR. } *v. n.* [gnyrnan, Saxon.]

To GNARL. } To growl; to murmur; to snarl. *Spenser.*

GNARLED. *a.* Knotty. *Shakespeare.*

To GNASH. *v. a.* [knaschen, Dutch.] To strike together; to clash. *Dryden.*

To GNASH. *v. n.*

1. To grind or collide the teeth. *Mat.*

2. To rage even to collision of the teeth. *Milton.*

GNAT. *f.* [gnæz, Saxon.]

1. A small winged stinging insect. *Shakespeare.*

2. Any thing proverbially small. *Mat.*

GNATFLOWER. *f.* [gnat and flower.] The bee-flower.

GNATSNAPPER. *f.* [gnat and snap.] A bird so called. *Hakerwill.*

To GNAW. *v. a.* [gnagan, Saxon.]

1. To eat by degrees; to devour by slow corrosion. *Dryden.*

2. To bite in agony or rage. *Shakespeare.*

3. To wear away by biting. *Sandys.*

4. To fret; to waste; to corrode.

5. To pick with the teeth. *Dryden.*

To GNAW. *v. n.* To exercise the teeth. *Shakespeare.*

GNAWER. *f.* [from gnaw] One that gnaws.

GNOMON. *f.* [γνώμων.] The hand or pin of a dial. *Harris. Brown.*

GNOMONICKS. *f.* [γνομονικά.] A science which teaches to find the just proportion of shadows for the construction of all kinds of sun and moon dials.

To GO. *v. n.* pret. *I went; I have gone.* [gan, Saxon.]

1. To walk; to move step by step. *Sok.*

2. To move; not stand still. *Matthew.*
 3. To walk solemnly. *Hooker.*
 4. To walk leisurely, not run. *Shakesp.*
 5. To travel; to journey a-foot. *Milton.*
 6. To proceed; to make a progress. *Dryden.*
 7. To remove from place to place. *Shakesp.*
 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 operations. *Digby.*
 13. To take any road. *Deuteronomy.*
 14. To march in a hostile or warlike manner. *Shakesp.*
 15. To change state or opinion for better or worse. *Knolles.*
 16. To apply one's self. *Bentley.*
 17. To have recourse to. *1 Cor.*
 18. To be about to do. *Locke.*
 19. To shift; to pass life not quite well. *Locke.*
 20. To decline; to tend towards death or ruin. *Shakesp.*
 21. To be in party or design. *Dryden.*
 22. To escape. *2 Mac.*
 23. To tend to any act. *Shakesp.*
 24. To be uttered. *Addison.*
 25. To be talked of; to be known. *Addison.*
 26. To pass; to be received. *Sidney.*
 27. To move by mechanism. *Orway.*
 28. To be in motion from whatever cause. *Shakesp.*
 29. To move in any direction. *Shakesp.*
 30. To flow; to pass; to have a course. *Dryden.*
 31. To have any tendency. *Dryden.*
 32. To be in a state of compact or partnership. *L'Esrange.*
 33. To be regulated by any method; to proceed upon principles. *Spratt.*
 34. To be pregnant. *Shakesp.*
 35. To pass; not to remain. *Judges.*
 36. To pass; not to be retained. *Shakesp.*
 37. To be expended. *Felton.*
 38. To be in order of time or place. *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 less worth. *Arbutnot.*
 46. To contribute; to conduce; to concur. *Collier.*
 47. To fall out, or terminate; to succeed. *Bacon.*
 48. To be in any state. *1 Cor.*
 49. To proceed in train or consequence. *Shakesp.*
 50. To Go about. To attempt; to endeavour. *Shakesp.*
 51. To Go aside. To err; to deviate from the right. *Numbers.*
 52. To Go between. To interpose; to moderate between two. *Shakesp.*
 53. To Go by. To pass away unnoticed. *Shakesp.*
 54. To Go by. To find or get the conclusion. *Milton.*
 55. To Go by. To observe as a rule. *Sharp.*
 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. *Psalms.*
 58. To Go in and out. To be at liberty. *Job.*
 59. To Go off. To die; to go out of life; to de cease. *Tatler.*
 60. To Go off. To depart from a post. *Shakesp.*
 61. To Go on. To make attack. *Ben. Johnson.*
 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. *Shakesp.*
 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. *interject.* Come, come, take the right course. A scornful exhortation. *Spenser.*
- GO-BY. *f.* Delusion; artifice; circumvention. *Collier.*
- GO-CART. *f.* [go and cart.] A machine in which children are inclosed to teach them to walk. *Prior.*
- GOAD. *f.* [gād, Saxon.] A pointed instrument with which oxen are driven forward. *Pope.*
- TO GOAD. *v. a.* [from the noun.]
 1. To prick or drive with a goad.
 2. To incite; to stimulate; to instigate. *Dryden.*
- GOAL. *f.* [gaule, French.]

1. The landmark set up to bound a race. *Milton.*
 2. The starting post. *Dryden.*
 3. The final purpose; the end to which a design tends. *Pope.*
GOAR. *f.* [*gorer*, Welsh.] Any edging sewed upon cloth.
GOAT. *f.* [*gæt*, Saxon.] A ruminant animal that seems a middle species between deer and sheep. *Peacham.*
GOATBEARD. *f.* [*goat* and *beard*.] A plant. *Miller.*
GOATCHAFFER. *f.* A kind of beetle.
GOATHERD. *f.* [*gæt* and *hýrd*, Saxon.] One whose employment is to tend goats. *Spenser.*
GOATMARJORAM. *f.* **GOATSEARD.**
GOATS. *Ruc. f.* A plant.
GOATS-THORN. *f.* A plant. *Miller.*
GOATISH. *a.* [*from goat*.] Resembling a goat in rankness; lust. *More.*
GOB. *f.* [*gobe*, French.] A small quantity. *L'Esfrange.*
GOBBET. *f.* [*gobe*, French.] A mouthful. *Sandys's Travels.*
To GOBBET. *v. a.* To swallow at a mouthful. *L'Esfrange.*
To GOBBLE. *v. a.* [*gober*, French.] To swallow hastily with tumult and noise. *Prior.*
GOBBLER. *f.* [*from gobble*.] One that devours in haste.
GO-BETWEEN. *f.* [*go* and *between*.] One that transacts business by running between two parties. *Shakespeare.*
GOBLET. *f.* [*gobelet*, French.] A bowl, or cup. *Denham.*
GOBLIN. *f.* [French; *gobelina*.]
 1. An evil spirit; a walking spirit; a frightful phantom. *Locke.*
 2. A fairy; an elf. *Shakespeare.*
GOD. *f.* [*god*, Saxon, which likewise signifies *good*.]
 1. The Supreme Being. *Jobn.*
 2. A false god; an idol. *Shakespeare.*
 3. Any person or thing deified or too much honoured. *Shakespeare.*
To GOD. *v. a.* [*from the noun*.] To deify; to exalt to divine honours. *Shakespeare.*
GOD-CHILD. *f.* [*god* and *child*.] A term of spiritual relation; one for whom one became sponsor at baptism, and promised to see educated as a Christian.
GOD-DAUGHTER. *f.* [*god* and *daughter*.] A girl for whom one became sponsor in baptism.
GO'DDESS. *f.* [*from god*.] A female divinity. *Dryden.*
GO'DDESS-LIKE. *a.* Resembling a goddess. *Pope.*
GO'D-FATHER. *f.* [*god* and *father*.] The sponsor at the font. *Bacon.*

GO'DHEAD. *f.* [*from god*.]
 1. Godship; deity; divinity; divine nature. *Milton.*
 2. A deity in person; a god or goddess. *Dryden.*
GO'DLESS. *a.* [*from god*.] Without sense of duty to God; atheistical; wicked; irreligious; impious. *Hooker, Dryden.*
GO'DLIKE. *a.* [*god* and *like*.] Divine; resembling a divinity. *Milton.*
GO'DLING. *f.* [*from god*] A little divinity. *Dryden.*
GODLINESS. *f.* [*from godly*.]
 1. Piety to God.
 2. General observation of all the duties prescribed by religion. *Hooker.*
GO'DLY. *a.* [*from god*.]
 1. Pious towards God. *Common Prayer.*
 2. Good; righteous; religious. *Psalms.*
GO'DLY. *ad.* Piously; righteously. *Hooker.*
GO'DLYHEAD. *f.* [*from godly*] Goodness; righteousness. *Spenser.*
GO'D-MOTHER. *f.* [*god* and *mother*.] A woman who has become sponsor in baptism.
GODSHIP. *f.* [*from god*.] The rank or character of a god; deity; divinity. *Prior.*
GO'DSON. *f.* [*god* and *son*.] One for whom one has been sponsor at the font. *Shakespeare.*
GODWARD. *a.* To Godward is toward God.
GO'DWIT. *f.* [*god*, good, and *wit*.] A bird of particular delicacy. *Cowley.*
GO'DYELD. } *ad.* [corrupted from God
GO'DYIELD } [*shield* or *protest*.]
GOEL. *a.* [*gole*, Saxon.] Yellow. *Tuffer.*
GO'ER. *f.* [*from go*.]
 1. One that goes; a runner. *Shakespeare.*
 2. A walker; one that has a gait or manner of walking good or bad. *Wotton.*
To GO'GGLE. *v. n.* To look askint. *Hudibras.*
GO'GGLE-EYED. *a.* [*gægl*, *ægan*, Saxon.] Squint-eyed; not looking straight.
GO'ING. *f.* [*from go*.]
 1. The act of walking. *Shakespeare.*
 2. Pregnancy. *Grew.*
 3. Departure. *Milton.*
GOLA. *f.* The same with **CYMATIUM**. *Spectator.*
GOLD. *f.* [*guld*, Saxon; *golud*, 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 means of sea salt; but is injured by no other salt. Gold is frequently

- ly found native, and very 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. *Shakespeare.*
- GO'LDBEATER.** *f.* [gold and beat.] One whose occupation is to beat or foliate gold, *Boyle.*
- GO'LDBEATER'S Skin.** *f.* 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.*
- GO'LDBOUND.** *a.* [gold and bound.] Encircled with gold. *Shakespeare.*
- GO'LDEN.** *a.* [from gold.]
1. Made of gold; consisting of gold. *Dryden.*
 2. Shining; bright; splendid; resplendent. *Crashaw.*
 3. Yellow; of the colour of gold. *Mortimer.*
 4. Excellent; valuable. *Dryden.*
 5. Happy; resembling the age of gold. *Shakespeare.*
- GOLDEN Saxifrage.** *f.* [*cbrysoptenum.*]
- GOLDENLY.** *ad.* [from golden.] Delightfully; splendidly. *Shakespeare.*
- GO'LDFINCH.** *f.* [goldfinch, Saxon.] A singing bird, called in Staffordshire a *proud taylor.* *Carew.*
- GO'LDFINDER.** *f.* [gold and find.] One who finds gold. A term ludicrously applied to those that empty jakes. *Swift.*
- GOLDHAMMER.** *f.* A kind of bird.
- GOLDING.** *f.* A sort of apple.
- GO'LDNEY.** *f.* A sort of fish.
- GOLDPLEASURE.** *f.* An herb.
- GOLDSIZE.** *f.* A glue of a golden colour. *Peacham.*
- GOLDSMITH.** *f.* [gold and smite, Saxon.]
1. One who manufactures gold. *Shakespeare.*
 2. A banker; one who keeps money for others in his hands. *Swift.*
- GOLDYLOCKS.** *f.* [*coma aurea*, Latin.] A plant. *Miller.*
- GOLL.** *f.* Hands; paws. *Sidney.*
- GOME.** *f.* The black and oily grease of a cart-wheel. *Bailey.*
- GO'MPHOSIS.** *f.* A particular form of articulation. *Wiseman.*
- GO'NDOLA.** *f.* [*gondole*, French.] A boat much used in Venice; a small boat. *Spenser.*
- GONDOLIER.** *f.* [from gondola.] A boatman. *Shakespeare.*
- GONE.** *part. preter.* [from go.]
1. Advanced; forward in progress. *Swift.*
2. Ruined; undone. *Shakespeare.*
 3. Lost. *Shakespeare.*
 4. Lost; departed. *Holder.*
 5. Dead; departed from life. *Oldham.*
- GO'NFALON.** } *f.* [*gonfanon*, French.] An
- GO'NFANON.** } ensign; a standard. *Milton.*
- GNORRHŒA.** *f.* [*γόνρῳ* and *ῥῶα*.] A morbid running of venereal humors. *Woodward.*
- GOOD.** *a.* comp. *better*, superl. *best.* [good, Saxon; good, Dutch.]
1. Having such physical qualities as are expected or desired. *Dryden.*
 2. Proper; fit; convenient. *Bacon.*
 3. Uncorrupted; undamaged. *Locke.*
 4. Wholsome; salubrious. *Prior.*
 5. Medicinal; salutary. *Bacon.*
 6. Pleasant to the taste. *Bacon.*
 7. Complete; full. *Addison.*
 8. Useful; valuable. *Collier.*
 9. Sound; not false; not fallacious. *Atterbury.*
 10. Legal; valid; rightly claimed or held. *Wotton.*
 11. Confirmed; attested; valid. *Smith.*
 12. Having the qualities desired; sufficient; not too little. *Clarendon.*
 13. Well qualified; not deficient. *Locke.*
 14. Skilful; ready; dexterous. *South.*
 15. Happy; prosperous. *Psalms.*
 16. Honourable. *Pope.*
 17. Cheerful; gay. *Pope to Swift.*
 18. Considerable; not small though not very great. *Bacon.*
 19. Elegant; decent; delicate. *With breeding.* *Addison.*
 20. Real; serious; earnest. *Shakespeare.*
 21. Having moral qualities, such as are wished; virtuous. *Mattibew.*
 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 foot.* Really; seriously. *Shakespeare.*
 28. *GOOD [To make.]* To keep; to maintain; not to give up; not to abandon. *Clarendon.*
 29. *GOOD [To make.]* To perform; to confirm. *Waller. Smalbridge.*
 30. *GOOD [To make.]* To supply. *L'Estrange.*
- GOOD.** *f.*
1. That which physically contributes to happiness; the contrary to evil. *Shakspeare.*
 2. Prosperity; advancement. *Ben. Johnson.*
 3. Earnest; not jest. *L'Estrange.*
 4. Moral qualities, such as are desirable; virtue; righteousness. *Milton. South.*
- GOOD.**

GOOD. *ad.*

1. Well; not ill; not amiss.

2. *As* Good. No worse.

GOOD. *interjection.* Well; right. *Shakespeare.*

GOOD-CONDITIONED. *a.* Without ill qualities or symptoms. *Shawp.*

GOOD-NOW. *interjection.*

1. In good time; a low word. *Shakespeare.*

2. A soft exclamation of wonder. *Dryden.*

GOODLINESS. *f.* [from *goodly.*] Beauty; grace; elegance. *Sidney.*

GO'ODLY. *a.* [from *good.*]

1. Beautiful; graceful; fine; splendid.

Shakespeare. Dryden.

2. Bulky; swelling; affectedly turgid.

Dryden.

3. Happy; desirable; gay.

Spenser.

GO'ODLY. *ad.* Excellently. *Spenser.*

GO'ODMAN. *f.* [good and man.]

1. A slight appellation of civility. *Shak.*

2. A rustick term of compliment; gaffer.

Shakespeare.

GO'ODNESS. *f.* [from *good.*] Desirable qualities either moral or physical. *Hooker.*

GOODS. *f.* [from *good.*]

1. Moveables in a house. *Shakespeare.*

2. Wares; freight; merchandise.

Raleigh.

GOO'DY. *f.* [corrupted from *good wife.*] A low term of civility used to mean persons.

Swift.

GOOSE. *f.* plural *geese*, [γορ, Saxon.]

1. A large water-fowl proverbially noted for foolishness.

Peacham.

2. A taylor's smoothing iron. *Shakespeare.*

GOOSEBERRY. *f.* [goose and berry.] A tree and fruit.

GOOSEFOOT. *f.* [*chenopodium.*] Wild orach. *Miller.*

GOSEGRASS. *f.* Clivers; an herb. *Mortimer.*

GO'RBELLY. *f.* [from *γορ*, dung, and *belly.*] A big paunch; a swelling belly.

GO'RBELLIED. *a.* [from *gorbelly.*] Fat; bigbellied. *Shakespeare.*

GORD. *f.* An instrument of gaming. *Warburton.*

GORE. *f.* [gope, Saxon.]

1. Blood.

Spenser.

2. Blood clotted or congealed. *Milt. Denb.*

SORE. *v. a.* [gebeuan, Saxon.]

1. To stab; to pierce. *Shakespeare.*

2. To pierce. *Dryden.*

GORGE. *f.* [gorge, French.]

1. The throat; the swallow. *Sidney.*

2. That which is gorged or swallowed.

Spenser.

To GORGE. *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 book.*

GO'RGEOUS. *a.* [gorgeus, old French.]

Fine; glittering in various colours; showy.

Milton.

GO'RGEOUSLY. *ad.* [from *gorgeous.*]

Splendidly; magnificently; finely.

Wotton.

GO'RGEOUSNESS. *f.* [from *gorgeous.*]

Splendour; magnificence; show.

GO'RGET. *f.* [from *gorge.*] The piece of

armour that defends the throat.

Shakespeare. Knolles. Hudibras.

GO'RAGON. *f.* [γοργων.] A monster with

snaky hairs, of which the sight turned be-

holders to stone; any thing ugly or horrid.

Dryden.

GO'RMAND. *f.* [gourmand, French.] A

greedy eater.

To GO'RMANDIZE. *v. n.* [from *gormand.*]

To feed ravenously.

GO'RMANDIZER. *f.* [from the verb.] A

voracious eater.

GORSE. *f.* [γορσ, Saxon.] Furz; a thick

prickly shrub.

GORY. *a.* [from *gore.*]

1. Covered with congealed blood. *Spenser.*

2. Bloody; murtherous; fatal. *Shakespeare.*

GO'SHAWK. *f.* [γορ, goose, and *σαυκος*,

a hawk.] A hawk of a large kind.

Fairfax.

GO'SLING. *f.* [from *goose.*]

1. A young goose; a goose not yet full

grown.

Swift.

2. A cat's tail on nut-trees and pines.

GO'SPEL. *f.* [γοσπελ, or God's or good

tidings; *εὐαγγέλιον.*]

1. God's word; the holy book of the

Christian revelation.

Waller.

2. Divinity; theology.

To GO'SPEL. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To

fill with sentiments of religion. *Shakespeare.*

GO'SPELLER. *f.* [from *gospel.*] Follow-

ers of *Wicklif*, who first attempted a re-

formation from popery, given them by the

Papists in reproach.

Rowe.

GOSSAMER. *f.* [gossipium, low Latin.]

The down of plants.

Shakespeare.

GO'SSIP. *f.* [from *γοσ* and *ρῆβ*, relation, Saxon.]

1. One who answers for the child in bap-

tism.

Davies.

2. A tipping companion. *Shakespeare.*

3. One who runs about tattling like wo-

men at a lying-in. *Dryden.*

To GO'SSIP. *v. n.* [from the noun.]

1. To chat; to prate; to be merry.

2. To be a pot-companion. *Shakespeare.*

GO'SSIPRED. *f.* [gossipry, from *gossip.*]

Gossiped or compaterernity, by the canon

law, is a spiritual affinity.

Davies.

GO'STING. *f.* An herb.

GOT. *pret.* [from the verb *get.*] *Dryden.*

GOT. *part. pass.* of *get.*

Knolles.

GO'TTEN.

- GO'TTEN.** *part. pass. of get.* Temple.
- GOUD.** *f.* Woad, a plant.
- GOVE.** *v. n.* To mow; to put in a gove, goff, or mow. Tuffer.
- To GOVERN.** *v. a.* [*gouverner*, French.]
1. To rule as a chief magistrate. Spenser.
 2. To regulate; to influence; to direct. Atterbury.
 3. To manage; to restrain. Shakespeare.
 4. [In grammar.] To have force with regard to syntax: as, *amc* governs the accusative case.
 5. To pilot; to regulate the motions of a ship.
- To GOVERN.** *v. n.* To keep superiority. Dryden.
- GOVERNABLE.** *a.* [from *govern.*] Submissive to authority; subject to rule. Locke.
- GOVERNANCE.** *f.* [from *govern.*]
1. Government; rule; management. Mac. ix.
 2. Control, as that of a guardian. Spenser.
 3. Behaviour; manners. Obsolete.
- GOVERNANTE.** *f.* [*gouvernante*, Fr.] A lady who has the care of young girls of quality.
- GOVERNESS.** *f.* [*gouvernesse*, old Fr.]
1. A female invested with authority. Shakspere.
 2. A tutorefs; a woman that has the care of young ladies. Clarendon.
 3. A tutorefs; an instructress; a directress. More.
- GOVERNMENT.** *f.* [*gouvernement*, Fr.]
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. Waller.
 4. Regularity of behaviour. Shakespeare.
 5. Manageableness; compliance; obsequiousness. Shakespeare.
 6. Management of the limbs or body. Spenser.
 7. [In grammar.] Influence with regard to construction.
- GOVERNOUR.** *f.* [*gouverneur*, French.]
1. One who has the supreme direction. Hooker.
 2. One who is invested with supreme authority in a state. South.
 3. One who rules any place with delegated and temporary authority. Shakespeare.
 4. A tutor; one who has care of a young man. Shakespeare.
 5. Pilot; regulator; manager. James.
- GOUGE.** *f.* [French.] A chissel having a round edge. Monon.
- GO'URD.** *f.* A plant; a bottle.
- GOURDINESS.** *f.* [from *gourd.*] A swelling in a horse's leg. Farrier's Dict.
- GOURNET.** *f.* A fish.
- GOUT.** *f.* [*goutte*, French.]
1. The arthritis; a periodical disease attended with great pain. Arbutnot.
 2. A drop, [*goutte*, French.] Shakespeare.
- GOUT.** *f.* [French.] A taste. Woodward.
- GO'UTWORT.** *f.* [*gout* and *wort.*] An herb.
- GO'UTY.** *a.* [from *gout.*]
1. Afflicted or diseased with the gout. Graunt.
 2. Relating to the gout.
- GOWN.** *f.* [*gonna*, 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. Spenser.
 4. The dress of peace. Dryden.
- GO'WNED.** *a.* [from *gown.*] Dressed in a gown. Dryden.
- GO'WNMAN.** *f.* [*gown* and *man.*] A man devoted to the arts of peace. Rowe.
- To GRA'BBLE.** *v. n.* To grope. Arbutnot.
- To GRA'BLE.** *v. a.* To lie prostrate on the ground.
- GRACE.** *f.* [*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; highest perfection. Shakespeare.
 14. Virtue; goodness. Shakespeare.
 15. Virtue physical. Shakespeare.
 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.
- GRACE-CUP.** *f.* [*grace* and *cup.*] The cup or health drank after grace. Prior.
- To GRACE.** *v. a.*
1. To

1. To adorn ; to dignify ; to embellish. *Hooker.*
 2. To dignify or raise by an act of favour. *Dryden.*
 3. To favour. *Dryden.*
- GRACED.** *a.* [from *grace.*]
 1. Beautiful ; graceful. *Sidney.*
 2. Virtuous ; regular ; chaste. *Shakespeare.*
- GRACEFUL.** *a.* [from *grace.*] Beautiful with dignity. *Pope.*
- GRACEFULLY.** *ad.* [from *graceful.*] Elegantly ; with pleasing dignity. *Swift.*
- GRACEFULNESS.** *f.* [from *graceful.*] Elegancy of manner ; dignity with beauty. *Dryden.*
- GRACELESS.** *a.* [from *grace.*] Without grace ; wicked ; abandoned. *Spenser.*
- GRACES.** *f.* *Good graces* for favour is seldom used in the singular. *Hudibras.*
- GRACILE.** *a.* [*gracilis*, Latin.] Slender ; small.
- GRACILENT.** *a.* [*gracilentus*, Latin.] Lean.
- GRACILITY.** *f.* [*gracilitas*, Latin.] Slenderness.
- GRACIOUS.** *a.* [*gracieux*, Fr.]
 1. Merciful ; benevolent. *South.*
 2. Favourable ; kind. *2 Kings.*
 3. Acceptable ; favoured. *Clarendon.*
 4. Virtuous ; good. *Shakespeare.*
 5. Excellent. *Hooker.*
 6. Graceful ; becoming. *Comden.*
- GRACIOUSLY.** *ad.* [from *gracious.*]
 1. Kindly ; with kind condescension. *Dryden.*
 2. In a pleasing manner.
- GRACIOUSNESS.** *f.* [from *gracious.*]
 1. Kind condescension. *Clarendon.*
 2. Pleasing manner.
- GRADATION.** *f.* [*gradation*, French.]
 1. Regular progress from one degree to another. *L'Estrange.*
 2. Regular advance step by step. *Shakespeare.*
 3. Order ; arrangement. *Shakespeare.*
 4. Regular process of argument. *South.*
- GRADATORY.** *f.* [*gradus*, Latin.] Steps from the cloister into the church.
- GRADIENT.** *a.* [*gradient*, Latin.] Walking. *Wilkins.*
- GRADUAL.** *a.* [*graduel*, French.] Proceeding by degrees ; advancing step by step. *Milton.* *South.*
- GRADUAL.** *f.* [*gradus*, Latin.] An order of steps. *Dryden.*
- GRADUALITY.** *f.* [from *gradual.*] Regular progression. *Brown.*
- GRADUALLY.** *ad.* [from *gradual.*] By degrees ; in regular progression. *Newton.*
- To GRADUATE.** *v. a.* [*graduere*, Fr.]
 1. To dignify with a degree in the university. *Carew.*
 2. To mark with degrees. *Derbam.*
 3. To raise to a higher place in the scale of metals. *Boyle.*
 4. To heighten ; to improve. *Brown.*
- GRADUATE.** *f.* [*gradué*, French.] A man dignified with an academical degree. *Bramston.*
- GRADUATION.** *f.* [*graduacion*, Fr.]
 1. Regular progression by succession of degrees. *Grevo.*
 2. The act of conferring academical degrees.
- GRAFF.** *f.* [See **GRAVE.**] A ditch ; a moat. *Clarendon.*
- GRAFF.** } *f.* [*greffe*, French.] A small
GRAFT. } branch inserted into the stock of another tree, and nourished by its sap, but bearing its own fruit ; a young cyon. *Raleigh.* *Pope.*
- To GRAFF.** } *v. a.* [*greffer*, French.]
To GRAFT. }
 1. To insert a cyon or branch of one tree into the stock of another. *Dryden.*
 2. To propagate by insertion or inoculation. *Tusser.*
 3. To insert into a place or body to which it did not originally belong. *Romans.*
 4. To fill with an adscitious branch. *Shakespeare.*
 5. To join one thing so as to receive support from another. *Swift.*
- GRAFTER.** *f.* [from *graff*, or *grafi*.] One who propagates fruit by grafting. *Evelyn.*
- GRAIL.** *f.* [from *grâle*, French.] Small particles of any kind. *Spenser.*
- GRAIN.** *f.* [*graine*, French ; *granum*, Lat.]
 1. A single seed of corn. *Shakespeare.*
 2. Corn. *Dryden.*
 3. The seed of any fruit.
 4. Any minute particle ; any single body. *Shakespeare.*
 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. *Holder.*
 6. Any thing proverbially small. *Wisd.*
 7. **GRAIN of Allowance.** Something indulged or remitted. *Watts.*
 8. The direction of the fibres of wood, or other fibrous matter. *Shakespeare.*
 9. The body of the wood. *Dryden.*
 10. The body considered with respect to the form or direction of the constituent particles. *Brown.*
 11. Dye 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.** *a.* [from *grain*.] Rough ; made less smooth. *Shakespeare.*

- GRAINS.** *f.* [without a singular.] The husks of malt exhausted in brewing. *Bcn. Johnson.*
- GRA'INY.** *a.* [from *grain.*]
 1. Full of corn.
 2. Full of grains or kernels.
- GRAME'RCY.** *inter.* [contracted from *grant me mercy.*] An obsolete expression of surprise. *Shakspeare.*
- GRAMI'NEOUS.** *a.* [*gramineus*, Latin.] Grassy.
- GRAMINI'VOROUS.** *a.* [*gramen* and *voro*, Latin.] Grass-eating. *Shaksp.*
- GRAM'MAR.** *f.* [*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. *Dryd.*
 3. The book that treats of the various relations of words to one another.
- GRAM'MAR School.** *f.* A school in which the learned languages are grammatically taught. *Locke.*
- GRAMMA'RIAN.** *f.* [*grammairien*, Fr. from *grammar.*] One who teaches grammar; a philologist. *Holder.*
- GRAMMA'TICAL.** *a.* [*grammatical*, Fr.]
 1. Belonging to grammar. *Sidney.*
 2. Taught by grammar. *Dryden.*
- GRAMMA'TICALLY.** *ad.* [from *grammatical.*] According to the rules or science of grammar. *Watts.*
- GRAMMATICAS'TER.** *f.* [Latin.] A mean verbal pedant; a low grammarian. *Rymer.*
- GRA'MPLE.** *f.* A crab-fish.
- GRA'MPUS.** *f.* A large fish of the cetaceous kind. *Hill. Woodward.*
- GRA'NARY.** *f.* [*granarium*, Latin.] A storehouse for threshed corn. *Aldison.*
- GRA'NATE.** *f.* [from *granum*, Lat.] A kind of marble so called, because it is marked with small variegations like grains.
- GRAND.** *a.* [*grand*, French; *grandis*, Latin.]
 1. Great; illustrious; high in power. *Rowley.*
 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.
- GRANDAM.** *f.* [*grand* and *dum* or *dame.*]
 1. Grandmother; my father's or mother's mother. *Shakspeare.*
 2. An old withered woman. *Dryden.*
- GRANDCHILD.** *f.* [*grand* and *child.*] The son or daughter of my son or daughter. *Bacon.*
- GRANDDAUGHTER.** *f.* [*grand* and *daughter.*] The daughter of a son or daughter.
- GRAND'EE.** *f.* [*grand*, French.] A man of great rank, power, or dignity. *Watson.*
- GRANDEVITY.** *f.* [from *grandævus*, Lat.] Great age; length of life. *DiE.*
- GRANDEVOUS.** *a.* [*grandævus*, Latin.] Long lived; of great age. *DiE.*
- GRANDEUR.** *f.* [French.]
 1. State; splendour of appearance; magnificence. *South.*
 2. Elevation of sentiment or language.
- GRANDFATHER.** *f.* [*grand* and *father.*] The father of my father or mother. *Bacon.*
- GRANDI'FICK.** *a.* [*grandis* and *ficio*, Latin.] Making great. *DiE.*
- GRANDINOUS.** *a.* [*grando*, Latin.] Full of hail.
- GRANDITY.** *f.* [from *grandis*, Latin.] Greatness; grandeur. *Camden.*
- GRANDMOTHER.** *f.* [*grand* and *mother.*] The father's or mother's mother. *Tim.*
- GRANDSIRE.** *f.* [*grand* and *sire.*]
 1. Grandfather. *Denham. Prior.*
 2. Any ancestor, poetically. *Pope.*
- GRANDSON.** *f.* [*grand* and *son.*] The son of a son or daughter. *Swift.*
- GRANGE.** *f.* [*grange*, French.] A farm; generally a farm with a house at a distance from neighbours. *Bcn. Johnson.*
- GRANITE.** *f.* [*granit*, Fr. from *granum*, Lat.] A stone composed of separate and very large concretions, rudely compacted together. The hard white granite with black spots, commonly called moor-stone, forms a very firm, and though rude, yet 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.** *a.* [*granum* and *voro*, Lat.] Eating grain. *Arbutnot.*
- GRANNAM.** *f.* [for *grandam.*] Grandmother. *Guy.*
- TO GRANT.** *v. a.* [from *gratia* or *gratificor.*]
 1. To admit that which is not yet proved. *Hooker.*
 2. To bestow something which cannot be claimed of right. *Pope.*
- GRANT.** *f.* [from the verb.]
 1. The act of granting or bestowing.
 2. The thing granted; a gift; a boon. *Dryden.*
 3. [In law.] A gift in writing of such a thing as cannot aptly be passed or conveyed by word only. *Covel.*
 4. Admission of something in dispute. *Dryden.*
- GRANTABLE.** *a.* [from *grant.*] That which may be granted. *Ayliffe.*
- GRANTEE.** *f.* [from *grant.*] He to whom any grant is made. *Swift.*
- GRANTOR.** *f.* [from *grant.*] He by whom a grant is made. *Ayliffe.*
- GRA'**

GRANULARY. *a.* [from *granule*] Small and compact; resembling a small grain or seed. *Brown.*

To **GRANULATE.** *v. n.* [*granuler*, Fr.]

To be formed into small grains. *Spratt.*

To **GRANULATE.** *v. a.*

1. To break into small masses.

2. To raise into small asperities. *Ray.*

GRANULATION. *f.* [*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. *Sharp.*

GRANULE. *f.* [from *granum*, Latin.] A small compact particle. *Boyle.*

GRANULOUS. *a.* [from *granule*.] Full of little grains.

GRAPE. *f.* [*grappe*, French; *krappe*, Dut.] The fruit of the vine, growing in clusters. *Pope.*

GRAPHICAL. *a.* [*γράφω*.] Well delineated. *Bacon.*

GRAPHICALLY. *ad.* [from *graphical*.] In a picturesque manner; with good description or delineation.

GRAPNEL. *f.* [*grapin*, French.]

1. A small anchor belonging to a little vessel.

2. A grappling iron with which in fight one ship fastens on another.

To **GRAPPLE.** *v. n.* [*krappeln*, German.]

1. To contend by seizing each other. *Milton.*

2. To contest in close fight. *Dryden.*

To **GRAPPLE.** *v. a.*

1. To fasten; to fix. *Shakespeare.*

2. To seize; to lay fast hold of.

GRAPPLE. *f.* [from the verb.]

1. Contest, in which the combatants seize each other. *Milton.*

2. Close fight. *Shakespeare.*

3. Iron instrument by which one ship fastens on another. *Dryden.*

GRAPPLEMENT. *f.* [from *grapple*.] Close fight. *Spenser.*

GRASHOPPER. *f.* [*grafs and hop*.] A small insect that hops in the summer grass. *Addison.*

GRASIER. See **GRAZIER.**

To **GRASP.** *v. a.* [*graspere*, Italian.]

1. To hold in the hand; to gripe. *Sidney.*

2. To seize; to catch at. *Clarendon.*

To **GRASP.** *v. n.*

1. To catch; to endeavour to seize. *Swift.*

2. To struggle; to strive.

3. To gripe; to encroach. *Dryden.*

GRASP. *f.* [from the verb.]

1. The gripe or seizure of the hand. *Milton.*

2. Possession; hold. *Shakespeare.*

3. Power of seizing. *Clarendon.*

GRASPER. *f.* [from *grasp*.] One that grasps.

GRASS. *f.* [*græs*, Saxon.] The common herbage of field on which cattle feed. *Temple.*

GRASS of Parnassus. *f.* [*parnassia*, Latin.] A plant.

To **GRASS.** *v. n.* To breed grass. *Tusser.*

GRASS-PLOT. *f.* [*grafs and plot*.] A small level covered with short grass. *Mortimer.*

GRASS-POLY. A species of **WILLOW-WORT.**

GRASSINESS. *f.* [from *grassy*.] The state of abounding in grass.

GRASSY. *a.* [from *grafs*.] Covered with grass. *Milton. Dryden.*

GRATE. *f.* [*crates*, Latin.]

1. Partition made with bars placed near to one another. *Addison.*

2. The range of bars within which fires are made. *Spectator.*

To **GRATE.** *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.** *v. n.*

1. To rub so as to injure or offend. *L'Esrange.*

2. To make a harsh noise. *Hocker.*

GRATEFUL. *a.* [*gratus*, Latin.]

1. Having a due sense of benefits. *Milton.*

2. Pleasing; acceptable; delightful; delicious. *Bacon.*

GRATEFULLY. *ad.* [from *grateful*.]

1. With willingness to acknowledge and repay benefits. *Dryden.*

2. In a pleasing manner. *Watts.*

GRATEFULNESS. *f.* [from *grateful*.]

1. Gratitude; duty to benefactors. *Herbert.*

2. Quality of being acceptable; pleasantness.

GRATER. *f.* [*gratoir*, Fr.] A kind of coarse file with which soft bodies are rubbed to powder.

GRATIFICATION. *f.* [*gratificatio*, Lat.]

1. The act of pleasing. *South.*

2. Pleasure; delight. *Rogers.*

3. Reward; recompence.

To **GRATIFY.** *v. a.* [*gratifico*, Latin.]

1. To indulge; to please by compliance. *Dryden.*

2. To delight; to please. *Addison.*

3. To requite with a gratification.

GRATINGLY. *ad.* [from *grate*.] Harshly; offensively.

G R A

GRATIS. *ad.* [Latin.] For nothing; without a recompence. *Arbutnot.*

GRATITUDE. *f.* [*gratitude*, low Latin.]
1. Duty to benefactors. *Shakespeare.*
2. Desire to return benefits. *South.*

GRATUITOUS. *a.* [*gruitus*, Latin.]
1. Voluntary; granted without claim or merit. *L'Estrange.*
2. Asserted without proof. *Ray.*

GRATUITOUSLY. *ad.* [from *gratuitous*.]
1. Without claim or merit.
2. Without proof. *Cheyne.*

GRATUITY. *f.* [*gratuité*, Fr.] A present or acknowledgment. *Swift.*

To GRATULATE. *v. a.* [*gratulor*, Lat.]
1. To congratulate; to salute with declarations of joy. *Shakespeare.*
2. To declare joy for. *Ben. Johnson.*

GRATULATION. *f.* [from *gratulatio*, Latin.] Salutations made by expressing joy. *Hooker.*

GRATULATORY. *a.* [from *gratulatio*.] Congratulatory, expressing congratulation.

GRAVE, a final syllable in the names of places, is from the Saxon *græf*, a grove or cave. *Gibson.*

GRAVE. *f.* [*græf*, Saxon.] The place in which the dead are repositd. *Milton.*

GRAVE-CLOATHS. *f.* [*grave* and *cloaths*] The dress of the dead. *Spenser. John.*

GRAVE-STONE. *f.* [*grave* and *stone*.] The stone that is laid over the grave. *Shakespeare.*

To GRAVE. *v. a.* preter. *graved*; part. pass. *graven*.

1. To insculp; to carve in any hard substance. *Prior.*
2. To carve or form: *Hebrews. Dryden.*
3. [From *grave*.] To entomb. *Shakespeare.*
4. To clean, caulk, and sheath a ship. *Ainsworth.*

To GRAVE. *v. n.* To write or delineate on hard substances. *Exodus.*

GRAVE. *a.* [*grave*, French.]
1. Solemn; serious; sober. *More.*
2. Of weight; not futile; credible. *Grew.*

3. Not showy; not tawdry.
4. Not sharp of sound; not acute. *Holder.*

GRAVEL. *f.* [*gravel*, Dutch.]
1. Hard sand. *Woodward.*
2. [*Gravelle*, French.] Sandy matter concreted in the kidneys. *Arbutnot.*

To GRAVEL. *v. a.* [from the noun.]
1. To pave or cover with gravel. *Bacon.*
2. To stick in the sand. *Camden.*
3. To puzzle; to stop; to put to a stand. *Howel.*

4. [In horsemanship.] To hurt the foot with gravel confined by the shoe.

G R E

GRA'VELESS. *a.* [from *grave*.] Without a tomb; unburied. *Shakespeare.*

GRA'VELLY. *a.* [*graveloux*, Fr.] Full of gravel; abounding with gravel. *Harvey.*

GRA'VELY. *ad.* [from *grave*.]
1. Solemnly; seriously; soberly without lightness. *SpeEtator.*
2. Without gaudiness or show.

GRA'VENESS. *f.* [from *grave*.] Seriousness; solemnity and sobriety. *Denham.*

GRA'VEOLENT. *a.* [*graveolens*, Lat.] Strong scented.

GRA'VE'R. *f.* [*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 file or tool used in graving. *Boyle.*

GRAVI'DITY. *f.* [from *gravidus*, Latin.] Pregnancy. *Arbutnot.*

GRA'VING. *f.* [from *grave*.] Carved work. *2 Cbro.*

To GRA'VITATE. *v. n.* [from *gravis*, Latin.] To tend to the center of attraction. *Bentley.*

GRAVITA'TION. *f.* [from *gravitate*.] Act of tending to the centre. *Pope.*

GRA'VITY. *f.* [*gravitas*, Latin.]
1. Weight; heaviness; tendency to the centre. *Brown.*
2. Atrociousness; weight of guilt. *Hooker.*
3. Seriousness; solemnity. *Bacon.*

GRA'VY. *f.* The serous juice that runs from flesh not much dried by the fire. *Arbutnot.*

GRAY. *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. *Camden.*

GRAY. *f.* A badger.

GRA'YBEARD. *f.* [*gray* and *beard*.] An old man. *Shakespeare.*

GRA'YLING. *f.* The umber, a fish. *Walton.*

GRA'YNESS. *f.* [from *gray*.] The quality of being gray.

To GRAZE. *v. n.* [from *grafs*.]
1. To eat grafs; to feed on grafs. *Shakespeare.*
2. To supply grafs. *Bacon.*
3. [From *rafer*, French.] To touch lightly. *Shakespeare.*

To GRAZE. *v. a.*
1. To tend grazing cattle. *Daniel.*
2. To feed upon. *Milton.*

GRA'ZIER. *f.* [from *graze*.] One who feeds cattle. *Howel.*

GREASE. *f.* [*graisse*, French.]
1. The soft part of the fat. *Shakespeare.*
2. [In

2. [In horsemanship.] A swelling and gourdiness of the legs, which generally happens to a horse after his journey.
- To GREASE. *v. a.* [from the noun.]
1. To smear or anoint with greafe.
 2. To bribe; to corrupt with presents. *Dryden.*
- GRE'ASINEES. *f.* [from *greafe.*] Oilliness; fatness. *Boyle.*
- GRE'ASY. *a.* [from *greafe.*]
1. Oily; fat; unctuous. *Shakespeare.*
 2. Smear'd with greafe. *Mortimer.*
 3. Fat of body; bulky. *Shakespeare.*
- GREAT. *a.* [ἄριστος, Saxon.]
1. Large in bulk or number. *Locke.*
 2. Having any quality in a high degree. *Tillopion.*
 3. Considerable in extent or duration. *2 Som.*
 4. Important; weighty. *Shakespeare.*
 5. Chief; principal. *Shakespeare.*
 6. Of high rank; of large power. *Pope.*
 7. Illustrious; eminent. *Jeremiab.*
 8. Grand of aspect; of elevated mien. *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.*
- CREAT. *f.* [from the adjective.] The whole; the gross; the whole in a lump. *Raleigh.*
- GRE'ATBELLIED. *a.* [from *great* and *belly.*] Pregnant; teeming. *Wilkins.*
- To GRE'ATEN. *v. a.* [from *great.*] To aggrandize; to enlarge. *Raleigh.*
- GREATHEARTED. *a.* [from *great* and *heart.*] High spirited; undejected. *Clarendon.*
- GRE'ATLY. *a.* [from *great.*]
1. In a great degree. *Milton.*
 2. Nobly; illustriously. *Dryden.*
 3. Magnanimously; generously; bravely. *Addison.*
- GRE'ATNESS. *f.* [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. *f.* A grove. *Spenser.*
- GREAVES. *f.* [from *grèves*, French.] Armour for the legs. *1 Sam.*
- GRECISM. *f.* [ᾠραϊσμός, Latin.] An idiom of the Greek language.
- GREE. *f.* Good will; favour. *Spenser.*
- GREECE. *f.* [corrupted from *degrees.*] A flight of steps. *Shakespeare.*
- GREEDILY. *a.* [from *greedy.*] Eagerly; ravenously; voraciously. *Denham.*
- GRE'EDINESS. *f.* [from *greedy.*] Ravenousness; voracity; hunger; eagerness of appetite or desire. *Denham.*
- GREEDY. *a.* [ἄριστος, Sax.]
1. Ravenous; voracious; hungry. *King Charles.*
 2. Eager; vehemently desirous. *Fairfax.*
- GREEN. *a.* [grün, German; groen, Dut.]
1. Having a colour formed by compounding blue and yellow. *Pope.*
 2. Pale; sickly. *Shakespeare.*
 3. Flourishing; fresh; undecayed.
 4. New; fresh: as, a *green* wound. *Shakespeare.*
 5. Not dry. *Hooker.*
 6. Not roasted; half raw. *Watts.*
 7. Unripe; immature; young. *Shakespeare.*
- GREEN. *f.*
1. The green colour. *Dryden.*
 2. A grassy plain. *Milton.*
 3. Leaves; branches; wreaths. *Dryden.*
- To GREEN. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To make green. *Thomson.*
- GREENBROOM. *f.* This shrub grows wild upon barren dry heaths. *Miller.*
- GREENCLOTH. *f.* 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. *Diët. Bac.*
- GREENEYED. *a.* [from *green* and *eye.*] Having eyes coloured with green. *Shakespeare.*
- GREENFINCH. *f.* A kind of bird. *Mort.*
- GREENFINCH. *f.* A kind of fish.
- GREENGAGE. *f.* A species of PLUM.
- GREENHOUSE. *f.* [from *green* and *house.*] A house in which tender plants are sheltered. *Evelyn.*
- GREENISH. *a.* [from *green.*] Somewhat green. *Spenser.*
- GREENLY. *a.* [from *green.*]
1. With a greenish colour.
 2. Newly; freshly.
 3. Immaturely.
 4. Wanly; timidly. *Shakespeare.*
- GREENNESS. *f.* [from *green.*]
1. The quality of being green; viridity. *Ben. Johnson.*
 2. Immaturity; unripeness. *Sidney.*
 3. Freshness; vigour. *Scrub.*
 4. Newness.
- GREENSICKNESS. *f.* [from *green* and *sick-*ness.] The disease of maids, so called from the paleness which it produces. *Arbutnot.*
- GREENSWARD. *f.* [from *green* and *sward.*]
- GREENSWORD. *f.* The turf on which grass grows. *Shakespeare. Swift.*
- GREENWEED. *f.* [from *green* and *weed.*] Dyers weed.

GREENWOOD. *f.* [*green* and *wood.*] A wood considered as it appears in the spring or summer. *Dryden.*

TO GREET. *v. a.* [*grator*, Latin; *grætan*, Saxon.]

1. To address at meeting. *Donne.*
2. To address in whatever manner. *Shakespeare.*
3. To salute in kindness or respect. *Dryden.*
4. To congratulate. *Spenser.*
5. To pay compliments at a distance. *Shakespeare.*
6. To meet, as those do who go to pay congratulations. *Pope.*

TO GREET. *v. n.* To meet and salute. *Shakespeare.*

GREETER. *f.* [from the verb.] He who greets.

GREETING. *f.* [from *greet.*] Salutation at meeting, or compliments at a distance. *Shakespeare.*

GREEZE. *f.* A flight of steps. *Shakespeare.*

GRE'GAL. *a.* [*greg*, *gregis*, Latin.] Belonging to a flock. *Dictionary.*

GRE'GARIOUS. *a.* [*gregarius*, Latin.] Going in flocks or herds. *Ray.*

GRE'MIAL. *a.* [*gremium*, Latin.] Pertaining to the lap. *Dictionary.*

GRE'NADE. *f.* 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 many shatters, much to the damage of all that stand near. *Harris.*

GRE'NADIER. *f.* [*grenadier*, French, from *grenade.*] A tall foot-soldier, of whom there is one company in every regiment. *Gay.*

GRENA'DO. *f.* See **GRENADE.** *Cleveland.*

GREUT. *f.* A kind of fossile body. *Grew.*

GREW. The preterite of *grow.* *Dryden.*

GREY. *a.* [*gris*, French.] See **GRAY.**

GREYHOUND. *f.* [*græghund*, Saxon.] A tall fleet dog that chases in fight. *Sidney.*

GRICE. *f.*

1. A little pig. *Gouldman.*
2. A step or greeze. *Shakespeare.*

TO GRIDE. *v. n.* [*gridare*, Italian] To cut. *Milton.*

GRIDELIN. *a.* A colour mixed of white and red. *Dryden.*

GRIDIRON. *f.* [*grind*, Islandick, a grate, and *iron.*] A portable grate. *Spenser.*

GRIEF. *f.* [from *grieve.*]

1. Sorrow; trouble for something past. *South.*
2. Grievance; harm. [*Grief*, French.] *Shakespeare.*

GRIEVANCE. *f.* [from *grief.*]

1. A state of uneasiness. *Swift.*
2. The cause of uneasiness. *Swift.*

TO GRIEVE. *v. a.* [*grewer*, French.] To afflict; to hurt. *Psalms.*

TO GRIEVE. *v. n.* To be in pain for something past; to mourn; to sorrow, as for the death of friends. *Shakespeare.*

GRIEVINGLY. *ad.* [from *grieve.*] In sorrow; sorrowfully. *Shakespeare.*

GRIE'VOUS. *a.* [*gravis*, Latin.]

1. Afflictive; painful; hard to be born. *Hooker.*
2. Such as causes sorrow. *Watts.*
3. Expressing a great degree of uneasiness. *Carendon.*
4. Atrocious; heavy. *Shakespeare.*
5. Sometimes used adverbially in low language. *Shakespeare.*

GRIE'VOUSLY. *ad.* [from *grievous.*]

1. Painfully; with pain. *Spenser.*
2. With discontent; with ill will. *Knolles.*
3. Calamitously; miserably. *Hooker.*
4. Vexatiously. *Ray.*

GRIE'VOUSNESS. *f.* [from *grievous.*]

- Sorrow; pain. *Isaiah xxi.*

GRIFFIN. } *f.* [*grifon*.]

GRIF'ION. } 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. *Peacocks.*

GRIG. *f.* [*krick*; Bavarian, a little duck.]

1. A small eel.
2. A merry creature. [Supposed from *Greek.*] *Swift.*

TO GRILL. *v. n.* [*grille*, a grate, French.] To broil on a gridiron.

GRILLADE. *f.* [from *grill.*] To harass; to hurt. *Hudibras.*

GRIM. *a.* [*gramma*, Saxon.]

1. Having a countenance of terror; horrible. *Denham.*
2. Ugly; ill-looking. *Shakespeare.*

GRIM'ACE. *f.* [French, from *grim.*]

1. A distortion of the countenance from habit, affectation, or insolence. *South.*
2. Air of affectation. *Granville.*

GRIMA'LKIN. *f.* [*gris*, French, and *malin.*] An old cat. *Philips.*

GRIME. *f.* [from *grim.*] Dirt deeply insinuated. *Woodward.*

TO CRIME. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To dirt; to sully deeply. *Shakespeare.*

GRIM'LY. *ad.* [from *grim.*]

1. Horribly; hideously. *Shakespeare.*
2. Sourly; sullenly. *Shakespeare.*

GRIM'NESS. *f.* [from *grim.*] Horror; frightfulness of visage.

TO GRIN. *v. n.* [*grinnen*, Saxon.]

1. To set the teeth together and withdraw the lips. *Shakespeare.*
2. To fix the teeth as in anguish. *Shakespeare.*

GRIN. *f.* [from the verb.] The act of closing the teeth. *Watts.*

GRIN. *f.* [ἄρν, ἄρνε, Saxon.] A
snare; a trap. *Job.*

To GRIND. *v. a. preter.* I ground; part.
pass. *ground.* [ἄρυν, 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. *v. n.* To perform the act of grinding; to be moved as in grinding. *Milton. Rowe.*

GRINDER. *f.* [from *grind.*]

1. One that grinds.
2. The instrument of grinding. *Sandys.*
3. The back tooth. *Bacon.*

GRINDLESTONE. } *f.* [from *grind* and
GRINDSTONE. } *stone.*] The stone
on which edged instruments are sharpened. *Hammond.*

GRINNER. *f.* [from *grin.*] He that grins. *Addison.*

GRINNINGLY. *ad.* [from *grin.*] With a grinning laugh. *Answerib.*

GRIP. *f.* A small ditch.

To GRIPE. *v. a.* [gripan, Gothick.]

1. To hold with the fingers closed. *Dryden.*
2. [*Gripper*, French.] To catch eagerly; to seize. *Shakespeare.*
3. To close; to clutch. *Pope.*
4. To pinch; to press; to squeeze. *Dryden.*

To GRIPE. *v. n.* To pinch the belly. *Dryden.*

GRIPE. *f.* [from the verb.]

1. Grasp; hold; seizure of the hand or paw. *Dryden.*
2. Squeeze; pressure. *Dryden.*
3. Oppression; crushing power. *Shakespeare.*
4. Affliction; pinching distress. *Osway.*
5. [In the plural.] Belly-ach; colic. *Floyer.*

GRIPER. *f.* [from *gripe.*] Oppressor; usurer. *Burton.*

GRIPINGLY. *ad.* [from *griping.*] With pain in the guts. *Bacon.*

GRIPPLE. *f.* A gripping miser. *Spenser.*

GRISAMBER. *f.* Used by *Milton* for ambergris.

GRIE. *f.* [A step, or scale of steps. *Shakespeare.*

GRISKIN. *f.* [*grifgin*, roast meat, Irish.] The vertebrae of a hog broiled.

GRISLY. *ad.* [ἄρῆ, Saxon.] Dreadful; horrible; hideous; *Addison.*

GRIST. *f.* [ἄρῆ, Saxon.]

1. Corn to be ground. *Tusser.*
2. Supply; provision. *Swift.*

GRISTLE. *f.* [ἄρῆ, Saxon.] A cartilage; *Ray.*

GRISTLY. *a.* [from *gristle.*] Cartilaginous. *Blackmore.*

GRIT. *f.* [ἄρῆ, 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 kind of powder; the several particles of which are of no determinate shape, but seem the rudely broken fragments of larger masses; not to be dissolved or disunited by water, but retaining their figure, and not cohering into a mass. *Hull.*

GRITTIENESS. *f.* [from *gritty.*] Sandiness; the quality of abounding in grit. *Mortimer.*

GRITTY. *a.* [from *grit.*] Full of hard particles. *Newton.*

GRIZELIN. *a.* [More properly *gridelin.*] *Temple.*

GRIZZLE. *f.* [from *gris*, gray; *grisaille*, French.] A mixture of white and black; gray. *Shakespeare.*

GRIZZLED. *a.* [from *grizzle.*] Interspersed with gray. *Dryden.*

GRIZZLY. *a.* [from *gris*, gray, French.] Somewhat gray. *Bacon.*

To GROAN. *v. n.* [ἄρῆ, Saxon.] To breathe with a hoarse noise, as in pain or agony. *Pope.*

GROAN. *f.* [from the verb.]

1. Breath expired with noise and difficulty. *Dryden.*
2. An hoarse dead sound. *Shakespeare.*

GRO'ANFUL. *a.* [*groan* and *ful.*] Sad; agonizing. *Spenser.*

GROAT. *f.* [*groot*, Dutch.]

1. A piece valued at four pence.
2. A proverbial name for a small sum. *Swift.*

GROATS. Oats that have the hulls taken off. *Answerib.*

GROCER. *f.* [from *gross*, a large quantity] a man who buys and sells tea, sugar and plumbs and spices. *Watts.*

GROCERY. *f.* [from *grocer.*] Grocers ware. *Carendon.*

GRO'GERAM. } *f.* [*gross grain*, French.]

GROGRAM. } Stuff woven with a

GRO'GRAN. } large woof and a rough pile. *Donne.*

GROIN. *f.* The part next the thigh. *Dryden.*

GRO'MWELL. *f.* Gromil or graymill. A plant. *Milner.*

GROOM. *f.* [*grom* Dutch.]

1. A boy; a waiter; a servant. *Fairfax.*
2. A young man. *Spenser.*
3. A man newly married. *Fairfax.*

GROOVE. *f.* [from *grave.*]

1. A deep cavern or hollow. *Boyle.*
2. A channel or hollow cut with a tool. *Moxon.*

To GROOVE. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

To cut hollow. *Gulliv'vr.*

To GROPE. *v. n.* [ἄρπασαν, Saxon.] To feel where one cannot see. *Sandys.*

To GROPE. *v. a.* To search by feeling in the dark. *Swift.*

GRO'PER. *f.* [from *grope.*] One that searches in the dark.

GROSS. *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. *Thompson.*

5. Thick; not refined; not pure. *Bacon.*

6. Stupid; dull. *Watts.*

7. Coarse; rough; opposite to delicate. *Wotton.*

8. Thick; fat; bulky.

GROSS. *f.* [from the adjective.]

1. The main body; the main force. *Addison.*

2. The bulk; the whole not divided into its several parts. *Hooker.*

4. The chief part; the main mass. *Bacon.*

5. The number of twelve dozen. *Locke.*

GROSSLY. *ad.* [from *gross.*]

1. Bulkily; in bulky parts; coarsely.

2. Without subtilty; without art; without delicacy. *Newton.*

GROSSNESS. *f.* [from *gross.*]

1. Coarseness; not subtilty; thickness. *Milton.*

2. Inelegant fatness; unwieldy corpulence. *Ajcbam.*

3. Want of refinement; want of delicacy. *Dryden.*

GROT. *f.* [*grotte*, French; *grotto*, Italian.]

A cave; a cavern for coolness and pleasure. *Prior.*

GROTESQUE. *a.* [*grottesque*, French.]

Distorted of figure; unnatural. *Pope.*

GROTTO. *f.* [*grotte*, French.] A cavern or cave made for coolness. *Woodward.*

GROVE. *f.* [from *grave.*] A walk covered by trees meeting above. *Granville.*

To GROVEL. *v. n.* [*grufde*, Islandick; flat on the face.]

1. To lie prone; to creep low on the ground. *Spenser.*

2. To be mean; to be without dignity. *Addison.*

GROUND. *f.* [ἄρπασαν, Saxon.]

1. The earth, considered as solid or as low. *Milton.*

2. The earth as distinguished from air or water. *Dryden.*

3. Land; country. *Hudibras.*

4. Region; territory. *Milton.*

5. Farm; estate; possession. *Dryden.*

6. The floor or level of the place. *Matt.*

7. D-egs; lees; fæces. *Sharp.*

8. The first stratum of paint upon which the figures are afterwards painted. *Hakerwill.*

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. *Shakeſpeare.*

11. First hint; first traces of an invention. *Dryden.*

12. The first principles of knowledge. *Milton.*

13. The fundamental cause. *Sidney. Atterbury.*

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 flyer and pursuer. *Addison.*

17. The state in which one is with respect to opponents or competitors. *Atterbury.*

18. State of progress or recession. *Dryden.*

19. The foil to set a thing off. *Shakeſp.*

To GROUND. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To fix on the ground. *Rambler.*

2. To found as upon cause or principle. *Hooker.*

3. To settle in first principles or rudiments of knowledge. *Eph.*

GROUND. The preterite and part. pass.

of *grind.*

GROUND-ASH. *f.* A saplin of ash taken from the ground. *Mortimer.*

GROUND-BAIT. *f.* [from *ground* and *bait.*] A bait made of barley or malt boiled, thrown into the place where you angle. *Walton.*

GROUND-FLOOR. *f.* [*ground* and *floor.*]

The lower story of a house.

GROUND-IVY. *f.* Alehoof, or tunhoof. *Temple.*

GROUND-OAK. *f.* [*ground* and *oak.*] A saplin oak. *Mortimer.*

GROUND-PINE. *f.* A plant. *Hill.*

GROUND-PLATE. *f.* [In architecture.]

The outermost pieces of timber lying on or near the ground, and framed into one another with mortises and tennons. *Mortimer.*

GROUND-PLOT. *f.*

1. The ground on which any building is placed. *Sidney.*

2. The ichnography of a building.

GROUND-RENT. *f.* Rent paid for the privilege of building on another man's ground. *Abutnot.*

GROUND-ROOM. *f.* A room on the level with the ground. *Tatler.*

GROUNDLEDLY. *ad.* [from *grounded.*]

Upon firm principles. *Glanville.*

GRO'UNDLESS. *f.* [from *ground.*] Void of reason. *Freeholder.*

GRO'UNDLESSLY. *ad.* [from *groundless.*] Without reason; without cause. *Boyle.*

GRO'UNDLESSNESS. *f.* [from *groundless.*] Want of just reason. *Zillotson.*

GRO'UNDLING. *f.* [from *ground.*] A fish which keeps at the bottom of the water: one of the vulgar. *Shakespeare.*

GRO'UNDLY. *ad.* [from *ground.*] Upon principles; solidly. *Ascham.*

GRO'UNSEL. *f.* [*grunb* and *pile*, the basis, Saxon.] The timber next the ground. *Moxon.*

GRO'UNSEL. *f.* [*fenecis*, Latin.] A plant.

GRO'UNDWORK. *f.* [*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. *Spenser.*

GROUP. *f.* [*groupe*, French.] A croud; a cluster; a huddle. *Swift.*

To GROUP. *v. a.* [*grouper*, French.] To put into a croud; to huddle together. *Prior.*

GROUSE. *f.* A kind of fowl; a heath-cock. *Swift.*

GROUT. *f.* [*grout*, Saxon.]

1. Coarse meal; pollard. *King.*

2. That which purges off. *Dryden.*

3. A kind of wild apple.

To GROW. *v. n.* preter. *grew*; part. pass. *grown.* [*grupan*, Saxon.]

1. To vegetate; to have vegetable motion. *Wisd.*

2. To be produced by vegetation. *Abbot.*

3. To shoot in any particular form. *Dryden.*

4. To increase in stature. *2 Samuel.*

5. To come to manhood from infancy. *Locke.*

6. To issue, as plants from a soil. *Dryden.*

7. To increase in bulk; to become greater. *Bacon.*

8. To improve; to make progress. *Pepe.*

9. To advance to any state. *Shakespeare.*

10. To come by degrees. *Rogers.*

11. To come forward; to gather ground. *Knolles.*

12. To be changed from one state to another. *Dryden.*

13. To proceed as from a cause. *Hooker.*

14. To accrue; to be forthcoming. *Shakespeare.*

15. To adhere; to stick together. *Walton.*

16. To swell; a sea term. *Raleigh.*

GRO'WER. *f.* [from *grow.*] An increaser. *Mortimer.*

To GROWL. *v. n.* [*grollen*, Flemish.]

1. To snarl or murmur like an angry cur. *Ellis.*

2. To murmur; to grumble. *Gay.*

GROWN. 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. *Locke.*

GROWTH. *f.* [from *grow.*]

1. Vegetation; vegetable life. *Atterbury.*

2. Product; thing produced. *Milton.*

3. Increase in number, bulk, or frequency. *Temple.*

4. Increase of stature; advanced to maturity. *Arbutnot.*

5. Improvement; advancement. *Hooker.*

GROW'THEAD. } *f.* [from *gro's* or *great*

GROW'TNOL. } *head.*

1. A kind of fish. *Ainsworth.*

2. An idle lazy fellow. *Tusser.*

To GRUB. *v. a.* [*graban*, preter. *grób*, to dig, Gothic.] To dig up; to destroy by digging. *Dryden.*

GRUB. *f.* [from *grubbing*, or mining.]

1. A small worm that eats holes in bodies. *Shakespeare.*

2. A short thick man; a dwarf. *Carew.*

To GRU'BBLE. *v. n.* [*grubelen*, German.] To feel in the dark. *Dryden.*

GRU'BSTREET. *f.* 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. *v. a.* [*Gravgnach*, Welsh.]

1. To envy; to see any advantage of another with discontent. *Sidney.*

2. To give or take unwillingly. *Addison.*

To GRUDGE. *v. n.*

1. To murmur; to repine. *Hook.*

2. To be unwilling; to be reluctant. *Raleigh.*

3. To be envious. *James.*

4. To wish in secret. *Dryden.*

5. To give or have any uneasy remains. *Dryden.*

GRUDGE. *f.* [from the verb.]

1. Old quarrel; inveterate malevolence. *Sidney.*

2. Anger; ill-will. *Swift.*

3. Unwillingness to benefit.

4. Envy; odium; invidious censure. *Ben. Johnson.*

5. Remorse of conscience.

6. Some little commotion, or forerunner of a disease. *Ainsworth.*

GRUDGINGLY. *ad.* [from *grudge.*] Unwillingly; malignantly. *Dryden.*

GRUEL. *f.* [*gruelle*, French.] Food made by boiling oatmeal in water. *Arbutnot.*

GRUFF. *a.* [*gruff*, Dutch.] Sour of aspect; harsh of manners. *Addison.*

GRU'FFLY. *ad.* [from *gruff.*] Harshly; ruggedly. *Dryden.*

- GRUFFNESS. *f.* [from *gruff*.] Ruggedness of mien.
- GRUM. *a.* [from *grumble*.] Sour; surly. *Arbutnot.*
- To GRUMBLE. *v. n.* [*grommelen*, Dutch.]
1. To murmur with discontent. *Prior.*
 2. To growl; to snarl. *Dryden.*
 3. To make a hoarse rattle. *Rowe.*
- GRUMBLER. *f.* [from *grumble*.] One that grumbles; a murmurer. *Swift.*
- GRUMBLING. *f.* [from *grumble*.] A murmuring through discontent. *Shakespeare.*
- GRUME. *f.* [*grunneau*, French; *grumus*, Latin.] A thick viscid consistence of a fluid. *Quincy.*
- GRUMPLY. *ad.* [from *grum*.] Sullenly; morosely.
- GRUMMEL. *f.* [*litbospemum*, Latin.] An herb. *Answorth.*
- GRUMOUS. *a.* [from *grume*.] Thick; clotted. *Arbutnot.*
- GRUMOUSNESS. *f.* [from *grumous*.] Thickness of a coagulated liquor. *Wiseman.*
- GRUNSEL. *f.* [usually *groundsl.*] The lower part of the building. *Milton.*
- To GRUNT. } *v. n.* [*grunio*, Latin.]
- To GRUNTLE. } To murmur like a hog. *Swift.*
- GRUNT. *f.* [from the verb.] The noise of a hog. *Dryden.*
- GRUNTER. *f.* [from *grunt*.]
1. He that grunts.
 2. A kind of fish. *Answorth.*
- GRUNTLING. *f.* [from *grunt*.] A young hog.
- To GRUTCH. *v. n.* To envy; to repine. *Ben. Johnson.*
- GRUTCH. *f.* [from the verb.] Malice; ill-will. *Hudibras.*
- GRY. *f.* Any thing of little value. *Diet.*
- GUAIA'CUM. *f.* A physical wood. It is attenuant and aperient, and promotes discharge by sweat and urine. *Hill.*
- GUARANTEE. *f.* [*guarant*, French.] A power who undertakes to see stipulations performed. *South.*
- To GUA'RANTY. *v. a.* [*guarantir*, French.]
1. To watch by way of defence and security.
 2. To protect; to defend. *Waller.*
 3. To preserve by caution. *Addison.*
 4. To provide against objections. *Notes on Odyssey.*
 5. To adorn with lists, laces, or ornamental borders. *Shakespeare.*
- To GUARD. *v. n.* To be in a state of caution or defence. *Collier.*
- GUARD. *f.* [*garde*, French.]
1. A man, or body of men, whose business is to watch,
2. A state of caution; a state of vigilance. *Smalridge.*
 3. Limitation; anticipation of objection. *Atterbury.*
 4. An ornamental hem, lace, or border.
 5. Part of the hilt of a sword.
- GUARDAGE. *f.* [from *guard*.] State of wardship. *Shakespeare.*
- GUARDE'R. *f.* One who guards.
- GUARDIAN. *f.* [*gardien*, French.]
1. One that has the care of an orphan. *Arbutnot.*
 2. One to whom the care and preservation of any thing is committed. *Shakespeare.*
 3. A repository or storehouse. Not used. *Shakespeare.*
- GUARDIAN of the *Spiritualties*. He to whom the spiritual jurisdiction of any diocese is committed, during the vacancy of the see. *Cowel.*
- GUARDIAN. *a.* Performing the office of a kind protector or superintendent. *Dryd.*
- GUARDIANSHIP. *f.* [from *guardian*.] The office of a guardian. *L'Estr.*
- GUA'RDLESS. *a.* [from *guard*.] Without defence. *Waller.*
- GUA'RDSHIP. *f.* [from *guard*.]
1. Care; protection. *Swift.*
 2. [*Guard* and *ship*.] A king's ship to guard the coast.
- GUA'IAVA. } *f.* A plant. *Miller.*
- GUA'VA. } *f.* A plant. *Miller.*
- GUBERNATION. *f.* [*gubernatio*, Latin] Government; superintendency. *Watts.*
- GUDGEON. *f.* [*goujon*, French.]
1. A small fish found in brooks and rivers. *Pope.*
 2. Something to be caught to a man's own disadvantage. *Shakespeare.*
- GUERDON. *f.* [*guerdon*, French.] A reward; a recompence. *Knolles.*
- To GUESS. *v. n.* [*gbissen*, Dutch.]
1. To conjecture; to judge without any certain principles of judgment. *Raleigh.*
 2. To conjecture rightly. *Stillingfleet.*
- To GUESS. *v. a.* To hit upon by accident. *Locke.*
- GUESS. *f.* [from the verb.] Conjecture; judgment without any positive or certain grounds. *Prior.*
- GUESSER. *f.* [from *guess*.] Conjecturer; one who judges without certain knowledge. *Swift.*
- GUESSINGLY. *ad.* [from *guessing*.] Conjecturally; uncertainly. *Shakespeare.*
- GUEST. *f.* [*gæst*, *gīst*, Saxon.]
1. One entertained in the house of another. *Dryden.*
 2. A stranger; one who comes newly to reside. *Sidney.*
- GUESTCHAMBER. *f.* Chamber of entertainment. *Mark.*

- To GUGGLE. *v. n.* [*gorgoliare*, Italian.]
To sound as water running with intermissions out of a narrow vessel.
- GUIDAGE. *f.* [from *guide*.] The reward given to a guide.
- GUIDANCE. *f.* [from *guide*.] Direction; government. *Rogers.*
- To GUIDE. *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. *f.* [*guide*, French.]
1. One who directs another in his way. *Denham.*
2. One who directs another in his conduct. *Waller.*
3. Director; regulator. *Hocker.*
- GUIDELESS. *a.* [from *guide*.] Without a guide. *Dryden.*
- GUIDER. *f.* [from *guide*.] Director; regulator; guide. *South.*
- GUIDON. *f.* [French.] A standardbearer; a standard.
- GUILD. *f.* [*gildere*, Saxon.] A society; a corporation; a fraternity. *Cowel.*
- GUILE. *f.* [*guille*, old French.] Deceitful cunning; insidious artifice. *Milton.*
- GUILEFUL. *a.* [*guile* and *full*.]
1. Wily; insidious; mischievously artful. *Hocker. Dryden.*
2. Treacherous; secretly mischievous. *Shakespeare.*
- GUILEFULLY. *ad.* [from *guileful*.] Insidiously; treacherously. *Milton.*
- GUILEFULNESS. *f.* [from *guileful*.] Secret treachery; tricking cunning.
- GUILELESS. *a.* [from *guile*.] Without deceit; without insidiousness.
- GUILER. *f.* [from *guile*.] One that betrays into danger by insidious practices. *Spenser.*
- GUILT. *f.* [*gilt*, Saxon.]
1. The state of a man justly charged with a crime. *Hammond.*
2. A crime; an offence. *Shakespeare.*
- GUILTILY. *ad.* [from *guilty*.] Without innocence. *Shakespeare.*
- GUILTINESS. *f.* [from *guilty*.] The state of being guilty; consciousness of crime. *Sidney.*
- GUILTLESS. *a.* [from *guilt*.] Innocent; free from crime. *Pope.*
- GUILTLESSLY. *ad.* [from *guiltless*.] Without guilt; innocently.
- GUILTLESSNESS. *f.* [from *guiltless*.] Innocence; freedom from crime. *King Charles.*
- GUILTY. *a.* [*giltig*, Saxon.]
1. Justly chargeable with a crime; not innocent. *Shakespeare.*
2. Wicked; corrupt. *Thomson.*
- GUINEA. *f.* [from *Guinea*, a country in Africa abounding with gold.] A gold coin valued at one and twenty shillings. *Locke.*
- GUINEADROPPER. *f.* One who cheats by dropping guineas. *Gay.*
- GUINEAHEN. *f.* A small Indian hen.
- GUINEAPEPPER. *f.* [*capsicum*, Latin.] A plant. *Miller.*
- GUINEAPIG. *f.* A small animal with a pig's snout.
- GUISE. *f.* [*guise*, French.]
1. Manner; mien; habit. *Fairfax. More.*
2. Practice; custom; property. *Ben. Johnson.*
3. External appearance; dress. *Temple.*
- GUITAR. *f.* [*guitar*, Italian.] A stringed instrument of music. *Prior.*
- GULCH. } *f.* [from *gulo*, Latin.] A
GULCHIN. } little glutton. *Skinner.*
- GULES. *a.* [perhaps from *gule*, the throat.] red. *Shakespeare.*
- GULF. *f.* [*golfo*, Italian.]
1. A bay; an opening into land. *Krölles.*
2. An abyss; an unmeasurable depth. *Spenser.*
3. A whirlpool; a sucking eddy. *Shakespeare.*
4. Any thing insatiable. *Shakespeare.*
- GULFY. *a.* [from *gulf*.] Full of gulfs or whirlpools. *Pope.*
- To GULL. *v. a.* [*guiller*, to cheat.] To trick; to cheat; to defraud. *Dryden.*
- GULL. *f.* [from the verb.]
1. A sea-bird.
2. A cheat; a fraud; a trick. *Shakespeare.*
3. A stupid animal; one easily cheated. *Hudibras.*
- GULLCATCHER. *f.* [*gull* and *catch*.] A cheat. *Shakespeare.*
- GULLER. *f.* [from *gull*.] A cheat; an impostor.
- GULLERY. *f.* [from *gul*.] Cheat; imposture. *Ainsworth.*
- GULLET. *f.* [*goulet*, French.] The throat; the meat-pipe. *Denham.*
- To GULLY. *v. n.* To run with noise.
- GULLYHOLE. *f.* The hole where the gutters empty themselves in the subterraneous sewer.
- GULO'SITY. *f.* [from *gulefus*, Lat.] Greediness; gluttony; voracity. *Brown.*
- To GULP. *v. a.* [*golpen*, Dutch.] To swallow eagerly; to suck down without intermission. *Gay.*
- GULP. *f.* [from the verb.] As much as can be swallowed at once. *More.*
- GUM. *f.* [*gummi*, Latin.]
1. A vegetable substance differing from a resin, in being more viscid, and dissolving in aqueous menstrua. *Quincy. Dryden.*

2. [*Loma*, Saxon.] The fleshy covering that contains the teeth. *Swift.*
 To GUM. *v. a.* To clofe with gum. *Wiseman.*
- GUMMINESS. *f.* [from *gummy*.] The state of being gummy. *Wiseman.*
- GUMMOSITY. *f.* [from *gummosus*.] The nature of gum; gumminess. *Floyer.*
- GUMMOUS. *a.* [from *gum*.] Of the nature of gum. *Woodward.*
- GUMMY. *a.* [from *gum*.]
 1. Consisting of gum; of the nature of gum. *Dryden.*
 2. Productive of gum. *Milton.*
 3. Overgrown with gum. *Dryden.*
- GUN. *f.* The general name for firearms; the instrument from which shot is discharged by fire. *Krolles. Granville.*
- GUNNEL. *f.* [corrupted for *gunwale*.]
- GUNNER. *f.* [from *gun*.] Cannonier; he whose employment is to manage the artillery in a ship. *Shakespeare.*
- GUNNERY. *f.* [from *gunner*.] The science of artillery.
- GUNPOWDER. *f.* [*gun* and *powder*.] The powder put into guns to be fired. *Brown.*
- GUNSHOT. *f.* [*gun* and *shot*.] The reach or range of a gun. *Dryden.*
- GUNSHOT. *a.* Made by the shot of a gun. *Wiseman.*
- GUNSMITH. *f.* [*gun* and *smith*.] A man whose trade is to make guns. *Mort.*
- GUNSTICK. *f.* [*gun* and *stick*.] The rammer.
- GUNSTOCK. *f.* [*gun* and *stock*.] The wood to which the barrel of the gun is fixed. *Mortimer.*
- GUNSTONE. *f.* [*gun* and *stone*.] The shot of cannon. *Shakespeare.*
- GUNWALE, or GUNNEL. *of a Ship.*
 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. *f.* [*gorges*, Latin.] Whirlpool; gulf. *Milton.*
- GURGION. *f.* The coarser part of the meal, sifted from the bran.
- To GURGLE. *v. n.* [*gorgoliare*, Italian.] To fall or gush with noise, as water from a bottle. *Pope.*
- GURNARD. } *f.* [*gournal*, French.] A
 GURNET. } kind of sea-fish. *Shakespeare.*
- To GUSH. *v. n.* [*goshien*, 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. *f.* [from the verb.] An emission of liquor in a large quantity at once. *Harvey.*
- GUSSET. *f.* [*gouffet*, French.] Any thing sewed on to cloth, in order to strengthen it.
- GUST. *f.* [*gouff*, 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 *gustick*, Islandick.] A sudden violent blast of wind. *Shakespeare. Addison.*
- GUSTABLE. *f.* [*gusto*, Latin.]
 1. To be tasted. *Harvey.*
 2. Pleasant to the taste. *Derham.*
- GUSTATION. *f.* [*gusto*, Latin.] The act of tasting. *Brown.*
- GUSTFUL. *a.* [*gust* and *full*.] Tasteful; well-tasted. *Decey of Piety.*
- GUSTO. *f.* [Italian.]
 1. The relish of any thing; the power by which any thing excites sensations in the palate. *Derham.*
 2. Intellectual taste; liking. *Dryden.*
- GUSTY. *a.* [from *gust*.] Stormy; tempestuous. *Shakespeare.*
- GUT. *f.* [*kutteln*, German.]
 1. The long pipe reaching with many convolutions from the stomach to the vent. *Arbutnot.*
 2. The stomach; the receptacle of food: proverbially. *Hudibras.*
 3. Gluttony; love of gormandising. *Hakerwill.*
- To GUT. *v. a.* [from the noun.]
 1. To eviscerate; to draw; to exenterate. *Carew.*
 2. To plunder of contents. *Spektorator.*
- GUTTATED. *a.* [from *gutta*, Latin, a drop.] Besprinkled with drops; bedropped. *Dick.*
- GUTTER. *f.* [from *guttur*, a throat, Latin.] A passage for water. *Addison.*
- To GUTTER. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To cut in small hollows. *Sandys.*
- To GUTTLE. *v. a.* [from *gut*.] To feed luxuriously; to gormandise. A low word. *Dryden.*
- To GUTTLE. *v. a.* [from *gut*.] To swallow. *L'Esfrange.*
- GUTTLER. *f.* [from *guttle*.] A greedy eater.
- GUTTULOUS. *a.* [from *guttula*, Latin.] In the form of a small drop. *Brown.*
- GUTTURAL. *a.* [*gutturialis*, Latin.] Pronounced in the throat; belonging to the throat. *Holder.*
- GUTTURALNESS. *f.* [from *guttural*.] The quality of being guttural. *Dick.*
- GUTWORT. *f.* [*gut* and *wort*.] An herb.
- GUY. *f.* [from *guide*.] A rope used to lift any thing into the ship.
- To GUZZLE. *v. n.* [from *gut*, or *gust*.] To gormandise; to feed immoderately. *Gay.*
- To GUZZLE. *v. a.* To swallow with immoderate gust. *Dryden.*
- GUZZLER.

GUZZLER, *f.* [from *guzzle*.] A gourmandiser. *Dryden*.
GYBE, *f.* [See *GIBE*.] A sneer; a taunt; a sarcasm. *Shakespeare*.
TO GYBE, *v. n.* To sneer; to taunt. *Spenf.*
GYMNASTICALLY, *ad.* [from *gymnastick*.] Athletically; fitly for strong exercise. *Brown*.
GYMNASTICK, *ad.* [*γυμναστικός*.] Pertaining to athletic exercises. *Arbutnot*.
GYMNICK, *a.* [*γυμνικός*.] Such as practise the athletic or gymnastick exercises. *Milton*.

GYMNOSPERMOUS, *a.* [*γυμνός* and *σπέρμα*.] Having the seeds naked.
GYNECOCRASY, *f.* [*γυναικρατία*.] Pettycoat government; female power.
GYRATION, *f.* [*gyro*, Latin.] The act of turning any thing about. *Newton*.
GYRE, *f.* [*gyrus*, Latin.] A circle described by any thing going in an orbit. *Spenser*. *Sandys*. *Dryden*.
GYVES, *f.* [*gwyn*, Welsh.] Fetters; chains for the legs. *Ben. Johnson*.
TO GYVE, *v. a.* To fetter; to shackle. *Shakespeare*.

H.

H A B

H Is in English, as in other languages, a note of aspiration, founded only by a strong emission of the breath, without any conformation of the organs of speech, and is therefore by many grammarians accounted no letter. The *b* in English is scarcely ever mute at the beginning of a word; as *house*.

HA, *interject.* [*ha*, Latin.]
 1. An expression of wonder, surprize, sudden question, or sudden exertion. *Shakesp.*
 2. An expression of laughter. *Dryden*.

HAAK, *f.* A fish. *Ainsworth*.

HABEAS CORPUS, [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 costs. *Corwel*.

HABERDASHER, *f.* One who sells small wares; a pedlar. *Bacon*.

HABERDINE, *f.* A dried salt cod. *Ainsworth*.

HABERGEON, *f.* [*haubergeon*, French.] Armour to cover the neck and breast. *Hudibras*.

HABILIMENT, *f.* [*habiliment*, French.] Dress; clothes; garment. *Swift*.

TO HABILITATE, *v. n.* [*habilitate*, French.] To qualify; to entitle. *Bacon*.

HABILITATION, *f.* [from *habilitate*.] Qualification. *Bacon*.

HABILITY, *f.* [*habilitate*, French.] Faculty; power.

HABIT, *f.* [*habitus*, Latin.]
 1. State of any thing: as, *habit* of body.
 2. Dress; accoutrement. *Shakespeare*. *Dryden*.

3. Habit is a power or ability in man of

H A C

doing any thing acquired by frequent doing. *Locke*.

4. Custom; inveterate use. *South*.

TO HABIT, *v. a.* [from the noun.] To dress; to accoutre; to array. *Clarendon*.

HABITABLE, *a.* [*habitable*, Fr.] Capable of being dwelt in. *Donne*.

HABITABLENESS, *f.* [from *habitable*.] Capacity of being dwelt in. *More*.

HABITANCE, *f.* [*habitatio*, Latin.] Dwelling; abode. *Spenser*.

HABITANT, *f.* [*habitant*, French.] Dweller; one that lives in any place. *Pope*.

HABITATION, *f.* [*habitation*, French.]
 1. The act of dwelling; the state of a place receiving dwellers.

2. Place of abode; dwelling. *Milton*.

HABITATOR, *f.* [Latin.] Dweller; inhabitant. *Brown*.

HABITUAL, *a.* [*habituel*.] Customary; accustomed; inveterate. *South*.

HABITUALLY, *ad.* [from *habitual*.] Customarily; by habit. *Arbutnot*.

HABITUDE, *f.* [*habitus*, Latin.]
 1. Relation; respect. *Haie*.

2. Familiarity; converse; frequent intercourse. *Dryden*.

3. Long custom; habit; inveterate use. *Dryden*.

4. The power of doing any thing acquired by frequent repetition. *Dryden*.

HABNAB, *ad.* [*hap ne hap*.] At random; at the mercy of chance. *Hudibras*.

TO HACK, *v. a.* [*Paccan*, Saxon.]
 1. To cut into small pieces; to chop. *Sidney*.

2. To speak unready, or with hesitation. *Shakespeare*.

TO HACK, *v. n.* To turn hackney or prostitute. *Shakespeare*.

HACKLE.

- HACKLE**, *f.* Raw silk; any filmy substance unspun. *Walton.*
- TO HACKLE**, *v. a.* [from *hack*.] To dress flax.
- HACKNEY**, *f.* [*hacnai*, Welsh.]
1. A pacing 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. Much used; common. *Harvey.*
- TO HACKNEY**, *v. a.* [from the noun.] To practise in one thing; to accustom to the road. *Shakespeare.*
- HACQUETON**, *f.* [*baquet*, old French.] Some piece of armour. *Spenser.*
- HAD**, The pesterite and part. pass. of *have*. *Shakespeare.*
- HADDOCK**, *f.* [*hadot*, French.] A sea-fish of the cod kind. *Carew.*
- HAFT**, *f.* [Dæft, Saxon.] A handle; that part of an instrument that is taken into the hand. *Dryden.*
- TO HAFT**, *v. a.* [from the noun.] To fet in a haft.
- HAG**, *f.* [Dægger, a goblin, Saxon.]
1. A fury; a the monster.
 2. A witch; an enchantress. *Shakespeare.*
 3. An old ugly woman. *Dryden.*
- TO HAG**, *v. a.* [from the noun.] To torment; to harraiss with terrour. *Hudibras.*
- HAGGARD**, *a.* [*hagard*, French.]
1. Wild; untamed; irreclaimable. *Spenser.*
 2. [*Hager*, German.] Lean. *L'Espr.*
 3. [*Hage*, Welsh.] Ugly; rugged; deformed. *Smith.*
- HAGGARD**, *f.*
1. Any thing wild or irreclaimable. *Shakespeare.*
 2. A species of hawk. *Sandys.*
- HAGGARDLY**, *a.* [from *haggard*.] Deformed; ugly. *Dryden.*
- HAGGESS**, *f.* [from *bag* or *hack*.] A mass of meat inclosed in a membrane.
- HAGGISH**, *a.* [from *hag*.] Of the nature of a hag; deformed; horrid. *Shakespeare.*
- TO HAGGLE**, *v. a.* [corrupted from *backle* or *back*.] To cut; to chop; to mangle. *Shakespeare.*
- TO HAGGLE**, *v. n.* To be tedious in a bargain; to be long in coming to the price.
- HAGGLER**, *f.* [from *haggle*.]
1. One that cuts.
 2. One that is tardy in bargaining.
- HAGIOGRAPHER**, *f.* [ἅγιος and γραφω.] A holy writer. The Jews divide the holy scriptures of the Old Testament into the law, the prophets, and the *hagiographers*.
- HA**, *interj.* An expression of sudden *Hoffort.* *Dryden.*
- HAIL**, *f.* [hægel, Saxon.] Drops of rain frozen in their falling. *Locke.*
- TO HAIL**, *v. n.* To pour down hail. *Isa.*
- HAIL**, *interj.* [hæl, health, Saxon.] A term of salutation. *Milton.*
- TO HAIL**, *v. n.* [from the noun.] To salute; to call to. *Dryden.*
- HAILSHOT**, *f.* [*bail* and *shot*.] Small shot scattered like hail. *Hayward.*
- HAILSTONE**, *f.* [*bail* and *stone*.] A particle or single ball of hail. *Shakespeare.*
- HAILY**, *a.* [from *bail*.] Consisting of hail. *Pope.*
- HAIR**, *f.* [hæp, Saxon.]
1. One of the common teguments of the body. When we examine hairs with a microscope, we find that they 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, wrapt up in a common tegument. *Quincy.*
 2. A single hair. *Shakespeare.*
 3. Any thing proverbially small. *Shakespeare.*
 4. Course; order; grain. *Shakespeare.*
- HAIRBRAINED**, *a.* [rather *bare-brained*.] Wild; irregular. *Judges.*
- HAIRBEL**, *f.* The name of a flower; the hyacinth.
- HAIRBREADTH**, *f.* [*bair* and *breadth*.] A very small distance. *Judges.*
- HAIRCLOTH**, *f.* [*bair* and *cloth*.] Stuff made of hair, very rough and prickly, worn sometimes in mortification. *Greav.*
- HAIRLACE**, *f.* [*hair* and *lace*.] The fillet with which the women tie up their hair. *Harvey.*
- HAIRLESS**, *a.* [from *bair*.] Without hair. *Shakespeare.*
- HAIRINESS**, *f.* [from *hairy*.] The state of being covered with hair.
- HAIRY**, *a.* [from *hair*.]
1. Overgrown with hair. *Shakespeare.*
 2. Consisting of hair. *Dryden.*
- HAKE**, *f.* A kind of fish. *Carew.*
- HAKOT**, *f.* [from *hake*.] A kind of fish. *Sinsworth.*
- HAL**, The Saxon *hælle*, i. e. a hall. *Gibson.*
- HALBERD**, *f.* [*balebarde*, French.] A battle-ax fixed to a long pole. *Pope.*
- HALBERDIER**, *f.* [*balebardier*, French.] One who is armed with a halberd.
- HALCYON**, *f.* [*halcyo*, Latin.] A bird that breeds in the sea: there is always a calm during her incubation. *Shakespeare.*
- HALCYON**, *a.* [from the noun.] Placid; quiet; still. *Denham.*
- HALE**, *a.* Healthy; sound; hearty. *Spenser.*
- TO HALE**, *v. a.* [*halen*, Dutch.] To drag by force; to pull violently. *Sans. Brown.*
- HALER**.

HA'LER. *f.* [from *bale*.] He who pulls and hales.

HALF. *f.* [Pealp, Saxon.]

1. A moiety; one part of two; an equal part. *Ben. Johnson.*
2. It sometimes has a plural signification when a number is divided.

HALF. *ad.* In part; equally. *Dryden.*

HALF-BLOOD. *f.* One not born of the same father and mother. *Locke.*

HALF-BLOODED. *a.* [*half* and *blood*.] Mean; degenerate. *Shakespeare.*

HALF-FACED. *a.* [*half* and *faced*.] Showing only part of the face. *Shakespeare.*

HALF-HEARD. *a.* Imperfectly heard. *Pope.*

HALF-MOON. *f.* The moon in its appearance when at half increase or decrease.

HALF-PENY. *f.* plural *half-pence*. [*half* and *peny*.] A copper coin, of which two make a peny. *Dryden.*

HALF-PIKE. *f.* [*half* and *pike*.] The small pike carried by officers. *Taylor.*

HALF-SEAS *over*. A proverbial expression for any one far advanced. It is commonly used of one half drunk. *Dryden.*

HALF SPHERE. *f.* [*half* and *sphere*.] Hemisphere. *Ben. Johnson.*

HALF-STRAINED. *a.* [*half* and *strained*.] Half-bred; imperfect. *Dryden.*

HALF-SWORD. *f.* Close fight. *Shakespeare.*

HALF-WAY. *ad.* [*half* and *way*.] In the middle. *Granville.*

HALF-WIT. *f.* [*half* and *wit*.] A block-head; a foolish fellow. *Dryden.*

HA'LIBUT. *f.* A sort of fish. *Answ.*

HA'LIDOM. *f.* Our blessed lady. *Spenser.*

HA'MASS. [*Halig* and *mas*.] The feast of All-souls. *Shakespeare.*

HA'LITUOUS. *ad.* [*halitus*, Latin.] Vaporous; and fumous. *Boyle.*

HALL. *f.* [Dial, Saxon.]

1. A court of justice.
2. A manour-house so called, because in it were held courts for the tenants. *Addison.*
3. The publick room of a corporation. *Gartb.*
4. The first large room of a house. *Milton.*

HALLELU'JAH. *f.* [הללויה] Praise ye the Lord. A song of thanksgiving. *Milton.*

HALLOO. *interj.* [*Alons*, let us go!] A word of encouragement when dogs are let loose on their game. *Dryden.*

To HALLOO. *v. n.* [*haler*, French.] To cry as after the dogs. *Sidney.*

To HA'LLOO. *v. a.*

1. To encourage with shouts. *Prior.*
2. To chafe with shouts. *Shakespeare.*
3. To call or shout to. *Shakespeare.*

To HA'LLOW. *v. a.* [*Daligian*, *Dalig*, Saxon, holy.]

1. To consecrate; to make holy. *Hooker.*
2. To reverence as holy; *halloed* be thy name.

HALLUCINATION. *f.* [*hallucinatio*, Lat.] Error; blunder; mistake. *Addison.*

HALM. *f.* [Pealm, Saxon.] Straw.

HA'LO. *f.* A red circle round the sun or moon. *Newton.*

HA'LSENING. *a.* [*bals*, German.] Sounding harshly. *Carew.*

HA'LSER. *f.* [from *Dalst*, neck, and *peel*, a rope.] A rope less than a cable. *Chapman.*

To HALT. *v. n.* [pealt, 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 fault. *Shakespeare.*

HALT. *a.* [from the verb.] Lame; crippled. *Luke.*

HALT. *f.* [from the verb.]

1. The act of limping; the manner of limping.
2. [*alte*, French.] A stop in a march. *Milton.*

HA'ALTER. *f.* [from *halt*.] He who limps.

HALTER. *f.* [pealstene, Saxon.]

1. A rope to hang malefactors. *Shakespeare.*
2. A cord; a strong string. *Sandys.*

To HALTER. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To bind with a cord. *Aterbury.*

To HALVE. *v. a.* [from *half*, *halves*.] To divide into two parts.

HALVES. *interj.* [from *half*.] An expression by which any one lays claim to an equal share. *Cleveland.*

HAM. [Saxon *Dam*, a house; farm.]

HAM. *f.* [Diam, Saxon.]

1. The hip; the hinder part of the articulation of the thigh. *Wiseman.*
2. The thigh of a hog salted. *Pope.*

HA'MATED. *a.* [*hamatus*, Latin.] Hooked; set with hooks.

To HAMBLE. *v. a.* [from *ham*.] To cut the sinews; to hamstring.

HAME. *f.* [Dama, Saxon] The collar by which a horse draws in a waggon.

HA'MLET. *f.* [Diam, Saxon.] A small village. *Bacon.*

HA'MMER. *f.* [Damer, 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 HA'MMER. *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. *Shakespeare.*

To HA'MMER. *v. n.*

1. To work; to be busy. *Shakespeare.*

2. To be in agitation. *Shakespeare.*
HA'MMERER. *f.* [from *hammer.*] He who works with a hammer.
HA'MMERHARD. *f.* [*hammer* and *bard.*] *Hammerbard* is when you harden iron or steel with much hammering on it. *Moxon.*
HA'MMOCK. *f.* [*Pamaca*, Saxon.] A swinging bed. *Temple.*
HA'MPER. *f.* [*banaperium.*] A large basket for carriage. *Swift.*
To HA'MPER. *v. a.*
 1. To shackle; to entangle in chains. *Herbert.*
 2. To ensnare; to inveigle. *Hudibras.*
 3. To complicate; to entangle. *Blackm.*
 4. To perplex; to embarrass by many lets and troubles. *Hudibras.*
HA'MSTRING. *f.* [*ham* and *string.*] The tendon of the ham. *Shakespeare.*
To HA'MSTRING. *v. a.* preter. and part. pass. *hamstrung.* To lame by cutting the tendon of the ham. *Dryden.*
HA'NAPER. *f.* [*banaperium*, low Latin.] A treasury; an exchequer. *Bacon.*
HA'NCES. *f.* [In a ship.] Falls of the five-rails placed on bannisters on the poop and quarter-deck down to the gangway. *Harris.*
HANCES. [In architecture.] The ends of elliptical arches. *Harris. Moxon.*
HAND. *f.* [*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. *Swift.*
 5. Ready payment. *Tillotson.*
 6. Rate; price. *Bacon.*
 7. Terms; conditions. *Taylor.*
 8. Act; deed; external action. *King Charles.*
 9. Labour; act of the hand. *Addison.*
 10. Performance. *Shakespeare.*
 11. Power of performance. *Addison.*
 12. Attempt; undertaking. *Spenser.*
 13. Manner of gathering or taking. *Bacon.*
 14. Workmanship; power or act of manufacturing or making. *Dryden.*
 15. Manner of acting or performing. *Dryden.*
 16. Agency; part in action. *South.*
 17. The act of giving or presenting. *2 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. *Shakespeare.*
 24. State of being in present agitation. *Shakespeare.*
 25. Cards held at a game. *Bacon.*
 26. That which is used in opposition to another. *Hudibras.*
 27. Scheme of action. *Ben. Johnson.*
 28. Advantage; gain; superiority. *Hayward.*
 29. Competition; contest. *Shakespeare.*
 30. Transmision; conveyance. *Col.*
 31. Possession; power. *Hooker.*
 32. Pressure of the bridle. *Shakespeare.*
 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. *Tillotson.*
 38. An actor; a workman; a soldier. *Locke.*
 39. Catch or reach without choice. *Milton.*
 40. Form or cast of writing. *Denham. Felton.*
 41. **HAND over head.** Negligently; rashly. *L'Esrange.*
 42. **HAND to HAND.** Close fight. *Shakespeare.*
 43. **HAND in HAND.** In union; conjointly. *Swift.*
 44. **HAND in HAND.** Fit; pat. *Shakesf.*
 45. **HAND to mouth.** As want requires. *L'Esrange.*
 46. **To bear in HAND.** To keep in expectation; to elude. *Shakespeare.*
 47. **To be HAND and Glove.** To be intimate and familiar.
To HAND. *v. a.* [from the noun.]
 1. To give or transmit with the hand. *Brown.*
 2. To guide or lead by the hand. *Donne.*
 3. To seize; to lay hands on. *Shakesp.*
 4. To manage; to move with the hand. *Prior.*
 5. To transmit in succession; to deliver down from one to another. *Woodward.*
HAND is much used in composition for that which is manageable by the hand, as a *hand-saw*; or born in the hand, as a *hand-barrow*.
HAND-BASKET. *f.* A portable basket. *Mortimer.*
HAND-BELL. *f.* A bell rung by the hand. *Bacon.*
HAND-BREADTH. *f.* A space equal to the breadth of the hand. *Arbutnot.*
HANDED. *a.* [from *hand.*]
 1. Having the use of the hand left or right. *Brown.*
 2. With hands joined. *Milton.*
HANDER. *f.* [from *hand.*] Transmitter; conveyor in succession. *Dryden.*
HAND-

HAN'DFAST. *f.* [*band and fast.*] Hold; custody. *Shakspeare.*

HAN'DFUL. *f.* [*band and full.*]

1. As much as the hand can gripe or contain. *Freeholder.*
2. A palm; a hand's breadth; four inches. *Bacon.*
3. A small number of quantity. *Raleigh. Clarendon.*

HAND-GALLOP. *f.* A slow easy gallop, in which the hand presses the bridle to hinder increase of speed. *Dryden.*

HAND-GUN. *f.* A gun wielded by the hand. *Candem.*

HAN'DICRAFT. *f.* [*band and craft.*] Manual occupation. *Swift.*

HANDICRAFTSMAN. *f.* [*handicraft and man.*] A manufacturer; one employed in manual occupation. *Swift.*

HAN'DILY. *a.* [*from bandy.*] With skill; with dexterity.

HAN'DINESS. *f.* [*from bandy.*] Readiness; dexterity.

HAN'DIWORK. *f.* [*bandy and work.*] Work of the hand; product of labour; manufacture. *L'Esfrange.*

HAN'DKERCHIEF. *f.* [*band and kerchief.*] A piece of silk or linen used to wipe the face, or cover the neck. *Arbuthnot.*

To HAN'DLE. *v. a.* [*bandelen, Dutch.*]

1. To touch; to feel with the hand. *Loc.*
2. To manage; to wield. *Shakspeare.*
3. To make familiar to the hand by frequent touching. *Temple.*
4. To treat in discourse. *Shakspeare. Atterbury.*
5. To deal with; to practise. *Jeremiah.*
6. To treat well or ill. *Clarendon.*
7. To practise upon; to do with. *Shak.*

HAN'DLE. *f.* [*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. *a.* [*band and less.*] Without a hand. *Shakspeare.*

HAN'DMAID. *f.* A maid that waits at hand. *Fai-fax.*

HAN'DMIL. *f.* [*band and mill.*] A mill moved by the hand. *Dryden.*

HANDS off. A vulgar phrase for keep off; forbear. *L'Esfrange.*

HAN'DSAILS. *f.* Sails managed by the hand. *Temple.*

HAN'DSAW. *f.* A saw manageable by the hand. *Mortimer.*

HAN'DSEL. *f.* [*hand-sel, Dutch.*] The first act of using any thing; the first act of sale. *Herbert.*

To HAN'DSEL. *v. a.* To use or do any thing the first time. *Cowley.*

HAN'DSOME. *a.* [*hand-saem, Dutch.*]

1. Ready; gainly; convenient. *Spenser.*
2. Beautiful with dignity; graceful. *Add.*

3. Elegant; graceful. *Felton.*
4. Ample; liberal: as, a handsome fortune.

5. Generous; noble: as, a handsome action. **To HAN'DSOME.** *v. a.* [*from the adjective.*] To render elegant or neat. *Donne.*

HAN'DSOMELY. *ad.* [*from handsome.*]

1. Conveniently; dexterously. *Spenser.*
2. Beautifully; gracefully.
3. Elegantly; neatly. *Wisd.*
4. Liberally; generously. *Addison.*

HAN'DSOMENESS. *f.* [*from handsome.*] Beauty; grace; elegance. *Boyle.*

HAN'DVICE. *f.* [*band and vice.*] A vice to hold small work in. *Moxon.*

HAN'DWRITING. *f.* [*band and writing.*] A cast or form of writing peculiar to each hand. *Cockburn.*

HAN'DY. *a.* [*from band.*]

1. Executed or performed by the hand. *Knolles.*
2. Ready; dexterous; skilful. *Dryden.*
3. Convenient. *Moxon.*

HAN'DYDANDY. *f.* A play in which children change hands and places. *Shakspeare.*

To HANG. *v. a.* *preter and part. pass.* *hanged or hung, anciently hong.*

1. To suspend; to fasten in such a manner as to be sustained not below, but above. *South.*
2. To place without any solid support. *Sandys.*
3. To choke and kill by suspending by the neck. *Shakspeare.*
4. To display; to show aloft. *Addison.*
5. To let fall below the proper situation. *Ecclus.*

6. To fix in such a manner as in some directions to be moveable. *1 Mac.*

7. To adorn by hanging upon. *Dryden.*

8. To furnish with ornaments or draperies fastened to the wall. *Bacon.*

To HANG. *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. *2 Mac. Dryden.*
3. To bend forward. *Addison.*
4. To float; to play. *Prier.*
5. To be supported by something raised above the ground. *Addison.*
6. To rest upon by embracing. *Peabam.*
7. To hover; to impend. *Atterbury.*
8. To be loosely joined. *Shakspeare.*
9. To drag; to be incommo'diously joined. *Addison.*
10. To be compact or united. *Addison.*
11. To adhere. *Addison.*
12. To rest. *Shakspeare.*
13. To be in suspense; to be in a state of uncertainty. *Deuteronomy.*
14. To be delayed; to linger. *Milton.*
15. To be dependant on. *Shakspeare.*

16. To be fixed or suspended with attention. *Pope.*
17. To have a steep declivity. *Mortimer.*
18. To be executed by the halter. *Pope.*
19. To decline; to tend down. *Pope.*
- HAN'GER.** *f.* [from *hang.*] That by which any thing hangs: as, the pot *hangers.*
- HAN'GER.** *f.* [from *hang.*] A short broad sword.
- HAN'GER-ON.** *f.* [from *hang.*] A dependant. *Brown. Swift.*
- HAN'GING.** *f.* [from *hang.*] Drapery hung or fastened against the walls of rooms. *Prior.*
- HAN'GING.** *participial a.* [from *hang.*]
1. Foreboding death by the halter. *Shakespeare.*
 2. Requiring to be punished by the halter.
- HAN'GMAN.** *f.* [*hang* and *man.*] The publick executioner. *Sidney.*
- HANK.** *f.* [*bank*, Islandick.] A skein of thread.
- To HAN'KER.** *v. n.* [*bankeren*, Dutch.] To long importunately. *Hudibras. Addison.*
- HANT,** for *has not*, or *have not.* *Addison.*
- HAP.** *f.* [*onhap*, in Welsh, is misfortune.]
1. Chance; fortune. *Hooker.*
 2. That which happens by chance or fortune. *Sidney.*
 3. Accident; casual event; misfortune. *Fairfax.*
- HAP-HAZARD.** *f.* Chance; accident. *Locke.*
- To HAP,** *v. n.* [from the noun.] To come by accident; to fall out; to happen. *Bacon.*
- HAP'PLY.** *ad.* [from *hap.*]
1. Perhaps; peradventure; it may be. *Swift.*
 2. By chance; by accident. *Milton.*
- HAP'LESS.** *a.* [from *hap.*] Unhappy; unfortunate; luckless. *Smith.*
- To HAP'PEN.** *v. n.* [from *hap.*]
1. To fall out; to chance; to come to pass. *Tillotson.*
 2. To light; to fall by chance. *Graunt.*
- HAP'PILY.** *ad.* [from *happily.*]
1. Fortunately; luckily; successfully. *Waller.*
 2. Addressfully; gracefully; without labour. *Pope.*
 3. In a state of felicity.
- HAP'INESS.** *f.* [from *happily.*]
1. Felicity; state in which the desires are satisfied. *Hooker.*
 2. Good luck; good fortune.
 3. Fortuitous elegance. *Denham.*
- HAP'PY.** *a.* [from *hap.*]
1. In a state of felicity. *Sidney. Milton. Addison.*
 2. Lucky; successful; fortunate. *Boyle.*
 3. Addressful; ready. *Swift.*
- HA'QUETON.** *f.* A piece of armour. *Spenser.*
- HARA'NGUE.** *f.* [*barangue*, French.] A speech; a popular oration. *Swift.*
- To HARA'NGUE.** *v. n.* [*baranguer*, Fr.] To make a speech.
- HARA'NGUER.** *f.* [from *barangue.*] An orator; a publick speaker.
- To HA'RASS.** *v. a.* [*harasser*, French.] To weary; to fatigue. *Adisson.*
- HA'RASS.** *f.* [from the verb.] Waste; disturbance. *Milton.*
- HA'R'BINGER.** *f.* [*berberger*, Dutch.] A forerunner; a precursor. *Dryden.*
- HA'RBOUR.** *f.* [*berberge*, French.]
1. A lodging; a place of entertainment. *Dryden.*
 2. A port or haven for shipping. *Shakespeare.*
 3. An asylum; a shelter.
- To HA'RBOUR.** *v. n.* [from the noun.] To receive entertainment; to sojourn. *Philips.*
- To HA'RBOUR,** *v. a.*
1. To entertain; to permit to reside. *Rowe.*
 2. To shelter; to secure. *Sidney.*
- HA'RBOURAGE.** *f.* [*berbergage*, French.] Shelter; entertainment. *Shakespeare.*
- HA'REQUERER.** *f.* [from *barbour.*] One that entertains another.
- HA'RBOURLESS.** *a.* [from *barbour.*] Without harbour.
- HARD.** *a.* [*peapd*, Saxon; *bard*, Dutch.]
1. Firm; resisting penetration or separation. *Shakespeare.*
 2. Difficult; not easy to the intellect. *Sidney.*
 3. Difficult of accomplishment. *Dryden.*
 4. Painful; distressful; laborious. *Clarendon.*
 5. Cruel; oppressive; rigorous. *Atterbury.*
 6. Sour; rough; severe. *Shakespeare.*
 7. Unfavourable; unkind. *Dryden.*
 8. Insensible; untouched. *Dryden.*
 9. Unhappy; vexatious. *Temple.*
 10. Vehement; keen; severe: as, a *bard* winter.
 11. Unreasonable; unjust. *Swift.*
 12. Forced; not easily granted. *Burnet.*
 13. Powerful. *Watts.*
 14. Auster; rough, as liquids. *Bacon.*
 15. Harsh; stiff; constrained. *Dryden.*
 16. Not plentiful; not prosperous. *Dryden.*
 17. Avaricious; faultily sparing.
- HARD.** *ad.* [*bardo*, German.]
1. Close; near. *Judges.*
 2. Diligently; laboriously; incessantly. *Atterbury.*
 3. Uneasily; vexatiously. *Shakespeare.*
 4. Vehemently; distressfully. *L'Esrange.*
 5. Fast; nimbly. *L'Esrange.*
 6. With difficulty. *Bacon.*
 7. Tem-

7. Tempestuously; boisterously. *Taylor.*
HARDBOUND. *a.* [*bard* and *bound.*]
 Coſtive. *Pope.*

To **HARDEN.** *v. a.* [from *bard.*]

1. To make hard; to indurate.

Woodward.

2. To confirm in effrontery; to make impudent.

3. To confirm in wickedneſs; to make obdurate. *Addiſon.*

4. To make inſenſible; to ſtupify. *Swift.*

5. To make firm; to endue with conſtancy. *Dryden.*

HARDENER. *f.* [from *barden.*] One that makes any thing hard.

HARDEAVOURED. *a.* [*bard* and *favour.*]
 Coarſe of feature.

HARDHANDDED. *a.* [*bard* and *hand.*]
 Coarſe; mechanick. *Shakeſpeare.*

HARDHEAD. *f.* [*bard* and *head.*] Claſh of heads; *Dryden.*

HARDHEARTED. *a.* [*bard* and *heart.*]
 Cruel; inexorable; mercileſs; pitileſs.

Arbutnot.

HARDHEARTEDNESS. *f.* [from *hard-hearted.*] Cruelty; want of tenderneſs.

Soutb.

HARDIHEAD. } *f.* [from *bardy.*] Stout-
HARDHOOD. } neſs; bravery. *Obſo-
 lere. Milton.*

HARDIMENT. *f.* [from *bardy.*] Cou-
 rage; ſtoutneſs; bravery.

Shakeſpeare. Fairfax.

HARDINESS. *f.*

1. Hardſhip; fatigue. *Spencer.*

2. Stoutneſs; courage; bravery.

Shakeſpeare.

3. Effrontery; confidence.

HARDLABOURED. *a.* [*bard* and *labour.*]
 Elaborate; ſtudied. *Swift.*

HARDLY. *ad.* [from *bard.*]

1. With difficulty; not eaſily. *Soutb.*

2. Scarcely; ſcant; not lightly. *Swift.*

3. Grudgingly; as an injury. *Shakeſpeare.*

4. Severely; unfavourably. *Hooker.*

5. Rigorouſly; oppreſſively. *Swift.*

6. Unwelcomely; harſhly. *Locke.*

7. Not ſoftly; not tenderly; not delicately. *Dryden.*

HARDMOUTHED. *a.* [*bard* and *moutb.*]
 Diſobedient to the rein; not ſenſible of the bit.

Dryden.

HARDNESS. *f.* [from *hard.*]

1. Darity; power of reſiſtance in bodies.

Woodward.

2. Difficulty to be underſtood. *Shakeſpeare.*

3. Difficulty to be accompliſhed. *Sadney.*

4. Scarcity; penury. *Swift.*

5. Obduracy; proſtitutenes. *Soutb.*

6. Coarſeneſs; harſhneſs of look. *Ray.*

7. Keenneſs; vehemence of weather or ſeaſons. *Mortimer.*

8. Cruelty of temper; ſavagenes; harſhneſs. *Shakeſpeare.*

9. Stiffneſs; harſhneſs. *Dryden.*

10. Faulty parſimony; ſingineſs.

HARDOCK. *f.* I ſuppoſe the ſame with *burdeck.* *Shakeſpeare.*

HARDS. *f.* The reſuſe or coarſer part of flax.

HARDESHIP. *f.* [from *bard.*]

1. Injury; oppreſſion. *Swift.*

2. Inconvenience; fatigue. *Sprat.*

HARDWARE. *f.* [*bard* and *ware.*] Ma-
 nufactures of metal.

HARDWAREMAN. *f.* [*hardware* and *man.*] A maker or ſeller of metalline manufactures. *Swift.*

HARDY. *a.* [*hardi*, French.]

1. Bold; brave; ſtout; daring. *Bacon.*

2. Strong; hard; firm. *Soutb.*

HARE and **HERE**, differing in pronouncia-
 tion only, ſignify both an army and a lord.

Gibſon.

HARE. *f.* [*harna*, Saxon.]

1. A ſmall quadruped, remarkable for timidity, vigilance, and fecundity. *Mere.*

2. A conſtellation. *Creech.*

To **HARE.** *v. n.* [*harier*, French.] To fright. *Locke.*

HAREBEL. *f.* [*bare* and *bell.*] A blue flower campaniform. *Shakeſpeare.*

HAREBRAINED. *a.* [from *bare* the verb and *brain.*] Volatile; unſettled; wild.

Bacon.

HAREFOOT. *f.* [*hare* and *foot.*]

1. A bird.

2. An herb.

HARELIP. *f.* A fiſſure in the upper lip with want of ſubſtance.

Quincy.

HARESEAR. *f.* [*bupleurum*, Latin.] A plant. *Milker.*

HARIER. *f.* [from *hare.*] A dog for hunting hares. *Airſworth.*

To **HARK.** *v. n.* [contracted from *harken.*] To liſten. *Hudibras.*

HARK. *interj.* [It is originally the imperative of the verb *bark.*] Liſt! hear! liſten!

Rowe.

HARL. *f.*

1. The filaments of flax.

2. Any filamentous ſubſtance. *Mortimer.*

HARLEQUIN. *f.* [*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 Jack-pudding. *Prior.*

HARLOT. *f.* [*harledet*, Weiſh, a girl.] A whore; a ſtrumpet. *Dryden.*

HARLOTRY. *f.* [from *harlot.*]

1. The trade of a harlot; fornication.

Dryden.

2. A name of contempt for a woman.

Shakeſpeare.

HARM.

H A R

H A R

- HARM.** *f.* [*hærm*, Saxon.]
 1. Injury; crime; wickedness.
 2. Mischief; detriment; hurt. *Swift.*
To HARM. *v. a.* To hurt; to injure. *Waller.*
- HARMFUL.** *a.* [*harm and full.*] Hurtful; mischievous. *Raleigh.*
- HARMFULLY.** *ad.* [from *harmful.*] Hurtfully; noxiously. *Acbam.*
- HARMFULNESS.** *f.* [from *harmful.*] Hurtfulness; mischievousness.
- HARMLESS.** *a.* [from *harm.*]
 1. Innocent; innoxious; not hurtful. *Shakespeare.*
 2. Unhurt; undamaged. *Raleigh.*
- HARMLESSLY.** *ad.* [from *harmless.*] Innocently; without hurt; without crime. *Decay of Piety.*
- HARMLESSNESS.** *f.* [from *harmless.*] Innocence; freedom from injury or hurt. *Donne.*
- HARMONICAL.** *a.* [*ἀρμονικός*; *harmonique*, French.]
HARMONICK. *a.* [*harmoneux*, French.] Adapted to each other; musical. *Pope.*
- HARMONIOUS.** *a.* [*harmonieux*, French, from *harmony.*]
 1. Adapted to each other; having the parts proportioned to each other. *Cowley.*
 2. Musical. *Dryden.*
- HARMONIOUSLY.** *ad.* [from *harmonious.*]
 1. With just adaptation and proportion of parts to each other. *Bentley.*
 2. Musically; with concord of sounds. *Stirling fleet.*
- HARMONIOUSNESS.** *f.* [from *harmonious.*] Proportion; musicalness.
- To HARMONIZE.** *v. a.* [from *harmony.*] To adjust in fit proportions. *Dryden.*
- HARMONY.** *f.* [*ἀρμονία.*]
 1. The just adaptation of one part to another. *Bacon.*
 2. Just proportion of sound. *Watts.*
 3. Concord; correspondent sentiment. *Milton.*
- HARNESS.** *f.* [*barnois*, French.]
 1. Armour; defensive furniture of war. *Shakespeare.*
 2. The traces of draught horses, particularly of carriages of pleasure. *Dryden.*
- To HARNESS.** *v. a.* [from the noun.]
 1. To dress in armour. *Rowe.*
 2. To fix horses in their traces. *Hale.*
- HARP.** *f.* [*hæpp*, Saxon.]
 1. A lyre; an instrument strung with wire and struck with the finger. *Dryden.*
 2. A constellation. *Creech.*
- To HARP.** *v. n.* [*harper*, French.]
 1. To play on the harp. *1 Cor.*
 2. To touch any passion. *Shakespeare.*
- HARPER.** *f.* [from *harp.*] A player on the harp. *Tickell.*
- HARPING.** *Iron. f.* [from *harpago*, Lat.] A bearded dart with a line fastened to the handle, with which whales are struck and caught. *Waller.*
- HARPONER.** *f.* [*harponeur*, French.] He that throws the harpoon.
- HARPOON.** *f.* [*barpon*, French.] A harping iron.
- HARPSICORD.** *f.* A musical instrument.
- HARPY.** *f.* [*harpysia*, Latin.] 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. *Shakespeare.*
- HARQUEBUSS.** *f.* [See *ARQUEBUS.*] A handgun.
- HARQUEBUSSIER.** *f.* [from *harquebuss.*] One armed with a harquebuss. *Knolles.*
- HARRIDAN.** *f.* [corrupted from *baridelle*, French, a worn-out worthless horse.] A decayed strumpet. *Swift.*
- HARROW.** *f.* [*charroue*, French.] A frame of timbers crossing each other, and set with teeth. *Mortimer.*
- To HARROW.** *v. a.* [from the noun.]
 1. To break with the harrow. *Shakespeare.*
 2. To tear up; to rip up. *Rowe.*
 3. To pillage; to strip; to lay waste. *Bacon.*
 4. [From *hepstan*, Sax.] To invade; to harass with incursions.
 5. To disturb; to put into commotion.
- HARROW.** *interj.* An exclamation of sudden distress.
- HARROWER.** *f.* [from *harrow.*]
 1. He who harrows.
 2. A kind of hawk. *Ainsworth.*
- To HARRY.** *v. a.* [*barer*, French.]
 1. To tease; to hare; to ruffle. *Shakespeare.*
 2. In Scotland it signifies to rob, plunder, or oppress.
- HARSH.** *a.*
 1. Austere; roughly sour. *Denham.*
 2. Rough to the ear. *Dryden.*
 3. Crabbed; morose; peevish. *Taylor.*
 4. Rugged to the touch. *Boyle.*
 5. Unpleasing; rigorous. *Dryden.*
- HARSHLY.** *v.* [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. *Shakespeare.*
- HARSHNESS.** *f.* [from *harsh.*]
 1. Sourness; austere taste. *Bacon.*
 2. Roughness to the ear. *Dryden.*
 3. Ruggedness to the touch. *Bacon.*
 4. Crabbedness; peevishness.
- HART.** *f.* [*peopt*, Saxon.] A he deer of the large kind; the male of the roe. *May.*

HARTSHORN. *f.* Spirit drawn from horn.

HART HORN. *f.* An herb. *Unsworib.*

HART-ROYAL. *f.* A plant.

HARTSTONGUE. A plant.

HARTWORT. *f.* A plant. *Miller.*

HARVEST. *f.* [hæp̄r̄r̄t, Saxon.]

1. The season of reaping and gathering the corn. *L'Esfrange.*

2. The corn ripened, gathered and inned. *Shakespeare.*

3. The product of labour. *Dryden.*

HARVEST-HOME. *f.*

1. The song which the reapers sing at the feast made for having inned the harvest. *Dryden.*

2. The time of gathering harvest. *Dryden.*

3. The opportunity of gathering treasure. *Shakespeare.*

HARVEST-LORD. *f.* The head reaper at the harvest. *Tissot.*

HARVESTER. *f.* [from *harvest*.] One who works at the harvest.

HARVESTMAN. *f.* A labourer in harvest.

TO HASH. *v. n.* [*bacher*, French.] To mince; to chop into small pieces, and mingle. *Garib.*

HASK. *f.* This seems to signify a case or habitation made of rushes or flags. *Spenser.*

HA'SLET. } *f.* [a bundle; *bastier*, Fr.]

HA'SLET. } The heart, liver, and lungs of a hog, with the windpipe and part of the throat to it.

HASP. *f.* [hæp̄r̄, Saxon.] A clasp folded over a staple, and fastened on with a padlock. *Mortimer.*

TO HASP. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To shut with a hasp.

HA'SSOCK. *f.* [*bäseck*, German.] A thick mat on which men kneel at church. *Addison.*

HAST. The second person singular of *hâte*.

HASTE. *f.* [*haste*, French.]

1. Hurry; speed; nimbleness; precipitation. *Dryden.*

2. Passion; vehemence.

TO HASTEN. } *v. n.* [*haster*, French.]

TO HASTEN. } 1. To make haste; to be in a hurry. *Jeremiab.*

2. To move with swiftness. *Denham.*

TO HASTE. } *v. a.* To push forward;

TO HASTEN. } to urge on; to precipitate. *Prior.*

HASTENING. *f.* [from *hasten*.] One that hastens or hurries.

HASTILY. *a.* [from *hasty*.]

1. In a hurry; speedily; nimbly; quickly. *Spenser.*

2. Rashly; precipitately. *Swift.*

3. Passionately; with vehemence.

HASTINESS. *f.* [from *hasty*.] *Sidney.*

1. Haste; speed. *Dryden.*

2. Hurry; precipitation.

3. Angry testiness; passionate vehemence.

HASTINGS. *f.* [from *hasty*.] Peas that come early. *Mortimer.*

HASTY. *a.* [*hastif*, French.]

1. Quick; speedy. *Shakespeare.*

2. Passionate; vehement. *Proverbs.*

3. Rash; precipitate. *Eccel.*

4. Early ripe. *Isaiab.*

HASTY-PUDDING. *f.* A pudding made of milk and flour, boiled quick together. *Dorset.*

HAT. *f.* [hæt, Saxon.] A cover for the head. *Dryden.*

HATBAND. *f.* [*bat* and *band*.] A string tied round the hat. *Bacon.*

HATCASE. *f.* [*bat* and *case*.] A slight box for a hat. *Addison.*

TO HATCH. *v. a.* [*hæcken*, 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. *Hayward.*

5. [From *bacter*, to cut.] To shade by lines in drawing or graving. *Dryden.*

TO HATCH. *v. n.*

1. To be in the state of growing quick.

2. To be in a state of advance towards effect.

HATCH. *f.* [from the verb.]

1. A brood excluded from the egg.

2. The act of exclusion from the egg. *Shakespeare.*

3. Disclosure; discovery. *Shakespeare.*

4. [Hæca, Saxon.] The half door. *Shakespeare.*

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 *væder* HATCHED; To be in a state of ignominy; poverty, or depression. *Locke.*

TO HATCHEL. *v. a.* [*hachelen*, German.]

To beat flax so as to separate the fibrous from the brittle part. *Woodward.*

HATCHEL. *f.* [from the verb; *hachel*, German.] The instrument with which flax is beaten.

HATCHELLER. *f.* [from *hachel*.] A beater of flax.

HATCHET. *f.* [*hachette*, French.] A small axe. *Crashaw.*

HATCHET-FACE. *f.* An ugly face. *Dryden.*

HATCHMENT. *f.* [corrupted from *achivement*.] Armorial escutcheon placed over a door at a funeral. *Shakespeare.*

HATCHWAY. *f.* [*hatches* and *way*.] The way over or through the hatches.

TO HATE. *v. n.* [hazian, Saxon.] To detest; to abhor; to abominate. *Shakespeare.*

HATE.

H A V

- HATE.** *f.* [hate, Saxon] Malignity; detestation. *Broom.*
- HATEFUL.** *a.* [bate and ful.]
1. That which causes abhorrence. *Shakespeare. Peacem. Milton.*
 2. Abhorrent; detesting; malignant; malevolent. *Dryden.*
- HATEFULLY.** *a.* [from *bateful.*]
1. Odiously; abominably.
 2. Malignantly; maliciously. *Chopman.*
- HATEFULNESS.** *f.* [from *bateful.*] Odiousness.
- HATER.** *f.* [from *bate.*] One that hates. *Sidney.*
- HATRED.** *f.* [from *bate.*] Hate; ill-will; malignity. *South.*
- To HATTER.** *v. a.* To harass; to weary. *Dryden.*
- HATTER.** *f.* [from *bat.*] A maker of hats. *Swift.*
- HATTOCK.** *f.* [attock, Erse.] A shock of corn. *Dist.*
- HAUBERK.** *f.* [bauberg, old French.] A coat of mail. *Spenser.*
- To HAVE.** *v. a.* pret. and part. pass. *had.* [habban, Saxon; hebben, Dutch.]
1. Not to be without. *Ast.*
 2. To carry; to wear. *Sidney.*
 3. To make use of. *Judges.*
 4. To possess. *Exodus.*
 5. To bear; to carry; to be attended with or united to, as an accident or concomitant. *Shakespeare.*
 6. To obtain; to enjoy. *Jobn.*
 7. To take; to receive. *Dryden.*
 8. To be in any state. *1 Sam.*
 9. To put; to take. *Tuffer.*
 10. To procure; to find. *Locke.*
 11. Not to neglect; not to omit. *Shak.*
 12. To hold; to regard. *Psalms.*
 13. To maintain; to hold opinion. *Bacon.*
 14. To contain. *Shakespeare.*
 15. To require; to claim. *Dryden.*
 16. To be a husband or wife to another. *Shakespeare.*
 17. To be engaged, as in a task. *Hook. Add.*
 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.** *f.* [bawen, Dutch.]
1. A port; a harbour; a safe station for ships. *Denham.*
 2. A shelter; an asylum. *Shakespeare.*
- HAVENER.** *f.* [from *bawen.*] An overseer of a port. *Carew.*
- HAVER.** *f.* [from *bawe.*] Possessor; holder. *Shakespeare.*
- HAVER** is a common word in the northern counties for oat. *Peccolam.*

H A W

- HAUGHT.** *a.* [hout, French.]
1. Haughty; insolent; proud. *Shakespeare.*
 2. High; proudly magnanimous. *Spenser.*
- HAUGHTILY.** *ad.* [from *haughty.*] Proudly; arrogantly. *Dryden.*
- HAUGHTINESS.** *f.* [from *haugby.*] Pride; arrogance. *Dryden.*
- HAUGHTY.** *a.* [hautaine, French.]
1. Proud; lofty; insolent; arrogant; contemptuous. *Clarendon.*
 2. Proudly great. *Prior.*
 3. Bold; adventurous. *Spenser.*
- HAVING.** *f.* [from *bawe.*]
1. Possession; estate; fortune. *Shakespeare.*
 2. The act or state of possessing. *Sidney.*
 3. Behaviour; regularity. *Shakespeare.*
- HA'VIOUR.** *f.* [for *behaviour.*] Conduct; manners. *Spenser.*
- To HAUL.** *v. a.* [baler, French, to draw.] To pull; to draw; to drag by violence. *Denham.*
- HAUL.** *f.* [from the verb.] Pull; violence in dragging. *Tbomson.*
- HAUM.** *f.* [healm, Saxon.] Straw. *Tuffer.*
- HAUNCH.** *f.* [bancke, Dutch; bancbe, Fr. anca, Italian.]
1. The thigh; the hind hip. *Locke.*
 2. The rear; the hind part. *Shakespeare.*
- To HAUNT.** *v. a.* [hanter, French.]
1. To frequent; to be much about any place or person. *Sidney.*
 2. It is used frequently in an ill sense of one that comes unwelcome. *Swift.*
 3. It is eminently used of apparitions.
- To HAUNT.** *v. n.* To be much about; to appear frequently. *Shakespeare.*
- HAUNT.** *f.* [from the verb.]
1. Place in which one is frequently found. *L'Estrange. Pope.*
 2. Habit of being in a certain place. *Arbutnot.*
- HA'UNTER.** *f.* [from *baunt.*] Frequenter; one that is often found in any place. *Watton.*
- HA'VOCK.** *f.* [bafog, Welsh.] Waste; wide and general devastation. *Addison.*
- HA'VOCK.** *interj.* A word of encouragement to slaughter. *Shakespeare.*
- To HA'VOCK.** *v. a.* [from the noun.] To waste; to destroy. *Milton.*
- HA'UTBOY.** *f.* [haut and bois.] A wind instrument. *Shakespeare.*
- HA'UTBOY Strawberry.** See **STRAWBERRY.**
- HAW.** *f.* [hæg, Saxon.]
1. The berry and seed of the hawthorn. *Tuffer.*
 2. An excrescence in the eye.
 3. [hæg, Saxon.] A small piece of ground adjoining to an house. *Carew.*
- HA'WTHORN.** *f.* [hæg ð-jn, Saxon.]

A species of medlar; the thorn that bears haws. *Miller.*

To HAW. *v. n.* To speak slowly with frequent intermission and hesitation. *L'Esfrange.*

HAWK. *f.* [*bæbeg*, Welsh.]
 1. A bird of prey, used much anciently in sport to catch other birds. *Peacbam.*
 2. [*Hoch*, Welsh.] An effort to force phlegm up the throat. *Dryden.*

To HAWK. *v. n.* [from *hawck*.]
 1. To fly hawks at fowls. *Prior.*
 2. To fly at; to attack on the wing. *Dryden.*

3. [*Hoch*, Welsh.] To force up phlegm with a noise. *Wiseman.*
 4. To yell by proclaiming in the streets. *Swift.*

HA'WKED. *a.* [from *hawck*.] Formed like a hawk's bill. *Brown.*

HA'WKER. *f.* [from *hock*, German.] One who sells his wares by proclaiming them in the street. *Pope.*

HA'WKWEED. *f.* A plant. *Miller.*

HA'WSES. *f.* [of a ship.] Two round holes under the ship's head or beak, through which the cables pass. *Harris.*

HAY. *f.* [*hæg*, *hæg*, Saxon.] Grass dried to fodder cattle in winter. *Camden. May.*

To dance the HAY. To dance in a ring. *Drayton.*

HAY, *f.* [from *baie*, French.] A net which incloses the haunt of an animal. *Mortimer.*

HA'YMAKER. *f.* [*bay* and *mak*.] One employed in drying grass for hay. *Pope.*

HA'ZARD. *f.* [*bazard*, French.]
 1. Chance; accident; fortuitous hap. *Locke.*

2. Danger; chance of danger. *Rogers.*

3. A game at dice. *Swift.*

To HA'ZARD. *v. a.* [*bazarder*, French.] To expose to chance. *Hayward.*

To HA'ZARD. *v. n.*
 1. To try the chance. *Shakespeare.*

2. To adventure. *Wallr.*

HA'ZARDABLE. *a.* [from *bazard*] Venture some; liable to chance. *Brown.*

HA'ZARDER. *f.* [from *bazard*.] He who hazards. *Dryden.*

HA'ZARDRY. *f.* [from *bazard*] Temerity; precipitation. *Spenser.*

HA'ZARDOUS. *a.* [*bazardeux*, Fr. from *bazard*.] Dangerous; exposed to chance. *Dryden.*

HA'ZARDOUSLY. *ad.* [from *bazardeux*.] With danger or chance.

HAZE. *f.* Fog; mist.

To HAZE. *v. n.* To be foggy or misty.

To HAZE. *v. a.* To fright one. *Answorth.*

HA'ZEL. *f.* A nut-tree. *Miller.*

HA'ZEL. *a.* [from the noun.] Light brown; of the colour of hazle.

HA'ZELLY. *a.* Of the colour of hazel; a light brown. *Mortimer.*

HA'ZY. *a.* [from *hazie*.] Dark; foggy; misty. *Burnet.*

HE. *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 *be* bear, a *be* goat. *Bacon.*

HEAD. *f.* [*heafod*, *heafod*, Saxon.]

1. The part of the animal that contains the brain or the organ of sensation or thought. *Dryden.*

2. Person as exposed to any danger or penalty. *Milton.*

3. Denomination of any animals. *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. Continuance; presence. *Dryden.*

8. Understanding; faculties of the mind. *L'Esfrange.*

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. *Shakespeare.*

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. *Raleigh.*

17. That which rises on the top. *Mort.*

18. The blade of an ax. *Deuter.*

19. Upper part of a bed. *Genes.*

20. The brain. *Pope.*

21. Dress of the head. *Swift.*

22. Principal topics of discourse. *Atterbury.*

23. Source of a stream. *Raleigh.*

24. Crisis; pitch. *Addison.*

25. Power; influence; force; strength; dominion. *South.*

26. Body; conflux. *Bacon.*

27. Power; armed force. *Shakespeare.*

28. Liberty in running a horse. *Shakespeare.*

29. It is very improperly applied to roots. *Gay.*

30. HEAD and Ears. The whole person. *Granville.*

31. HEAD and shoulders. By force violently. *Milton.*

To HEAD. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To lead; to influence; to direct; to govern. *Prior.*

2. To behead; to kill by taking away the head. *Shakespeare.*

3. To

3. To fit any thing with a head, or principal part. *Spenser.*
 4. To lop trees. *Mortimer.*
- HE'ADACH. *f.* Pain in the head. *Sidney.*
- HE'ADBAND. *f.* [*b-ad* and *band.*]
 1. A fillet for the head; a topknot. *If.*
 2. The band to each end of a book.
- HE'ADBOROUGH. *f.* [*head* and *borough.*]
 A constable; a subordinate constable. *Camden.*
- HE'ADDRESS. *f.* [*head* and *dress.*]
 1. The covering of a woman's head. *Pope.*
 2. Any thing resembling a headdress. *Addison.*
- HE'ADER. *f.* [*from head*]
 1. One that heads nails or pins, or the like.
 2. The first brick in the angle. *Moxon.*
- HE'ADGARGLE. *f.* A disease in cattle. *Mortimer.*
- HE'ADINESS. *f.* [*from heady*] *Hurry;*
 rashness; stubbornness; precipitation; obstinacy. *Spenser.*
- HE'ADLAND. *f.* [*head* and *land.*]
 1. Promontory; cape. *Dryden.*
 2. Ground under hedges. *Tusser.*
- HE'ADLESS. *a.* [*from head.*]
 1. Without an head; beheaded. *Spenser.*
 2. Without a chief. *Raleigh.*
 3. Obstinate; inconsiderate; ignorant. *Spenser.*
- HE'ADLONG. *a.*
 1. Rash; thoughtless.
 2. Sudden; precipitate. *Sidney.*
- HE'ADLONG. *a.* [*head* and *long.*]
 1. With the head foremost. *Pope.*
 2. Rashly; without thought; precipitately. *Dryden.*
 3. Hastily; without delay or respite. *Dryden.*
 4. It is very negligently used by *Shakespeare.*
- HE'ADMOULD SHOT. *f.* [*head, mould, and shot.*] This is when the sutures of the skull, generally the coronal, ride; that is, have their edges shot over one another. *Quincy.*
- HE'ADPIECE. *f.* [*head* and *piece.*]
 1. Armour for the head; helmet; motion. *Swift.*
 2. Understanding; force of mind. *Prideaux.*
- HE'ADQUARTERS. *f.* [*head* and *quarters.*]
 The place of general rendezvous, or lodgment for soldiers. *Collier.*
- HE'ADSHIP. *f.* [*from head.*] Dignity; authority; chief place.
- HE'ADSMAN. *f.* [*head* and *man.*] Executioner. *Dryden.*
- HE'ADSTAL. *f.* [*head* and *stall.*] Part of the bridle that covers the head. *Shakespeare.*
- HE'ADSTONE. *f.* [*head* and *stone.*] The first or capital stone. *Psalms.*
- HE'ADSTRONG. *a.* [*head* and *strong.*]
 Unrestrained; violent; ungovernable. *Hooker, Phillips.*
- HE'ADWORKMAN. *f.* [*head, work, and man.*] The foreman. *Swift.*
- HE'ADY. *a.* [*from head.*]
 1. Rash; precipitate; hasty; violent. *Ben. Johnson.*
 2. Apt to affect the head. *Boyle.*
- TO HEAL. *v. a.* [*hælan, 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. *v. n.* To grow well. *Sharp.*
- HEALER. *n. f.* [*from heal.*] One who cures or heals. *If.*
- HE'ALING. *participial a.* [*from heal.*]
 Mild; mollifying; gentle; assuasive.
- HEALTH. *f.* [*from hæel, Saxon.*]
 1. Freedom from bodily pain or sickness. *Quincy.*
 2. Welfare of mind; purity; goodness. *Bacon.*
 3. Salvation spiritual and temporal. *Pf.*
 4. With of happiness in drinking. *Shakespeare.*
- HEALTHFUL. *a.* [*health* and *full.*]
 1. Free from sickness. *Sub.*
 2. Well disposed. *Shakespeare.*
 3. Wholesome; salubrious. *Bacon.*
 4. Salutary; productive of salvation. *Com. Prayer.*
- HEALTHFULLY. *ad.* [*from healthful.*]
 1. In health.
 2. Wholesomely.
- HEALTHFULNESS. *f.* [*from healthful.*]
 1. State of being well.
 2. Wholesomeness; salubrious qualities. *Addison.*
- HEALTHILY. *a.* [*from healthy.*] Without sickness.
- HEALTHINESS. *f.* [*from healthy.*] The state of health.
- HEALTHLESS. *a.* [*from health.*] Weak; sickly; infirm. *Taylor.*
- HEALTHSOME. *a.* [*from health.*] Wholesome; salutary. *Shakespeare.*
- HEALTHY. *a.* [*from health.*] In health; free from sickness. *Arbutnot.*
- HEAM. *f.* In beasts, the same as the after-birth in women.
- HEAP. *f.* [*heap, Saxon.*]
 1. Many single things thrown together; a pile. *Dryden.*
 2. A crowd; a throng; a rabble. *Bacon.*
 3. Clutter; number driven together. *Dryden.*
- TO HEAP. *v. a.* [*from the noun.*]
 1. To

1. To throw on heaps ; to pile ; to throw together. *Ezek.*
 2. To accumulate ; to lay up. *Job.*
 3. To add to something else. *Shakesp.*
HE'APER. *f.* [from *heap.*] One that makes piles or heaps
HE'APY. *a.* [from *heap.*] Lying in heaps. *Gay.*
To HEAR. *v. n.* [hýran, Saxon.]
 1. To enjoy the sense by which words are distinguished. *Holder.*
 2. To listen ; to hearken. *Darb m.*
 3. To be told ; to have an account. *Acts.*
To HEAR. *v. a.*
 1. To perceive by the ear. *2 Chron.*
 2. To give an audience, or allowance to speak. *Acts.*
 3. To attend ; to listen to ; to obey. *Matth.*
 5. To try ; to attend judicially. *Ezek.*
 6. To attend favourably. *Deuter.*
 7. To acknowledge. *Prior.*
HEARD signifies a keeper ; as *beardbearht*, a glorious keeper. *Gibson.*
HE'ARER. *f.* [from *hear.*] One who attends to any doctrine or discourse. *Ben. Johnson.*
HE'ARING. *f.* [from *hear.*]
 1. The sense by which sounds are perceived.
 2. Audience. *Shakespeare.*
 3. Judicial trial. *Addison.*
 4. Reach of the ear. *Hooker.*
To HE'ARKEN. *v. n.* [hearnian, Saxon.]
 1. To listen by way of curiosity. *Rogers.*
 2. To attend ; to pay regard. *Pope.*
HE'ARKENER. *f.* [from *hearken.*] Listener ; one that hearkens.
HE'ARSAY. [*hear* and *say.*] Report ; rumour. *Raleigh.*
HEARSE. *f.* [of unknown etymology.]
 1. A carriage in which the dead are conveyed to the grave.
 2. A temporary monument set over a grave. *Shakespeare.*
HEART. *f.* [heort, 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. *Shakespeare.*
 2. The chief part ; the vital part. *Bacon.*
 3. The inner part of any thing. *Abbot.*
 4. Person ; character. *Shakespeare.*
 5. Courage ; spirit. *Clarendon.*
 6. Seat of love. *Pope.*
 7. Affection ; inclination. *Dyden.*
 8. Memory. *South.*
 9. Good-will ; ardour of zeal. *Clarend.*
 10. Passions ; anxiety ; concern. *Shakesp.*
 11. Secret thoughts ; recesses of the mind. *Darwin.*
 12. Disposition of mind. *Sidney.*
 13. A *hard heart* is cruelty. *Rowe.*
 14. To find in the **HEART.** To be not wholly averse. *Sidney.*
 15. Secret meaning ; hidden intention. *Shakespeare.*
 16. Conscience ; sense of good or ill. *Hooker.*
 17. Strength ; power. *Bacon.*
 18. Utmost degree. *Shakespeare.*
 20. It is much used in composition, for mind, or affection.
HEART-ACH. *f.* [*heart* and *ach.*] Sorrow ; pang ; anguish. *Shakespeare.*
HEART BREAK. *f.* [*heart* and *break.*] Overpowering sorrow. *Shakespeare.*
HEART-BREAKER. *f.* A cant name for a woman's curls. *Hudibras.*
HEART-BREAKING. *a.* Overpowering with sorrow. *Spenser.*
HEART-BREAKING. *f.* Overpowering grief. *Hazewill.*
HE'ART-BURNED. *a.* [*heart* and *burn.*] Having the heart inflamed. *Shakespeare.*
HEART-BURNING. *f.* [*heart* and *burn.*]
 1. Pain at the stomach, commonly from an acrid humour. *Woodward.*
 2. Discontent ; secret enmity. *Swift.*
HEART-DEAR. *a.* Sincerely beloved. *Shakespeare.*
HEART-EASE. *f.* Quiet ; tranquillity. *Shakespeare.*
HEART-EASING. *a.* Giving quiet. *Milton.*
HEART-FELT. *a.* Felt in the conscience. *Pope.*
HEART PÈAS. *f.* A plant. *Miller.*
HEART-SICK. *a.*
 1. Pained in mind. *Taylor.*
 2. Mortally ill ; hurt in the constitution. *Shakespeare.*
HEARTS-EASE. *f.* A plant. *Mortimer.*
HEART-STRING. *f.* [*string* and *heart.*] The tendons or nerves supposed to brace and sustain the heart. *Spenser. Taylor.*
HEART-STRUCK. *a.*
 1. Driven to the heart ; infixed for ever in the mind. *Shakespeare.*
 2. Shocked with fear or dismay. *Milton.*
HEART-SWELLING. *a.* Rankling in the mind. *Spenser.*
HEART WHOLE. *a.*
 1. With the affections yet unfixed. *Shakespeare.*
 2. With the vitals yet unimpaired.
HEART-WOUNDED. *a.* Filled with passion of love or grief. *Pope.*
HE'ARTED. *a.* It is only used in composition : as, *hard hearted.*
To HE'ARTEN. *v. a.* [from *heart.*]
 1. To encourage ; to animate ; to stir up. *Sidney.*
 2. To meliorate with manners. *May.*
 3 M **HEARTH.**

HEARTH. *f.* The pavement of a room in which a fire is made. *Dryden.*

HE'ARTILY. *a.* [from *bearty.*]

1. Sincerely; actively; diligently; vigorously. *Aiterbury.*
2. From the heart; fully. *Prior.*
3. Eagerly; with desire. *Addison.*

HE'ARTINESS. *f.* [from *bearty.*]

1. Sincerity; freedom from hypocrisy. *Shakespeare.*
2. Vigour; diligence; strength. *Taylor.*

HE'ARTLESS. *a.* [from *beart.*] Without courage; spiritless. *Cowley.*

HE'ARTLESSLY. *ad.* [from *beartless.*] Without courage; faintly; timidly.

HE'ARTLESSNESS. *f.* [from *beartless.*] Want of courage or spirit; dejection of mind.

HE'ARTY. *a.* [from *beart.*]

1. Sincere; undisssembled; warm; zealous. *Clarendon.*
2. In full health.
3. Vigorous; strong. *Pope.*
4. Strong; hard; durable. *Wotton.*

HEARTY-HALE. *a.* [*heart* and *bale.*] Good for the heart. *Spenser.*

HEAT. *f.* [*heaz, hæz, Saxon.*]

1. The sensation caused by the approach or touch of fire.
2. The cause of the sensation of burning. *Hooker.*
3. Hot weather. *Addison.*
4. State of any body under the action of the fire. *Mexon.*
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. *Sidney.*
10. Faction; contest; party rage.
11. Ardour of thought or elocution. *Add.*

To HEAT. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To make hot; to endure with the power of burning. *Daniel.*
2. To cause to ferment. *Mortimer.*
3. To make the constitution feverish. *Arbutnot.*
4. To warm with vehemence of passion or desire. *Dryden.*
5. To agitate the blood and spirits with action. *Dryden.*

HE'ATER. *f.* [from *beat.*] An iron made hot, and put into a box-iron, to smooth and plait linnen.

HEATH. *f.* [*erica, Latin.*]

1. A plant.
2. A place overgrown with heath. *Shakesp.*
3. A place covered with shrubs of whatever kind. *Bacon.*

HEATH-COCK. *f.* [*beatb* and *cock.*] A large fowl that frequents heaths. *Carew.*

HEATH-PEAS. *f.* A species of bitter vetch.

HEATH-ROSE. *f.* [*beatb* and *rose.*] A plant. *Ainsworth.*

HE'ATHEN. *f.* [*beyden, German.*] The gentiles; the pagans; the nations unacquainted with the covenant of grace. *Addison.*

HE'ATHEN. *a.* Gentile; pagan. *Addison.*

HE'ATHENISH. *a.* [from *beatben.*]

1. Belonging to the gentiles. *Hooker.*
2. Wild; savage; rapacious; cruel. *South.*

HE'ATHENISHLY. *a.* [from *beatben.*] After the manner of heathens.

HE'ATHENISM. *f.* [from *beatben.*] Gentilism; paganism. *Hammond.*

HE'ATHY. *a.* [from *beatb.*] Full of heath. *Mortimer.*

To HEAVE. *v. a. pret.* *heaved,* anciently *bove*; part, *beaved,* or *hoven.*

1. To lift; to raise from the ground. *Milton.*
2. To carry. *Shakespeare.*
3. To raise; to lift. *Dryden.*
4. To cause to swell. *Tbomson.*
5. To force up from the breast. *Shakesp.*
6. To exalt; to elevate. *Shakespeare.*
7. To puff; to elate. *Hayward.*

To HEAVE. *v. n.*

1. To pant; to breath with pain. *Dryd.*
2. To labour. *Atterbury.*
3. To rise with pain; to swell and fall. *Prior.*
4. To keck; to feel a tendency to vomit.

HEAVE. *f.* [from the verb.]

1. Lift; exertion or effort upwards. *Dryden.*
2. Rising of the breast. *Shakespeare.*
3. Effort to vomit.
4. Struggle to rise. *Hudibras.*

HEAVE Offering. *f.* An offering among the Jews. *Numbers.*

HE'AVEN. *f.* [*heofon, 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. *Shakespeare.*
5. Elevation; sublimity. *Shakespeare.*

HEAVEN-BORN. Descended from the celestial regions. *Dryden.*

HEAVEN-BRED. Produced or cultivated in heaven. *Shakespeare.*

HEAVEN-BUILT. Built by the agency of gods. *Pope.*

HEAVEN-DIRECTED.

1. Raised towards the sky. *Pope.*
 2. Taught by the powers of heaven. *Pope.*
HE'AVENLY. *a.* [from *heaven*.]
 1. Resembling heaven; supremely excellent. *Sidney.*
 2. Celestial; inhabiting heaven. *Dryd.*
HE'AVENLY. *ad.*
 1. In a manner resembling that of heaven. *Pope.*
 2. By the agency or influence of heaven. *Milton.*
HE'AVENWARD. *ad.* [*heaven* and *pearo*, Saxon.] Towards heaven. *Prior.*
HE'AVILY. *ad.* [from *heavy*.]
 1. With great ponderousness. *Collier.*
 2. Grievously; afflictively. *Clarendon.*
 3. Sorrowfully; with an air of dejection.
HE'AVINESS. *f.* [from *heavy*.]
 1. Ponderousness; the quality of being heavy; weight. *Wilkins.*
 2. Dejection of mind; depression of spirit. *Hooker.*
 3. Inaptitude to motion or thought. *Arbutnot.*
 4. Oppression; crush; affliction.
 5. Deepness or richness of soil. *Arbutnot.*
HE'AVY. *ad.* [heafiz, Saxon.]
 1. Weighty; ponderous; tending strongly to the center. *Wilkins.*
 2. Sorrowful; dejected; depressed. *Shakespeare.*
 3. Grievous; oppressive; afflictive. *Swift.*
 4. Wanting alacrity; wanting briskness of appearance. *Prior.*
 5. Wanting spirit or rapidity of sentiment; unanimated. *Swift.*
 6. Wanting activity; indolent; lazy. *Dryden.*
 7. Drowsy; dull; torpid. *Luke.*
 8. Slow; sluggish. *Shakespeare.*
 9. Stupid; foolish. *Knolles.*
 10. Burdenfome; troublesome; tedious. *Swift.*
 11. Loaded; incumbered; burthened. *Bacon.*
 12. Not easily digested. *Arbutnot.*
 13. Rich in soil; fertile, as *heavy* lands.
 14. Deep; cumbersome, as *heavy* roads.
HE'AVY. *ad.* As an adverb it is only used in composition; heavily. *Matthew.*
HE'BDOMAD. *f.* [*hebdomas*, Latin.] A week; a space of seven days. *Brown.*
HEBDO'MADAL. } *ad.* [from *hebdomas*,
HEBDO'MADARY. } Latin.] Weekly;
 consisting of seven days. *Brown.*
TO HEBE'TATE. *v. a.* [*hebetato*, Latin.] To dull; to blunt; to stupify. *Arbutnot.*
HEBETA'TION. *f.* [from *hebetate*.]
 1. The act of dulling.

2. The state of being dulled.
HE'BETUDE. *f.* [*hebetudo*, Latin.] Dullness; obtuseness; bluntness. *Harvey.*
HE'BRAISM. *f.* [*hebraisme*, French; *hebraismus*, Latin.] A Hebrew idiom. *Spektor.*
HE'BRAIST. *f.* [*hebraeus*, Latin.] A man skilled in Hebrew.
HE'BRICIAN. *f.* [from *Hebrew*.] One skilful in Hebrew. *Raleigh.*
HE'CATOMB. *f.* [*hecatombe*, French.] A sacrifice of an hundred cattle. *Donne.*
HE'CTICAL. } *ad.* [*hectique*, French.]
HE'CTICK. }
 1. Habitual; constitutional. *Donne.*
 2. Troubled with a morbid heat. *Taylor.*
HE'CTICK. *f.* An hectick fever. *Shakel.*
HE'CTOR. *f.* [from *Ilctar*, the great Homeric warrior.] A bully; a blustering, turbulent, pervicacious, noisy fellow. *Soubt. Prior.*
TO HE'CTOR. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To threaten; to treat with insolent terms. *Arbutnot.*
TO HE'CTOR. *v. n.* To play the bully. *Swift.*
HEDERA'CEOUS. *a.* [*hederaceus*, Latin.] Producing ivy. *DiE.*
HEDGE. *f.* [hegge, Saxon.] A fence made round grounds with prickly bushes. *Pope.*
HEDGE. prefixed to any word, notes something mean. *Swift.*
TO HEDGE. *v. a.* [from the noun.]
 1. To inclose with a hedge. *Bacon.*
 2. To obstruct. *Hof.*
 3. To encircle for defence. *Shakel.*
 4. To shut up within an inclosure. *Locke.*
 5. To force into a place already full. *Dryden.*
TO HEDGE. *v. n.* To shift; to hide the head. *Shakespeare.*
HEDGE-BORN. *a.* [*bedge* and *born*.] Of no known birth; meanly born. *Shakel.*
HEDGE FUMITORY. *f.* A plant. *Ainsworth.*
HEDGE-HOG. *f.* [*bedge* and *hog*.]
 1. An animal set with prickles, like thorns in an hedge. *Ray.*
 2. A term of reproach. *Shakespeare.*
 3. A plant. *Ainsworth.*
HEDGE-HYSSOP. *f.* [*bedge* and *hyssop*.] A species of willow wort. *Hill.*
HEDGE MUSTARD. *f.* A plant. *Miller.*
HEDGE-NETTLE. *f.* A plant. *Ainsw.*
HEDGE-NOTE. *f.* [*bedge* and *note*.] A word of contempt. *Dryden.*
HEDGE-PIG. *f.* [*bedge* and *pig*.] A young hedge hog. *Shakespeare.*
HEDGE-ROW. *f.* [*bedge* and *row*.] The series of trees or bushes planted for inclosures. *Milton.*

HEDGE-SPARROW. *f.* [*bedge* and *sparrow*.] A sparrow that lives in bushes.

Shakespeare.

HEDGING-BILL. *f.* [*bedge* and *bill*.] A cutting hook used in making hedges.

Sidney.

HEDGER. *f.* [from *bedge*.] One who makes hedges.

Locke.

TO HEED. *v. a.* [*heðan*, Saxon.] To mind; to regard; to take notice of; to attend.

Locke.

HEED. *f.* [from the verb.]

1. Care; attention. *Addison.*

2. Caution; fearful attention; suspicious watch. *Shakespeare.*

3. Care to avoid. *Tillotson.*

4. Notice; observation. *Bacon.*

5. Seriousness; staidness. *Shakespeare.*

6. Regard; respectful notice. *L'Esfrange.*

HEEDFUL. *a.* [from *heed*.]

1. Watchful; cautious; suspicious. *Shakespeare.*

2. Attentive; careful; observing. *Pope.*

HEEDFULLY. *ad.* [from *heedful*.] Attentively; carefully; cautiously. *Watts.*

HEEDFULNESS. *f.* [from *heedful*.] Caution; vigilance.

HEEDILY. *ad.* Cautiously; vigilantly. *Diët.*

HEEDINESS. *f.* Caution; vigilance. *Diët.*

HEEDLESS. *ad.* [from *heed*.] Negligent; inattentive; careless. *Locke.*

HEEDLESSLY. *ad.* [from *heedless*.] Carelessly; negligently. *Arbutnot.*

HEEDLESSNESS. *f.* [from *heedless*.] Carelessness; negligence; inattention. *Locke.*

HEEL. *f.* [*hele*, 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'Esfrange.*

4. *To be at the HEELS,* To pursue closely; to follow hard. *Milton.*

5. *To lay by the HEELS,* To fetter; to shackle; to put in gyves. *Hudibras.*

6. The back part of a stocken: whence the phrase *to be out at heels,* to be worn out. *Shakespeare.*

TO HEEL. *v. n.* [from the noun.]

1. To dance. *Shakespeare.*

2. To lean on one side: as, the ship *heels*.

HEELER. *f.* [from *heel*.] A cock that strikes well with his heels.

HEEL-PIECE. *f.* [*heel* and *piece*.] A piece fixed on the hinder part of the shoe.

TO HEEL-PIECE. *v. a.* [*heel* and *piece*.] To put a piece of leather on a shoe-heel.

HEFT. *f.* [from *heave*.] *Arbutnot.*

1. Heaving; effort. *Shakespeare.*

2. [For *hast*.] Handle. *Waller.*

HEGIRA. *f.* [Arabick.] A term in chronology, signifying the epocha, 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.

HEIFER. *f.* [*heahpope*, Saxon.] A young cow. *Pope.*

HEIGH-HO. *interj.*

1. An expression of slight languour and uneasiness. *Shakespeare.*

HEIGHT. *f.* [from *high*.]

1. Elevation above the ground.

2. Altitude; space measured upwards. *Donne.*

3. Degree of latitude. *Abbot.*

4. Summit; ascent; towering eminence.

5. Elevation of rank; station of dignity. *Daniel.*

6. The utmost degree; full completion. *Bacon.*

7. Utmost exertion. *Shakespeare.*

8. State of excellence; advance towards perfection. *Addison.*

TO HEIGHTEN. *v. a.* [from *height*.]

1. To raise higher.

2. To improve; to meliorate.

3. To aggravate. *Addison.*

4. To improve by decorations. *Dryden.*

HEINOUS. *ad.* [*baineux*, French.] Atrocious; wicked in a high degree.

HEINOUSLY. *ad.* [from *heinous*.] Atrociously; wickedly.

HEINOUSNESS. *f.* [from *heinous*.] Atrociousness; wickedness. *Rogers.*

HEIR. *f.* [*beire*, old French.] One that is inheritor of any thing after the present possessor. *Swift.*

TO HEIR. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To inherit. *Dryden.*

HEIRESS. *f.* [from *heir*.] An inheritrix; a woman that inherits. *Waller.*

HEIRLESS. *a.* [from *heir*.] Without an heir. *Shakespeare.*

HEIRSHIP. *f.* [from *heir*.] The state, character, or privileges of an heir. *Ayliffe.*

HEIRLOOM. *f.* [*heir* and *geloma*, goods, Saxon.] Any furniture or moveable decreed to descend by inheritance, and therefore inseparable from the freehold. *Swift.*

HELD. The preterite and part. pass. of *hold*. *Dryden.*

HELICAL. *a.* [*beliaque*, Fr. from *ἥλιος*.] Emerging from the lustre of the sun, or falling into it. *Brown.*

HELICAL. *ad.* [*belice*, Fr. from *ἥλιος*.] Spiral; with many circumvolutions. *Wilkins.*

HELIOID. *Parabola*, in mathematicks, or the parabolick 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 ordinatæ, which do now converge towards the centre of the said circle. *Harris.*

HELIC-

HELIC-

HELIC-

HELIC-

HELIC-

HELIC-

HELIC-

HELIC-

HELIC-

HELIC-

HELIC-

HELIC-

HELIC-

HELIC-

HELIC-

HELIC-

HELIC-

HELIC-

HELIOCE'NTRICK. *a.* [*heliocentrique*, Fr. ἡλιόκεντρον, and κέντρον.] *Harris.*

HELIOSCOPE. *f.* [*helioscope*, Fr. ἡλιόσκοπος, and σκοπέω.] A sort of telescope fitted so as to look on the body of the sun, without offence to the eyes.

HELIOTROPE. *f.* [ἡλιότροπον and τρέπω.] A plant that turns towards the sun; but more particularly the turnsol, or sun-flower.

Government of the Tongue.
HELISPHERICAL. *a.* [*helix* and *sphere*.]

The *heli-spherical* line is the rhomb line in navigation.

HELIX. *f.* [*helice*, Fr. ἑλιξ.] A spiral line. *Wilkins.*

HELL. *f.* [*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. *a.* Black as hell. *Shakespeare.*

HELL-BROTH. *f.* [*hell* and *broth*.] A composition boiled up for infernal purposes. *Shakespeare.*

HELL-DOOMED. *a.* [*hell* and *doom*.] Consigned to hell. *Milton.*

HELL-HATED. *a.* Abhorred like hell. *Shakespeare.*

HELL-HOUND. *f.* [*helle hund*, Saxon.]

1. Dogs of hell. *Dryden.*

2. Agent of hell. *Milton.*

HE'LL-KITE. *f.* [*hell* and *kite*.] Kite of infernal breed. *Shakespeare.*

HE'LEBORE. *f.* [*bellaborus*, Lat.] Christmas flower. *Miller.*

HE'LEBORE White. *f.* [*veratrum*, Latin.] A plant.

HE'LENSIM. *f.* [ἑλληνισμός.] An idiom of the Greek.

HE'LLISH. *a.* [*from hell*.]

1. Having the qualities of hell; infernal; wicked. *South.*

2. Sent from hell; belonging to hell. *Sidney.*

HE'LLISHLY. *ad.* [*from hellish*.] Infernally; wickedly.

HE'LLISHNESS. *f.* [*from hellish*.] Wickedness; abhorred qualities.

HE'LLWARD. *ad.* [*from hell*.] Towards hell. *Pope.*

HELM denotes defence: as *Eadhelm*, happy defence. *Gibson.*

HELM. *f.* [*helm*, Saxon.]

1. A covering for the head in war. *Dryden.*

2. The part of a coat of arms that bears the crest. *Comden.*

3. The upper part of the retort. *Boyle.*

4. [*helma*, Saxon.] The steering; the rudder. *Ben. Johnson.*

5. The station of government. *Swift.*

TO HELM. *v. a.* [*from the noun*.] To guide; to conduct. *Shakespeare.*

HE'LMED. *a.* [*from helm*.] Furnished with a headpiece. *Milton.*

HELMET. *f.* A helm; a headpiece. *Dryden.*

HELM'NTHICK. *a.* [*from ἑλμινθός*.] Relating to worms.

TO HELP. *v. a.* *preter. helped*, or *bolp*; *part. helped*, or *bolpen*. [*helpan*, Saxon.]

1. To assist; to support; to aid. *Fairfax. Stillingfleet.*

2. To remove, or advance by help. *Locke.*

3. To free from pain or disease. *Locke.*

4. To cure; to heal. *Shakespeare.*

5. To remedy; to change for the better. *Dryden. Swift.*

6. To forbear; to avoid. *Pope.*

7. To promote; to forward. *Bacon.*

8. **TO HELP to.** To supply with; to furnish with. *Pope.*

TO HELP. *v. n.*

1. To contribute assistance. *Dryden.*

2. To bring a supply. *Rymer.*

HELP. *f.* [*from the verb*; *help*, Dutch.]

1. Assistance; aid; support; succour. *Knolles. Smalridge.*

2. That which forwards or promotes. *Bacon.*

3. That which gives help. *Witkins.*

4. Remedy. *Holder.*

HE'LPER. *f.* [*from help*.]

1. An assistant; an auxiliary. *2 Kings.*

2. One that administers remedy. *More.*

3. A supernumerary servant. *Swift.*

4. One that supplies with any thing wanted. *Shakespeare.*

HEL'PFUL. *a.* [*help* and *full*.]

1. Useful; that which gives assistance. *Dryden.*

2. Wholesome; salutary. *Raleigh.*

HE'LPLESS. *a.* [*from help*.]

1. Wanting power to succour one's self. *Rogers.*

2. Wanting support or assistance. *Pope.*

3. Irremediable; admitting no help. *Spenser. Dryden.*

4. Unsupplied; void.

HE'LPLESSLY. *ad.* [*from helpless*.] Without succour.

HE'LPLESSNESS. *f.* [*from helpless*.] Want of succour.

HELTER-SKELTER. *ad.* In a hurry; without order. *L'Estrange.*

HELVE. *f.* [*help*, Saxon.] The handle of an ax. *Raleigh.*

TO HELVE. *v. a.* [*from the noun*.] To fit with a helve.

HEM. *f.* [*hem*, Saxon.]

1. The edge of a garment doubled and sewed to keep the threads from spreading. *Wiseman.*
 2. [*Hemmen*, Dutch.] The noise uttered by a sudden and violent expiration of the breath. *Addison.*
 3. *interj. & Hem!* [Latin.]
 To HEM. *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 HEM. *v. n.* [*hemmen*, Dutch.] To utter a noise by violent expulsion of the breath.
 HEMICRANY. *f.* [*ἡμισυ*, half, and *κεφάλιον*, the skull.] A pain that affects only one part of the head at a time. *Quincy.*
 HEMICYCLE. *f.* [*ἡμικύκλιον*.] A half round.
 HEMINA. *f.* About ten ounces.
 HEMIPLEGY. *f.* [*ἡμισυ*, half, and *πλῆσσω*, to strike.] A palsy, or any nervous affection relating thereunto, that seizes one side at a time.
 HEMISPHERE. *f.* [*ἡμισφαιριον*.] The half of a globe when it is supposed to be cut through its centre in the plane of one of its greatest circles. *Milton.*
 HEMISPHERICAL. } *a.* [from *hemisphere*.]
 HEMISPHERICK. } Half round; containing half a globe. *Boyle.*
 HEMISTICK. *f.* [*ἡμιστίχιον*.] Half a verse. *Dryden.*
 HEMLOCK. *f.* [hemloc, Saxon.] An herb. *Miller.*
 HEMORRHAGE. } *f.* [*αιμορραγια*.] A
 HEMORRHAGY. } violent flux of blood. *Ray.*
 HEMORRHODS. *f.* [*αιμορροιδες*.] The piles, the emroids. *Swift.*
 HEMORRHOIDAL. *a.* [*hemorrhoidal*, Fr.] Belonging to the veins in the fundament. *Ray.*
 HEMP. *f.* [hænep, Saxon; *bampe*, Dutch.] A fibrous plant of which coarse linen and ropes are made. *Mortimer.*
 HEMP Agrimony. *f.* A plant.
 HEMPEN. *a.* [from *Emp*.] Made of hemp. *Gay.*
 HEN. *f.* [henne, Saxon and Dutch.]
 1. The female of a house-cock.
 2. The female of any land-fowl. *Addison.*
 HEN-DRIVER. *f.* [*hen and driver*.] A kind of hawk. *Walton.*
 HEN HARM. } *f.* A kind of kite. *Ainsw.*
 HEN-HARRIER. }
 HEN-HEARTED. *a.* [*hen and heart*.] Dastardly; cowardly.
 HEN-PECKED. *a.* [*hen and pecked*.] Governed by the wife. *Arbutnot.*

HEN-ROOST. *f.* [*hen and roost*.] The place where the poultry rest. *Addison.*
 HENS-FEET. *f.* A kind of plant. *Ainsw.*
 HENBANE. *f.* [*hyoscyamus*, Latin.] A plant. *Miller.*
 HENBIT. *f.* A plant. *Derham.*
 HENCE. *ad. or interj.* [heonan, Saxon; *benes*, old English.]
 1. From this place to another. *Roscommon.*
 2. Away; to a distance. *Milton.*
 3. At a distance; in another place. *Shakespeare.*
 4. From this time; in the future. *Arbutnot.*
 5. For this reason; in consequence 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 vitious expression.
 To HENCE. *v. a.* [from the adverb.] To send off; to dispatch to a distance. *Sidney.*
 HENCEFORTH. *ad.* [henonforð, Saxon.] From this time forward. *Milton.*
 HENCEFORWARD. *ad.* [*hence and forward*.] From this time to futurity. *Dryden.*
 HENCHMAN. *f.* [hync, a servant, and *man*, Skinner.] A page; an attendant. *Dryden.*
 To HEND. *v. a.* [penban, Saxon.]
 1. To seize; to lay hold on. *Fairfax.*
 2. To crowd; to surround. *Shakespeare.*
 HENDECAGON. *f.* [*ἑνδεκα and γωνια*.] A figure of eleven sides or angles.
 HEPATICAL. } *a.* [*hepaticus*, Latin.] Be-
 HEPATICK. } longing to the liver. *Arbutnot.*
 HEPS. *f.* Hawthorn-berries, commonly written *hips*. *Ainsworth.*
 HEPTACA'PSULAR. *a.* [*ἑπτα and capsula*.] Having seven cavities or cells.
 HEPTAGON. *f.* [*ἑπτα and γωνια*.] A figure with seven sides or angles.
 HEPTAGONAL. *a.* [from *heptagon*.] Having seven angles or sides.
 HEPTARCHY. *f.* [*ἑπτα and ἀρχη*.] A sevenfold government. *Camden.*
 HER. *pron.*
 1. Belonging to a female; of a she; of a woman. *Cowley.*
 2. The oblique case of *she*. *Cowley.*
 HERS. *pronoun.* This is used when it refers to a substantive going before: as, such are *her* charms, such charms are *hers*. *Cowley.*
 HERALD. *f.* [*herault*, French.]
 1. An officer whose business it is to register genealogies, adjust ensigns armorial, regulate funerals, and anciently to carry messages between princes, and proclaim war and peace. *Ben, Johnson.*
 2. A

2. A precursor; a forerunner; a harbinger. *Shakespeare.*
- To HERALD. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To introduce as an herald. *Shakespeare.*
- HERALDRY. *f.* [*beraulderie*, French.]
1. The art or office of a herald. *Peatbam.*
 2. Blazonry. *Cleveland.*
- HERB. *f.* [*berbe*, 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. *f.* A plant. *Miller.*
- HERBACIOUS. *a.* [from *berba*, Latin.]
1. Belonging to herbs. *Brown.*
 2. Feeding on vegetables. *Derbam.*
- HERBAGE. *f.* [*berbage*, French.]
1. Herbs collectively; grass; pasture. *Woodward.*
 2. The tythe and the right of pasture. *Ainsworth.*
- HERBAL. *f.* [from *herb*.] A book containing the names and description of plants. *Baker.*
- HERBALIST. *f.* [from *herbal*.] A man skilled in herbs. *Brown.*
- HERBARIST. *f.* [*berbarius*.] One skilled in herbs. *Boyle.*
- HERBELET. *f.* [Diminutive of *herb*.] A small herb. *Shakespeare.*
- HERBESCENT. *a.* [*berbescens*, Latin.] Growing into herbs.
- HERBID. *a.* [*berbidus*, Latin.] Covered with herbs.
- HERBOROUGH. *f.* [*berberg*, German.] Place of temporary residence. *B. Johnson.*
- HERBOUS. *a.* [*berbosus*, Latin.] Abounding with herbs.
- HERBULENT. *a.* [from *berbula*.] Containing herbs. *Diet.*
- HERBWOMAN. *f.* [*berb* and *woman*.] A woman that sells herbs. *Arbutnot.*
- HERBY. *a.* [from *herb*.] Having the nature of herbs. *Bacon.*
- HERD. *f.* [*heop'd*, 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 *goatberd*.
- To HERD. *v. n.* [from the noun.]
1. To run in herds or companies. *Dryden.*
 2. To associate. *Walsh.*
- To HERD. *v. a.* To throw or put into an herd. *Ben. Johnson.*
- HERD GROOM. *f.* [*berd* and *groom*.] A keeper of herds. *Spenser.*
- HERD MAN. *f.* [*berd* and *man*.] One employed in tending herds. *Locke.*
- HERD SMAN. *f.* [*berd* and *man*.] One employed in tending herds. *Locke.*
- HERE. *ad.* [*hep*, Saxon.]
1. In this place. *Milton.*
 2. In the present state. *Bacon.*
 3. It is often opposed to *there*. *Spratt.*
- HEREABOUTS. *ad.* [*here* and *about*.] About this place. *Addison.*
- HEREAFTER. *ad.* In a future state. *Shakespeare.*
- HEREAFTER. *f.* A future state. *Addison.*
- HEREA'T. *ad.* [*bere* and *at*.] At this. *Hooker.*
- HEREBY'. *ad.* [*bere* and *by*.] By this. *Hooker.*
- HERE'DITABLE. *a.* [*bæres*, Latin.] Whatever may be occupied as inheritance. *Locke.*
- HEREDITAMENT. *f.* [*bæredium*, Latin.] A law term denoting inheritance.
- HERE'DITARY. *a.* [*bereditaire*, French.] Possessed or claimed by right of inheritance; descending by inheritance. *Dryden.*
- HERE'DITARILY. *ad.* [from *bereditary*.] By inheritance. *Pope.*
- HEREIN. *ad.* [*bere* and *in*.] In this. *South.*
- HERE'INTO. *ad.* [*bere* and *into*.] Into this. *Hooker.*
- HEREOF. *ad.* [*bere* and *of*.] From this; of this. *Shakespeare.*
- HEREON. *ad.* [*bere* and *on*.] Upon this. *Brown.*
- HERE'OUT. *ad.* [*bere* and *out*.] Out of this place. *Spenser.*
- HEREMITICAL. *a.* [*eremite*, a desert; *beremitique*, French.] Solitary; suitable to a hermit. *Pope.*
- HERESY. *f.* [*beresie*, French; *bæresis*, Latin.] An opinion of private men different from that of the catholick and orthodox church. *Bacon. King Charles.*
- HERESIARCH. *f.* [*beresiarque*, French.] A leader in heresy. *Stillingfleet.*
- HERETICK. *f.* [*beretique*, Fr.] One who propagates his private opinions in opposition to the catholick church. *Davies.*
- HERETICAL. *a.* [from *beretick*.] Containing heresy. *Decay of Piety.*
- HERETICALLY. *ad.* [from *beretical*.] With heresy.
- HERETO'. *ad.* [*bere* and *to*.] To this; add to this.
- HERETOFO'RE. *ad.* [*bereto* and *fore*.] Formerly; anciently. *Sidney. South.*
- HEREUNTO'. *ad.* [*bere* and *unto*.] To this. *Locke.*
- HEREWITH. *ad.* [*bere* and *with*.] With this. *Hayward.*
- HERIOT. *f.* [*hepegild*, Saxon.] A fine paid to the lord at the death of a landholder. *Dryden.*
- HERITABLE. *a.* [*bæres*, Latin.] A person that may inherit whatever may be inherited. *Hale.*

HER

- HERITAGE.** *f.* [*heritage*, French.]
 1. Inheritance; estate devolved by succession, *Rogers.*
 2. [In divinity.] The people of God. *Common Prayer.*
- HERMAPHRODITE.** *f.* [from *ἑρμῆς* and *ἀφροδίτην*.] An animal uniting two sexes. *Cleaveland.*
- HERMAPHRODITICAL.** *a.* [from *hermaphrodite*.] Partaking of both sexes. *Brown.*
- HERMETICAL.** } *a.* [from *Hermes*, or
HERMETICK. } *Mercury*.] Chymical. *Boyle.*
- HERMETICALLY.** *ad.* [from *hermetical*.] According to the hermetical or chemick art. *Bentley.*
- HERMIT.** *f.* [*ἐρημίτης*.]
 1. A solitary; an anchorite; one who retires from society to contemplation and devotion. *Addison.*
 2. A headman; one bound to pray for another.
- HERMITAGE.** *f.* [*hermitage*, French.] The cell or habitation of a hermit. *Add.*
- HERMITESS.** *f.* [from *hermit*.] A woman retired to devotion.
- HERMITICAL.** *a.* [from *hermit*.] Suitable to a hermit.
- HERMODACTYL.** *f.* [*ἑρμῆς* and *δάκτυλος*.] *Hermodactyl* is a root, and represents the common figure of a heart cut in two. The dried roots are a gentle purge. *Hill.*
- HERN.** *f.* [Contracted from *HERON*.]
- HERNHILL.** *f.* [*hern* and *hill*.] An herb.
- HERNIA.** *f.* [Latin.] Any kind of rupture. *Wifeman.*
- HERO.** *f.* [*heros*, Latin.]
 1. A man eminent for bravery. *Cowley.*
 2. A man of the highest class in any respect.
- HEROESS.** *f.* [from *hero*.] A heroine; a female hero. *Chapman.*
- HEROICAL.** *a.* [from *hero*.] Befitting an hero; heroick. *Dryden.*
- HEROICALLY.** *ad.* [from *heroical*.] After the way of a hero. *Sidney.*
- HEROICK.** *a.* [from *hero*.]
 1. Productive of heroes. *Shakespeare.*
 2. Noble; suitable to an hero; brave; magnanimous. *Waller.*
 3. Reciting the acts of heroes. *Cowley.*
- HEROICKLY.** *ad.* [from *heroick*.] Suitably to an hero. *Milton.*
- HEROINE.** *f.* [from *hero*; *heroine*, Fr.] A female hero. *Addison.*
- HEROISM.** *f.* [*heroïsme*, French.] The qualities or character of an hero. *Broome.*
- HERON.** *f.* [*heron*, French.] A bird that feeds upon fish. *Bacon.*
- HERONRY.** } *f.* [from *heron*.] A
HERONSHAW. } place where herons breed. *Derham.*

HEW

- HERPES.** *f.* [*ἕρπης*.] A cutaneous inflammation. *Wifeman.*
- HERRING.** *f.* [*haring*, French; *herring*, Saxon.] A small sea-fish. *Swift.*
- HERS.** *pron.* The female possessive; as, this is *her* house, this house is *hers*. *Roscommon.*
- HERSE.** *f.* [*herse*, low Latin.]
 1. A temporary monument raised over a grave.
 2. The carriage in which corpses are drawn to the grave. *Pope.*
- TO HERSE.** *v. a.* [from the noun.] To put into an herse. *Craford.*
- HERSELF.** *pronoun.* The female personal pronoun, in the oblique cases reciprocal. *Dryden.*
- HERSELIKE.** *a.* [*herse* and *like*.] Funeral; suitable to funerals. *Bacon.*
- TO HERY.** *v. a.* [*herian*, Saxon.] To guard as holy. *Spenser.*
- HE'SITANCY.** *f.* [from *hesitate*.] Dubiousness; uncertainty. *Atterbury.*
- TO HE'SITATE.** *v. a.* [*hesito*, Latin.] To be doubtful; to delay; to pause. *Pope.*
- HESITATION.** *f.* [from *hesitate*.]
 1. Doubt; uncertainty; difficulty made; *Woodward.*
 2. Intermision of speech; want of volubility. *Swift.*
- HEST.** *f.* [*hæret*, Saxon.] Command; precept; injunction. *Shakespeare.*
- HETEROCLITE.** *f.* [*beteroclitum*, Latin.]
 1. Such nouns as vary from the common forms of declension. *Watts.*
 2. Any thing or person deviating from the common rule.
- HETEROCLITICAL.** *a.* [from *beteroclitite*.] Deviating from the common rule. *Brown.*
- HETEROODOX.** *a.* [*ἕτερος* and *δόξα*.] Deviating from the established opinion; not orthodox. *Locke.*
- HETEROODOX.** *f.* An opinion peculiar. *Brown.*
- HETEROGENEAL.** *a.* [*beterogene*, Fr. *ἕτερος* and *γένος*.] Not of the same nature; not kindred. *Newton.*
- HETEROGENEITY.** *f.* [from *beterogeneous*.]
 1. Opposition of nature; contrariety of qualities.
 2. Opposite or dissimilar part. *Boyle.*
- HETEROGENEOUS.** *a.* [*ἕτερος* and *γένος*.] Not kindred; opposite or dissimilar in nature. *Woodward.*
- HETERO'SCIANS.** *f.* [*ἕτερος* and *σκία*.] Those whose shadows fall only one way, as the shadows of us who live north of the Tropic fall at noon always to the North.
- TO HEW.** *v. a.* part. *hewen* or *hewed*. [*hepan*, Saxon.]
 1. To cut with an edged instrument; to hack. *Hayward.*
 2. To

2. To chop; to cut. *Dryden.*
 3. To fell, as with an ax. *Sandys.*
 4. To form or shape with an axe. *Addison.*
 5. To form laboriously. *Dryden.*
- HE'WER.** *f.* [from *beu.*] One whose employment is to cut wood or stone. *Brown.*
- HE'XAGON.** *f.* [ἕξ 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 honeycombs are of that form.
- HEXA'GONAL.** *a.* [from *hexagon.*] Having six sides. *Brown.*
- HEXA'GONY.** *f.* [from *hexagon.*] A figure of six angles. *Bramhall.*
- HEXA'METER.** *f.* [ἕξ and μέτρον.] A verse of six feet. *Dryden.*
- HEXA'NGULAR.** *a.* [ἕξ and *angulus*, Lat.] Having six corners. *Woodward.*
- HEXA'POD.** *f.* [ἕξ and πόδες.] An animal with six feet. *Roy.*
- HEXA'STICK.** *f.* [ἕξ and στίχος.] A poem of six lines.
- HEY.** *interj.* [from *bigb.*] An expression of joy. *Prior.*
- HEYDAY.** *interj.* [for *bigb day.*] An expression of frolick and exultation. *Shakespeare, Hudibras.*
- HEYDAY.** *f.* A frolick; wildness. *Shakespeare.*
- HEYDEGIVES.** *f.* A wild frolick dance. *Spenser.*
- HIA'TION.** *f.* [from *bio*, Latin.] The act of gaping. *Brown.*
- HIA'TUS.** *f.* [*biatus*, Latin.]
 1. An aperture; a breach. *Woodward.*
 2. The opening of the mouth by the succession of an initial to a final vowel. *Pope.*
- HIBER'NAL.** *a.* [*bibernus*, Latin.] Belonging to the winter. *Brown.*
- HICCIUS DOCCIUS.** *f.* A cant word for a juggler; one that plays fast and loose. *Hudibras.*
- HICCO'UGH.** *f.* [*hicken*, Danish.] A convulsion of the stomach producing sobs. *Cleveland.*
- To **HICCOUGH.** *v. n.* [from the noun.] To sob with convulsion of the stomach.
- To **HIC'KUP.** *v. n.* [corrupted from *hiccoughb.*] To sob with a convulsed stomach. *Hudibras.*
- HIC'KWALL.** } *f.* A bird. *Answorth.*
HIC'KWAY. }
- HID.** } *part. pass. of hide.* *Pope.*
HIDDEN. }
- To **HIDE.** *v. a.* preter. *hid*; *part. pass. hid* or *bidden*. [hidan, Saxon.] To conceal; to withhold or withdraw from sight or knowledge. *Shakespeare.*
- To **HIDE.** *v. n.* To lye hid; to be concealed. *Pope.*
- HIDE and SEEK.** *f.* A play in which some hide themselves, and another seeks them. [*Gulliver's Travels.*]
- HIDE.** *f.* [hýðe, Saxon; *baude*, 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. *Watton.*
- HIDEBOUND.** *a.* [*bide* 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. *Farrier's Dict.*
 2. [In trees.] Being in the state in which the bark will not give way to the growth; *Swift.*
 3. Harsh; untractable. *Hudibras.*
- HIDE'OUS.** *a.* [*bideux*, French.] Horrible; dreadful. *Woodward.*
- HIDE'OUSLY.** *ad.* [from *bideous.*] Horribly; dreadfully. *Shakespeare.*
- HIDE'OUSNESS.** *f.* [from *bideous.*] Horribleness; dreadfulness.
- HID'ER.** *f.* [from the verb.] He that hides.
- To **HIE.** *v. n.* [hiegan, Saxon.] To hasten; to go in haste. *Dryden.*
- HIERARCH.** *f.* [ἱεραρχία and ἀρχή.] The chief of a sacred order. *Milton.*
- HIERARCHICAL.** *a.* [*bierarchique*, Fr.] Belonging to sacred or ecclesiastical government.
- HIERARCHY.** *f.* [from *bierarchb.*]
 1. A sacred government; rank or subordination of holy beings. *Fairfax.*
 2. Ecclesiastical establishment. *South.*
- HIEROGLY'PH.** } *f.* [*bieroglyphe*,
HIEROGLY'PHICK. } French; ἱερός, sacred, and γλύφω, to carve.]
 1. An emblem; a figure by which a word was implied. *Pope.*
 2. The art of writing in picture. *Swift.*
- HIEROGLYPHICAL.** } *s.* [*bieroglyphi-*
HIEROGLYPHICK. } *que*, Fr.] Emblematical; expressive of some meaning beyond what immediately appears. *Sandys.*
- HIEROGLYPHICALLY.** *ad.* [from *bieroglyphical*] Emblematically. *Brown.*
- HIERO'GRAPHY.** *f.* [ἱερός and γράφω.] Holy writing.
- HIEROPHANT.** *f.* [ἱεροφάντης.] One who teaches rules of religion. *Hale.*
- To **HIGGLE.** *v. n.*
 1. To chaffer; to be penurious in a bargain. *Hale.*
 2. To go selling provisions from door to door.
- HIGGLEDY-PIGGLEDY.** *ad.* A cant word, corrupted from *biggle*, which denotes any confused mass.
- HIGGLER.** *f.* [from *biggle.*] One who sells provisions by retail.

HIGH. *a.* [Heah, Saxon.]

1. Long upwards; 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. *Shakespeare.*
7. Boastful; ostentatious. *Clarendon.*
8. Arrogant; proud; lofty. *Clarendon.*
9. Severe; oppressive. *Bacon.*
10. Noble; illustrious. *Shakespeare.*
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. *Genesis.*
17. Far advanced into antiquity. *Brown.*
18. Dear; exorbitant in price. *Soutb.*
19. Capital; great; opposed to little: as *bigb* treason.

HIGH. *f.* High placé; elevation; superiour region. *Dryden.*

On HIGH. Aloft; above; into superiour regions. *Dryden.*

HIGH-BLEST. *a.* Supremely happy. *Milton.*

HIGH-BLOWN. Swelled much with wind; much inflated. *Shakespeare.*

HIGH-BORN. Of noble extraction. *Rowe.*

HIGH-COLOURED. Having a deep or glaring colour. *Floyer.*

HIGH-DESIGNING. Having great schemes. *Dryden.*

HIGH-FLYER. *f.* One that carries his opinions to extravagance. *Swift.*

HIGH-FLOWN. *a.* [*bigb* and *frown*, from *fly*.]

1. Elevated; proud. *Denham.*
2. Turgid; extravagant. *L'Esrange.*

HIGH-FLYING. Extravagant in claims or opinions. *Dryden.*

HIGH-HEAPED. *a.* Covered with high piles. *Pope.*

HIGH-METTLED. Proud or ardent of spirit. *Garth.*

HIGH-MINDED. Proud; arrogant. *Shakespeare.*

HIGH-RED. Deeply red. *Boyle.*

HIGH-SEASONED. Piquant to the palate. *Locke.*

HIGH-SPRITED. Bold; daring; insolent.

HIGH-STOMACHED. Obstinate; lofty. *Shakespeare.*

HIGH-TASTED. Gustful; piquant. *Denham.*

HIGH-VICED. Enormously wicked. *Shakespeare.*

HIGH-WROUGHT. Accurately finished. *Pope.*

HIGHLAND. *f.* [*bigb* and *land*.] Mountainous region. *Addison.*

HIGHLANDER. *f.* [from *bigbland*.] An inhabitant of mountains. *Addison.*

HIGHLY. *ad.* [from *bigb*.]

1. With elevation as to place and situation.
2. In a great degree. *Atterbury.*
3. Proudly; arrogantly; ambitiously. *Shakespeare.*

HIGHMOST. *a.* Highest; topmost. *Shakespeare.*

HIGHNESS. *f.* [from *bigb*.]

1. Elevation above the surface.
2. The title of princes, anciently of kings. *Waller.*
3. Dignity of nature; supremacy. *Job.*

HIGHT.

1. Was named; was called. *Dryden.*
2. Called; named. *Hubberd's Tale.*

HIGHWATER. *f.* [*bigb* and *water*.] The utmost flow of the tide. *Mortimer.*

HIGHWAY. *f.* [*bigb* and *way*.] Great road; publick path. *Child.*

HIGHWAYMAN. *f.* [*bigbway* and *man*.] A robber that plunders on the publick roads. *Bentley.*

HIGLAPER. *f.* An herb.

HILARITY. *f.* [*bilaritas*, Latin.] Merriment; gayety. *Brown.*

HILDING. *f.*

1. A sorry, paltry, cowardly fellow. *Shakespeare.*
2. It is used likewise for a mean woman. *Shakespeare.*

HILL. *f.* [*hil*, Saxon.] An elevation of ground less than a mountain. *Granville.*

HILLOCK. *f.* [from *bill*.] A little hill. *Sidney.*

HILLY. *a.* [from *bill*.] Full of hills; unequal in the surface. *Howel, Philips.*

HILT. *f.* [*hilt*, Saxon.] The handle of any thing, particularly of a sword. *Pope.*

HIM. [*him*, Saxon.] The oblique case of *be*. *Genesis.*

HIMSELF. *pron.* [*bim* and *self*.]

1. In the nominative, *be*. *Bacon.*
2. In ancient authors *itself*. *Shakespeare.*
3. In the oblique cases it has a reciprocal signification.

HIN. *f.* [*הין*] A measure of liquids among Jews, containing about ten pints. *Exodus.*

HIND. *a.* compar. *binder*; superl. *bindmost*. [*hýndan*, Saxon.] Backward; contrary in position to the face. *Ray.*

HIND. *f.* [*hinde*, Saxon.]

1. The she to a stag. *Spenser.*
2. [*hine*, Saxon.] A servant. *Shakespeare.*
3. [*hineman*, Saxon.] A peasant; a boor. *Dryden.*

HIND-

HINDBERRIES. *f.* The same as raspberries.

To HINDER. *v. a.* [hindman, Saxon.] To obstruct; to stop; to impede. *Taylor.*

HINDER. *a.* [from *hind*.] That which is in a position contrary to that of the face. *Addison.*

HINDERANCE. *f.* [from *hinder*.] Impediment; let; stop. *Atterbury.*

HINDERER. *f.* [from *hinder*.] He or that which hinders or obstructs. *May.*

HINDERLING. *f.* [from *bind* or *binder*.] A paltry, worthless, degenerate animal.

HINDERMOST. *a.* Hindmost; last; in the rear. *Shakespeare.*

HINDMOST. *a.* [bind and most.] The last; the lag. *Pope.*

HINGE. *f.*
1. Joints upon which a gate or door turns. *Dryden.*

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. *v. a.* [from the noun.]
1. To furnish with hinges.

2. To bend as an hinge. *Shakespeare.*

To HINT. *v. a.* [enter, French. *Skinner*.] To bring to mind by a slight mention or remote allusion. *Pope.*

To HINT at. To allude to; to touch slightly upon. *Addison.*

HINT. *f.* [from the verb.]
1. Faint notice given to the mind; remote allusion.

2. Suggestion; intimation. *Addison.*

HIP. *f.* [hype, Sax n.]
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. *Shakespeare.*

HIP. *f.* [from heopa, Saxon.] The fruit of the briar. *Bacon.*

To HIP. *v. a.* [from *hip*.]
1. To sprain or shoot the hip. *Shakespeare.*

2. **HIP-HOP.** A cant word formed by the reduplication of *hop*. *Congreve.*

HIP. *interjct.* An exclamation; or calling to one. *Ainsworth.*

HIP. } *a.* A corruption of *byppo*
HIPPISH. } *chordriack.*

HIP-OCE'NTAUR. *f.* [ἵπποκένταυρος.] A fabulous monster, half horse and half man. *Dryden.*

HIPPOCRASS. *f.* [vinum Hippocratis.] A medicated wine. *King.*

HIPPOCRATES'S Sleeve. *f.* A woollen bag made by joining the two opposite angles of a square piece of flannel, used to strain syrups and decoctions for clarification. *Quincy.*

HIPPOGRIFF. *f.* [ἵππος and γριφ.] A winged horse. *Milton.*

HIPPOPOGAMUS. *f.* [ἵππος and ποταμός.] The river horse. An animal found in the Nile.

HIPSHOT. *a.* [hip and shot.] Sprained or dislocated in the hip. *L'Esrange.*

HIPWORT. *f.* [hip and wort.] A plant.

To HIRE. *v. a.* [hýnan, 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. *f.* [hýne, Saxon.]
1. Reward or recompence paid for the use of any thing. *Spenser.*

2. Wages paid for service. *Spenser.*

HIRELING. *f.* [from *hire*.]
1. One who serves for wages. *Sandys.*

2. A mercenary; a prostitute. *Pope.*

HIRELING. *a.* Serving for hire; venal; mercenary; doing what is done for money. *Dryden.*

HIRER. *f.* [from *hire*.] One who uses any thing paying a recompence; one who employs others paying wages.

HIRSU'TE. *a.* [hirsutus, Latin.] Rough; rugged. *Bacon.*

HIS. *proroun possessive.* [hýr, Saxon.]
1. The masculine possessive. Belonging to him. *Locke.*

2. Anciently *its*. *Bacon.*

To HISS. *v. n.* [bissen, Dutch.] To utter a noise like that of a serpent and some other animals. *Shakespeare.*

To HISS. *v. a.* [hýcean, Saxon.]
1. To condemn by hissing; to explode. *More.*

2. To procure hisses or disgrace. *Shakespeare.*

HISS. *f.* [from the verb.]
1. The voice of a serpent.

2. Censure; expression of contempt used in theatres. *Pope.*

HIST. *interj.* An exclamation commanding silence. *Milton.*

HISTORIAN. *f.* [historien, French.] A writer of facts and events. *Pope.*

HISTORICAL. } [historicus, Latin.] Pertaining to history. *Prier.*

HISTORICK. } taining to history. *Prier.*

HISTORICALLY. *ad.* [from *historica*.] In the manner of history; by way of narration. *Hooker.*

To HISTORIFY. *v. a.* [from *history*.] To relate; to record in history. *Brown.*

HISTORIO'GRAPHER. *f.* [ιστορία and γραφειν.] An historian; a writer of history. *Spenser.*

HISTORIO'GRAPHY. *f.* [ιστορία and γραφειν.] The art or employment of an historian.

HISTORY. *f.* [ιστορία.]

1. A narration of events and facts delivered with dignity. *Pope.*
2. Narration; relation. *Wise man.*
3. The knowledge of facts and events. *Watts.*

HISTORY Piece. *f.* A picture representing some memorable event. *Pope.*

HISTRIONICAL. *?* *a.* [from *histrion*, Lat.]

HISTRIONICK. *?* Befitting the stage; suitable to a player.

HISTRIONICALLY. *ad.* [from *histrionical*.] Theatrically; in the manner of a buffoon.

To HIT. *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. *Templ.*
6. *To HIT out.* To perform by good luck. *Spenser.*

To HIT. *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. *f.* [from the verb.]

1. A stroke. *Shakespeare.*
2. A lucky chance. *Glanville.*

To HITCH. *v. n.* [*huzan*, Saxon, or *bocher*, French.] To catch; to move by jerks. *Pope.*

To HITCHEL. *v. a.* [See *HATCHEL*.] To beat or comb flax or hemp.

HITCHEL. *f.* [*beckel*, German.] The instrument with which flax is beaten or combed.

HITHE. *f.* [*hyðe*, Saxon.] A small haven to land wares out of vessels or boats.

HITHER. *ad.* [*hithen*, 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. *a.* superl. *hithermest*. Nearer; towards this part. *Hale.*

HITHERMOST. *a.* [of *hither*, adv.] Nearest on this side. *Hale.*

HITHERTO. *ad.* [from *hither*.]

1. To this time; yet; in any time till now. *Dryden.*
2. At every time till now. *Dryden.*

HITHERWARD. *?* *a.* [*hyðerþeard*, Saxon.] This way; towards this place. *Milton.*

HITHERWARDS. *?* Saxon.] This way; towards this place. *Milton.*

HIVE. *f.* [*hyfe*, Saxon.]

1. The habitation or cell of bees. *Addison.*
2. The bees inhabiting a hive. *Shakespeare.*

3. A company being together. *Swift.*
To HIVE. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To put into hives; to harbour. *Dryden.*
2. To contain in hives. *Cleveland.*

To HIVE. *v. n.* To take shelter together. *Pope.*

HIVER. *f.* [from *hive*.] One who puts bees in hives. *Mortimer.*

HO. *?* *interj.* [*eho!* Latin.] A call; a

HOA. *?* sudden exclamation to give notice of approach, or any thing else. *Shakespeare.*

HOAR. *a.* [*hap*, Saxon.]

1. White. *Fairfax.*
2. Grey with age. *Pope.*
3. White with frost.

HOAR-FROST. *f.* [*boar* and *frost*.] The congelations of dew in frosty mornings on the grass. *Arbutnot.*

HOARD. *f.* [*hopd*, Saxon.] A store laid up in secret; a hidden stock; a treasure. *Shakespeare.*

To HOARD. *v. n.* To make hoards; to lay up store. *Shakespeare.*

To HOARD. *v. a.* To lay in hoards; to husband privily. *Rogers.*

HOARDER. *f.* [from *board*.] One that stores up in secret. *Locke.*

HO'ARHOUND. *f.* [*marubium*, Latin.] A plant. *Miller.*

HO'ARINESS. *f.* [from *boary*.] The state of being whitish; the colour of old mens hair. *Dryden.*

HOARSE. *a.* [*hap*, Saxon.] Having the voice rough, as with a cold; having a rough sound.

HO'ARSELY. *ad.* [from *hoarse*.] With a rough harsh voice. *Dryden.*

HO'ARSENESS. *f.* [from *hoarse*.] Roughness of voice. *Holder.*

HO'ARY. *a.* [*hap*, *hapung*, Saxon.]

1. White; whitish. *Addison.*
2. White or grey with age. *Rowe.*
3. White with frost. *Shakespeare.*
4. Mouldy; mossy; rusty. *Knolles.*

HO'BNOB. This is corrupted from *hab nab*. *Shakespeare.*

To HO'BBLE. *v. n.* [to *bop*, to *bopple*, to *bobble*.]

1. To walk lamely or awkwardly upon one leg more than the other. *Swift.*
2. To move roughly or unevenly. *Prior.*

HOBBLE. *f.* [from the verb.] Uneven awkward gait. *Gulliver.*

HOBBLINGLY. *ad.* [from *bobble*.] Clumsily, awkwardly; with a halting gait.

HO'BBY. *f.* [*bobereau*, French.]

1. A species of hawk. *Bacon.*
2. [*Hoppe*, Gothick.] An Irish or Scottish horse.

3. A stick on which boys get astride and ride. *Prior.*
4. A stupid fellow. *Shakespeare.*

- HOEGO'BLIN. *f.* A sprite; a fairy. *Shakespeare.*
- HO'BIT. *f.* A small mortar.
- HO'BNAIL. *f.* [from *bobby* and *naïl.*] A nail used in shoing a horse. *Shak'sp.*
- HO'BNAILED. *a.* [from *hobnail.*] Set with hobnails. *Dryden.*
- HOCK. *f.* [The same with *hough.*] The joint between the knee and fetlock.
- To HOCK. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To difable in the hock.
- HOCK. } *f.* [from *Hockheim* on
HO'CKAMORE. } the *Maine.*] Old strong
Rhenish. *Flyer.*
- HO'CKHERB. *f.* [*hock* and *herb.*] A plant; the same with mallows.
- To HO'CKLE. *v. a.* [from *hock.*] To hamstring.
- HOCUS POCUS. [Junius derives it from *hoccid*, Welsh, a cheat, and *poke*, or *pocus*, a bag.] A juggle; a cheat. *L'Esfrange.*
- HOD. *f.* A kind of trough in which a labourer carries mortar to the mafons. *Tuff.*
- HO'DMAN. *f.* [*hod* and *man.*] A labourer that carries mortar.
- HODMANDO'D. *f.* A fish. *Bacon.*
- HODGE-PODGE. *f.* [*hock* and *podge.*] A medley of ingredients boiled together. *Sandys.*
- HODIE'RNAL. *a.* [*hodiernus*, Latin.] Of to-day.
- HOE. *f.* [*hque*, French.] An instrument to cut up the earth. *Mortimer.*
- To HOE. *v. a.* [*houer*, French.] To cut or dig with a hoe. *Mortimer.*
- HOG. *f.* [*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. *Spenser.*
- HO'GCOTE. *f.* [*hog* and *cote.*] A house for hogs. *Mortimer.*
- HO'GGEREL. *f.* A two year old ewe. *Ainsworth.*
- HOGH. *f.* [otherwise written *ho*, from *hough.*] A hill; rising ground.
- HOGHERD. *f.* [*hog* and *hýrd*, a keeper.] A keeper of hogs. *Broome.*
- HO'GGISH. *a.* [from *hog.*] Having the qualities of an hog; brutish; selfish. *Sidney.*
- HO'GGISHLY. *ad.* [from *hoggishly.*] Greedily; selfishly.
- HO'GGISHNESS. *f.* [from *hoggish.*] Brutality; greediness; selfishness.
- HO'GSBEANS.
- HO'G'BREAD. } *f.* Plants.
- HO'GSMUSHROOMS. }
- HO'GSFENNEL. *f.* [*hog* and *fennel.*] A plant.
- HO'GSHEAD. *f.* [*hog* and *head.*]
1. A measure of liquids containing sixty gallons. *Arbutnot.*
2. Any large barrel. *Gulliver.*
- HOGSTY'. *f.* [*hog* and *sty.*] The place in which swine are shut to be fed. *Swift.*
- HOGWASH. [*hog* and *wash.*] The draff which is given to swine. *Arbutnot.*
- HO'IDEN. *f.* [*hoeden*, Welsh.] An ill-taught awkward country girl.
- To HO'IDEN. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To romp indecently. *Swift.*
- To HOISE. } *v. a.* [*hauffer*, French. To
To HOIST. } raise up on high *Chapman.*
- To HOLD. *v. a.* preter. *held*; part. pass. *held* or *holden.* [*haldan*, Saxon.]
1. To grasp in the hand; to gripe; to clutch. *Shakespeare.*
 2. To keep; to retain; to gripe fast. *Spenser.*
 3. To maintain as an opinion. *Locke.*
 4. To consider as good or bad; to hold in regard. *Shakespeare.*
 5. To have any station. *Milton.*
 6. To possess; to enjoy. *Krolles.*
 7. To possess in subordination. *Krolles.*
 8. To suspend; to refrain. *Crazeau.*
 9. To stop; to restrain. *Denham.*
 10. To fix to any condition. *Shakespeare.*
 11. To preserve; to keep. *Shakespeare.*
 12. To confine to a certain state. *2 Esdr.*
 - 13 To detain. *AEs.*
 14. To retain; to continue. *Dryden.*
 15. To solemnize; to celebrate. *1 Samuel.*
 16. To offer; to propose. *Temple.*
 17. To conserve; not to violate. *Dryd.*
 18. To manage; to handle intellectually. *Bacon.*
 19. To maintain. *1 Mac.*
 20. To form; to plan. *Mat.*
 21. To carry on; to continue. *Abbot.*
 22. To HOLD forth. To offer to exhibit. *Locke.*
 23. To HOLD in. To govern by the bride. *Swift.*
 24. To HOLD in. To restrain in general. *Hooker.*
 25. To HOLD off. To keep at a distance. *Bacon.*
 26. To HOLD on. To continue; to protract. *Sanderfon.*
 27. To HOLD out. To extend; to stretch forth. *Esber.*
 28. To HOLD out. To offer; to propose. *Ben. Johnson.*
 29. To HOLD out. To continue to do or suffer. *Shakespeare.*
 30. To HOLD up. To raise aloft. *Locke.*
 31. To HOLD up. To sustain; to support. *Boyle.*
- To HOLD, *v. n.*
1. To stand; to be right; to be without exception. *Sillingfleet.*
 2. To continue unbroken or unsubdued. *Shakespeare.*
 3. To

3. To last; to endure. *Bacon.*
 4. To continue. *L'Esrange.*
 5. To refrain. *Dryden.*
 6. To stand up for; to adhere. *Hale.*
 7. To be dependent on. *Ascham.*
 8. To derive right. *Dryden.*
 9. To HOLD forth. To harangue; to speak in publick. *L'Esrange.*
 10. To HOLD in. To restrain one's self. *Jer.*
 11. To HOLD in. To continue in luck. *Swift.*
 12. To HOLD off. To keep at a distance without closing with offers. *Decay of Piety.*
 13. To HOLD on. To continue; not to be interrupted. *Swift.*
 14. To HOLD on. To proceed. *L'Esrange.*
 15. To HOLD out. To last; to endure. *Tillotson.*
 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. *Tillotson.*
 20. To HOLD up. Not to be foul weather. *Hudibras.*
 21. To HOLD up. To continue the same speed. *Collier.*
 HOLD. *interj.* Forbear; stop; be still. *Dryden.*
 HOLD. *f.* [from the verb.]
 1. The act of seizing; gripe; grasp; seizure. *Spenser.*
 2. Something to be held; support. *Bacon.*
 3. Catch; power of seizing or keeping. *Swift.*
 4. Prison; place of custody. *Hooker. Dryden.*
 5. Power; influence. *Dryden.*
 6. Custody. *Shakespeare.*
 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.*
 H O L D E R. *f.* [from *hold*.]
 1. One that holds or gripes any thing in his hand. *Mortimer.*
 2. A tenant; one that holds land under another. *Cicero.*
 H O L D E R F O ' R T H. *f.* [hold and forth.] An haranguer; one who speaks in publick. *Addison.*
 H O L D F A S T. *f.* [hold and fast.] Any thing which takes hold; a catch; a hook. *Ray.*
 H O L D I N G. *f.* [from *hold*.]
 1. Tenure; farm. *Cicero.*

2. It sometimes signifies the burthen or chorus of a song. *Shakespeare.*
 H O L E. *f.* [hol, Dutch; hole, Saxon.]
 1. A cavity narrow and long, either perpendicular or horizontal. *Bacon.*
 2. A perforation; a small interstitial vacuity. *Boyle.*
 3. A cave; a hollow place. *Shakespeare.*
 4. A cell of an animal. *Addison.*
 5. A mean habitation. *Dryden.*
 6. Some subterfuge or shift.
 H O ' L I D A M. *f.* Blessed lady. *Hanmer.*
 H O ' L I L Y. *ad.* [from *holy*.]
 1. Piously; with sanctity. *Shakespeare.*
 2. Inviolably; without breach. *Sidney.*
 H O ' L I N E S S. *f.* [from *holy*.]
 1. Sanctity; piety; religious goodness. *Rogers.*
 2. The state of being hallowed; dedication to religion.
 3. The title of the pope. *Addison.*
 H O ' L L A. *interj.* [*holla*, French.] A word used in calling to any one at a distance. *Milton.*
 T O H O ' L L A. *v. n.* [from the interjection.] To cry out loudly. *Shakespeare.*
 H O ' L L A N D. *f.* Fine linen made in Holland. *Dryden.*
 H O ' L L O W. *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 found; not what one appears. *Hudibras.*
 H O ' L L O W. *f.*
 1. Cavity; concavity. *Bacon.*
 2. Cavern; den; hole. *Prior.*
 3. Pit. *Addison.*
 4. Any opening or vacuity. *Genesis.*
 5. Passage; canal. *Addison.*
 T O H O ' L L O W. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To make hollow; to excavate. *Spæfator.*
 T O H O ' L L O W. *v. n.* To shout; to hoot.
 H O ' L L O W L Y. *ad.* [from *hollow*.]
 1. With cavities.
 2. Unfaithfully; insincerely; dishonestly. *Shakespeare.*
 H O ' L L O W N E S S. *f.* [from *hollow*.]
 1. Cavity; state of being hollow. *Hakewill.*
 2. Deceit; insincerity; treachery. *South.*
 H O ' L L O W R O O T. *f.* [*hollow* and *root*.] A plant. *Ainsworth.*
 H O ' L L Y. *f.* [holeyn, Saxon.] A tree.
 H O ' L L Y H O C K. *f.* [holihoc, Saxon.] Rose-mallow. *Mortimer.*
 H O ' L L Y R O S E. *f.* A plant.
 H O L M E. *f.*
 1. *Hoime* or *bozume*. [Saxon *holme*.] A river island.
 2. The ilex; the evergreen oak. *Suf.*
 H O L O

- HOM'LOCAUST.** *f.* [*ἱλθ* and *καίω*.] A burnt sacrifice. *Ray.*
- HOLP.** The old preterite and participle passive of *help*. *Shakespeare.*
- HOL'PEN.** The old participle passive of *help*. *Bacon.*
- HOL'STER.** *f.* [*heolstron*, Saxon.] A case for a horseman's pistol. *Butler.*
- HOLT.** [*holt*, Saxon.] A wood. *Gibson.*
- HOLY.** *a.* [*halig*, Saxon.]
1. Good; pious; religious. *Shakespeare.*
 2. Hallowed; consecrated to divine use. *Dryden.*
 3. Pure; immaculate. *South.*
 4. Sacred. *Shakespeare.*
- HOLY-THURSDAY.** *f.* The day on which the ascension of our Saviour is commemorated, ten days before Whitfuntide.
- HOLY WEEK.** *f.* The week before Easter.
- HOLYDAY.** *f.* [*holy and day*.]
1. The day of some ecclesiastical festival.
 2. Anniversary feast. *Kroll.*
 3. A day of gayety and joy. *Shakespeare.*
 4. A time that comes seldom. *Dryden.*
- HOMAGE.** *f.* [*homage*, French; *hominium*, low Latin.]
1. Service paid and fealty professed to a sovereign or superiour lord. *Davies.*
 2. Obedience; respect paid by external action. *Denham.*
- TO HOMAGE.** *v. a.* [from the noun.] To reverence by external action; to pay honour to; to profess fealty.
- HOMAGER.** *f.* [*hommager*, French.] One who holds by homage of some superiour lord. *Bacon.*
- HOME.** *f.* [*ham*, Saxon.]
1. His own house; the private dwelling. *Dryden.*
 2. His own country. *Shakespeare.*
 3. The place of constant residence. *Prior.*
 4. United to a substantive, it signifies domestick. *Bacon.*
- HOME.** *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. *L'Esrange. Wake.*
 4. To the point designed. *Sanderfon.*
 5. United to a substantive, it implies force and efficacy. *Stillingfleet.*
- HOMEBO'RN.** *a.* [*home and born*.]
1. Native; natural. *Donne.*
 2. Domestick; not foreign. *Pope.*
- HOMEBRED.** *a.* [*home and bred*.]
1. Native; natural. *Hammond.*
 2. Not polished by travel; plain; rude; artless; uncultivated. *Dryden.*
 3. Domestick; not foreign. *Spenser.*
- HOMEFELT.** *a.* [*home and felt*.] Inward; private. *Pope.*
- HOMELILY.** *ad.* [from *homely*.] Rudely; inelegantly.
- HOMELINESS.** *f.* [from *homely*.] Plainness; rudeness.
- HOMELY.** *a.* [from *home*.] Plain; homespun; not elegant; not beautiful; not fine; coarse. *South.*
- HOMELY.** *ad.* Plainly; coarsely; rudely. *Dryden.*
- HOMELIN.** *f.* A kind of fish. *Amfaw.*
- HOMEMADE.** *ad.* [*home and made*.] Made at home. *Locke.*
- HOMER.** *f.* A measure of about three pints. *Lev.*
- HOMESPUN.** *a.* [*home and spun*.]
1. Spun or wrought at home; not made by regular manufacturers. *Swift.*
 2. Not made in foreign countries. *Addison.*
 3. Plain; coarse; rude; homely; inelegant. *Sandys.*
- HOMESPU'N.** *f.* A coarse, inelegant rustic. *Shakespeare.*
- HOMESTALL.** } *f.* [*ham and preed*,
HOMESTEAD. } Saxon.] The place of the house. *Dryden.*
- HOMeward.** } *ad.* [*ham and pearb*,
HOMewardS. } Saxon.] Towards home; towards the native place. *Sidney.*
- HOMICIDE.** *f.* [*bomicidium*, Latin.]
1. Murder; manquelling. *Hockr.*
 2. Destruction. *Dryden.*
 3. [*bomicida*, Latin.] A murderer; a manslayer. *Dryden.*
- HOMICIDAL.** *a.* [from *bomicide*.] Murderous; bloody. *Pope.*
- HOMILE'TICAL.** *a.* [*ὁμιλιτικός*.] Social; conversible. *Atterbury.*
- HOMILY.** *f.* [*ὁμιλία*.] A discourse read to a congregation. *Hammond.*
- HOMOGENEAL.** } *a.* [*ὁμογενής*.] Hav-
HOMOGENEOUS. } ing the same nature or principles. *Newton.*
- HOMOGENEALNESS.** } *f.* Participation
HOMOGENEITY. } of the same
HOMOGENEOUSNESS. } principles or nature; similitude of kind. *Cheyne.*
- HOMOGENY.** *f.* [*ὁμογενία*.] Joint nature. *Bacon.*
- HOMOLOGOUS.** *a.* [*ὁμολογος*.] Having the same manner or proportions.
- HOMO'NYMOUS.** *a.* [*ὁμωνυμος*.] Denominating different things; equivocal. *Watts.*
- HOMO'NYMY.** *f.* [*ὁμωνυμία*.] Equivocation; ambiguity.
- HOMO'TONOUS.** *a.* [*ὁμοτονος*.] Equable; said of such distempers as keep a constant tenour of rise, itate, and declension. *Quincy.*
- HONE.** *f.* [*hæn*, Saxon.] A whetstone for a razor. *Tusser.*
- TO HONE.** *v. n.* [*hongtan*, Saxon.] To pine; to long.
- HONEST.** *a.* [*bonestus*, Latin.] Upright;

H O N

1. Upright; true; sincere. *Watts.*
 2. Chaste. *Shakespeare.*
 3. Just; righteous; giving to every man his due.
- HONESTLY.** *ad.* [from *honest*.]
 1. Uprightly; justly. *Ben. Johnson.*
 2. With chastity; modestly.
- HONESTY.** *f.* [*honestas*, Latin.] Justice; truth; virtue; purity. *Temple.*
- HONIED.** *a.* [from *honey*.]
 1. Covered with honey. *Milton.*
 2. Sweet; luscious. *Shakespeare. Milton.*
- HONEY.** *f.* [*huniꝝ*, Saxon.]
 1. A thick, viscous, fluid substance, of a whitish or yellowish colour, sweet to the taste, soluble in water; and becoming viscid on fermentation, inflammable, liquefiable by a gentle heat, and of a fragrant smell. Of honey, the finest is virgin honey: it is 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. Arbutnot.*
 2. Sweetness; lusciousness. *Shakespeare.*
 3. A name of tenderness; sweet; sweetness. *Shakespeare.*
- TO HONEY.** *v. n.* [from the noun.] To talk fondly. *Shakespeare.*
- HONEY-BAG.** *f.* [*honey* and *bag*.] The honey bag is the stomach. *Grew.*
- HONEY-COMB.** *f.* [*honey* and *comb*.] The cells of wax in which the bee stores her honey. *Dryden.*
- HONEY-COMBED.** *a.* [*honey* and *comb*.] Flawed with little cavities. *Wife.*
- HONEY-DEW.** *f.* [*honey* and *dew*.] Sweet dew. *Garb.*
- HONEY-FLOWER.** *f.* [*melanthus*, Latin.] A plant.
- HONEY-GNAT.** *f.* [*honey* and *gnat*.] An insect.
- HONEY-MOON.** *f.* [*honey* and *moon*.] The first month after marriage. *Addison.*
- HONEY-SUCKLE.** *f.* Woodbine. *Shakespeare.*
- HONEYLESS.** *a.* [from *honey*] Without honey. *Shakespeare.*
- HONEY-WORT.** *f.* [*cerinthe*, Latin.] A plant.
- HONORARY.** *a.* [*honorarius*, Latin.]
 1. Done in honour. *Addison.*
 2. Conferring honour without gain. *Addison.*
- HONOUR.** *f.* [*honor*, Latin.]
 1. Dignity; high rank. *Bacon.*
 2. Reputation; fame. *Bacon.*
 3. The title of a man of rank. *Shakespeare.*
 4. Subject of praise. *Shakespeare.*
 5. Nobleness of mind; magnanimity. *Rogers.*
 6. Reverence; due veneration. *Shakespeare.*
 7. Chastity. *Shakespeare.*
 8. Dignity of mien. *Milton.*

H O O

9. Glory; boast. *Burnet.*
 10. Publick mark of respect. *Wake.*
 11. Privileges of rank or birth. *Shakespeare.*
 12. Civilities paid. *Pope.*
 13. Ornament; decoration. *Dryden.*
- TO HONOUR.** *v. a.* [*honoro*, Latin.]
 1. To reverence; to regard with veneration. *Pope.*
 2. To dignify; to raise to greatness. *Ex.*
- HONOURABLE.** *a.* [*honorabile*, French.]
 1. Illustrious; noble. *Shakespeare.*
 2. Great; magnanimous; generous. *Shakespeare.*
 3. Conferring honour. *Dryden.*
 4. Accompanied with tokens of honour. *Spenser.*
 5. Not to be disgraced. *Shakespeare.*
 6. Without taint; without reproach. *Mac.*
 7. Honest; without intention of deceit. *Hayward.*
 8. Equitable.
- HONOURABLENESS.** *f.* [from *honorable*.] Eminence; magnificence; generosity.
- HONOURABLY.** *ad.* [from *honorable*.]
 1. With tokens of honour. *Shakespeare.*
 2. Magnanimously; generously. *Bacon.*
 3. Reputably; with exemption from reproach. *Dryden.*
- HONOURER.** *f.* [from *honour*.] One that honours; one that regards with veneration. *Pope.*
- HOOD,** in composition, is derived from the Saxon *had*, in German *heit*, in Dutch *heid*. It denotes quality; character: as, *knight-hood*; *childhood*. Sometimes it is taken collectively: as, *brotherhood*, a confraternity.
- HOOD.** *f.* [*hob*, Saxon.]
 1. The upper covering of a woman's head.
 2. Any thing drawn upon the head, and wrapping 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.** *v. a.* [from the noun.]
 1. To dress in a hood. *Pope.*
 2. To blind, as with a hood. *Shakespeare.*
 3. To cover. *Dryden.*
- HOODMAN'S BLIND.** *f.* A play in which the person hooded is to catch another, and tell the name. *Shakespeare.*
- TO HOODWINK.** *v. a.* [*hood* and *wink*.]
 1. To blind with something bound over the eyes. *Sidney. Shakespeare. Davies.*
Ben. Johnson. Locke. Rowe.
 2. To cover; to hide. *Shakespeare.*
 3. To deceive; to impose upon. *Sidney.*
- HOOF.** *f.* [*huf*, Saxon.] The hard horny substance on the feet of graminivorous animals. *More.*
- HOOF-**

H O O

HOOF-BOUND. *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 horn of the quarters, which straitens the quarters of the heels, and oftentimes makes the horse lame. *Farricr's Dict.*

HOOK. *f.* [*hoce, Saxon.*]

1. Any thing bent so as to catch hold. *Knolles.*
2. The curvated wire on which the bait is hung for fishes, and with which the fish is pierced. *Shakespeare.*
3. A snare; a trap. *Shakespeare.*
4. A sickle to reap corn. *Mortimer.*
5. An iron to seize the meat in the caldron. *Spenser.*
6. An instrument to cut or lop with. *Pope.*
7. The part of the hinge fixed to the post. *Cleaveland.*
8. Hook. [in husbandry.] A field sown two years running. *Ainsworth.*
9. Hook or Crook. One way or other; by any expedient. *Hudibras.*

TO HOOK. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To catch with a hook. *Addison.*
2. To intrap; to ensnare.
3. To draw as with a hook. *Shakespeare.*
4. To fasten as with an hook.
5. To be drawn by force or artifice. *Norris.*

HOOKED. *a.* [from *hook*] Bent; curvated. *Brown.*

HOOKEDNESS. *f.* [from *hooked.*] State of being bent like a hook.

HOOKNOSED. *a.* [*hook and nose.*] Having the aquiline nose rising in the middle. *Shakespeare.*

HOOP. *f.* [*hoep, Dutch.*]

1. Any thing circular by which something else is bound, particularly casks or barrels. *Dryden. Pope.*
2. The whalebone with which women extend their petticoats. *Swift.*
3. Any thing circular. *Addison.*

TO HOOP. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To bind or enclose with hoops. *Shakespeare.*
2. To encircle; to clasp; to surround.

TO HOOP. *v. n.* [from *wopyan, Gothick*; or *boupper, French.*] To shout; to make an outcry by way of call or pursuit.

TO HOOP. *v. a.*

1. To drive with a shout. *Shakespeare.*
2. To call by a shout.

HOOPER. *f.* [from *hoop.*] A cooper; one that hoops tubs.

HOOPING-COUGH. *f.* [from *hoop, to shout.*] A convulsive cough, so called from its noise.

TO HOOT. *v. n.* [*hwut, Welsh.*]

1. To shout in contempt. *Sidney.*
2. To cry as an owl. *Shakespeare.*

H O P

TO HOOT. *v. a.* To drive with noise and shouts. *Shakespeare.*

HOOT. *f.* [*hoet, French, from the verb.*] Clamour; shout. *Glanville.*

TO HOP. *v. n.* [*hoppa, 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. *f.* [from the verb.]

1. A jump; a light leap.
2. A jump on one leg. *Addison.*
3. A place where meaner people dance.

HOP. *f.* [*bop, Dutch.*] A plant.

TO HOP. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To impregnate with hops. *Arbutnot.*

HOPE. *f.* [*hopa, Saxon.*]

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. *Shakespeare.*
3. That which gives hope. *Shakespeare.*
4. The object of hope. *Dryden.*

HOPE. *f.* Any sloping plain between the ridges of mountains. *Ainsworth.*

TO HOPE. *v. n.* [from the noun.]

1. To live in expectation of some good. *Taylor.*
2. To place confidence in futurity. *Pf.*

TO HOPE. *v. a.* To expect with desire. *Dryden.*

HOPEFUL. *a.* [*hope and full.*]

1. Full of qualities which produce hope; promising. *Bacon.*
2. Full of hope; full of expectation of success. *Boyle. Pope.*

HOPEFULLY. *ad.* [from *hopeful.*]

1. In such manner as to raise hope. *Clarendon.*
2. With hope; without despair. *Glanville.*

HOPEFULNESS. *f.* [from *hopeful.*] Promise of good; likelihood to succeed. *Wotton.*

HOPELESS. *a.* [from *hope.*]

1. Without hope; without pleasing expectation. *Hooker.*
2. Giving no hope; promising nothing pleasing. *Shakespeare.*

HOPPER. *f.* [from *hope.*] One that has pleasing expectations. *Swift.*

HOPINGLY. *ad.* [from *hoping.*] With hope; with expectation of good. *Hammond.*

HOPPER. *f.* [from *hop.*] He who hops or jumps on one leg.

HOPPERS. [commonly called *Scotch hoppers.*] A kind of play in which the actor hops on one leg.

HOPPER. *f.* [so called because it is always *hopping.*]

1. The box or open frame of wood into which the corn is put to be ground. *Greav.*

2. A basket for carrying seed.
- HORAL**. *a.* [from *hora*, Latin.] Relating to the hour. *Prior.*
- HORARY**. *a.* [*horarius*, Latin.]
1. Relating to an hour. *Hudibras.*
 2. Continuing for an hour. *Brown.*
- HORDE**. *f.* A clan; a migratory crew of people. *Thomson.*
- HORIZON**. *f.* [*ὁρίζων*.] 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. *Bacon.*
- HORIZONTAL**. *a.* [*horizontal*, French.]
1. Near the horizon. *Milton.*
 2. Parallel to the horizon; on a level. *Arbutnot.*
- HORIZONTALLY**. *ad.* [from *horizontal*.] In a direction parallel to the horizon. *Bentley.*
- HORN**. *f.* [*kaurn*, Gothick; *horn*, 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-musick made of horn. *Dryden.*
 3. The extremity of the waxing or waning moon. *Dryden. Thomson.*
 4. The feelers of a snail. *Shakespeare.*
 5. A drinking cup made of horn.
 6. Antler of a cuckold. *Shakespeare.*
 7. **HORN mad.** Perhaps mad as a cuckold. *Shakespeare.*
- HORNBEAK** } *f.* A kind of fish.
- HORNFINN** } *f.* A kind of fish.
- HORNBEAM**. *f.* [*born and boem*, Dutch.] A tree.
- HORNBOOK**. *f.* [*born and book*.] The first book of children, covered with horn to keep it unsoiled. *Locke. Prior.*
- HORNED**. *a.* [from *born*.] Furnished with horns. *Denham.*
- HORNER**. *f.* [from *born*.] One that works in horn, and sells horns. *Grew.*
- HORNET**. *f.* [*hörnnetze*, Saxon.] A very large strong stinging fly. *Derham.*
- HORNFOOT**. *f.* [*born and foot*.] Hoofed. *Hakerwill.*
- HORNOWL**. *f.* A kind of horned owl. *Answorth.*
- HORNPIPE**. *f.* [*born and pipe*.] A country dance, danced commonly to a horn. *Raleigh. Ben. Johnson.*
- HORNSTONE**. *f.* A kind of blue stone.
- HORNWORK**. *f.* A kind of angular fortification.
- HORNY**. *a.* [from *born*.]
1. Made of horn.
 2. Resembling horn. *Arbutnot.*
 3. Hard as horn; callous. *Dryden.*
- HOROGRAPHY**. *f.* [*ὥρα and γράφω*.] An account of the hours.
- HOROLOGE**. } *f.* [*horologium*, Latin.]
- HOROLOGY**. } Any instrument that tells the hour: as a clock; a watch; an hour-glass. *Brown.*
- HOROMETRY**. *f.* [*ὥρα and μετρέω*.] The art of measuring hours. *Brown.*
- HOROSCOPE**. *f.* [*ὥροσκοπος*.] The configuration of the planets at the hour of birth. *Drummond. Dryden.*
- HORRIBLE**. *a.* [*horribilis*, Lat.] Dreadful; terrible; shocking; hideous; enormous. *South.*
- HORRIBLENESS**. *f.* [from *horrible*.] Dreadfulness; hideousness; terribleness.
- HORRIBLY**. *ad.* [from *horrible*.]
1. Dreadfully; hideously. *Milton.*
 2. To a dreadful degree. *Locke.*
- HORRID**. *a.* [*horridus*, Latin.]
1. Hideous; dreadful; shocking. *Shakespeare.*
 2. Shocking; offensive; unpleasing. *Pope.*
 3. Rough; rugged. *Dryden.*
- HORRIDNESS**. *f.* [from *horrid*.] Hideousness; enormity. *Hammond.*
- HORRIFICK**. *a.* [*horrificus*, Lat.] Causing horreur. *Thomson.*
- HORRISONOUS**. *a.* [*horrifonus*, Latin.] Sounding dreadfully. *Diſt.*
- HORROUR**. *f.* [*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. *Quincy.*
- HORSE**. *f.* [*hopf*, Saxon.]
1. A neighing quadruped, used in war, and draught and carriage. *Greech.*
 2. It is used in the plural sense, but with a singular termination, for horses, horsemen, 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 *horseface*, a face of which the features are large and indelicate.
- TO HORSE**. *v. a.* [from the noun.]
1. To mount upon a horse. *Bacon.*
 2. To carry one on the back.
 3. To ride any thing. *Shakespeare.*
 4. To cover a mare. *Mortimer.*
- HORSEBACK**. *f.* [*horse and back*.] The seat of the rider; the state of being on a horse. *Brown.*
- HORSEBEAN**. *f.* [*horse and bean*.] A small bean usually given to horses. *Mortimer.*
- HORSEBLOCK**. *f.* [*horse and block*.] A block on which they climb to a horse. *HORSE-*

- HORSEBOAT.** *f.* [*horse* and *boat.*] A boat used in ferrying horses.
- HORSEBOY.** *f.* [*horse* and *boy.*] A boy employed in dressing horses; a stableboy. *Knolls.*
- HORSEBREAKER.** *f.* [*horse* and *break.*] One whose employment is to tame horses to the saddle. *Creechb.*
- HORSECHE'SNUT.** *f.* [*horse* and *chestnut.*] A plant. *Miller.*
- HORSECOURSER.** *f.* [*horse* and *courser.*]
 1. One that runs horses, or keeps horses for the race.
 2. A dealer in horses. *Wiseman.*
- HORSECRAB.** *f.* A kind of fish. *Ainsw.*
- HORSECUCUMBER.** *f.* [*horse* and *cucumber.*] A plant. *Mortimer.*
- HORSEDUNG.** *f.* [*horse* and *dung.*] The excrements of horses. *Peacham.*
- HORSEEMMET.** *f.* [*horse* and *emmet.*] Ant of a large kind.
- HORSEFLESH.** *f.* [*horse* and *flesh.*] The flesh of horses. *Bacon.*
- HORSEFLY.** *f.* [*horse* and *fly.*] A fly that stings horses, and sucks their blood.
- HORSEFOOT.** *f.* An herb. The same with coltsfoot. *Ainsworth.*
- HORSEHAIR.** *f.* [*horse* and *hair.*] The hair of horses. *Dryden.*
- HORSEHEEL.** *f.* An herb.
- HORSELAUGH.** *f.* [*horse* and *laugh.*] A loud violent rude laugh. *Pope.*
- HORSELEECH.** *f.* [*horse* and *leech.*]
 1. A great leech that bites horses, *Skakf.*
 2. A farrier.
- HORSELITTER.** *f.* [*horse* and *litter.*] A carriage hung upon poles between two horses, on which the person carried lies along. *2 Mac.*
- HORSEMAN.** *f.* [*horse* and *man.*]
 1. One skilled in riding. *Dryden.*
 2. One that serves in wars on horseback. *Hayward.*
 3. A rider; a man on horseback. *Prior.*
- HORSEMANSHIP.** *f.* [*from horseman.*] The art of riding; the art of managing a horse. *Wolton.*
- HORSEMARTEN.** *f.* A kind of large bee. *Ainsworth.*
- HORSEMATCH.** *f.* A bird. *Ainsworth.*
- HORSEMEAT.** *f.* [*horse* and *meat.*] Pro-
 vender. *Bacon.*
- HORSEMINT.** *f.* A large coarse mint.
- HORSEMUSCLE.** *f.* A large muscle. *Bac.*
- HORSEPLAY.** *f.* [*horse* and *play.*] Coarse, rough, rugged play. *Dryden.*
- HORSEPOND.** *f.* [*horse* and *pond.*] A pond for horses.
- HORSERACE.** *f.* [*horse* and *race.*] A match of horses in running. *Bacon.*
- HORSERADISH.** *f.* [*horse* and *radish.*] A root acrid and biting; a species of scurvygrass. *Floyer.*
- HORSESHOE.** *f.* [*horse* and *shoe.*]
 1. A plate of iron nailed to the feet of horses. *Shakespeare.*
 2. An herb. *Ainsworth.*
- HORSESTEALER.** *f.* [*horse* and *steal.*] A thief who takes away horses. *Shakespeare.*
- HORSETAIL.** *f.* A plant.
- HORSETONGUE.** *f.* An herb. *Ainsw.*
- HORSEWAY.** *f.* [*horse* and *way.*] A broad way by which horses may travel. *Shakespeare.*
- HORTATION.** *f.* [*hortatio*, Latin.] The act of exhorting; advice or encouragement to something.
- HORTATIVE.** *f.* [*from hortor*, Latin.] Exhortation; precept by which one incites or animates. *Bacon.*
- HORTATORY.** *a.* [*from hortor*, Latin.] Encouraging; animating; advising to any thing.
- HORTICULTURE.** *f.* [*hortus* and *cultura*, Latin.] The art of cultivating gardens.
- HORTULAN.** *a.* [*hortulanus*, Latin.] Belonging to a garden. *Evelyn.*
- HOSANNA.** *f.* [*hosanna*.] An exclamation of praise to God. *Fiddes.*
- HOSE.** *f.* plur. *lofen*. [*hos*, Saxon.]
 1. Breches. *Shakespeare.*
 2. Stockings; covering for the legs. *Gay.*
- HOSIER.** *f.* [*from hose.*] One who sells stockings. *Swift.*
- HOSPITABLE.** *a.* [*hospitabilis*, Latin.] Giving entertainment to strangers; kind to strangers. *Dryden.*
- HOSPITABLY.** *ad.* [*from hospitabile.*] With kindness to strangers. *Frior.*
- HOSPITAL.** *f.* [*hospital*, French; *hospitatis*, Latin.]
 1. A place built for the reception of the sick, or support of the poor. *Addison.*
 2. A place for shelter or entertainment. *Spenser.*
- HOSPITALITY.** *f.* [*hospitalité*, French.] The practice of entertaining strangers. *Hooker.*
- HOSPITALLER.** *f.* [*hospitarius*, low Latin, from *hospital*.] One residing in an hospital in order to receive the poor or stranger. *Ayliffe.*
- TO HOSPITATE.** *v. a.* [*hospitare*, Latin.] To reside under the roof of another. *Grew.*
- HOST.** *f.* [*hoste*, French; *hospes*, *hospitis*, Latin.]
 1. One who gives entertainment to another. *Sidney.*
 2. The landlord of an inn. *Shakespeare.*
 3. [*From hostis*, Latin.] An army; numbers assembled for war. *Shakespeare.*
 4. Any great number. *Shakespeare.*
 5. [*Hostia*, Latin.] The sacrifice of the mass in the Romish church.
- TO HOST.** *v. n.* [*from the noun.*]
 1. To take up entertainment. *Shakespeare.*
 2. To encounter in battle. *Milton.*

H O T

3. To review a body of men; to muster. *Spenser.*
- H O S T A G E.** *f.* [*ostage*, French.] One given in pledge for security of performance of conditions. *A. butbnot.*
- H O ' S T E L.** } *f.* [*hostel*, *hospellerie*, Fr.]
H O ' S T E L R Y. } An inn.
- H O ' S T E S S.** *f.* [*hostesse*, French.] A female host; a woman that gives entertainment. *Dryden.*
- H O ' S T E S S - S H I P.** *f.* [from *hostess*.] The character of an hostess. *Shakespeare.*
- H O ' S T I L E.** *a.* [*hostilis*, Latin.] Adverse; opposite; suitable to an enemy. *Dryden.*
- H O ' S T I L I T Y.** *f.* [*hostilité*, Fr. from *hostile*.] The practices of an open enemy; open war; opposition in war. *Hayward.*
- H O ' S T L E R.** *f.* [*hosteller*, from *hostel*.] One who has the care of horses at an inn. *Spenser.*
- H O ' S T R Y.** *f.* [corrupted from *hostelry*.] A place where the horses of guests are kept. *Dryden.*
- H O T.** *a.* [hæt, Saxon.]
1. Having the power to excite the sense of heat; contrary to cold; fiery. *Newton.*
 2. Lustful; lewd. *Shakespeare.*
 3. Strongly affected by sensible qualities. *Dryden.*
 4. Violent; furious; dangerous. *Clarend.*
 5. Ardent; vehement; precipitate. *Denbam.*
 6. Eager; keen in desire. *Locke.*
 7. Piquant; acrid.
- H O T B E D.** *f.* A bed of earth made hot by the fermentation of dung. *Bacon.*
- H O T B R A I N E D.** *a.* [*hot and brain*.] Violent; vehement; furious.
- H O T C O ' C K L E S.** *f.* [*bautes cequilles*, Fr.] A play in which one covers his eyes, and guesses who strikes him. *Arbutnot.*
- H O T H E A ' D E D.** *a.* [*hot and head*.] Vehement; violent; passionate. *Arbutnot.*
- H O T H O U S E.** *f.* [*hot and house*.]
1. A bagnio; a place to sweat and cup in. *Shakespeare.*
 2. A brothel. *Ben. Johnson.*
- H O T F L Y.** *ad.* [from *hot*.]
1. With heat; not coldly.
 2. Violently; vehemently. *Sidney.*
 3. Lustfully. *Dryden.*
- H O T M O U ' T H E D.** *a.* [*hot and mouth*] Headstrong; ungovernable. *Dryden.*
- H O T N E S S.** *f.* [from *hot*.] Heat; violence; fury.
- H O T T C H P O T C H.** *f.* [*baclé en poche*, Fr.] A mingled hash; a mixture. *Camden.*
- H O T S P U R.** *f.* [*hot and spur*.]
1. A man violent, passionate, precipitate and heady. *Burton.*
 2. A kind of pea of speedy growth. *Mort.*

H O U

- H O T S P U R R E D.** *a.* [from *hotspur*.] Vehement; rash; heady. *Peacbam.*
- H O V E.** The preterite of *beave*.
- H O ' V E L.** *f.* [Diminutive of *hope*, *house*, Saxon.]
1. A shed open on the sides, and covered overhead. *Tusser.*
 2. A mean habitation; a cottage. *Ray.*
- T O H O ' V E L.** *v. a.* [from the noun.] To shelter in an hovel. *Shakespeare.*
- H O ' V E N.** *part. pass.* [from *beave*.] Raised; swelled; tumefied. *Tusser.*
- T O H O ' V E R.** *v. n.* [*hovieo*, to hang over, Welsh.]
1. To hang in the air over head. *Dryden. Prior.*
 2. To stand in suspense or expectation. *Spenser.*
 3. To wander about one place. *Addison.*
- H O U G H.** *f.* [hog, Saxon.]
1. The lower part of the thigh. *2 Esd.*
 2. [*Huë*, French.] An adz; an hoe. *Stillingfleet.*
- T O H O U G H.** *v. a.* [from the noun.]
1. To hamstring; to disable by cutting the sinews of the ham. *Jof.*
 2. To cut up with an hough or hoe.
- H O ' U L E T.** *f.* The vulgar name for an owl.
- H O U L T.** *f.* [holt, Saxon.] A small wood. *Fairfax.*
- H O U N D.** *f.* [hund, Saxon.] A dog used in the chase. *Prior.*
- T O H O U N D.** *v. a.* [from the noun.]
1. To set on the chase. *Bramball.*
 2. To hunt; to pursue. *L'Esfrange.*
- H O ' U N D F I S H.** *f.* A kind of fish.
- H O U N D S T O ' N G U E.** *f.* [*cynoglossum*, Lat.] A plant. *Miller.*
- H O ' U N D T R E E.** *f.* A kind of tree. *Ainsw.*
- H O U P.** *f.* [*up-pa*, Latin.] The poet. *Ainsworth.*
- H O U R.** *f.* [*beure*, French; *hora*, Latin.]
1. The twenty-fourth part of a natural day; the space of sixty minutes. *Shakes.*
 2. A particular time.
 3. The time as marked by the clock. *Shakespeare.*
- H O U R G L A S S.** *f.* [*hour and glass*.]
1. A glass filled with sand, which, running through a narrow hole, marks the time. *Sidney. Bacon.*
 2. Space of time. *Bacon.*
- H O U R L Y.** *a.* [from *hour*.] Happening or done every hour; frequent; often repeated. *Dryden.*
- H O U R L Y.** *ad.* [from *hour*.] Every hour; frequently. *Dryden.*
- H O U R P L A T E.** *f.* [*hour and plate*.] The dial; the plate on which the hours pointed by the hand of a clock are inscribed. *Locke.*
- H O U S E.** *f.* [hus, Saxon.]

H O U

1. A place wherein a man lives; a place of human abode. *Watts.*
2. Any place of abode. *Shakespeare.*
3. Places in which religious or studious Persons live in common. *Addison.*
4. The manner of living; the table. *Swift.*
5. Station of a planet in the heavens, astrologically considered. *Stillingfleet.*
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. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To harbour; to admit to residence. *South.*
2. To shelter; to keep under a roof. *Evelyn.*

To HOUSE. *v. n.*

1. To take shelter; to keep abode; to reside. *Shakespeare.*
2. To have an astrological station in the heavens. *Dryden.*

HOUSEBREAKER. *f.* [*house and break.*] Burglar; one who makes his way into houses to steal. *L'Esfrange.*

HOUSEBREAKING. *f.* [*house and break.*] Burglary. *Swift.*

HOUSEDOG. *f.* [*house and dog.*] A mastiff kept to guard the house. *Addison.*

HOUSEHOLD. *f.* [*house and hold.*]

1. A family living together. *Shakespeare.*
2. Family life; domestick management. *Shakespeare.*

3. It is used in the manner of an adjective, to signify domestick; belonging to the family. *As.*

HOUSEHOLDER. *f.* [*from household.*] Master of a family. *Matt.*

HOUSEHOLDSTUFF. *f.* [*household and stuff.*] Furniture of any house; utensils convenient for a family. *L'Esfrange.*

HOUSEKEEPER. *f.* [*house and keep.*]

1. Householder; master of a family. *Locke.*
2. One who lives in plenty. *Watson.*
3. One who lives much at home. *Shaksf.*
4. A woman servant that has care of a family, and superintends the servants. *Swift.*
5. A housedog. *Shakespeare.*

HOUSEKEEPING. *a.* [*house and keep.*]

Domestick; useful to a family. *Carew.*

HOUSEKEEPING. *f.* Hospitality; liberal and plentiful table. *Prior.*

HOUSEL. *f.* [*husl, Saxon.*] The holy eucharist.

To HOUSEL. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To give or receive the eucharist. Both the noun and verb are obsolete.

HOUSELEEK. *f.* [*house and leek.*] A plant. *Miller.*

H O W

HOUSELESS. *a.* [from *house.*] Without abode; wanting habitation. *West.*

HOUSEMAID. *f.* [*house and maid.*] A maid employed to keep the house clean. *Swift.*

HOUSEROOM. *f.* [*house and room.*] Place in a house. *Dryden.*

HOUSENAIL. *f.* A kind of snail.

HOUSEWARMING. *f.* [*house and warm.*] A feast or merrymaking upon going into a new house.

HOUSEWIFE. *f.* [*house and wife.*]

1. The mistress of a family. *Pope.*
2. A female economist. *Spenser.*
3. One skilled in female business. *Addison.*

HOUSEWIFELY. *a.* [from *housewife.*] Skilled in the acts becoming a housewife.

HOUSEWIFELY. *ad.* [from *housewife.*] With the economy of a housewife.

HOUSEWIFERY. *f.* [from *housewife.*]

1. Domestick or female business; management. *Coapman.*
2. Female economy. *Taylor.*

HOUSING. *f.* [from *house.*]

1. Quantity of inhabited building. *Graunt.*
2. [From *houzeaux, French.*] Cloth originally used to keep off dirt, now added to saddles as ornamental.

HOUSLING. *a.* [from *house.*] Provided for entertainment at first entrance into a house; housewarming. *Spenser.*

HOUSS. *f.* [from *houzeaux, Fr.*] housings. *Dryden.*

HOW. *ad.* [hu, Saxon.]

1. In what manner; to what degree. *Boyle.*
2. In what manner. *L'Esfrange.*
3. For what reason; from what cause. *Shakespeare.*

4. By what means. *Bacon.*

5. In what state. *Dryden.*

6. It is used in a sense marking proportion or correspondence. *Hayward. Bentley.*

7. It is much used in exclamation. *Lam.*

HOWBEIT. } *ad.* [*how be it.*] Neverthe-

HO'WBE. } less; notwithstanding; yet; however. Not now in use. *Hooker.*

HOWDY'E. [Contracted from *how do ye.*]

In what state is your health. *Pope.*

HOWEVER. *ad.* [*how and ever.*]

1. In whatsoever manner; in whatsoever degree. *Shakespeare.*
2. At all events; happen what will; at least. *Tillotson.*
3. Nevertheless; notwithstanding; yet. *Swift.*

To HOWL. *v. n.* [*buglen, Dutch; ululo, Latin.*]

1. To cry as a wolf or dog. *Shaksf.*
2. To utter cries in distress. *Shaksf.*
3. To speak with a belluine cry or tone. *A Phillipp.*
4. It is used poetically of any noise loud and horrid.

HOWL

HUG

HUM

HOWL. *f.* [from the verb.]

1. The cry of a wolf or dog. *Swift.*
2. The cry of a human being in horror. *Dryden.*

HOWSOEVER. *ad.* [from *how* and *soever*.]

1. In what manner soever. *Raleigh.*
2. Although. *Shakespeare.*

TO HOX. *v. a.* [from *hog*, Saxon.] To hough; to hamstring. *Knolles.*

HOY. *f.* [from *hou*, old French.] A large boat sometimes with one deck. *Watts.*

HU'B'BUB. *f.* A tumult; a riot. *Clarend.*

HU'CKABACK. *f.* A kind of linen on which the figures are raised.

HU'CKLEBACKED. *a.* [from *hocker*, German, a bunch.] Crooked in the shoulders.

HU'CKLEBONE. *f.* [from *hucken*.] The hipbone.

HU'CKSTER. *f.* [from *beck*, German, a pedlar.]

1. One who sells goods by retail, or in small quantities. *South.*
2. A trickish mean fellow.

TO HU'CKSTER. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To deal in petty bargains. *Swift.*

TO HU'DDLE. *v. a.* [probably from *hood*.]

1. To dress up close to as not to be discovered; to disguise.
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 HU'DDLE. *v. n.* To come in a crowd or hurry. *Milton.*

HU'DDLE. *f.* [from the verb.] Crowd; tumult; confusion. *Addison.*

HUE. *f.* [from *hiepe*, Saxon.]

1. Colour; die. *Milton.*
2. [from *Huée*, French.] A clamour; a legal pursuit. *Arbutnot.*

HUER. *f.* [from *huer*, French, to cry.] One whose business is to call out to others. *Carew.*

HUFF. *f.* [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. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To swell; to puff. *Greav.*
2. To hector; to treat with insolence and arrogance.

TO HUFF. *v. n.* To bluster; to storm; to bounce. *South. Otway. Rescommon.*

HUFFER. *f.* [from *kuff*.] A blusterer; a bully. *Hudibras.*

HUFFISH. *a.* [from *buff*.] Arrogant; insolent; hectoring.

HUFFISHLY. *ad.* [from *buffish*.] With arrogant petulance.

HUFFISHNESS. *f.* Petulance; arrogance; noisily bluster.

TO HUG. *v. a.* [from *hegan*, Saxon.]

1. To press close in an embrace. *L'Espr.*
2. To fondle; to treat with tenderness. *Milton.*

3. To hold fast. *Atterbury.*

HUG. *f.* [from the noun.] Close embrace. *Gay.*

HUGE. *a.* [from *hoogh*, Dutch.]

1. Vast; immense. *Abbot.*
2. Great even to deformity or terribleness.

HU'GELY. *ad.* [from *huge*.]

1. Immenfely; enormously. *Shakespeare.*
2. Greatly; very much. *Swift.*

HU'GENESS. *f.* [from *huge*.] Enormous bulk; greatness. *Shakespeare.*

HU'JGERMUGGER. *f.* [corrupted perhaps from *bug* or *morcher*, or hug in the dark. *Morier* in Danish is darkness, whence *murky*.] Secrecy; bye-place. *Hudibras.*

HU'GY. *a.* [See *HUGE*.] Vast; great; huge. *Carew.*

HUKE. *f.* [from *buque*, French.] A cloak. *Buc.*

HULK. *f.* [from *hulke*, Dutch; *hulc*, Saxon.]

1. The body of a ship. *Shakespeare.*
2. Any thing bulky and unwieldy. *Shakespeare.*

TO HULK. *v. a.* To exenterate; as, to bulk a hare. *Ainsworth.*

HULL. *f.* [from *hulgan*, Gothick, to cover.]

1. The hulk or integument of any thing; the outer covering.
2. The body of a ship; the hulk. *Greav.*

TO HULL. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To float; to drive to and fro upon the water without sails or rudder. *Sidney.*

HULLY. *a.* [from *bull*.] Siliquose; husky. *Ainsworth.*

HULVER. *f.* Holly. *Tuffer.*

TO HUM. *v. a.* [from *hommelen*, Dutch.]

1. To make the noise of bees. *Dryden.*
2. To make an inarticulate and buzzing sound. *Shakespeare.*
3. To pause in speaking, and supply the interval with an audible emission of breath. *Hudibras.*

4. To sing low. *Glanville. Pope.*
5. To applaud. Approbation was commonly expressed in publick assemblies by a hum, about a century ago.

HUM. *f.* [from the verb.]

1. The noise of bees or insects. *Shakespeare.*
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 *han*.
6. An expression of applause. *Spenser.*

HUM. *interj.* A sound implying doubt and deliberation. *Shakespeare.*

HUMAN. *a.* [from *humanus*, Latin.]

1. Having the qualities of a man. *Swift.*
2. Belonging to man. *Milton.*

HUMANE. *a.* [from *humaine*, French.] Kind; civil; benevolent; good-natured. *Spratt.*

HUMANELY.

HUMANELY. *ad.* [from *humane.*] Kindly; with good nature. *Shakespeare.*
HUMANIST. *f.* [*humanist.*, French.] A philologer; a grammarian.
HUMANITY. *f.* [*humanitas*, Latin.]
 1. The nature of man. *Sidney.*
 2. Humankind; the collective body of mankind. *Glanville.*
 3. Benevolence; tenderness. *Locke.*
 4. Philology; grammatical studies.
TO HUMANIZE. *v. a.* [*humaniser*, Fr.] To soften; to make susceptible of tenderness or benevolence. *Wotton.*
HUMANKIND. *f.* [*human* and *kind.*] The race of man. *Pope.*
HUMANLY. *ad.* [from *human.*]
 1. After the notions of men. *Atterbury.*
 2. Kindly; with good-nature. *Pope.*
HUMBIRD. *f.* [from *bum* and *bird.*] The humming bird. *Brown.*
HUMBLE. *a.* [*bumble*, French; *humilis*, Latin.]
 1. Not proud; modest; not arrogant. *Spenser. Shakespeare.*
 2. Low; not high; not great. *Cowley.*
TO HUMBLE. *v. a.* [from the adjective.]
 1. To make humble; to make submissive. *Rogers.*
 2. To crush; to break; to subdue. *Milt.*
 3. To make to condescend. *Locke.*
 4. To bring down from an height. *Hokevill.*
HUMBLEBEE. *f.* [*bum* and *bee.*] A buzzing wild bee. *Aterbury.*
HUMBLEBEE. *f.* An herb. *Ainsworth.*
HUMBLEBEE EATER. *f.* A fly that eats the humblebee. *Ainsworth.*
HUMBLENESS. *f.* [from *bumble.*] Humility; absence of pride. *Bacon. Herbert.*
HUMBLER. *f.* [from *bumble.*] One that humbles or subdues himself or others.
HUMBLEMOUTHED. *a.* [*bumble* and *mouth.*] Mild; meek. *Shakespeare.*
HUMBLEPLANT. *f.* A species of sensitive plant. *Mertimer.*
HUMBLES. *f.* Entrails of a deer.
HUMBLESS. *f.* [from *bumble.*] Humbleness; humility. *Spenser.*
HUMBLY. *ad.* [from *bumble.*]
 1. Without pride; with humility. *Addis.*
 2. Without height; without elevation.
HUMDRUM. *a.* [from *lum*, *drone.*] Dull; dronish; stupid. *Hudibras.*
TO HUMECTION. } *v. a.* [*humectio*, Lat.]
TO HUMECTIONATE. } To wet; to moisten. *Wiseman.*
HUMECTATION. *f.* [*humectation*, Fr.] The act of wetting; moistening. *Brown.*
HUMERAL. *a.* [*humerus*, Latin.] Belonging to the shoulder. *Sharp.*
HUMICUBATION. *f.* [*humi* and *cubo*, Latin.] The act of lying on the ground. *Branball.*

HUMID. *a.* [*humidus*, Latin.] Wet; moist; watery. *Newton.*
HUMIDITY. *f.* [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 pores or surfaces of such particular bodies as it is capable of adhering to. *Quincy.*
HUMILIATION. *f.* [French.]
 1. Descent from greatness; act of humility. *Hooker.*
 2. Mortification; external expression of sin and unworthiness. *Milton.*
 3. Abatement of pride. *Swift.*
HUMILITY. *f.* [*humilité*, French.]
 1. Freedom from pride; modesty; not arrogance. *Hooker.*
 2. Act of submission. *Davies.*
HUMMER. *f.* [from *lum.*] An applauder. *Ainsworth.*
HUMORAL. *a.* [from *humour.*] Proceeding from humours. *Harvey.*
HUMORIST. *f.* [*umorista*, Italian.]
 1. One who conducts himself by his own fancy; one who gratifies his own humour. *Spenser.*
 2. One who has violent and peculiar passions. *Bacon.*
HUMOROUS. *a.* [from *humour.*]
 1. Full of grotesque or odd images. *Addis.*
 2. Capricious; irregular. *Dryden.*
 3. Pleasant; jocular. *Ainsworth.*
HUMOROUSLY. *a.* [from *humorous.*]
 1. Merrily; jocosely. *Calamy. Swift.*
 2. With caprice; with whim.
HUMOROUSNESS. *f.* [from *humorous.*] Fickleness; capricious levity.
HUMORSOME. *a.* [from *humour.*]
 1. Peevish; petulant. *Swift.*
 2. Odd; humorous.
HUMORSOMELY. *ad.* [from *humorsome.*] Peevishly; petulantly.
HUMOUR. *f.* [*humor*, Latin.]
 1. Moisture. *Ray.*
 2. The different kind of moisture in man's body; phlegm, blood, choler, and melancholy. *Milton.*
 3. General turn or temper of mind. *Sidney.*
 4. Present disposition. *Dryden.*
 5. Grotesque imagery; jocularly; merriment.
 6. Diseased or morbid disposition. *Temple.*
 7. Petulance; peevishness. *Scotch.*
 8. A trick; a practice. *Shakespeare.*
 9. Caprice; whim; predominant inclination. *Bacon.*
TO HUMOUR. *v. a.* [from the noun.]
 1. To gratify; to soothe by compliance. *Shakespeare.*
 2. To fit; to comply with. *Addis.*
HUMP.

- HUMP.** *f.* [corrupted perhaps from *bump.*] A crooked back. *Tatler.*
- HUMPBACK.** *f.* [*hump* and *back.*] Crooked back; high shoulders. *Tatler.*
- HUMPBACKED.** *a.* Having a crooked back.
- To HUNCH.** *v. a.* [*busch*, German.]
1. To strike or punch with the fists. *Arbutnot.*
 2. [*lock-r*, a crooked back, German.] To crook the back. *Dryden.*
- HUNCHBACKED.** *a.* [*bunch* and *back.*] Having a crooked back. *Arbutnot.*
- HUNDRED.** *a.* [hund, hundred, Saxon.] The number consisting of ten multiplied by ten. *Shakespeare.*
- HUNDRED.** *f.*
1. A company or body consisting of an hundred. *Arbutnot.*
 2. A canton or division of a country, perhaps once containing an hundred manors. [*Hundredum*, low Latin.] *Bacon.*
- HUNDREDTH.** *a.* [hundneontozopa, Saxon.] The ordinal of an hundred. *Hooker.*
- HUNG.** The *preterite* and *part. pass.* of *hang.* *Dryden.*
- HUNGER.** *f.* [hungern, Saxon.]
1. Desire of food; the pain felt from fasting. *Arbutnot.*
 2. Any violent desire. *Decay of Piety.*
- To HUNGER.** *v. n.* [from the noun.]
1. To feel the pain of hunger. *Cowley.*
 2. To desire with great eagerness. *Milton.*
- HUNGERBIT.** } *a.* [*bunger* and *bit.*]
- HUNGERBITTEN.** } Pained or weakened with hunger. *Milton.*
- HUNGERLY.** *a.* [from *hunger.*] Hungry; in want of nourishment. *Shakespeare.*
- HUNGERLY.** *ad.* With keen appetite. *Shakespeare.*
- HUNGERSTARVED.** *a.* [*bunger* and *starved.*] Starved with hunger; pinched by want of food. *Dryden.*
- HUNGERED.** *a.* [from *bunger.*] Pinched by want of food. *Bacon.*
- HUNGRILY.** *ad.* [from *hungry.*] With keen appetite. *Dryden.*
- HUNGRY.** *a.* [from *bunger.*]
1. Feeling pain from want of food. *Locke.*
 2. Not fat; not fruitful; not prolifick; more disposed to draw than to impart. *Mortimer.*
- HUNKS.** *f.* [*burskur*, sordid, Islandick.] A covetous sordid wretch; a miser. *Addison.*
- To HUNT.** *v. a.* [hunztian, 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. *Addison.*
- To HUNT.** *v. n.*
1. To follow the chase. *Shakespeare.*
 2. To pursue or search. *Locke.*
- HUNT.** *f.* [from the verb.]
1. A pack of hounds. *Dryden.*
 2. A chase. *Shakespeare.*
 3. Pursuit. *Shakespeare.*
- HUNTER.** *f.* [from *bunt.*]
1. One who chases animals for pastime. *Davies.*
 2. A dog that scents game or beasts of prey. *Shakespeare.*
- HUNTINCHORN.** *f.* [*bunting* and *born.*] A bugle; a horn used to cheer the hounds. *Prior.*
- HUNTRESS.** *f.* [from *bunter.*] A woman that follows the chase. *Broome.*
- HUNTSMAN.** *f.* [*bunt* and *man.*]
1. One who delights in the chase. *Waller.*
 2. The servant whose office it is to manage the chase. *L'Estrange.*
- HUNTSMANSHIP.** *f.* [from *huntsman.*] The qualifications of a hunter. *Donne.*
- HURDLE.** *f.* [hýrnæl, Saxon.] A texture of sticks woven together; a crate. *Dryden.*
- HURDS.** *f.* The refuse of hemp or flax. *Ainsworth.*
- To HURL.** *v. a.* [from *huort*, to throw down, Islandick.]
1. To throw with violence; to drive impetuously. *Ben. Johnson.*
 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.** *f.* [from the verb.] Tumult; riot; commotion. *Knolles.*
- HURLBAT.** *f.* [*hurl* and *bat.*] Whirlbat. *Ainsworth.*
- HURLER.** *f.* [from *hurl.*] One that plays at hurling. *Carew.*
- HURLWIND.** *f.* [*hurl* and *wind.*] A whirlwind; a violent gust. *Sandys.*
- HURLY.** } *f.* Tumult; commotion;
- HURLYBURLY.** } buffle. *Shakespeare.*
- HURRICANE.** } *f.* [*huracan*, Spanish.]
- HURRICANO.** } A violent storm, such as is often experienced in the eastern hemisphere. *Addison.*
- To HURRY.** *v. a.* [hurjan, to plunder, Saxon.] To hasten; to put into precipitation or confusion. *Pope.*
- To HURRY.** *v. n.* To move on with precipitation. *Dryden.*
- HURRY.** *f.* [from the verb.] Tumult; precipitation; commotion. *Addison.*
- HURST.** *f.* [hýrst, Saxon.] A grove or thicket of trees. *Ainsworth.*
- To HURT.** *v. a.* preter. *I hurt*; part. *pass.* *I have hurt.* [hýrt, wounded, Saxon.]
1. To mischief; to harm. *Milton.*
 2. To wound; to pain by some bodily harm. *Walton.*
- HURT.** *f.* [from the verb.]
1. Harm; mischief. *Baker.*
 2. Wound or bruise. *Hayward.*
- HURTER.**

- HURTER.** *f.* [from *hurt.*] One that does harm.
- HURTFUL.** *a.* [*hurt* and *full.*] Mischievous; pernicious. *Dryden.*
- HURTFULLY.** *ad.* [from *hurtful.*] Mischievously; perniciously.
- HURTFULNESS.** *f.* [from *hurtful.*] Mischievousness; perniciousness.
- To HURTLE.** *v. n.* [*beurter*, French.] To skirmish; to run against any thing; to jostle. *Shakespeare.*
- To HURTLE.** *v. a.* To move with violence or impetuosity. *Spenser.*
- HURTLBERRY.** *f.* [*biort bar*, Danish.] Bilberry.
- HURTLESS.** *a.* [from *hurt.*]
1. Innocent; harmless; innoxious; doing no harm. *Spenser.*
 2. Receiving no hurt.
- HURTLESSLY.** *ad.* [from *hurtless.*] Without harm. *Sidney.*
- HURTLESSNESS.** *f.* [from *hurtless.*] Freedom from any pernicious quality.
- HUSBAND.** *f.* [*hofsband*, master, Danish.]
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. *Davies.*
 4. A tiller of the ground; a farmer. *Spenser.*
- To HUSBAND.** *v. a.* [from the noun.]
1. To supply with an husband. *Shakespeare.*
 2. To manage with frugality. *Shakespeare.*
 3. To till; to cultivate the ground with proper management. *Bacon.*
- HUSBANDLESS.** *a.* [from *husband.*] Without an husband. *Shakespeare.*
- HUSBANDLY.** *a.* [from *husband.*] Frugal; thrifty. *Tusser.*
- HUSBANDMAN.** *f.* [*husband* and *man.*] One who works in tillage. *Broome.*
- HUSBANDRY.** *f.* [from *husband.*]
1. Tillage; manner of cultivating land. *Locke.*
 2. Thrift; frugality; parsimony. *Swift.*
 3. Care of domestick affairs. *Shakespeare.*
- HUSH.** *interj.* [Without etymology.] Silence! be still! no noise! *Shakespeare.*
- HUSH.** *a.* [from the interjection.] Still; silent; quiet. *Shakespeare.*
- To HUSH.** *v. n.* [from the interjection.] To be still; to be silent. *Spenser.*
- To HUSH.** *v. a.* To still; to silence; to quiet; to appease. *Otway.*
- To HUSH up.** *v. a.* To suppress in silence; to forbid to be mentioned. *Pope.*
- HUSHMONEY.** *f.* [*hush* and *money.*] A bribe to hinder information. *Swift.*
- HUSK.** *f.* [*huldsch*, Dutch.] The outmost integument of fruits. *Bacon.*
- To HUSK.** *v. a.* [from the noun.] To strip off the outward integument.
- HUSKED.** *a.* [from *husk.*] Bearing an husk; covered with a husk.
- HUSKY.** *a.* [from *husk.*] Abounding in husks. *Phillips.*
- HUSSY.** *f.* [corrupted from *houswife.*] A sorry or bad woman. *Southern.*
- HUSTINGS.** *f.* [*husting*, Saxon.] A council; a court held.
- To HUSTLE.** *v. a.* [perhaps corrupted from *hurtle.*] To shake together.
- HUSWIFE.** *f.* [corrupted from *houswife.*]
1. A bad manager; a sorry woman. *Shakespeare.*
 2. An economist; a thrifty woman. *Shakespeare.*
- To HUSWIFE.** *v. a.* [from the noun.] To manage with economy and frugality. *Dryden.*
- HUSWIFERY.** *f.* [from *huswife.*]
1. Management good or bad. *Tusser.*
 2. Management of rural business committed to women. *Tusser.*
- HUT.** *f.* [*hutte*, Saxon; *hute*, French.] A poor cottage. *Swift. Thomson.*
- HUTCH.** *f.* [*hucca*, Saxon; *huche*, Fr.] A corn chest. *Mortimer.*
- To HUZZ.** *v. n.* To buzz; to murmur.
- HUZZA.** *interj.* A shout; a cry of acclamation. *L'Estrange.*
- To HUZZA.** *v. n.* [from the interjection.] To utter acclamation. *King.*
- To HUZZA.** *v. a.* to receive with acclamation. *Addison.*
- HYACINTH.** *f.* [*υακινθου.*]
1. A plant.
 2. The *hyacinth* is the same with the *lapis lycnurius* of the ancients. 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.** *a.* [*υακινθου.*] Made of hyacinths.
- HYADES.** *f.* [*υαδες.*] A watry constellation.
- HYADS.** *f.* [*υαδες.*] A constellation.
- HYALINE.** *a.* [*υαλινου.*] Glassy; crystalline. *Milton.*
- HYBRIDOUS.** *a.* [*υβριδου.*] Begotten between animals of different species. *Ray.*
- HYDATIDES.** *f.* [from *υδαζ.*] Little transparent bladders of water in any part; most common in dropical persons. *Quincy.*
- HYDRA.** *f.* A monster with many heads slain by *Hercules.* *Dryden.*
- HYDRAGOGUE.** *f.* [*υδραγωγος.*] Such medicines as occasion the discharge of watery humours, which is generally the case of the stronger catharticks. *Quincy.*

HYDRAU'LICAL. } *a.* [from *hydraulicks.*]
 HYDRAU'LICK. } Relating to the conveyance of water through pipes. *Derbam.*
 HYDRAU'LICKS. *f.* [ὕδωρ, water, and αὐλός, a pipe.] The science of conveying water through pipes or conduits.
 HYDROCE'LE. [ὕδρονκλή; *hydræcele*, Fr.] A watery rupture.
 HYDROCE'PHALUS. *f.* [ὕδωρ and κεφαλή.] A dropsy in the head. *Arbutnot.*
 HYDRO'GRAPHER *f.* [ὕδωρ and γραφω.] One who draws maps of the sea. *Boyle.*
 HYDROGRAPHY. *f.* [ὕδωρ and γραφω.] Description of the watery part of the terrestrial globe.
 HYDROMANCY. *f.* [ὕδωρ and μανθία.] Prediction by water. *Alyffe.*
 HYDROMEL. *f.* [ὕδωρ and μέλι.] Honey and water. *Arbutnot.*
 HYDROMETER. *f.* [ὕδωρ and μετρον.] An instrument to measure the extent of water.
 HYDROMETRY. *f.* [ὕδωρ and μετρον.] The act of measuring the extent of water.
 HYDROPHOBIA. *f.* [ὕδροφοβία.] Dread of water. *Quincy.*
 HYDRO'PICAL. } *a.* [ὕδροπικός.] Drop-
 HYDRO'PICK. } sicai; diseased with extravasated water. *Arbutnot.*
 HYDROSTA'TICAL. *a.* [ὕδωρ and στατική.] Relating to hydrostaticks; taught by hydrostaticks. *Bentley.*
 HYDROSTA'TICALLY. *ad.* [from *hydrostatical.*] According to hydrostaticks. *Bentley.*
 HYDROSTA'TICKS. *f.* [ὕδωρ and στατική; *hydrostatique*, French.] The science of weighing fluids; weighing bodies in fluids.
 HYDRO'TICK. *f.* [ὕδωρ.] Purger of water or phlegm. *Arbutnot.*
 HY'EN. } *f.* [*Hyene*, French; *byæna*,
 HY'ENA. } Latin.] An animal like a wolf. *Shakespeare.*
 HYGRO'METER. *f.* [ὕγρος and μέτρον.] An instrument to measure the degrees of moisture. *Arbutnot.*
 HYGROSCOPE. *f.* [ὕγροσ and σκοπέω.] An instrument to shew the moisture and dryness of the air, and to measure and estimate the quantity of either extreme. *Quincy.*
 HYM. *f.* A species of dog. *Shakespeare.*
 HYMEN. *f.* [ὕμν.]
 1. The god of marriage.
 2. The virginal membrane.
 HYMENE'AL. } *f.* [ὕμέναιος.] A mar-
 HYMENE'AN. } riage song. *Pope.*
 HYMENE'AL. } *a.* Pertaining to marriage.
 HYMENE'AN. } *Pope.*
 HYMN. *f.* [*hymne*, Fr. ὕμνος.] An encomiastick song, or song of adoration to some superiour being. *Spenser.*

To HYMN. *v. a.* [ὕμνέω.] To praise in song; to worship with hymns.
 To HYMN. *v. n.* To sing songs of adoration. *Milton.*
 HY'MNICK. *a.* [ὕμνος.] Relating to hymns. *Donne.*
 To HYP. *v. a.* [from *hypocondriack.*] To make melancholy; to dispirit. *Specc.*
 HYP'ALLAGE. *f.* [ὕπαλλαγή.] A figure by which words change their cases with each other.
 HYP'ER. *f.* A hypercritick. *Prior.*
 HYP'ERBOLA. *f.* [ὑπερ and βέλλω.] 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.*
 HYP'ERBOLE. *f.* [ὑπερβολή.] A figure in rhetoric by which any thing is increased or diminished beyond the exact truth. *He was so grieved, the case of a flagellet was a mansion for him.* *Shakesp.*
 HYPERBO'LICAL. } *a.* [from *hyperbola.*]
 HYPERBO'LICK. }
 1. Belonging to the hyperbola. *Grewo.*
 2. [From *hyperbole.*] Exaggerating or extenuating beyond fact. *Boyle.*
 HYPERBO'LICALLY. *ad.* [from *hyperbolical.*]
 1. In form of an hyperbole.
 2. With exaggeration or extenuation. *Brome.*
 HYPERBOLIFORM. *a.* [*Hyperbola* and *forma.*] Having the form, or nearly the form of the hyperbola.
 HYPERBO'REAN. *f.* [*Hyperboræus*, Latin.] Northern.
 HYPERCRIT'ICK. *f.* [ὑπερ and κριτικός.] A critic exact or captious beyond use or reason. *Dryden.*
 HYPERCRIT'ICAL. *a.* [from *hypercritick.*] Critical beyond use. *Swift.*
 HYP'ERMETER. *f.* [ὑπερ and μετρον.] Any thing greater than the standard requires. *Addison.*
 HYPERSARCO'SIS. *f.* [ὑπερσάρκωσις.] The growth of fungous or proud flesh. *Wifeman.*
 HYPHEN. *f.* [ὕφην.] A note of conjunction: as, *vir-tue, over-lying.*
 HYPNO'TICK. *f.* [ὕπνος.] Any medicine that induces sleep.
 HYPOCHONDRES. *f.* [ὕποχόνδριον.] The two regions lying on each side the 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.*
 HYPOCHONDRI'ACAL. } *a.* [from *hy-*
 HYPOCHONDRI'ACK. } *pocondres.*
 1. Melancholy; disordered in the imagination. *Decay of Piety.*
 2. Prio-

2. Producing melancholy. *Bacon.*
HYPOCRIST. *f.* [*ὑποκρίσις*.] *Hypocrist* is an inspissated juice in large flat masses, considerably hard and heavy, of a fine shining black colour, when broken. It is an astringent medicine of considerable power.

Hill.

HYPOCRISY. *f.* [*hypocrisis*, Fr. *ὑπόκρισις*.] Dissimulation with regard to the moral or religious character.

Dryden. Swift.

HYPOCRITE. *f.* [*ὑποκρίτης*.] A dissembler in morality or religion.

Phillips.

HYPOCRITICAL. } *a.* [from *hypocrite*.]
HYPOCRITICK. } Dissembling; insin-
 cere; appearing differently from the reality.

Rogers.

HYPOCRITICALLY. *ad.* [from *hypocritical*.] With dissimulation; without sincerity.

Government of the Tongue.

HYPOGASTRICK. *a.* [*ὑπο* and *γαστήρ*.] Seated in the lower part of the belly.

Wife.

HYPOGEUM. *f.* [*ὑπο* and *γῆ*.] A name which the ancient architects gave to cellars and vaults.

Harris.

HYPOSTASIS. *f.* [*ὑπόστασις*.]
 1. Distinct substance.

2. Personality. A term used in the doctrine of the Holy Trinity.

Hammond.

HYPOSTATICAL. *a.* [*hypostatique*, Fr. from *hypostasis*.]

1. Constitutive; constituent as distinct in-

redients.

Boyle.

2. Personal; distinctly personal.
HYPOTENU'SE. *f.* [*ὑποτένυσα*.] The line that subtends the right angle of a right-angled triangle; the subtense.

Locke.

HYPOTHESIS. *f.* [*ὑπόθεσις*.] A supposition; a system formed upon some principle not proved.

Soub.

HYPOTHETICAL. } *a.* [*hypothétique*,
HYPOTHETICK. } Fr. from *hypothet-*
sis.] Including a supposition; conditional.

Watts.

HYPOTHETICALLY. *ad.* [from *hypothetical*.] Upon supposition; conditionally.

Broome.

HYRST, } From the Saxon *hýrst*, a wood.
HURST, }
HERST, } *Gibson.*

HYSSOP. *f.* [*hyssopus*, Lat.] A plant.

It hath been a great dispute, whether the hyssop commonly known is the same which is mentioned in Scripture.

Miller.

HYSTERICAL. } *a.* [*ὑστερικὸς*.]
HYS'TERICK. }

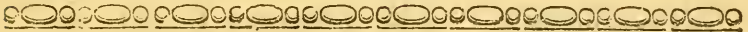
1. Troubled with fits; disordered in the regions of the womb.

Harvey.

2. Proceeding from disorders in the womb.

Pope.

HYS'TERICKS. *f.* [*ὑστερικὸς*.] Fits of women, supposed to proceed from disorders in the womb.



I.

J A B

J A C

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; and a short sound, as *fin*, *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 *feild*, *yeeld*. Subjoined to *a* or *e* it makes them long, as *fail*, *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*.

1. pronoun personal. [*ik*, Gothic; *ic*, Sax.] *I*, gen. *me*; plural *we*, gen. *us*.

1. The pronoun of the first person, myself. *Shakespeare.*

2. *I* is more than once in *Shakespeare*, written for *ay*, or *ys*.

To **JABBER.** *v. n.* [*galberen*, Dutch.] To talk idly, without thinking; to chatter.

Swift.

JABBERER. *f.* [from *jabber*.] One who talks inarticulately or unintelligibly.

Hudibras.

JA'CENT. *a.* [*jacens*, Latin.] Lying at length.

Watson.

JACINTH. *f.* [for *byacinth*, as *Jerusalem* for *Hierusalem*.]

1. The same with hyacinth.

2. A gem of a deep redish yellow approaching to a flame colour, or the deepest amber.

Woodward.

JACK. *f.* [*Jaques*, French.]

1. The diminutive of *John*. *Shakespeare.*

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. *Merrimer.*

5. [*Jacque*, 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. *Ans.*

J A G

J A R

11. The colours or ensign of a ship. *Anfworth.*
Cleaveland.
12. A cunning fellow. *SpeEtator.*
- JACK *Boots. f.* Boots which serve as armour. *SpeEtator.*
- JACK *by the Hedge. f.* An herb. *Mortimer.*
- JACK *Pudding. f.* [*jack and pudding.*] A zani; a merry Andrew. *Guardian.*
- JACK *with a Lantern. An ignis fatuus.*
- JACKALE'NT. *f.* A simple sheepish fellow. *Shakespeare.*
- JACKA'L. *f.* [*chocal, French.*] A small animal supposed to start prey for the lion. *Dryden.*
- JA'CKANAPES. *f.* [*jack and ape.*]
1. Monkey; an ape.
 2. A coxcomb; an impertinent. *Arbut.*
- JACKDA'W. *f.* A cock daw; a bird taught to imitate the human voice. *Watts.*
- JACKET. *f.* [*jacquet, French.*]
1. A short coat; a close waistcoat. *Spenser.*
 2. To beat one's JACKET, is to beat the man. *L'Esfrange.*
- JACOB'S Ladder. *f.* The same with Greek valerian.
- JACOB'S Staff. *f.*
1. A pilgrim's staff.
 2. Staff concealing a dagger.
 3. A cross staff; a kind of astrolabe.
- JACOBINE. *f.* A pigeon with a high tuft. *Anfworth.*
- JACTITATION. *f.* [*jaEtito, Latin.*] Tossing; motion; restlessness. *Harvey.*
- JACULATION. *f.* [*jaculatio.*] The act of throwing missile weapons. *Milton.*
- JADE. *f.*
1. A horse of no spirit; a hired horse; a worthless nag. *Pope.*
 2. A forty woman. *Swift.*
- JADE. *f.* A species of the jasper. *Hill.*
- To JADE. *v. a.* [from the noun.]
1. To tire; to harass; to dispirit; to weary. *Shakespeare.*
 2. To overbear; to crush; to degrade. *Shakespeare.*
 3. To employ in vile offices. *Shakespeare.*
 4. To ride; to rule with tyranny. *Shakespeare.*
- To JADE. *v. n.* To lose spirit; to sink. *South.*
- JA'DISH. *a.* [from *jade.*]
1. Vicious; bad, as an horse. *Southern.*
 2. Unchaste; incontinent. *L'Esfrange.*
- To JAGG. *v. a.* [*gagarw, slits or holes, Welsh.*] To cut into indentures; to cut into teeth like those of a saw. *Watts.*
- JAGG. *f.* [from the verb.] A protuberance or denticulation. *Ray.*
- JA'GGY. *a.* [from *jagg.*] Uneven; denticulated. *Addison.*
- JA'GGEDNESS. *f.* [from *jagged.*] The state of being denticulated; unevenness. *Pe.*
- JAIL. *f.* [*geol, French.*] A gaol; a prison. *Dryden.*
- JA'ILBIRD. *f.* [*jail and bird.*] One who has been in a jail.
- JA'ILER. *f.* [from *jail.*] The keeper of a prison. *Sidney.*
- JAKES. *f.* A house of office. *Swift.*
- JALAP. *f.* [*jalap, French; jalapium, low Latin.*] *Jalap* is 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 ferous humours are to be evacuated. *Hill.*
- JAM. *f.* A conserve of fruits boiled with sugar and water.
- JAMB. *f.* [*jambe, French.*] Any supporter on either side, as the posts of a door. *Moxon.*
- JA'MBICK. *f.* [*iambicus, Latin.*] Verses composed of a short and long syllable alternately. *Dryden.*
- To JA'NGLE. *v. n.* [*jangler, French.*] To alternate; to quarrel; to bicker in words. *Raleigh.*
- To JA'NGLE. *v. a.* To make to sound untuneable. *Prior.*
- JANGLER. *f.* [from the verb.] A wrangling, chattering, noisy fellow.
- JA'NIZARY. *f.* [A Turkish word.] One of the guards of the Turkish king. *Waller.*
- JA'NNOCK. *f.* Oat-bread.
- JA'NTY. *a.* [*gentil, French.*] Showy; fluttering. *SpeEtator.*
- JA'NUARY. *f.* [*Januarius, Latin.*] The first month of the year. *Peacbam.*
- JAPAN. *f.* [from *Japan in Asia.*] Work varnished and raised in gold and colours. *Swift.*
- To JAPA'N. *v. a.* [from the noun.]
1. To varnish, and embellish with gold and raised figures. *Swift.*
 2. To black shoes. A low phrase. *Gay.*
- JAPA'NNER. *f.* [from *japan.*]
1. One skilled in japan work.
 2. A shoeblacker. *Pope.*
- To JAR. *v. n.*
1. To strike together with a kind of short rattle.
 2. To strike or sound untuneably. *Roscommon.*
 3. To clash; to interfere; to act in opposition. *Dryden.*
 4. To quarrel; to dispute. *Spenser.*
- JAR. *f.* [from the verb.]
1. A kind of rattling vibration of sound. *Holder.*
 2. Clash; discord; debate. *Spenser.*
 3. A state in which a door unfastened may strike the post. *Swift.*
 4. [*Giarro,*

4. [*Giarro*, Italian.] An earthen vessel.
JARDES. *f.* [*French.*] Hard callous tumours in horses, a little below the bending of the ham on the outside. *Farrier's Dict.*
JARGON. *f.* [*jargon*, French.] Unintelligible talk; gabble; gibberish. *Bram.*
JARGONELLE. *f.* See **PEAR**, of which it is a species.
JA'SHAWK. *f.* A young hawk. *Ainsworth.*
JA'SMINE. *f.* [*jasmin*, French.] A flower. *Thomson.*
JA'SMINE Persian. *f.* A plant.
JA'SPER. *f.* [*jaspe*, Fr. *iaspis*, Latin.] A hard stone of a bright beautiful green colour, sometimes clouded with white. *Hid.*
IATROLEPTICK. *a.* [*iatroleptique*, Fr. *ιατρικός* and *ἀλείφω*.] That which cures by anointing.
To JA'VEL, or *jable.* *v. a.* To bemire; to soil over with dirt.
JA'VEL. *f.* [perhaps from the verb.] A wandering fellow.
JA'VELIN. *f.* [*javeline*, French.] A spear or half pike, which anciently was used either by foot or horse. *Addison.*
JA'UNDICE. *f.* [*jaunisse*, *jaune*, yellow, Fr.] A distemper from obstructions of the glands of the liver, which prevents the gall being duly separated by them from the blood. *Quincy.*
JA'UNDICED. *a.* [from *jaundice*.] Infected with the jaundice. *Pope.*
To JAUNT. *v. n.* [*janter*, French.] To wander here and there; to bustle about. It is now always used in contempt or levity. *Shakespeare.*
JAUNT. *f.* [from the verb.] Ramble; flight; excursion. *Milton.*
JA'UNTINESS. *f.* [from *jaunty*.] Airy-ness; flutter; genteelness. *Addison.*
JAW. *f.* [*joue*, a cheek, French.]
 1. The bone of the mouth in which the teeth are fixed. *Walton, Grew.*
 2. The mouth. *Rowe.*
JAY. *f.* A bird. *Pope.*
JA'ZEL. *f.* A precious stone of an azure or blue colour.
ICE. *f.* [*is*, Saxon; *eyse*, 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. *Peacocks, Hud.*
To ICE. *v. a.* [from the noun.]
 1. To cover with ice; to turn to ice.
 2. To cover with concreted sugar.
ICEHOUSE. *f.* [*ice* and *house*.] A house in which ice is repositied.
ICHNEUMON. *f.* [*ἰχθυόμων*.] A small animal that breaks the eggs of the crocodile.
ICHNEUMONFLY. *f.* A sort of fly. *Derham.*

ICHNOGRAPHY. *f.* [*ἰχθυόμων* and *γραφία*.] The groundplot. *Moxon.*
ICHOR. *f.* [*ἰχώρα*.] A thin watery humour like serum. *Quincy.*
ICHOROUS. *a.* [from *ichor*.] Sanious; thin; undigested. *Harvey.*
ICHTHYOLOGY. *f.* [*ἰχθυολογία*.] The doctrine of the nature of fish. *Brown.*
ICHTHYOPHAGY. *f.* [*ἰχθυόφωγος* and *φάγω*.] Diet of fish.
ICICLE. *f.* [from *ice*.] A shoot of ice hanging down. *Woodward.*
ICINESS. *f.* [from *icy*.] The state of generating ice.
ICON. *f.* [*εἰκών*.] A picture or representation. *Hokewill.*
ICONOCLAST. *f.* [*εἰκονοκλάστης*.] A breaker of images.
ICONOLOGY. *f.* [*iconologie*, French; *εἰκωνολογία* and *λέγω*.] The doctrine of picture or representation.
ICE'RICAL. *f.* [*icterus*, Latin.]
 1. Afflicted with the jaundice. *Flyer.*
 2. Good against the jaundice.
ICY. *a.* [from *ice*.]
 1. Full of ice; covered with ice; cold; frosty. *Pope.*
 2. Cold; free from passion. *Shakespeare.*
 3. Frigid; backward. *Shakespeare.*
I'D. Contracted for *I would*.
IDE'A. *f.* [*ἰδέα*.] Mental imagination. *Dryden.*
IDE'AL. *a.* [from *idea*.] Mental; intellectual. *Chcyné.*
IDE'ALLY. *ad.* [from *ideal*.] Intellectually; mentally. *Brown.*
IDENTICAL. } *a.* [*identique*, French.]
IDENTICK. } The same; implying the same thing. *Tillotson.*
IDENTITY. *f.* [*identitas*, school Latin.] Sameness; not diversity. *Prior.*
IDES. *f.* [*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 the others four days. *Shak.*
IDIOCRACY. *f.* [*ἰδιόκρατος* and *κράτος*.] Peculiarity of constitution.
IDIOCRATICAL. *a.* [from *idiocracy*.] Peculiar in constitution.
IDIOCY. *f.* [*ἰδιωτία*.] Want of understanding.
IDIOM. *f.* [*ἰδιωμα*.] A mode of speaking peculiar to a language or dialect. *Dryden.*
IDIOMATICAL. } *a.* [from *idiom*.] Peculiar to a tongue; phraseological. *Spektor.*
IDIOMATICK. }
IDIO'PATHY. *f.* [*ἰδιόπαθος* and *πάθος*.] A primary disease that neither depends on nor proceeds from another. *Quincy.*
IDIO-

IDIOSYNCRASY. *f.* [*ἰδιότης, σύν, and κενώσεις.*] A peculiar temper or disposition not common to another. *Quincy.*

IDIOT. *f.* [*ἰδιώτης.*] A fool; a natural; a changeling. *Sandys.*

IDIOTISM. *f.* [*ἰδιωτισμός.*]

1. Peculiarity of expression. *Hale.*
2. Folly; natural imbecility of mind.

IDLE. *a.* [*ýdel, Saxon.*]

1. Lazy; averse from labour. *Bull.*
2. Not busy; at leisure. *Shakespeare.*
3. Unactive; not employed. *Addison.*
4. Useless; vain; ineffectual. *Dryden.*
5. Worthless; barren; not productive of good. *Shakespeare.*
6. Trifling; of no importance. *Locke.*

To IDLE. *v. n.* To lose time in laziness and inactivity. *Prior.*

IDLEHEAD. *a.* [*idle and head.*] Foolish; unreasonable. *Carew.*

IDLENESS. *f.* [*from idle.*]

1. Laziness; sloth; sluggishness; aversion from labour. *South.*
2. Absence of employment. *Sidney.*
3. Omission of business. *Shakespeare.*
4. Unimportance; trivialness.
5. Inefficacy; uselessness.
6. Barrenness; worthlessness.
7. Unreasonableness; want of judgment. *Bacon.*

IDLER. *f.* [*from idle.*] A lazy person; a sluggard. *Raleigh.*

IDLY. *ad.* [*from idle.*]

1. Lazily; without employment. *Shakespeare.*
2. Foolishly; in a trifling manner. *Prior.*
3. Carelessly; without attention. *Prior.*
4. Ineffectually; vainly. *Hooker.*

IDOL. *f.* [*ἰδωλον; idolum, Latin.*]

1. An image worshipped as God. *1 Mat.*
2. A counterfeit. *Zech.*
3. An image. *Dryden.*
4. A representation. *Spenser.*
5. One loved or honoured to adoration. *Denham.*

IDO'LATER. *f.* [*idololatra, Latin.*] One who pays divine honours to images; one who worships for God that which is not God. *Bentley.*

To IDO'LATRIZE. *v. a.* [*from idolater.*] To worship idols. *Ainsworth.*

IDO'LATROUS. *a.* [*from idolater.*] Tending to idolatry; comprising idolatry. *Peacham.*

IDO'LATROUSLY. *ad.* [*from idolatrous.*] In an idolatrous manner. *Hooker.*

IDO'LATRY. *f.* [*idololatria, Lat.*] The worship of images. *South.*

IDOLIST. *f.* [*from idol.*] A worshipper of images. *Milton.*

To IDOLIZE. *v. a.* [*from idol.*] To love or reverence to adoration. *Denham.*

IDO'NEOUS. *a.* [*idoncus, Latin.*] Fit;

proper; convenient. *Boyle.*

IDYL. *f.* [*ἰδύλλιον.*] A small short poem. *Locke.*

I. E. for *id est*, or *that is*.

JE'ALOUS. *a.* [*jaloux, French.*]

1. Suspicious in love. *Dryden.*
2. Emulous; full of competition. *Dryden.*
3. Zealously cautious against dishonour. *1 Kings.*
4. Suspiciously vigilant. *Clarendon.*
5. Suspiciously careful. *Bacon.*
6. Suspiciously fearful. *Swift.*

JE'ALOUSLY. *ad.* [*from jealous.*] Suspiciously; emulously.

JE'ALOUSNESS. *f.* [*from jealous.*] The state of being jealous. *King Charles.*

JE'ALOUSY. *f.* [*jaloufie, French.*]

1. Suspicion in love. *Dryden.*
2. Suspicious fear. *Clarendon.*
3. Suspicious caution, vigilance, or rivalry. *Herbert.*

To JEER. *v. n.* To scoff; to flout; to make mock. *Herbert.*

To JEER. *v. a.* To treat with scoffs. *Howel.*

JEER. *f.* [*from the verb.*] Scoff; taunt; biting jest; flout. *Swift.*

JEERER. *f.* [*from jeer.*] A scoffer; a scorner; a mocker.

JEERINGLY. *ad.* [*from jeering.*] Scornfully; contemptuously. *Drbam.*

JE'GGET. *f.* A kind of sausage. *Ainsw.*

JEHO'VAH. *f.* [*יהוה.*] The proper name of God in the Hebrew language.

JEJUNE. *a.* [*jejunus, Latin.*]

1. Wanting; empty; vacant. *Bacon.*
2. Hungry; not saturated. *Brown.*
3. Dry; unaffection. *Boyle.*

JEJUNENESS. *f.* [*from jejune.*]

1. Penury; poverty. *Bacon.*
2. Dryness; want of matter that can engage the attention.

JE'LLIED. *a.* Glutinous; brought to a state of viscosity. *Claveland.*

JE'LLY. *f.* [*gelatinum, Latin.*] See **GEL-LY.**

1. Any thing brought to a state of glutinousness and viscosity. *Shakespeare.*

2. Sweetmeat made by boiling sugar. *Pope.*

JENNETING. *f.* [*corrupted from Juncting.*] A species of apple soon ripe. *Mortimer.*

JENNET. *f.* [*See GENNET.*] A Spanish horse. *Prior.*

To JEOPARD. *v. a.* To hazard; to put in danger. *2 Mat.*

JEOPARDOUS. *a.* [*from jeopardy.*] Hazardous; dangerous.

JEOPARDY. *f.* [*jeu perdu.*] Hazard; danger; peril. *Bacon.*

To JERK. *v. a.* [*zerpeccan, Saxon.*] To strike with a quick smart blow; to lash. *Swift.*

To JERK. *v. n.* To strike up. *Dryden.*

JERK.

JERK. *f.* [from the verb.]

1. A smart quick lash. *Dryden.*
2. A sudden spring; a quick jolt that shocks or starts. *Ben. Johnson.*

JERKEN. *f.* [cyrætkin, Saxon.] A jacket; a short coat. *South.*

JERKIN. *f.* A kind of hawk. *Answererb.*

JERSEY. *f.* [from the island of *Jersey*, where much yarn is spun.] Fine yarn of wool.

JESS. *f.* [*gêêe*, French.] Short straps of leather tied about the legs of a hawk, with which she is held on the fist.

JESSAMINE. *f.* [See **JASMINE.**] A fragrant flower. *Spenser.*

JERUSALEM Artichokes. *f.* Sunflower, of which they are a species. *Mortimer.*

To **JEST.** *v. n.* [*gesticular*, Latin.] To divert or make merry by words or actions. *Shakespeare.*

JEST. *f.* [from the verb.]

1. Any thing ludicrous, or meant only to raise laughter. *Tillot on.*
2. The object of jests; laughing-stock. *Sb.*
3. Manner of doing or speaking feigned, not real. *Crew.*

JESTER. *f.* [from *jest*.]

1. One given to merriment and pranks. *Sb.*
2. One given to sarcasm. *Swift.*
3. Buffoon; jackpudding. *Spenser.*

JET. *f.* [gagat, Saxon; *gagates*, 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. Drayton. Swift.*

2. [*Jet*, French.] A spout or shoot of water. *Blackmore.*

3. A yard. Obsolete. *Tusser.*

To **JET.** *v. n.* [*jetter*, French.]

1. To shoot forward; to shoot out; to intrude; to jut out. *Shakespeare.*
2. To strut; to agitate the body by a proud gait. *Shakespeare.*
3. To jolt; to be shaken. *Wiseman.*

JETSAM. } *f.* [*jetter*, French.] Goods

JETSON. } which, having been cast over board in a storm, or after shipwreck, are thrown upon the shore. *Bailey.*

JETTY. *a.* [from *jet*.]

1. Made of jet.
2. Black as jet. *Brown.*

JEWEL. *f.* [*joyaux*, French; *jeweelen*, Dutch.]

1. Any ornament of great value, used commonly of such as are adorned with precious stones. *South.*
2. A precious stone; a gem. *Pop.*
3. A name of fondness. *Shakespeare.*

JEWEL-HOUSE, or *Office.* *f.* The place where the regal ornaments are deposited. *Shakespeare.*

JEWELLER. *f.* [from *jewel*.] One who trafficks in precious stones. *Boyle.*

JEWS EARS. *f.* [from its resemblance of the human ear. *Skinner.*] A fungus, tough and thin; and naturally, white growing, of a ruffled 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. The common people cure themselves of sore throats with a decoction of it in milk. *Hill.*

JEWS-MALLOW. *f.* [*corchorus*, Latin.] An herb.

JEWS-STONE. *f.* An extraneous fossil, being the clavated spine of a very large egg-shaped sea-urchin, petrified by long lying in the earth. It is of a regular figure, oblong and rounded, swelling in the middle, and gradually tapering to each end. *Hill.*

JEWS-HARP. *f.* A kind of musical instrument held between the teeth.

IF. *conjunction.* [ȝif, Saxon.]

1. Suppose that; allowing that. *Hooker.*
2. Whether or no. *Prior.*
3. Though I doubt whether; suppose it be granted that. *Boyle.*

IGNEOUS. *a.* [*igneus*, Latin.] Fire; containing fire; emitting fire. *Glanville.*

IGNIPOTENT. *a.* [*ignis* and *potens*, Lat.] Presiding over fire. *Pope.*

IGNIS FATUUS. *f.* [Latin.] Will with the wisp; Jack with the lantern.

To **IGNITE.** *v. a.* [from *ignis*, Latin.] To kindle; to set on fire. *Crew.*

IGNITION. *f.* [*ignition*, French.] The act of kindling, or of setting on fire. *Boyle.*

IGNITIBLE. *a.* [from *ignite*.] Inflammable; capable of being set on fire. *Brown.*

IGNIVOMOUS. *a.* [*ignivomus*, Latin.] Vomiting fire. *Derbam.*

IGNOBLE. *a.* [*ignobilis*, Latin.]

1. Mean of birth; not noble. *Dryden.*
2. Worthless; not deserving honour. *Shakespeare.*

IGNOBLY. *ad.* [from *ignoble*.] Ignominiously; meanly; dishonourably. *Dryden.*

IGNOMINIOUS. *a.* [*ignominieux*, Fr. *ignominiosus*, Lat.] Mean; shameful; reproachful. *Milton.*

IGNOMINIOUSLY. *ad.* [from *ignominiosus*.] Meanly; scandalously; disgracefully. *South.*

IGNOMINY. *f.* [*ignominia*, Latin.] Disgrace; reproach; shame. *Milton.*

IGNORAMUS. *f.* [Latin.]

1. *Ignoramus* is a word properly used by the grand inquest impannelled in the inquisition of causes criminal and publick; and written upon the bill, whereby any crime is offered to their consideration, when they mislike.

mislike their evidence as defective, or too weak to make good the presentment: all inquiry upon that party, for that fault, is thereby stopped, and he delivered.

Corvel.

2. A foolish fellow; a vain uninstru-cted pretender. *South.*

IGNORANCE. *f.* [*ignorance*, French.]

1. Want of knowledge; unskilfulness.

Hooker.

2. Want of knowledge discovered by external effect. In this sense it has a plural.

Common Prayer.

IGNORANT. *a.* [*ignorans*, Latin.]

1. Wanting knowledge; unlearned; uninstru-cted. *Shakespeare.*

2. Unknown; undiscovered. *Shakespeare.*

3. Without knowledge of some particular. *Bacon.*

4. Unacquainted with. *Dryden.*

5. Ignorantly made or done. *Shakespeare.*

IGNORANT. *f.* One untaught, unlettered, uninstru-cted. *Denham.*

IGNORANTLY. *ad.* [from *ignorant*.] Without knowledge; unskilfully; with-
out information. *Dryden.*

TO IGNO'RE. *v. a.* [*ignorere*, French.] Not to know; to be ignorant of. *Boyle.*

IGNOSCIBLE. *a.* [*ignoscibilis*, Latin.] Capable of pardon.

JIG. *f.* [*giga*, Italian.] A light careless dance, or tune. *Spenser. Pope.*

TO JIG. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To dance carelessly; to dance. *Locke.*

J'GMAKER. *f.* [*jig* and *make*.] One who dances or plays merrily. *Shakespeare.*

J'GUMBOB. *f.* [A cant word.] A trunk-
et; a knick-knack. *Hudibras.*

JILT. *f.* [Perhaps from *gillet*, or *gillot*, the diminutive of *gill*, the ludicrous name for a woman.]

1. A woman who gives her lover hopes, and deceives him. *Orway.*

2. A name of contempt for a woman. *Pope.*

TO JILT. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To trick a man by flattering his love with hopes. *Locke.*

TO J'NGLE. *v. n.* To clink; to sound correspondently. *Shakespeare.*

J'NGLE. *f.* [from the verb.]

1. Correspondent sounds. *Dryden.*

2. Any thing sounding; a rattle; a bell. *Bacon.*

ILE. *f.* [*aïlle*, French.] A walk or alley in a church or publick building. *Pope.*

ILE. *f.* [*aïlle*, French.] An ear of corn.

ILE'US. *f.* [Latin.] The twisting of the guts. *Arbutnot.*

ILEX. *f.* [Latin.] The scarlet oak.

ILIAC. *a.* [*iliacus*, Latin.] Relating to the lower bowels. *Floyer.*

ILIAC Passion. *f.* A kind of nervous cho-
lick, whose seat is the ilium, whereby that gut is twisted, or one part enters the cavity of the part immediately below or above.

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, *Macintosh of that ilk*, denotes a gentleman whose surname and the title of his estate are the same.

ILL. *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. *f.*

1. Wickedness. *Bacon.*

2. Misfortune; misery. *Tate.*

ILL. *ad.*

1. Not well; not rightly in any respect. *Dryden.*

2. Not easily. *Milton.*

ILL, substantive or adverb, is used in com-
position to express any bad quality or con-
dition.

IL, before words beginning with *l*, stands for *in*.

ILLA'CHRYMABLE. *a.* [*illachrymabilis*, Latin.] Incapable of weeping. *Diſt.*

ILLA'PSE. *f.* [*illapsus*, Latin.]

1. Gradual immision or entrance of one thing into another. *Norris.*

2. Sudden attack; casual coming. *Thomson.*

TO ILLA'QUEATE. *v. a.* [*illaqueo*, Lat.]

To entangle; to entrap; to ensnare. *More.*

ILLAQUEA'TION. *f.* [from *illaqueate*.]

1. The act of catching or ensnaring. *Brown.*

2. A snare; any thing to catch.

ILLA'TION. *f.* [*illatio*, Latin.] Infer-
ence; conclusion drawn from premises. *Locke.*

ILLATIVE. *a.* [*illatus*, Latin.] Relating to illation or conclusion. *Watts.*

ILLA'UDABLE. *a.* [*illaudabilis*, Latin.] Unworthy; of praise or commendation. *Milton.*

ILLA'UDABLY. *ad.* [from *illaudable*.] Un-
worthily; without deserving praise. *Brocme.*

ILLE'GAL. *a.* [*in* and *legalis*, Latin.] Con-
trary to law. *Swoift.*

ILLEGAL'ITY. *f.* [from *ill'gal*.] Contra-
riety to law. *C'arendon.*

ILLE'GALLY. *ad.* [from *illegal*.] In a
manner contrary to law.

ILLE'GIBLE. *a.* [*in* and *legibilis*, [from
lego, Latin.] What cannot be read. *Horwel.*

ILLEGITIMACY. *f.* [from *illegitimate*.]
State of bastardy.

ILLEGITIMATE. *a.* [*in* and *legitimus*, Latin.] Unlawfully begotten; not begotten in wedlock. *Cleveland.*

ILLEGITIMATELY. *ad.* [from *illegitimate.*] Not in wedlock.

ILLEGITIMATION. *f.* [from *illegitimate.*] The state of one not begotten in wedlock. *Bacon.*

ILLEVIABLE. *ad.* [*lever*, French.] What cannot be levied or exacted. *Hale.*

ILLFAVOURED. *a.* Deformed.

ILLFAVOUREDLY. *ad.* With deformity.

ILLFAVOUREDNESS. *f.* Deformity.

ILLIBERAL. *a.* [*illiberalis*, Latin.]

1. Not noble; not ingenuous. *King Charles.*

2. Not munificent; not generous; sparing. *Woodward.*

ILLIBERALITY. *f.* [from *illiberal.*] Parsimony; niggardliness. *Bacon.*

ILLIBERALLY. *ad.* [from *illiberal.*] Disingenuously; meanly. *Decay of Piety.*

ILLICIT. *a.* [*illicitus*, Latin; *illicite*, Fr.] Unlawful.

TO ILLIGHTEN. *v. n.* [*in* and *lighten.*] To enlighten; to illuminate. *Raleigh.*

ILLIMITABLE. *a.* [*in* and *limes*, Latin.] That which cannot be bounded or limited. *Thomson.*

ILLIMITABLY. *ad.* [from *illimitable.*] Without susceptibility of bounds.

ILLIMITED. *a.* [*illimité*, French.] Unbounded; interminable.

ILLIMITEDNESS. *f.* [from *illimited.*] Exemption from all bounds. *Carendon.*

ILLITERATE. *a.* [*illiteratus*, Latin.] Unlettered; untaught; unlearned. *Wotton.*

ILLITERATENESS. *f.* [from *illiterate.*] Want of learning; ignorance of science. *Boyle.*

ILLITERATURE. *f.* [*in* and *literature.*] Want of learning. *Ayliffe.*

ILLNESS. *f.* [from *ill.*]

1. Badness or inconvenience of any kind, natural or moral. *Locke.*

2. Sickness; malady; disorder of health. *Aterbury.*

3. Wickedness. *Shakespeare.*

ILLNATURE. *f.* [*ill* and *nature.*] Habitual malevolence. *Soub.*

ILLNATURED. *a.* [from *illnature.*]

1. Habitually malevolent; wanting kindness or goodwill; mischievous. *Soub.*

2. Untractable; not yielding to culture. *Philips.*

ILLNATUREDLY. *ad.* [from *illnatured.*] In a peevish, froward manner.

ILLNATUREDNESS. *f.* [from *illnatured.*] Want of kindly disposition.

ILLOGICAL. *a.* [*in* and *logical.*]

1. Ignorant or negligent of the rules of reasoning. *Walton.*

2. Contrary to the rules of reason.

ILLOGICALLY. *ad.* [from *illogical.*] In a manner contrary to the laws of argument. *Decay of Piety.*

TO ILLUDE. *v. a.* [*illudo*, Latin.] To deceive; to mock. *Spenser.*

TO ILLUME. *v. a.* [*illuminer*, French.]

1. To enlighten; to illuminate. *Shakespeare.*

2. To brighten; to adorn. *Thomson.*

TO ILLUMINE. *v. a.* [*illuminer*, French.]

1. To enlighten; to supply with light. *Milton.*

2. To decorate; to adorn. *Pope.*

TO ILLUMINATE. *v. a.* [*illuminer*, Fr.]

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 with pictures or initial letters of various colours.

5. To illustrate. *Watts.*

ILLUMINATION. *f.* [*illuminatio*, Lat.]

1. The act of supplying with light. *Raleigh.*

2. That which gives light. *Dryden.*

3. Festal lights hung out as a token of joy. *Felton.*

4. Brightness; splendour. *Hooker.*

5. Infusion of intellectual light; knowledge or grace. *Dgby.*

ILLUMINATIVE. *a.* [*illuminatif*, Fr. from *illuminare.*] Having the power to give light.

ILLUMINATOR. *f.* [from *illuminare.*]

1. One who gives light.

2. One whose business it is to decorate books with pictures at the beginning of chapters. *Felton.*

ILLUSION. *f.* [*illusio*, Lat.] Mockery; false show; counterfeit appearance; error. *Shakespeare.*

ILLUSIVE. *a.* [from *illusus*, Latin.] Deceiving by false show. *Elackmore.*

ILLUSORY. *a.* [*illuoire*, Fr.] Deceiving; fraudulent. *Locke.*

TO ILLUSTRATE. *v. a.* [*illustro*, Latin.]

1. To brighten with light. *Milton.*

2. To brighten with honour. *Brown.*

3. To explain; to clear; to elucidate. *L'Esfrange.*

ILLUSTRATION. *f.* [from *illustrate.*]

Explanation; elucidation; exposition. *Brown.*

ILLUSTRATIVE. *a.* [from *illustrate.*]

Having the quality of elucidating or clearing. *Brown.*

ILLUSTRATIVELY. *ad.* [from *illustrative.*] By way of explanation. *Brown.*

ILLUSTRIOUS. *a.* [*illustrius*, Latin.] Conspicuous; noble; eminent for excellence. *Soub.*

ILLUSTRIOUSLY. *ad.* [from *illustrious*.] Conspicuously; nobly; eminently.

Atterbury. Pope.

ILLUSTRIOUSNESS. *f.* [from *illustrious*.] Eminence; nobility; grandeur.

I'M. Contracted from *I am*.

IM is used commonly, in composition, for *in* before mute letters.

IMAGE. *f.* [*image*, French; *imago*, Lat.]

1. Any corporeal representation, generally used of statues; a statue; a picture.

Scutb.

2. An idol; a false god.

3. A copy; representation; likeness.

Shakespeare.

4. Semblance; show; appearance. *Shakes.*

5. An idea; a representation of any thing to the mind.

Watts.

TO IMAGE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To copy by the fancy; to imagine. *Dryden.*

IMAGERY. *f.* [from *image*.]

1. Sensible representations; pictures; statues.

Spenser.

2. Show; appearance. *Prior. Rogers.*

3. Copies of the fancy; false ideas; imaginary phantasms.

Atterbury.

4. Representations in writing. *Dryden.*

IMAGINABLE. *a.* [*imaginable*, French.] Possible to be conceived. *Tillotson.*

IMAGINANT. *a.* [*imaginant*, French.] Imagining; forming ideas. *Bacon.*

IMAGINARY. *a.* [*imaginaire*, French.] Fancied; visionary; existing only in the imagination. *Raleigh.*

IMAGINATION. *f.* [*imaginatio*, Latin.]

1. Fancy; the power of forming ideal pictures; the power of representing things absent to one's self or others.

Dennis. Pope.

2. Conception; image in the mind; idea.

Sidney.

3. Contrivance; scheme. *Lam.*

IMAGINATIVE. *a.* [*imaginatif*, French; from *imagine*.] Fantastick; full of imagination. *Bacon. Taylor.*

TO IMAGINE. *v. a.* [*imaginer*, French.]

1. To fancy; to paint in the mind. *Locke.*

2. To scheme; to contrive. *Pf.*

IMAGINER. *f.* [from *imagine*.] One who forms ideas. *Bacon.*

IMBECILE. *a.* [*imbecilis*, Latin.] Weak; feeble; wanting strength of either mind or body.

TO IMBECILE. *v. a.* To weaken a stock or fortune by clandestine expences. *Taylor.*

IMBECILITY. *f.* [*imbecillité*, French.] Weakness; feebleness of mind or body.

Hooker. Woodward.

TO IMBIBE. *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. *f.* [from *imbibe*.] That which drinks or sucks. *Arbutnot.*

IMBIBITION. *f.* [*imbibition*, French, from *imbibe*.] The act of sucking or drinking in. *Bacon. Boyle.*

TO IMBITTER. *v. a.* [from *bitter*.]

1. To make bitter.

2. To deprive of pleasure; to make unhappy. *Addison.*

3. To exasperate.

TO IMBODY. *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. *Shakespeare.*

4. To inclose. Improper. *Woodward.*

TO IMBODY. *v. n.* To unite into one mass; to coalesce. *Milton. Locke.*

TO IMBOIL. *v. n.* [from *boil*.] To exultate; to effervesce. *Spenser.*

TO IMBOLDEN. *v. a.* [from *bold*.] To raise to confidence; to encourage. *Shakespeare.*

TO IMBOSOM. *v. a.* [from *bosom*.]

1. To hold on the bosom; to cover fondly with the folds of one's garment. *Milton.*

2. To admit to the heart, or to affection. *Sidney.*

TO IMBOUND. *v. a.* [from *bound*.] To inclose; to shut in. *Shakespeare.*

TO IMBOW. *v. a.* [from *bow*.] To arch; to vault. *Milton.*

IMBOWMENT. *f.* [from *imbow*.] Arch; vault. *Bacon.*

TO IMBOWER. *v. a.* [from *bower*.] To cover with a bower; to shelter with trees. *Thomson.*

TO IMBRANGLE. *v. a.* To entangle. A low word. *Hudibras.*

IMBRICATED. *a.* [from *imbrex*, Latin.] Indented with concavities.

IMBRICATION. *f.* [*imbrex*, Latin.] Concave indenture. *Derham.*

TO IMBROWN. *v. a.* [from *brown*.] To make brown; to darken; to obscure; to cloud. *Milton. Pope.*

TO IMBRUE. *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. *v. a.* [from *brute*.] To degrade to brutality. *Milton.*

TO IMERUTE. *v. n.* To sink down to brutality. *Milton.*

TO IMBU. *v. a.* [*imbuo*, Latin.] To tincture deep; to imbibe with any liquor or die. *Digby. Boyle. Woodward.*

TO IMBURSE. *v. a.* [*bourse*, French.] To stock with money.

IMITABILITY. *f.* [*imitabilis*, Latin.] The quality of being imitable. *Norris.*

IMI-

IMITABLE. *a.* [*imitabilis*, Latin.]

1. Worthy to be imitated. *Raleigh.*

2. Possible to be imitated. *Atherbury.*

TO IMITATE. *v. a.* [*imitator*, 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.

Goy.

IMITATION. *f.* [*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. *a.* [*imitativus*, Latin.] Inclined to copy.

Dryden.

IMITATOR. *f.* [Latin; *imitator*, Fr.]

One that copies another; one that endeavours to resemble another.

Dryden.

IMMACULATE. *a.* [*immaculatus*, Latin.]

1. Spotless; pure, undefiled.

Bacon.

2. Pure; limpid. Improper.

Shakespeare.

TO IMMACULATE. *v. a.* [from *manacle*.]

To fetter; to confine.

Milton.

IMMANE. *a.* [*immanis*, Latin.] Vast; prodigiously great.

IMMANENT. *a.* [*in* and *maneo*, Latin.]

Intrinsic; inherit; internal.

Scrub.

IMMANIFEST. *a.* [*in* and *manifest*.] Not manifest; not plain.

Brown.

IMMANITY. *f.* [*immanitas*, Latin.] Barbarity; savageness.

Shakespeare.

IMMARCESIBLE. *a.* [*in* and *marcesco*, Latin.] Unfading.

IMMARTIAL. *a.* [*in* and *martial*.] Not warlike.

Chapman.

TO IMMASK. *v. a.* [*in* and *mask*.] To cover; to disguise.

Shakespeare.

IMMATERIAL. *a.* [*immateriel*, Fr.]

1. Incorporeal; distinct from matter; void of matter.

Hooker.

2. Unimportant; without weight; impertinent; without relation.

IMMATERIALITY. *f.* [from *immaterial*.]

Incorporeity; distinctness from body or matter.

Watts.

IMMATERIALLY. *ad.* [from *immaterial*.] In a manner not depending upon matter.

Brown.

IMMATERIALIZED. *a.* [from *in* and *materia*, Latin.] Distinct from matter; incorporeal.

Glanville.

IMMATERIALNESS. *f.* [from *immaterial*.] Distinctness from matter.

IMMATERIATE. *a.* [*in* and *materia*, Lat.]

Not consisting of matter; incorporeal; without body.

Bacon.

IMMATURE. *a.* [*immaturus*, Latin.]

1. Not ripe.

2. Not perfect; not arrived at fullness or completion.

Dryden.

3. Hasty; early; come to pass before the natural time.

Taylor.

IMMATURELY. *ad.* [from *immature*.]

Too soon; too early; before ripeness or completion.

IMMATURENESS. } *f.* [from *immature*.]

IMMATURITY. } Unripeness; incompleteness; a state short of completion.

Glanville.

IMMEABILITY. *f.* [*immeabilis*, Latin.]

Want of power to pass.

Arbutnot.

IMMEASURABLE. *a.* [*in* and *measure*.]

Immense; not to be measured; indefinitely extensive.

Hooker.

IMMEASURABLY. *ad.* [from *immeasurable*.] Immensely; beyond all measure.

Milton.

IMMECHANICAL. *a.* [*in* and *mechanical*.] Not according to the laws of mechanicks.

Cibyne.

IMMEDIACY. *f.* [from *immediate*.] Personal greatness; power of acting without dependance.

Shakespeare.

IMMEDIATE. *a.* [*immediat*, French; *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.

IMMEDIATELY. *ad.* [from *immediate*.]

1. Without the intervention of any other cause or event.

South.

2. Instantly; at the time present; without delay.

Shakespeare.

IMMEDIATENESS. *f.* [from *immediate*.]

1. Presence with regard to time.

2. Exemption from second or intervening causes.

IMMEDICABLE. *a.* [*immedicabilis*, Latin.] not to be healed; incurable.

Milton.

IMMEMORABLE. *a.* [*immemorabilis*, Lat.] Not worth remembering.

IMMEMORIAL. *a.* [*immemorial*, French.] Past time of memory; so ancient that the beginning cannot be traced.

Hale.

IMMENSE. *a.* [*immense*, French.] Unlimited; unbounded; infinite.

Grew.

IMMENSELY. *ad.* [from *immense*.] Infinitely; without measure.

Bentley.

IMMENSITY. *f.* [*immensité*, French.] Unbounded greatness; infinity.

Blackmore.

IMMENSURABILITY. *f.* [from *immensurable*.] Impossibility to be measured.

IMMENSURABLE. *a.* [*in* and *mensurabilis*, Latin.] Not to be measured.

TO IMMERGE. *v. a.* [*immergo*, Latin.] To put under water.

IMMERIT. *f.* [*immerito*, Latin.] Want of worth; want of desert.

Suckling.

IMMERSE,

IMPENETRABILITY. *f.* [*impenetrabilité*, French.]

1. Quality of not being pierceable. *Newton.*
2. Insusceptibility of intellectual impression.

IMPENETRABLE. *a.* [*impenetrable*, Fr.]

1. Not to be pierced; not to be entered by any external force. *Dryden.*
2. Impervious; not admitting entrance. *Locke.*
3. Not to be taught; not to be informed.
4. Not to be affected; not to be moved. *Taylor.*

IMPENETRABLY. *ad.* [*from impenetrable.*] With hardness to a degree incapable of impression. *Pope.*

IMPENITENCE. } *f.* [*impenitence*, French.]

IMPENITENCY. } Obduracy; want of remorse for crimes; final disregard of God's threatenings or mercy. *Rogers.*

IMPENITENT. *a.* [*impenitent*, French; *in* and *penitent*.] Finally negligent of the duty of repentance; obdurate. *Hooker. Hammond.*

IMPENITENTLY. *ad.* [*from impenitent.*] Obdurately; without repentance. *Hamm.*

IMPENNOUS. *a.* [*in* and *penna*, Latin.] Wanting wings. *Brown.*

IMPERATE. *a.* [*imperatus*, Latin.] Done with consciousness; done by direction of the mind. *Soub. Hale.*

IMPERATIVE. *a.* [*imperatif*, Fr. *imperativus*, Latin.] Commanding; expressive of command. *Clarke.*

IMPERCEPTIBLE. *a.* [*imperceptible*, Fr.] Not to be discovered; not to be perceived. *Woodward.*

IMPERCEPTIBLENESS. *f.* [*from imperceptible.*] The quality of eluding observation. *Hale.*

IMPERCEPTIBLY. *ad.* [*from imperceptible.*] In a manner not to be perceived. *Addison.*

IMPERFECT. *a.* [*imperfectus*, Latin.]

1. Not complete; not absolutely finished; defective. *Boyle. Locke.*
2. Frail; not completely good.

IMPERFECTION. *f.* [*imperfection*, Fr. *from imperfect.*] Defect; failure; fault, whether physical or moral. *Addison.*

IMPERFECTLY. *ad.* [*from imperfect.*] Not completely; not fully; not without failure. *Sturpney. Locke.*

IMPERFORABLE. *a.* [*in* and *perforo*, Lat.] Not to be bored through.

IMPERFORATE. *a.* [*in* and *perforatus*, Latin.] Not pierced through; without a hole. *Sharp.*

IMPERIAL. *a.* [*imperial*, French.]

1. Royal; possessing royalty. *Shakspeare.*
2. Betokening royalty; marking sovereignty. *Shakspeare.*

3. Belonging to an emperor or monarch; regal; royal; monarchical. *Dryden.*

IMPERIALIST. *f.* [*from imperial.*] One that belongs to an emperor. *Knolles.*

IMPERIOUS. *a.* [*imperieux*, French.]

1. Commanding; tyrannical; authoritative; haughty; arrogant; assuming command. *Locke.*
2. Powerful; ascendant; overbearing. *Tillotson.*

IMPERIOUSLY. *ad.* [*from imperious.*] With arrogance of command; with influence of authority. *Garth.*

IMPERIOUSNESS. *f.* [*from imperious.*]

1. Authority; air of command. *Sidney.*
2. Arrogance of command. *Locke.*

IMPERISHABLE. *a.* [*imperissable*, Fr.] Not to be destroyed. *Milton.*

IMPERSONAL. *a.* [*impersonalis*, Latin.] Not varied according to the persons.

IMPERSONALLY. *ad.* [*from impersonal.*] According to the manner of an impersonal verb.

IMPERSUASIBLE. *a.* [*in* and *persuasibilis*, Latin.] Not to be moved by persuasion. *Decay of Piety.*

IMPERTINENCE. } *f.* [*impertinence*, French.]

IMPERTINENCY. }

1. That which is of no present weight; that which has no relation to the matter in hand. *Bacon.*
2. Folly; rambling thought. *Shakspeare.*
3. Troublesomeness; intrusion. *Watton.*
4. Trifle; thing of no value. *Everlyn.*

IMPERTINENT. *a.* [*impertinent*, Fr. *in* and *pertinens*, Latin.]

1. Of no relation to the matter in hand; of no weight. *Tillotson.*
2. Importunate; intrusive; meddling. *Pope.*
3. Foolish; trifling.

IMPERTINENT. *f.* A trifter; a mealer; an intruder. *L'Esrange.*

IMPERTINENTLY. *ad.* [*from impertinent.*]

1. Without relation to the present matter.
2. Troublesomely; officiously; intrusively. *Suckling.*

IMPERVIOUS. *a.* [*impervius*, Latin.]

1. Unpassable; impenetrable. *Boyle.*
2. Inaccessible. Perhaps improperly used. *Pope.*

IMPERVIOUSNESS. *f.* [*from impervius.*] The state of not admitting any passage.

IMPERTRANSIBILITY. *f.* [*in* and *pertranso*, Latin.] Impossibility to be passed through. *Hale.*

IMPETIGINOUS. *a.* [*from impetigo*, Lat.] Scurfy; covered with small scabs.

IMPETRABLE. *a.* [*impetrabilis*, *from impetro*, Lat.] Possible to be obtained. *D. H.*

To IMPETRATE. *v. a.* [*impetro*, Latin.] To obtain by intreaty.

IMPETRATION. *f.* [*impetratio*, Latin.] The act of obtaining by prayer or intreaty. *Taylor.*

IMPETUOUSITY. *f.* [from *impetuosus*.] 1. Violence; fury; vehemence; force. *Shakspeare. Clarendon.*

IMPETUOUS. *a.* [*impetueux*, Fr. from *impetus*, Latin.] 1. Violent; forcible; fierce. *Prior.* 2. Vehement; passionate. *Rowe.*

IMPETUOUSLY. *ad.* [from *impetuosus*.] Violently; vehemently. *Addison.*

IMPETUOUSNESS. *f.* [from *impetuosus*.] Violence; fury. *Decay of Piety.*

IMPETUS. *f.* [Latin.] Violent tendency to any point; violent effort. *Bentley.*

IMPIERCEABLE. *a.* [in and *pierce*.] Impenetrable; not to be pierced. *Spenser.*

IMPIETY. *f.* [*impietas*, Latin.] 1. Irreverence to the Supreme Being; contempt of the duties of religion. *Shakspeare.* 2. An act of wickedness; expression of irreligion.

To IMPIGNORATE. *v. a.* To pawn; to pledge.

IMPIGNORATION. *f.* The act of pawning or putting to pledge.

To IMPINGE. *v. n.* [*impingo*, Latin.] To fall against; to strike against; to clash with. *Newton.*

To IMPINGUATE. *v. a.* [in and *pinguis*, Latin.] To fatten; to make fat. *Bacon.*

IMPIOUS. *a.* [*impius*, Latin.] Irreligious; wicked; profane. *Forbes.*

IMPIOUSLY. *ad.* [from *impious*.] Profanely; wickedly. *Granville.*

IMPLACABILITY. *f.* [from *implacable*.] Inexorableness; irreconcilable enmity; determined malice.

IMPLACABLE. *a.* [*implacabilis*, Latin.] Not to be pacified; inexorable; malicious; constant in enmity. *Addison.*

IMPLACABLY. *ad.* [from *implacable*.] With malice not to be pacified; inexorably. *Clarendon.*

To IMPLANT. *v. a.* [in and *planto*, Lat.] To infix; to insert; to place; to engraft. *Sidney. Ray. Locke.*

IMPLANTATION. *f.* [*implantation*, Fr. from *implant*.] The act of setting or planting.

IMPLAUSIBLE. *a.* [in and *plausibile*] Not specious; not likely to seduce or persuade. *Swift.*

IMPLEMENT. *f.* [*implementum*.] 1. Something that fills up vacancy, or supplies wants. *Hooker.* 2. Tool; instrument of manufacture. *Broome.* 3. Vessels of a kitchen.

IMPLETION. *f.* [*impleo*, Latin.] The act of filling; the state of being full. *Brown.*

IMPLEX. *a.* [*implexus*, Latin.] Intricate; entangled; complicated. *SpeEtator.*

To IMPLICATE. *v. a.* [*implico*, Latin.] To entangle; to embarrass; to involve. *Boyle.*

IMPLICATION. *f.* [*implicatio*, Latin.] 1. Involution; entanglement. *Boyle.* 2. Inference not expressed, but tacitly inculcated. *Ayliffe.*

IMPLICIT. *a.* [*implicitus*, Latin.] 1. Entangled; involved; complicated. *Pope.* 2. Inferred; tacitly comprised; not expressed. *Smalridge.* 3. Resting upon another; connected with another over which that which is connected to it has no power. *Denham.*

IMPLICITLY. *ad.* [from *implicit*.] 1. By inference comprised though not expressed. *Bentley.* 2. By connexion with something else; dependently; with unreserved confidence or obedience. *Roscommon. Rogers.*

To IMPLORE. *v. a.* [*imploro*, Latin.] 1. To call upon in supplication; to solicit. *Pope.* 2. To ask; to beg. *Shakspeare.*

IMPLORE. *f.* [from the verb.] The act of begging. *Spenser.*

IMPLO'ER. *f.* [from *imploro*.] Solicitor. *Shakspeare.*

IMPLU'MED. *a.* [*implumis*, Latin.] Without feathers. *Dick.*

To IMPLY. *v. a.* [*implico*, Latin.] 1. To involve; to cover; to intangle. *Spenser.* 2. To involve or comprise as a consequence or concomitant. *Dryden.*

To IMPOISON. *v. a.* [*empoisonner*, Fr.] 1. To corrupt with poison. *Shakspeare.* 2. To kill with poison. *Shakspeare.*

IMPO'LARILY. *ad.* [in and *polar*.] Not according to the direction of the poles.

IMPOLITICAL. *a.* [in and *politick*.] **IMPOLITICK.** *a.* Imprudent; indiscreet; void of art or foresight. *Hooker.*

IMPOLITICALLY. *ad.* [in and *politick*.] **IMPOLITICKLY.** *ad.* Without art or foresight.

IMPO'NDEROUS. *a.* [in and *ponderous*.] Void of perceptible weight. *Brown.*

IMPOROSITY. *f.* [in and *porous*.] Absence of interstices; compactness; closeness. *Bacon.*

IMPO'ROUS. *a.* [in and *porous*.] Free from pores; free from vacancies or interstices. *Brown.*

To IMPO'RT. *v. a.* [*importo*, Latin.] 1. To carry into any country from abroad. *Pope.* 2. To imply; to infer. *Hooker. Bacon.* 3. To produce in consequence. *Shakspeare.* 4. [Importer, French.] To be of moment. *Dryden.*

IMPO'RT. *f.* [from the verb.] 1. Import-

1. Importance; moment; consequence. *Dryden.*
2. Tendency. *Boyle.*
3. Any thing imported from abroad.
- IMPORTABLE.** *a.* [*in* and *portable.*] Un-
supportable; not to be endured. *Spenser.*
- IMPORTANCE.** *f.* [French.]
1. Thing imported or implied. *Shakespeare.*
2. Matter; subject. *Shakespeare.*
3. Consequence; moment. *Shakespeare.*
4. Importunity. *Shakespeare.*
- IMPORTANT.** *a.* [*important*, French.]
1. Momentous; weighty; of great con-
sequence. *Wotton. Irene.*
2. Momentous; forcible; of great efficacy.
Spenser.
3. Importunate. *Shakespeare.*
- IMPORTATION.** *f.* [from *import.*] The
act or practice of importing, or bringing
into a country from abroad. *Addison.*
- IMPORTER.** *f.* [from *import.*] One that
brings in from abroad, *Swift.*
- IMPORTLESS.** *a.* [from *import.*] Of no
moment or consequence. *Shakespeare.*
- IMPORTUNATE.** *a.* [*importunus*, Latin.]
Unseasonable and incessant solicitations;
not to be repulsed. *Smalridge.*
- IMPORTUNATELY.** *ad.* [from *importu-
nate.*] With incessant solicitation; perti-
niciously. *Duppa.*
- IMPORTUNATENESS.** *f.* [from *import-
unate.*] Incessant solicitation. *Sidney.*
- TO IMPORTUNE.** *v. a.* [*importunus*, Lat.]
To teize; to harass with slight vexation
perpetually recurring; to molest. *Swift.*
- IMPORTUNE.** *a.* [*importunus*, Latin.]
1. Constantly recurring; troublesome by
frequency. *Bacon.*
2. Troublesome; vexatious. *Hammond.*
3. Unseasonable; coming, asking, or hap-
pening at a wrong time. *Milton.*
- IMPORTUNELY.** *ad.* [from *importune.*]
1. Troublesomely; incessantly. *Spenser.*
2. Unseasonably; improperly. *Sanderson.*
- IMPORTUNITY.** *f.* [*importunitas*, Lat.]
Incessant solicitation. *Knolles.*
- TO IMPOSE.** *v. a.* [*imposer*, French.]
1. To lay on as a burthen or penalty.
Shakespeare.
2. To enjoin as a duty or law. *Waller.*
3. To fix on; to impute to. *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 or-
der to carry the forms to press.
- IMPOSE.** *f.* [from the verb.] Command;
injunction. *Shakespeare.*
- IMPOSEABLE.** *a.* [from *impose.*] To be laid
as obligatory on any body. *Hammond.*
- IMPOSER.** *f.* [from *impose.*] One who en-
joins. *Walton.*
- IMPOSITION.** *f.* [*impositio*, French.]
1. The act of laying any thing on ano-
ther. *Hammond.*
2. The act of giving a note of distinction.
Boyle.
3. Injunction of any thing as a law or duty.
Shakespeare.
4. Constraint; oppression. *Watts.*
5. Cheat; fallacy; imposture.
- IMPOSSIBLE.** *a.* [*impossible*, Fr.] Not to
be done; not to be attained; impracticable.
Walfb.
- IMPOSSIBILITY.** *f.* [*impossibilit *, Fr.]
1. Impracticability; the state of being not
feasible. *Whitgift. Rogers.*
2. That which cannot be done. *Cowley.*
- IMPOST.** *f.* [*impost*, French.] A tax; a
toll; custom paid. *Bacon.*
- IMPOSTS.** *f.* [*imposte*, French.] In archi-
tecture, that part of a pillar, in vaults and
arches, on which the weight of the whole
building lieth. *Answerth.*
- TO IMPOSTHUMATE.** *v. n.* [from *im-
posthume.*] To form an abscess; to gather;
to form a cyst or bag containing matter.
Arbutnot.
- TO IMPOSTHUMATE.** *v. a.* To afflict
with an imposthume. *Decay of Piety.*
- IMPOSTHUMATION.** *f.* [from *imposthu-
mate.*] The act of forming an imposthume;
the state in which an imposthume is formed.
Bacon.
- IMPOSTHUME.** *f.* A collection of puru-
lent matter in a bag or cyst. *Harvey.*
- IMPOSTOR.** *f.* [*imposteur*, French.] One
who cheats by a fictitious character. *South.*
- IMPOSTURE.** *f.* [*impostura*, Lat.] Cheat.
South.
- IMPOTENCE.** } *f.* [*impotentia*, Latin.]
IMPOTENCY. }
1. Want of power; inability; imbecility;
weakness. *Bentley.*
2. Ungovernableness of passion.
3. Incapacity of propagation. *Pope.*
- IMPOTENT.** *a.* [*impotens*, Latin.]
1. Weak; feeble; wanting force; want-
ing power. *Hooker.*
2. Disabled by nature or disease. *Shakespeare.*
3. Without power of restraint. *Dryden.*
4. Without power of propagation. *Tatler.*
- IMPOTENTLY.** *ad.* [from *impotent.*]
without power. *Pope.*
- TO IMPOUND.** *v. a.* [*in* and *pound.*]
1. To inclose as in a pound; to shut in;
to confine. *Bacon.*
2. To shut up in a pinfold. *Dryden.*
- IMPRAC'TICABLE.** *a.* [*impracticable*, Fr.]
1. Not to be performed; unfeasible; im-
possible. *Rogers.*
2. Untractable; unmanageable. *Rowe.*
- IMPRAC'TICABLENESS.** *f.* [from *im-
practicable.*] Impossibility. *Swift.*
- TO IMPRECATE.** *v. a.* [*imprecor*, Latin.]
To call for evil upon himself or others.
- IMPRE-**

IMPRECATION. *f.* [*imprecatio*, Latin.]
Curse; prayer by which any evil is wished.

King Charles.

IMPRECATORY. *a.* [from *imprecate*.]
Containing wishes of evil.

To IMPREGN. *v. a.* [*in and prægno*, Lat.]
To fill with young; to fill with any matter or quality.

Milton.

IMPREGNABLE. *a.* [*imprenable*, French.]
1. Not to be stormed; not to be taken.

Sardys.

2. Unshaken; unmoved; unaffected.

Soutb.

IMPREGNABLY. *ad.* [from *impregnable*.]
In such a manner as to defy force or hostility.

Sardys.

To IMPREGNATE. *v. a.* [*in and prægno*, Latin.]

1. To fill with young; to make prolifick.

Dryden.

2. [*Impregner*, French.] To fill; to saturate.

Decay of Piety.

IMPREGNATION. *f.* [from *impregnate*.]
1. The act of making prolifick; fecundation.

Bacon.

2. That with which any thing is impregnated.

Derbam.

3. Saturation.

Ainsworth.

IMPREJUDICATE. *a.* [*in, præ, and judico*, Latin.] Unprejudiced; not prepossessed; impartial.

Brown.

IMPREPARATION. *f.* [*in and preparatio*.]
Unpreparedness; want of preparation.

Hocker.

To IMPRESS. *v. a.* [*impressum*, Latin.]
1. To print by pressure; to stamp.

Denbam.

2. To fix deep.

Watts.

3. To force into service.

Clarendon.

IMPRESS. *f.* [from the verb.]
1. Mark made by pressure.

Woodward.

2. Effects upon another substance.

Glanv.

3. Mark of distinction; stamp.

Soutb.

4. Device; motto.

Milton.

5. Act of forcing any into service.

Shakespeare.

IMPRESSIION. *f.* [*impressio*, Latin.]
1. The act of pressing one body upon another.

Locke.

2. Mark made by pressure; stamp.

Shakespeare.

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.

Wotton.

IMPRESSIBLE. *a.* [*in and pressum*, Lat.]
What may be impressed.

Bacon.

IMPRESSURE. *f.* [from *impress*.] The mark made by pressure; the dent; the impression.

Shakespeare.

To IMPRINT. *v. a.* [*imprimer*, French.]

1. To mark upon any substance by pressure.

Soutb.

2. To stamp words upon paper by the use of types.

3. To fix on the mind or memory.

Locke.

To IMPRISON. *v. a.* [*emprisonner*, Fr. *in and prison*.] To shut up; to confine; to keep from liberty.

Donne.

IMPRISONMENT. *f.* [*emprisonnement*, Fr.]
Confinement; clauture; state of being shut in prison.

Watts.

IMPROBABILITY. *f.* [from *improbable*.]
Unlikelihood; difficulty to be believed.

Hammond.

IMPROBABLE. *a.* [*improbable*, French.]
Unlikely; incredible.

Addison.

IMPROBABLY. *ad.* [from *improbable*.]

1. Without likelihood.

2. In a manner not be approved.

Obsole.

To IMPROBATE. *v. a.* [*in and proba*, Latin.] Not to approve.

Ainsworth.

IMPROBATION. *f.* [*improbatio*, Latin.]
Act of disallowing.

Ainsworth.

IMPROBITY. *f.* [*improbitas*, Lat.]
Want of honesty; dishonesty; baseness.

Hecker.

To IMPROLIFICATE. *v. a.* [*in and prolifick*.] To impregnate; to fecundate.

Bacon.

IMPROPER. *a.* [*impropre*, Fr. *improprius*, Latin.]

1. Not well adapted; unqualified.

Burnet.

2. Unfit; not conducive to the right end.

Arbutnot.

3. Not just; not accurate.

Dryden.

IMPROPERLY. *ad.* [from *improper*.]

1. Not fitly; incongruously.

2. Not justly; not accurately.

Dryden.

To IMPROPRIATE. *v. a.* [*in and proprius*, Latin.]

1. To convert to private use; to seize to himself.

Bacon.

2. To put the possessions of the church into the hands of laicks.

Spelman.

IMPROPRIATION. *f.* [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. *f.* [from *impropriate*.]
A layman that has the possession of the lands of the church.

Ayliffe.

IMPROPRIETY. *f.* [from *improprius*, Lat.]
Unfitness; unsuitableness; inaccuracy; want of justness.

Brown. Swift.

IMPROSPEROUS. *a.* [*in and prospercus*.]
Unhappy; unfortunate; not successful.

Hammond.

IMPROSPEROUSLY. *ad.* [from *improspereus*.] Unhappily; unsuccessfully; with ill fortune.

Boyle.

IMPROVABLE. *a.* [from *improve.*] Capable of being advanced from a good to a better state. *Greiv.*

IMPROVABLENESS. *f.* [from *improvable.*] Capableness of being made better.

IMPROVABLY. *ad.* [from *improvable.*] In a manner that admits of melioration.

To IMPROVE. *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. *Whitgift.*

To IMPROVE. *v. n.* To advance in goodness. *Atterbury.*

IMPROVEMENT. *f.* [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. *f.* [from *improve.*]
 1. One that makes himself or any thing else better. *Clarendon. Pope.*
 2. Any thing that meliorates. *Mortimer.*

IMPROVIDED. *a.* [*improvisus, Latin.*] Unforeseen; unexpected; unprovided against. *Spenser.*

IMPROVIDENCE. *f.* [from *improvident.*] Want of forethought; want of caution. *Hale.*

IMPROVIDENT. *a.* [*improvidus, Latin.*] Wanting forecast; wanting care to provide. *Clarendon.*

IMPROVIDENTLY. *ad.* [from *improvident.*] Without forethought; without care. *Donne.*

IMPROVISION. *f.* [in and *provisio.*] Want of forethought. *Brown.*

IMPRUDENCE. *f.* [*imprudens, French, imprudentia, Latin.*] Want of prudence; indiscretion; negligence; inattention to interest.

IMPRUDENT. *a.* [*imprudens, Fr. imprudens, Latin.*] Wanting prudence; injudicious; indiscreet; negligent. *Tillotson.*

IMPUDENCE. } *f.* [*impudens, Fr. im-*
IMPUDENCY. } *prudencia, Lat.*] Shamelessness; immodesty. *Shaksp. K. Charles.*

IMPUDENT. *a.* [*imprudens, Fr. impudens, Latin.*] Shameless; wanting modesty. *Dryden.*

IMPUDENTLY. *ad.* [from *impudent.*] Shamelessly; without modesty. *Sandys.*

To IMPUGN. *v. a.* [*impugner, Fr. impugno, Lat.*] To attack; to assault. *South.*

IMPUGNER. *f.* [from *impugn.*] One that attacks or invades.

IMPUISSANCE. *f.* [French.] Impotence; inability; weakness; feebleness. *Bacon.*

IMPULSE. *f.* [*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. *Prior.*

IMPULSION. *f.* [*impulsion, Fr.*]
 1. The agency of body in motion upon body. *Bacon.*
 2. Influence operating upon the mind. *Milton.*

IMPULSIVE. *a.* [*impulsif, Fr.*] Having the power of impulse; moving; impellent. *South.*

IMPUNITY. *f.* [*impunité, Fr.*] Freedom from punishment; exemption from punishment. *Davies.*

IMPURE. *a.* [*impurus, Latin.*]
 1. Contrary to sanctity; unhallowed; unholy. *Donne.*
 2. Unchaste. *Addison.*
 3. Feculent; foul with extraneous mixtures; droffy.

IMPURELY. *ad.* [from *impure.*] With impurity.

IMPURENESS. } *f.* [*impuritas, Lat. from*
IMPURITY. } *impure.*]
 1. Want of sanctity; want of holiness.
 2. Act of unchastity. *Atterbury.*
 3. Feculent admixture. *Aublot.*

To IMPURPLE. *v. a.* [*empourprer, Fr. from purple.*] To make red; to colour as with purple. *Milton.*

IMPUTABLE. *a.* [from *impute.*]
 1. Chargeable upon any one. *South.*
 2. Accusable; chargeable with a fault. *Ayliffe.*

IMPUTABLENESS. *f.* [from *imputable.*] The quality of being imputable. *Norris.*

IMPUTATION. *f.* [*imputation, Fr. from impute.*]
 1. Attribution of any thing: generally of ill. *Dryden.*
 2. Sometimes of good. *Shakespeare.*
 3. Censure; reproach. *Addison.*
 4. Hint; reflection. *Shakespeare.*

IMPUTATIVE. *a.* [from *impute.*] That which may impute. *Ainsworth.*

To IMPUTE. *v. a.* [*imputer, 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. *f.* [from *impute.*] He that imputes.

IN. *prep.* [in, Latin.]
 1. Noting the place where any thing is present. *Fairfax.*
 2. Noting the state present at any time. *Smalridge.*
 3. Noting the time. *Locke.*
 4. Noting

4. Noting power. *Spenser.*
 5. Noting proportion. *Swift.*
 6. Concerning. *Locke.*
 7. For the sake. A solema phrase. *Dryden.*
 8. Noting cause. *Shakespeare.*
 9. *In that.* Because. *Shakespeare.*
 10. *In a much.* Since; seeing that. *Hooker.*

IN. *ad.*

1. Without some place; not out. *Soubt.*
 2. Engaged to any affair. *Daniel.*
 3. Placed in some state. *Pope.*
 4. Noting entrance. *Woodward.*
 5. Into any place. *Collier.*
 6. Close; home. *Tatler.*

IN has commonly in composition a negative or privative sense. *In* before *r* is changed into *r*; before *l* into *l*; and into *m* before some other consonants.

INABILITY. *f.* [*in* and *ability.*] Impuissance; impotence; want of power. *Hooker.*

INA'BSTINENCE. *f.* [*in* and *abstinence.*] Intemperance; want of power to abstain. *Milton.*

INACCE'SSIBLE. *a.* [*inaccessible*, Fr. *in* and *accessible.*] Not to be reached; not to be approached. *Roy.*

INA'CCURACY. *f.* [*from inaccurate.*] Want of exactness.

INA'CCURATE. *a.* [*in* and *accurate.*] Not exact; not accurate.

INA'CTION. *f.* [*inaction*, Fr.] Cessation from labour; forbearance of labour. *Pope.*

INA'CTIVE. *a.* Not busy; not diligent; idle; indolent; sluggish.

INA'CTIVELY. *ad.* [*from inactive.*] Idly; without labour; sluggishly. *Locke.*

INACTIVITY. *f.* [*in* and *activity.*] Idleness; rest; sluggishness. *Rogers.*

INA'DEQUATE. *a.* [*in* and *adæquatus*, Latin.] Not equal to the purpose; defective. *Locke.*

INA'DEQUATELY. *ad.* [*from inadequate.*] Defectively; not completely. *Boyle.*

INADVERTENCE. } *f.* [*inadvertance,*
 INADVERTENCY. } French.]

1. Carelessness; negligence; inattention. *Soubt.*

2. Act or effect of negligence. *Government of the Tongue.*

INADVERTENT. *a.* [*in* and *advertens*, Latin.] Negligent; careless.

INADVERTENTLY. *ad.* [*from inadvertent.*] Carelessly; negligently. *Clarissa.*

INALIENABLE. *a.* [*in* and *alienabile.*] That cannot be alienated.

INALIMENTAL. *a.* [*in* and *alimental.*] Affording no nourishment. *Bacon.*

INAMISSIBLE. *a.* [*inamissible*, French.] Not to be lost. *Hammond.*

INA'NE. *a.* [*inanis*, Latin.] Empty; void. *Locke.*

To INA'NIMATE. *v. a.* [*in* and *animo*, Latin.] To animate; to quicken. *Donne.*

INA NIMATE. } *a.* [*inanimatus*, Latin;
 INA'NIMATED. } Void of life; without animation. *Bacon. Bentley. Pope.*

INANITION. *f.* [*inanition*, Fr.] Emptiness of body; want of fulness in the vessels of the animal. *Arbutnot.*

INA'NITY. *f.* [*from inanis*, Latin.] Emptiness; void space. *Digby.*

INA'PPETENCY. *f.* [*in* and *appetentia*, Latin.] Want of stomach or appetite.

INA'PLICABLE. *a.* [*in* and *applicabile.*] Not to be put to a particular use.

INAPPLICATIO. *f.* [*inapplication*, Fr.] Indolence; negligence.

INA'RABLE. *a.* [*in* and *aro*, Latin.] Not capable of tillage. *Dict.*

To INA'RCH. *v. a.* [*in* and *arcb.*] *Inarching* is a method of grafting, called grafting by approach. This method of grafting 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 in the place where the graft is to be united, so that they may join equally together that the sap may meet: then cut a little tongue upwards in the graft, and make a notch in the stock to admit it; so that, 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. The operation is always performed in April or May, and is commonly practised upon oranges, myrtles, jasmines, walnuts, firs, and pines. *Miller.*

INARTICULATE. *a.* [*inarticulé*, Fr. *in* and *articulate.*] Not uttered with distinctness like that of the syllables of human speech. *Dryden.*

INARTICULATELY. *ad.* [*from inarticulate.*] Not distinctly.

INARTICULATENESS. *f.* [*from inarticulate.*] Confusion of sounds; want of distinctness in pronouncing.

INARTIFICIAL. *ad.* [*in* and *artificial.*] Contrary to art. *Decay of Piety.*

INARTIFICIALLY. *ad.* [*from inartificial.*] Without art; in a manner contrary to the rules of art. *Collier.*

INATTENTION. *f.* [*inattention*, French.] Disregard; negligence; neglect. *Rogers.*

INATTENTIVE. *a.* [*in* and *attentive.*] Careless; negligent; regardless. *Watts.*

INAU'DIBLE. *a.* [*in* and *audible.*] Not to be heard; void of sound. *Shakespeare.*

TO INAUGURATE. *v. a.* [*inauguro, Lat.*] To consecrate; to invest with a new office by solemn rites. *Wotton.*

INAUGURA'TION. *f.* [*inauguration, Fr. inauguro, Latin.*] Investiture by solemn rites. *Hewel.*

INAURA TION. *f.* [*inauro, Latin.*] The act of gilding or covering with gold. *Arbutnot.*

INAUSPICIOUS. *a.* [*in* and *auspicious.*] Ill-omened; unlucky; unfortunate. *Cassow.*

INBEING. *f.* [*in* and *being.*] Inherence; inseparableness. *Watts.*

INBORN. *a.* [*in* and *born.*] Innate; implanted by nature. *Dryden.*

INBREATHED. *a.* [*in* and *breath.*] Inspired; infused by inspiration. *Milton.*

INBRED. *a.* [*in* and *bred.*] Produced within; hatched or generated within. *Milbor.*

TO INCA'GE. *v. a.* [*in* and *cage.*] To coop up; to shut up; to confine in a cage, or any narrow space. *Shakespeare.*

INCALES'CENT. } *f.* [*incalesco, Latin.*]
INCALES'CENTCY. } The state of growing warm; warmth; incipient heat. *Ray.*

INCANTA'TION. *f.* [*incantation, French*] Enchantment. *Raleigh.*

INCAN'TATORY. *a.* [*from incanto, Lat.*] Dealing by enchantment; magical. *Brown.*

TO INCANTON. *v. a.* [*in* and *canton.*] To unite to a canton or separate community. *Adison.*

INCAPABILITY. } *f.* [*from incapable.*]
INCAPABLENESS. } Inability natural; disqualification legal. *Suckling.*

INCAPABLE. *a.* [*incapable, Fr.*]

1. Wanting power; wanting understanding; unable to comprehend, learn, or understand. *Shakespeare.*
2. Not able to receive any thing. *Clarendon.*
3. Unable; not equal to any thing. *Shakespeare.*
4. Disqualified by law. *Swift.*

INCAPACIOUS. *a.* [*in* and *capacious.*] Narrow; of small content. *Burvet.*

INCAPACIOUSNESS. *f.* [*from incapacious.*] Narrowness; want of containing space.

TO INCAPACITATE. *v. a.* [*in* and *capacitate.*]

1. To disable; to weaken. *Clarissa.*
2. To equalize. *Arbutnot.*

INCAPACITY. *f.* [*incapacite, Fr.*] Inability; want of natural power; want of power of body; want of comprehensiveness of mind. *Arbutnot.*

TO INCA'RCERATE. *v. a.* [*incarcerero, Latin.*] To imprison; to confine. *Harvey.*

INCARCERA'TION. *f.* [*from incarcerate.*] Imprisonment; confinement.

TO INCA'RN. *v. a.* [*incarno, Latin.*] To cover with flesh. *Wiseman.*

TO INCA'RN. *v. n.* To breed flesh. *Wiseman.*

TO INCA'RNADINE. *v. a.* [*incarnadino, pale red, Italian.*] To dye red. This word I find only once. *Shakespeare.*

TO INCA'RNATE. *v. a.* [*incarnet, Fr.*] To cloath with flesh; to embody with flesh. *Milton.*

INCA'RNATE. *partic. a.* [*incarnat, Fr.*] Cloathed with flesh; embodied in flesh. *Sanderson.*

INCARNA'TION. *f.* [*incarnation, Fr.*]

1. The act of assuming body. *Taylor.*
2. The state of breeding flesh. *Wiseman.*

INCA'RNATIVE. *f.* [*incarnatif, Fr.*] A medicine that generates flesh. *Wiseman.*

TO INCA'SP. *v. a.* [*in* and *case.*] To cover; to inclose; to inwrap. *Pope.*

INCAU'TIOUS. *a.* [*in* and *cautious.*] Unwary; negligent; heedless. *Keil.*

INCAU'TIOUSLY. *ad.* [*from incautious.*] Unwarily; heedlessly; negligently. *Arbutnot.*

INCE'NDIARY. *f.* [*incendiarius, from incendo, 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. Bentley.*

INCENSE. *f.* [*incensum, Latin, incens, French.*] Perfumes exhaled by fire in honour of some god or goddesses. *Prior.*

TO IN'ENSE. *v. a.* [*incensus, Latin.*] To enkindle to rage; to inflame with anger; to enrage; to provoke; to exasperate. *Milton. Dryden.*

INCENSEMENT. *f.* [*from incense.*] Rage; heat; fury. *Shakespeare.*

INCEN'SION. *f.* [*incensio, Latin.*] The act of kindling; the state of being on fire. *Bacon.*

INCEN'SOR. *f.* [*Latin.*] A kindler of anger; an inflamer of passions. *Hayward.*

INCEN'SORY. *f.* [*from incense.*] The vessel in which incense is burnt and offered. *Ainsworth.*

INCE'NTIVE. *f.* [*incentivum, Latin.*]

1. That which kindles. *King Charles.*
2. That which provokes; that which encourages; incitement; motive; encouragement; spur. *Addison.*

INCE'NTIVE. *a.* Inciting; encouraging. *Decay of Piety.*

INCE'PTION. *f.* [*inceptio, Latin.*] Beginning. *Bacon.*

INCEP-

INCEPTIVE. *a.* [*inceptivus*, Latin.] Noting beginning. *Locke.*
INCEPTOR. *f.* [Latin.] A beginner; one who is in his rudiments.
INCERATION. *f.* [*incero*, Latin.] The act of covering with wax.
INCERTITUDE. *f.* [*incertitudo*, Lat.] Uncertainty; doubtfulness.
INCESSANT. *a.* [*in* and *cessans*, Latin.] Unceasing; unintermitted; continual; uninterrupted. *Pope.*
INCESSANTLY. *ad.* [from *incessans*.] Without intermission; continually. *Addison.*
INCEST. *f.* [*inceste*, French; *incestum*, Latin.] Unnatural and criminal conjunction of persons within degrees prohibited. *Shakespeare.*
INCESTUOUS. *a.* [*incestueux*, French.] Guilty of incest; guilty of unnatural cohabitation. *South.*
INCESTUOUSLY. *ad.* [from *incestuous*.] With unnatural love. *Dryden.*
INCH. *f.* [*ince*, Saxon; *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. *Donne.*
 3. A nice point of time. *Shakespeare.*
To INCH. *v. a.* [from the noun.]
 1. To drive by inches. *Dryden.*
 2. To deal out by inches; to give sparingly. *Answerb.*
To INCH. *v. n.* To advance or retire a little at a time.
INCHED. *a.* [with a word of number before it.] Containing inches in length or breadth. *Shakespeare.*
INCHIPIN. *f.* Some of the inside of a deer. *Answerb.*
INCHMEAL. *f.* [*inch* and *meal*.] A piece an inch long. *Shakespeare.*
To INCHOATE. *v. a.* [*inchoo*, Latin.] To begin; to commence. *Raleigh.*
INCHOATION. *f.* [*inchoatus*, Lat.] Inception; beginning. *Hale.*
INCHOATIVE. *a.* [*inchoativus*, Latin.] Inceptive; noting inchoation or beginning.
To INCIDE. *v. a.* [from *incido*, to cut, Latin.] Medicines *incide* which consist of pointed and sharp particles; by which the particles of other bodies are divided. *Qu.*
INCIDENCE. *f.* [*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. [*Incidens*, Latin.] Accident; hap; casualty. *Shakespeare.*

INCIDENT. *a.* [*incident*, French, *incidens*, Latin.]
 1. Casual; fortuitous; occasional; happening accidentally; falling in beside the main design. *Watts.*
 2. Happening; apt to happen. *South.*
INCIDENT. *f.* [*incident*, Fr.] Something happening beside the main design; casualty. *Dryden.*
INCIDENTAL. *a.* Incident; casual; happening by chance. *Milton.*
INCIDENTALLY. *ad.* [from *incidental*.] Beside the main design; occasionally. *Sanderfon.*
INCIDENTLY. *ad.* [from *incident*.] Occasionally; by the bye; by the way. *Bacon.*
To INCINERATE. *v. a.* [*in* and *cineres*, Latin.] To burn to ashes. *Harvey.*
INCINERATION. *f.* [*incineration*, Fr.] The act of burning any thing to ashes. *Boyle.*
INCIRCUMSPECTION. *f.* [*in* and *circumspection*.] Want of caution; want of heed. *Brown.*
INCISED. *a.* [*incisus*, Latin.] Cut; made by cutting. *Wiseman.*
INCISION. *f.* [*incision*, Fr.]
 1. A cut; a wound made with a sharp instrument. *South.*
 2. Division of viscosities by medicines. *Bacon.*
INCISIVE. *a.* [*incisif*, Fr. from *incisus*, Latin.] Having the quality of cutting or dividing. *Boyle.*
INCISOR. *f.* [*incisor*, Latin.] Cutter; tooth in the forepart of the mouth.
INCISORY. *a.* [*incisoire*, French.] Having the quality of cutting.
INCISURE. *f.* [*incisura*, Latin.] A cut; an aperture. *Derham.*
INCITATION. *f.* [*incitatio*, Latin.] Incitement; incentive; motive; impulse. *Brown.*
To INCITE. *v. a.* [*incito*, Lat.] To stir up; to push forward in a purpose; to animate; to spur; to urge on. *Swift.*
INCITEMENT. *f.* [from *incite*.] Motive; incentive; impulse; inciting power. *Milton.*
INCIVIL. *a.* [*incivil*, Fr.] Unpolished.
INCIVILITY. *f.* [*incivilité*, Fr.]
 1. Want of courtesy; rudeness. *Tillotson.*
 2. Act of rudeness. *Taylor.*
INCLEMENCY. *f.* [*inclementia*, Latin.] Unmercifulness; cruelty; severity; harshness; roughness. *Dryden.*
INCLEMENT. *a.* [*in* and *clemens*, Latin.] Unmerciful; un pitying; void of tenderness; harsh. *Milton.*
INCLINABLE. *a.* [*inclinabilis*, Latin.]
 1. Having a propension of will; favourably disposed; willing. *Hooker.*
 2. Having

2. Having a tendency. *Bentley.*
INCLINATION. *f.* [*inclination*, Fr. *inclination*, Lat.]

1. Tendency towards any point. *Newton.*
2. Natural aptness. *Addison.*
3. Propension of mind; favourable disposition. *Carendon.*
4. Love; affection. *Dryden.*
5. Disposition of mind. *Shakespeare.*
6. The tendency of the magnetical needle to the East or West.

7. [In pharmacy.] The act by which a clear liquor is poured off by only sloping the vessel. *Quincy.*

INCLINATORY. *a.* [from *inclino*.] Having a quality of inclining to one or other.

INCLINATORILY. *ad.* [from *inclinator*.] Obliquely; with inclination to one side or the other. *Brown.*

TO INCLINE. *v. n.* [*inclino*, Lat.]

1. To bend; to lean; to tend towards any part. *Rowe.*
2. To be favourably disposed to; to feel desire beginning. *Shakespeare.*

TO INCLINE. *v. a.*

1. To give a tendency or direction to any place or state. *Milton.*
2. To turn the desire towards any thing.
3. To bend; to incurvate. *Dryden.*

TO INCLIP. *v. a.* [*in* and *clip*.] To grasp; to inclose; to surround. *Shakespeare.*

TO INCLOISTER. *v. a.* [*in* and *cloister*.] To shut up in a cloister.

TO INCLOUD. *v. a.* [*in* and *cloud*.] To darken; to obscure. *Shakespeare.*

TO INCLUDE. *v. a.* [*include*, Latin.]

1. To inclose; to shut.
2. To comprise; to comprehend. *Bacon.*

INCLUSIVE. *a.* [*inclusif*, French.]

1. Inclosing; encircling. *Shakespeare.*
2. Comprehended in the sum or number. *Swift.*

INCLUSIVELY. *ad.* [from *inclusive*.] The thing mentioned reckoned into the account. *Holder.*

INCOAGULABLE. *a.* [*in* and *coagulable*.] Incapable of concretion.

INCOEXISTENCE. *f.* [*in* and *coexistence*.] The quality of not existing together. *Locke.*

INCOGN. *ad.* [corrupted by mutilation from *incognito*, Latin.] Unknown; in private. *Addison.*

INCOGITANCY. *f.* [*incogitantia*, Latin.] Want of thought. *Boyle.*

INCOGITATIVE. *a.* [*in* and *cogitative*.] Wanting the power of thought. *Locke.*

INCOGNITO. *ad.* [*incognitus*, Latin.] In a state of concealment. *Prior.*

INCOHERENCE. } *f.* [*in* and *coherence*.]
INCOHERENCY. }

1. Want of connection; incongruity; in-

consequence; want of dependance of one part upon another. *Locke.*

2. Want of cohesion; looseness of material parts. *Boyle.*

INCOHERENT. *a.* [*in* and *coherent*.]

1. Inconsequential; inconsistent. *Locke.*
2. Without cohesion; loose. *Woodward.*

INCOHERENTLY. *ad.* [from *incoherent*.] Inconsistently; inconsequentially. *Broom.*

INCOLUMITY. *f.* [*incolumitas*, Latin.] Safety; security. *Howell.*

INCOMBUSTIBILITY. *f.* [from *incombustible*.] The quality of resisting fire. *Ray.*

INCOMBUSTIBLE. *a.* [*incombustible*, Fr.] Not to be consumed by fire. *Wilkins.*

INCOMBUSTIBLENESS. *f.* [from *incombustible*.] The quality of not being wasted by fire.

INCOME. *f.* [*in* and *come*.] Revenue; produce of any thing. *South.*

INCOMMENSURABILITY. *f.* [from *incommensurable*.] The state of one thing with respect to another, when they cannot be compared by any common measure.

INCOMMENSURABLE. *a.* [*in*, *con*, and *mensurabilis*, Latin.] Not to be reduced to any measure common to both.

INCOMMENSURATE. *a.* [*in*, *con*, and *mensura*, Latin.] Not admitting one common measure. *More.* *Holder.*

TO INCOMMUNICATE. } *v. a.* [*incommu-*
TO INCOMMUNICATE. } *do*, Latin.] To be inconvenient to; to hinder or embarrass without very great injury. *Woodward.*

INCOMMUNICABLE. *a.* [*incommodus*, Lat.] Inconvenient; vexatious without great mischief. *Hooker.*

INCOMMUNICABLY. *ad.* [from *incommodius*.] Inconveniently; not at ease.

INCOMMUNICABLENESS. *f.* [from *incommodius*.] Inconvenience. *Burnet.*

INCOMMUNICABILITY. *f.* [*incommunité*, Fr.] Inconvenience; trouble. *Wotton.*

INCOMMUNICABLE. *a.* [from *incommunicabile*.] The quality of not being impartible.

INCOMMUNICABLE. *a.* [*incommunicabile*, Fr.]

1. Not impartible; not to be made the common right, property, or quality of more than one. *Stilllingfleet.*
2. Not to be expressed; not to be told. *South.*

INCOMMUNICABLY. *ad.* [from *incommunicabile*.] In a manner not to be imparted or communicated. *Hakerwill.*

INCOMMUNICATING. *a.* [*in* and *communicating*.] Having no intercourse with each other. *Hale.*

INCOMPACT. } *a.* [*in* and *compact*.]
INCOMPACTED. } Not joined; not cohering. *Boyle.*

INCOMPARABLE. *a.* [*incomparable*, Fr.] Excellent above compare; excellent beyond all competition. *Sidney. Dryden.*

INCOMPARABLY. *ad.* [*from incomparable*.] 1. Beyond comparison; without competition. *Hooker.*
2. Excellently; to the highest degree. *Addison.*

INCOMPASSIONATE. *a.* [*in and compassionate*.] Void of pity.

INCOMPATIBILITY. *f.* [*in and competo*, Latin.] Inconsistency of one thing with another. *Hale.*

INCOMPATIBLE. [*in and competo*, Lat.] Inconsistent with something else; such as cannot subsist or cannot be possessed together with something else. *Suckl. Hammond.*

INCOMPATIBLY. *ad.* [*from incompatible*.] Inconsistently.

INCOMPETENCY. *f.* [*incompetence*, Fr.] Inability; want of adequate ability or qualification.

INCOMPETENT. *a.* [*in and competent*.] Not suitable; not adequate; not proportionate. *Dryden.*

INCOMPETENTLY. *ad.* [*from incompetent*.] Unsuitably; unduly.

INCOMPLETE. *a.* [*in and complete*.] Not perfect; not finished. *Hooker.*

INCOMPLETENESS. *f.* [*from incomplete*.] Imperfection; unfinished state. *Boyle.*

INCOMPLIANCE. *f.* [*in and compliance*.] 1. Untractableness; impracticableness; contradictory temper. *Tillotson.*
2. Refusal of compliance. *Rogers.*

INCOMPOSED. *a.* [*in and composed*.] Disturbed; discomposed; disordered. *Hovell.*

IMPOSSIBILITY. *f.* [*from impossible*.] Quality of being not possible but by the negation or destruction of something. *More.*

INCOMPOSSIBLE. *a.* [*in, con, and possible*] Not possible together.

INCOMPREHENSIBILITY. *f.* [*incomprehensibilité*, Fr. *from incomprehensible*.] Unconceivableness; superiority to human understanding.

INCOMPREHENSIBLE. *a.* [*incomprehensibile*, French.] 1. Not to be conceived; not to be fully understood. *Hammond.*
2. Not to be contained. *Hooker.*

INCOMPREHENSIBLENESS. *f.* [*from incomprehensible*.] Unconceivableness. *Wat.*

INCOMPREHENSIBLY. *ad.* [*from incomprehensible*.] In a manner not to be conceived. *Locke.*

INCOMPRESSIBLE. *a.* [*incompressible*, French.] Not capable of being compressed into less space. *Cbeyne.*

INCOMPRESSIBILITY. *f.* [*from incompressible*.] Incapacity to be squeezed into less room.

INCONCURRING. *a.* [*in and concur*.] Not concurring. *Brown.*

INCONCEALABLE. *a.* [*in and conceal*.] Not to be hid; not to be kept secret. *Brown.*

INCONCEIVABLE. *a.* [*inconceivable*, Fr.] Incomprehensible; not to be conceived by the mind. *Newton.*

INCONCEIVABLY. *ad.* [*from inconceivable*.] In a manner beyond comprehension. *South.*

INCONCEPTIBLE. *a.* [*in and conceptible*.] Not to be conceived; incomprehensible; inconceivable. *Hale.*

INCONCLUSIVE. *a.* [*in and concludens*, Latin.] Inferring no consequence. *Ayliffe.*

INCONCLUSIVE. *a.* [*in and conclusivæ*.] Not enforcing any determination of the mind; not exhibiting cogent evidence.

INCONCLUSIVELY. *ad.* [*from inconclusivæ*.] Without any such evidence as determines the understanding.

INCONCLUSIVENESS. *f.* [*from inconclusivæ*.] Want of rational cogency. *Locke.*

INCONCOCT. } *a.* [*in and concoct*.]
INCONCOCTED. } Unripened; immature. *Hale.*

INCONCOCTION. *f.* [*from inconcoct*.] The state of being indigested. *Bacon.*

INCONDITE. *a.* [*inconditus*, Latin.] Irregular; rude; unpolished. *Phillips.*

INCONDITIONAL. *a.* [*in and conditional*.] Without exception; without limitation. *Brown.*

INCONDITIONATE. *a.* [*in and condition*.] Not limited; not restrained by any conditions. *Boyle.*

INCONFORMITY. *f.* [*in and conformity*.] Incompliance with the practice of others. *Hooker.*

INCONFUSION. *f.* [*in and confusio*.] Distinctions. *Bacon.*

INCONGRUENCE. *f.* [*in and congruence*.] Unsuitableness; want of adaptation. *Boyle.*

INCONGRUITY. *f.* [*incongruité*, French.] 1. Unsuitableness of one thing to another. *Stillingfleet.*
2. Inconsistency; inconsequence; absurdity; impropriety. *Dryden.*
3. Disagreement of parts; want of symmetry. *Donne.*

INCONGRUOUS. *a.* [*incongru*, French.] 1. Unsuitable; not fitting. *Stillingfleet.*
2. Inconsistent; absurd.

INCONGRUOUSLY. *ad.* [*from incongruous*.] Improperly; unfitly.

INCONNEXEDLY. *ad.* [*in and connex*.] Without any connexion or dependence. *Brown.*

INCONSCIONABLE. *a.* [*in* and *conscionable.*] Void of the sense of good and evil. *Spenser.*

INCONSEQUENCE. *f.* [*inconsequence*, Fr. *inconsequentia*, Latin.] Inconclusiveness; want of just inference. *Stillington.*

INCONSEQUENT. *a.* [*in* and *consequens*, Latin.] Without just conclusion; without regular inference. *Brown.*

INCONSIDERABLE. *a.* [*in* and *considerable.*] Unworthy of notice; unimportant. *Rogers.*

INCONSIDERABLENESS. *f.* [*from* *inconsiderable.*] Small importance. *Tillotson.*

INCONSIDERATE. *a.* [*inconsideratus*, Latin.]

1. Careless; thoughtless; negligent; inattentive; inadvertent. *Donne.*

2. Wanting due regard. *Decoy of Piety.*

INCONSIDERATELY. *ad.* [*from* *inconsiderate.*] Negligently; thoughtlessly. *Addison.*

INCONSIDERATENESS. *f.* [*from* *inconsiderate.*] Carelessness; thoughtlessness; negligence. *Tillotson.*

INCONSIDERATION. *f.* [*inconsideration*, French.] Want of thought; inattention; inadvertence. *Taylor.*

INCONSISTING. *a.* [*in* and *confiss.*] Not consistent; incompatible with. *Dryden.*

INCONSISTENCE. *f.* [*from* *inconfiss.*]

INCONSISTENCY. *f.* [*ent.*]

1. Such opposition as that one proposition infers the negation 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. *a.* [*in* and *confissent.*]

1. Incompatible; not suitable; incongruous. *Clarendon.*

2. Contrary. *Locke.*

3. Absurd.

INCONSISTENTLY. *ad.* [*from* *inconfissent.*] Absurdly; incongruously; with self-contradiction.

INCONSOLABLE. *a.* [*inconsolable*, Fr. *in* and *console.*] Not to be comforted; sorrowful beyond susceptibility of comfort. *Fiddes.*

INCONSONANCY. *f.* [*in* and *consonancy.*]

Disagreement with itself.

INCONSPICUOUS. *a.* [*in* and *conspicuous.*]

Indiscernible; not perceptible by the sight. *Boyle.*

INCONSTANCY. *f.* [*inconstantia*, Latin.]

Unsteadiness; want of steady adherence; mutability. *Woodward.*

INCONSTANT. *a.* [*inconstant*, French; *inconstans*, Latin.]

1. Not firm in resolution; not steady in affection. *Sidney.*

2. Changeable; mutable; variable. *Shakespeare.*

INCONSUMABLE. *a.* [*in* and *consume.*]

Not to be wasted. *Brown.*

INCONSUMPTIBLE. *a.* Not to be spent; not to be brought to an end. *Digby.*

INCONTESTABLE. *a.* [*incontestable*, Fr.]

Not to be disputed; not admitting debate; uncontrovertible. *Locke.*

INCONTESTABLY. *ad.* [*from* *incontestable.*] indisputably; uncontrovertibly.

INCONTIGUOUS. *a.* [*in* and *contiguous.*]

Not touching each other; not joined together. *Boyle.*

INCONTINENCE. *f.* [*incontinentia*, Latin.]

Inability to restrain the appetites; unchastity. *Milton.*

INCONTINENT. *a.* [*incontinens*, Latin.]

1. Unchaste; indulging unlawful pleasure. *Timothy.*

2. Shunning delay; immediate. *Shakespeare.*

INCONTINENTLY. *ad.* [*from* *incontinent.*]

1. Unchastely; without restraint of the appetites.

2. Immediately; at once. An obsolete sense. *Spenser.*

INCONTROVERTIBLE. *a.* [*in* and *controvertible.*]

Indisputable; not to be disputed. *Brown.*

INCONTROVERTIBLY. *ad.* [*from* *incontrovertible.*]

To a degree beyond controversy or dispute. *Brown.*

INCONVENIENCE. *f.* [*inconvenient*, French.]

1. Unfitness; inexpedience. *Hooker.*

2. Disadvantage; cause of uneasiness; difficulty. *Tillotson.*

INCONVENIENT. *a.* [*inconvenient*, Fr.]

1. Incommodious; disadvantageous. *Smal.*

2. Unfit; inexpedient.

INCONVENIENTLY. *ad.* [*from* *inconvenient.*]

1. Unfitly; incommodiously. *Ainsworth.*

2. Unseasonably. *Ainsworth.*

INCONVERSABLE. *a.* [*in* and *conversable.*]

Incommunicative; unsocial. *Micro.*

INCONVERTIBLE. *a.* [*in* and *convertible.*]

Not transmutable. *Brown.*

INCONVICIBLE. *a.* [*in* and *convincible.*]

Not to be convinced. *Brown.*

INCONVICIBLY. *ad.* [*from* *inconvincible.*]

Without admitting conviction. *Brown.*

INCONY. *a.* [*from* *in*, and *conn*, to know.]

1. Unlearned; artless. *Shakespeare.*

2. In Scotland it denotes mischievously unlucky. *Shakespeare.*

INCORPORAL. *a.* [*in* and *corporal.*]

Immaterial; *Shakespeare.*

material; distinct from matter; distinct from body. *Raleigh.*
IN. ORPORA'LITY. *f.* [*incorporalié, Fr.*] Immaterialness.
INCORPORA'LLY. *ad.* [*from incorporal.*] Without matter.
To INCORPORATE. *v. a.* [*incorporer, French.*]
 1. To mingle different ingredients so as they shall make one mass. *Bacon.*
 2. To conjoin inseparably. *Shakespeare.*
 3. To form into a corporation, or body politick. *Carew.*
 4. To unite; to associate. *Addison.*
 5. To embody. *Sidney. Stillingfleet.*
To INCORPORATE. *v. n.* To unite into one mass. *Boyle.*
INCORPORATE. *a.* [*in and corporat.*] Immaterial; unbodyed. *Raleigh.*
INCORPORA'TION. *f.* [*incorporation, French.*]
 1. Union of divers ingredients in one mass. *Bacon.*
 2. Formation of a body politick.
 3. Adoption; union; association. *Hooker.*
INCORPO'REAL. *a.* [*incorporalis, Latin.*] *incorporel, Fr. in and corporeal.* Immaterial; unbodyed. *Bacon. Bentley.*
INCORPO'REALLY. *ad.* [*from incorporeal.*] Immaterially. *Bacon.*
INCORPO'REITY. *f.* [*in and corporeity.*] Immateriality.
To INCORPSE. *v. a.* [*in and corpse.*] To incorporate. *Shakespeare.*
INCORRE'CT. *a.* [*in and correct.*] Not nicely finished; not exact. *Pope.*
INCORRE'CTLY. *ad.* [*from incorrect.*] Inaccurately; not exactly.
INCORRE'CTNESS. *f.* [*in and correctness.*] Inaccuracy; want of exactness.
INCORRIGIBLE. *a.* [*incorrigible, Fr.*] Bad beyond correction; depraved beyond amendment by any means. *Moré.*
INCORRIGIBLENESS. *f.* [*from incorrigible.*] Hopeless depravity; badness beyond all means of amendment. *Locke.*
INCORRIGIBLY. *ad.* [*from incorrigible.*] To a degree of depravity beyond all means of amendment. *Roscommon.*
INCORRU'PT. } *a.* [*in and corruptus,*
INCORRU'PTED. } Latin; *incorruptus,*
French.
 1. Free from foulness or depravation. *Milton.*
 2. Pure of manners; honest; good.
INCORRUPTIBILITY. *f.* [*incorruptibilitié, French.*] Insusceptibility of corruption; incapacity of decay. *Hakewill.*
INCORRU'PTIBLE. *a.* [*incorruptible, Fr.*] Not capable of corruption; not admitting decay. *Waké.*
INCORRUPTION. *f.* [*incorruption, Fr.*] Incapacity of corruption. *1 Cor.*

INCORRU'PTNESS. *f.* [*in and corrupt.*]
 1. Purity of manners; honesty; integrity. *Woodward.*
 2. Freedom from decay or degeneration.
To INCRA'SATE. *v. a.* [*in and crescissus, Latin.*] To thicken; the contrary to attenuate. *Brown. Newton.*
INCRASSA'TION. *f.* [*from incrassate.*]
 1. The act of thickening.
 2. The state of growing thick. *Brown.*
INCRASSATIVE. *f.* [*from incrassate.*] Having the quality of thickening. *Harvey.*
To INCRE'ASE. *v. n.* [*in and cresco, Lat.*] To grow more or greater. *Prior.*
To INCRE'ASE. *v. a.* To make more or greater. *Temple.*
INCRE'ASE. *f.* [*from the verb.*]
 1. Augmentation; the state of growing more or greater. *Pope.*
 2. Increment; that which is added to the original stock.
 3. Produce. *Denham.*
 4. Generation. *Shakespeare.*
 5. Progeny. *Pope.*
 6. The state of waxing. *Bacon.*
INCREASER. *f.* [*from increase.*] He who increases.
INCREATED. *a.* Not created. *Cheyne.*
INCREDIBILITY. *f.* [*incredibilité, Fr.*] The quality of surpassing belief. *Dryden.*
INCREDIBLE. *a.* [*incredibilis, Lat.*] Surpassing belief; not to be credited. *Raleigh.*
INCREDIBLENESS. *f.* [*from incredible.*] Quality of being not credible.
INCREDIBLY. *ad.* [*from incredible.*] In a manner not to be believed.
INCREDULITY. *f.* [*incredulité, French.*] Quality of not believing; hardness of belief. *Raleigh.*
INCREDULOUS. *a.* [*incredule, Fr. incredulus, Latin.*] Hard of belief; refusing credit. *Bacon.*
INCREDULOUSNESS. *f.* [*from incredulous.*] Hardness of belief; incredulity.
INC'REMABLE. *a.* [*in and cremo, Latin.*] Not consumable by fire. *Brown.*
INCREMENT. *f.* [*incrementum, Latin.*]
 1. Act of growing greater. *Brown.*
 2. Increase; cause of growing more. *Woodward.*
 3. Produce. *Phillips.*
To INCREPATE. *v. a.* [*increpo, Latin.*] To chide; to reprehend.
INCREPA'TION. *f.* [*increpatio, Latin.*] Reprehension; chiding. *Hammond.*
To INCRU'ST. } *v. a.* [*incrusto, Lat.*]
To INCRU'STATE. } To cover with an additional coat. *Pope.*
INCRUSTA'TION. *f.* [*incrustation, Fr.*] An adherent covering; something superinduced. *Addison.*
To INCUBATE. *v. n.* [*incubo, Lat.*] To sit upon eggs.

- INCUBATION.** *f.* [*incubation*, Fr. *incubatio*, Latin.] The act of sitting upon eggs to hatch them. *Raleigh. Arbutnot.*
- INCUBUS.** *f.* [Latin; *incube*, French.] The night-mare. *Floyer.*
- TO INCULCATE.** *v. a.* [*inculco*, Latin.] To impress by frequent admonitions. *Broome.*
- INCULCATION.** *f.* [from *inculcate*.] The act of impressing by frequent admonition.
- INCULT.** *a.* [*inculte*, Fr. *incultus*, Lat.] Uncultivated; untilled. *Thomson.*
- INCULPABLE.** *ad.* [*in* and *culpabilis*, Lat.] Unblameable. *South.*
- INCULPABLY.** *a.* [*in* and *culpabilis*, Lat.] Unblameably. *South.*
- INCUMBENCY.** *f.* [from *incumbent*.]
1. The act of lying upon another.
 2. The state of keeping a benefice. *Swift.*
- INCUMBENT.** *a.* [*incumbens*, Latin.]
1. Resting upon; lying upon. *Boyle. Addison.*
 2. Imposed as a duty. *Sparr.*
- INCUMBENT.** *f.* [*incumbens*, Latin.] He who is in present possession of a benefice. *Swift.*
- TO INCUMBER.** *v. a.* [*encombrer*, Fr.] To embarrass. *Dryden.*
- TO INCUR.** *v. a.* [*incurro*, Latin.]
1. To become liable to a punishment or reprehension. *Hayward.*
 2. To occur; to press on the senses. *South.*
- INCURABILITY.** *f.* [*incurabilit *, Fr. from *incurable*.] Impossibility of cure. *Harvey.*
- INCURABLE.** *a.* [*incurable*, French.] Not admitting remedy; not to be removed by medicine; irremediable; hopeless. *Swift.*
- INCURABLENESS.** *f.* [from *incurable*.] State of not admitting any cure.
- INCURABLY.** *ad.* [from *incurable*.] Without remedy. *Locke.*
- INCURIQUS.** *a.* [*in* and *curiosus*.] Negligent; inattentive. *Derham.*
- INCURSION.** *f.* [from *incurro*, Latin.]
1. Attack; mischievous occurrence. *South.*
 2. [*Incurson*, Fr.] Invasion without conquest. *Bacon.*
- INCURVATION.** *f.* [from *incurvo*, Lat.]
1. The act of bending or making crooked. *Glaxville.*
 2. Flexion of the body in token of reverence. *Stillingfleet.*
- TO INCURVATE.** *v. a.* [*incurvo*, Lat.n.] To bend; to crook. *Chyene.*
- INCURVITY.** *f.* [from *incurvus*, Latin.] Crookedness; the state of bending inward. *Brown.*
- TO INDAGATE.** *v. a.* [*indago*, Latin.] To search; to beat out.
- INDAGATION.** *f.* [from *indagate*.] Search; enquiry; examination. *Boyle.*
- INDAGATOR.** *f.* [*indagator*, Latin.] A searcher; an enquirer; an examiner. *Boyle.*
- TO INDART.** *v. a.* [*in* and *dart*.] To dart in; to strike in. *Shak. Speare.*
- TO INDEBT.** *v. a.*
1. To put into debt.
 2. To oblige; to put under obligation.
- INDEBTED.** *participial a.* [*in* and *debt*.] Obligated by something received; bound to restitution; having incurred a debt. *Hooker.*
- INDECENCY.** *f.* [*indecence*, French.] Any thing unbecoming; any thing contrary to good manners. *Locke.*
- INDECENT.** *a.* [*indecent*, French.] Unbecoming; unfit for the eyes or ears. *South.*
- INDECENTLY.** *ad.* [from *indecent*.] Without decency; in a manner contrary to decency.
- INDECIDUOUS.** *a.* [*in* and *deciduous*.] Not falling; not shed. *Brown.*
- INDECLINABLE.** *a.* [*indeclinabilis*, Lat.] Not varied by terminations. *Arbutnot.*
- INDECOROUS.** *a.* [*indecorus*, Latin.] Indecent; unbecoming. *Norris.*
- INDECORUM.** *f.* [Latin.] Indecency; something unbecoming.
- INDEED.** *ad.* [*in* and *deed*.]
1. In reality; in truth; in verity. *Sidney. Spenser.*
 2. Above common rate. *Davies.*
 3. This is to be granted that. *Wake.*
 4. It is used sometimes as a slight assertion or recapitulation in a sense hardly perceptible or explicable. *Dryden.*
 5. It is used to note concession in comparisons. *Bacon.*
- INDEFATIGABLE.** *a.* [*indefatigabilis*, Latin.] Unwearied; not tired; not exhausted by labour. *South.*
- INDEFATIGABLY.** *ad.* [from *indefatigable*.] Without weariness. *Dryden.*
- INDEFECTIBILITY.** *f.* [from *indefectibilis*.] The quality of suffering no decay; of being subject to no defect.
- INDEFECTIBLE.** *a.* [*in* and *defectus*, Lat.] Unfailing; not liable to defect or decay.
- INDEFESIBLE.** *a.* [*indefesibilis*, French.] Not to be cut off; not to be vacated; irrevocable. *Decay of Piety.*
- INDEFENSIBLE.** *a.* [*in* and *defensum*, Latin.] What cannot be defended or maintained. *Sanderson.*
- INDEFINITE.** *a.* [*indefinitus*, Latin.]
1. Not determined; not limited; not settled. *Bacon.*
 2. Large beyond the comprehension of man, though not absolutely without limits. *Sp. Estator.*
- INDEFINITELY.** *a.* [from *indefinitus*.]
1. Without any settled or determinate limitation. *Hooker.*
 2. To a degree indefinite. *Ray.*
- INDE-**

INDEFINITUDE. *f.* [from *indefinite*.] Quantity not limited by our understanding, though yet finite. *Hale.*

INDELIBERATE. } *a.* [in and delibe-
INDELIBERATED. } *rate.*] Unpremeditated; done without consideration. *Bramball.*

INDELIBLE. *a.* [*indelibilis*, Latin.]
1. Not to be blotted out or effaced. *Gay.*
2. Not to be annulled. *Spratt.*

INDELICACY. *f.* [in and *delicacy*.] Want of delicacy; want of elegant decency. *Addison.*

INDELICATE. *a.* [in and *delicate*.] Wanting decency; void of a quick sense of decency.

INDEMNIFICATION. *f.* [from *indemnify*.]
1. Security against loss or penalty.
2. Reimbursement of loss or penalty.

TO INDEMNIFY. *v. a.* [in and *dannify*.]
1. To secure against loss or penalty.
2. To maintain unhurt. *Watts.*

INDEMNITY. *f.* [*indemnit *, French.] Security from punishment; exemption from punishment. *King Charles.*

TO INDENT. *v. a.* [in and *dens*, a tooth, Latin.] To mark any thing with inequalities like a row of teeth. *Woolward.*

TO INDENT. *v. n.* [from the method of cutting counterparts of a contract together.] To contract; to bargain; to make a compact. *Decay of Piety.*

INDENT. *f.* [from the verb.] Inequality; incisure; indentation. *Shakespeare.*

INDENTATION. *f.* [in and *dens*, Latin.] An indenture; waving in any figure. *Woodward.*

INDENTURE. *f.* [from *indent*.] A covenant, so named because the counterparts are indented or cut one by the other. *Ascham.*

INDEPENDENCE. } *f.* [*independance*,
INDEPENDENCY. } French.] Freedom; exemption from reliance or control; state over which none has power. *Addison. Pope.*

INDEPENDENT. *a.* [*independant*, French.]
1. Not depending; not supported by any other; not relying on another; not controlled. *Soubt.*
2. Not relating to any thing else, as to a superior. *Bentley.*

INDEPENDENT. *f.* One who in religious affairs holds that every congregation is a complete church. *Sanderfon.*

INDEPENDENTLY. *ad.* [from *independent*.] Without reference to other things. *Dryden.*

INDESERT. *f.* [in and *desert*.] Want of merit. *Addison.*

INDESINENTLY. *ad.* [*indefinenter*, F.] Without cessation. *Ray.*

INDESTRUCTIBLE. *a.* [in and *destructibile*.] Not to be destroyed. *Boyle.*

INDETERMINABLE. *a.* [in and *determinable*.] Not to be fixed; not to be defined or settled. *Brown.*

INDETERMINATE. *a.* [*indetermin *, French.] Unfixed; not defined; indefinite. *Newton.*

INDETERMINATELY. *ad.* Indefinitely; not in any settled manner. *Brown.*

INDETERMINED. *a.* [in and *determined*.] Unsettled; unfixed. *Locke.*

INDETERMINATION. *f.* [in and *determination*.] Want of determination. *Bramball.*

INDEVOTION. *f.* [*indevotion*, Fr.] Want of devotion; irreligion. *Decay of Piety.*

INDEVOUT. *a.* [*indevot*, French.] Not devout; not religious; irreligious. *Decay of Piety.*

INDEX. *f.* [Latin.]
1. The discoverer; the pointer out. *A butnot.*

2. The hand that points to any thing. *Bentley.*

3. The table of contents to a book. *Shakespeare.*

INDEXTERITY. *f.* [in and *dexterity*.] Want of dexterity; want of readiness. *Harvey.*

INDIAN Arrow root. *f.* A root; a medicinal plant; it being a sovereign remedy for curing the bite of wasps, and expelling the poison of the manchineel tree. This root the Indians apply to extract the venom of their arrows. *Miller.*

INDIAN Opefs. *f.* [*acrioviola*; Latin.] A plant. *Miller.*

INDIAN Fig. *f.* [*opuntia*, Latin.] A plant. *Miller.*

INDIAN Red. *f.* A kind of mineral earth. *Hill.*

INDICANT. *a.* [*indicans*, Latin.] Showing; pointing out; that which directs what is to be done in any disease.

TO INDICATE. *v. a.* [*indico*, Latin.]
1. To show; to point out.

2. [In physick.] To point out a remedy.

INDICATION. *f.* [*indication*, French.]
1. Mark; token; sign; note; symptom. *Addison.*

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 lessening its effects. *Quincy.*

3. Discovery made; intelligence given. *Bentley.*

INDICATIVE. *a.* [*indicativus*, Latin.]
1. Showing; informing; pointing out.

2. [In grammar.] A certain modification

of a verb, expressing affirmation or indication. *Clarke.*

INDICATIVELY. *ad.* [from *indicative.*] In such a manner as shows or betokens. *Grewo.*

To INDICT. See **INDITE**, and its derivatives.

INDICTION. *f.* [*indiction*, Fr. *indico*, Latin.]

1. Declaration; proclamation. *Bacon.*
2. [In chronology.] The *indiction*, instituted by Constantine the great, is properly a cycle of tributes, orderly disposed, for fifteen years, and by it accounts of that kind were kept. Afterwards, in memory of the great victory obtained by Constantine over Mezentius, 8 Cal. Oct. 312, by which an intire freedom was given to Christianity, the council of Nice, for the honour of Constantine, ordained that the accounts of years should be no longer kept by the Olympiads; but that the *indiction* should be made use of, which hath its epocha *A. D.* 313. Jan. 1.

INDIFFERENCE. } *f.* [*indifference*, Fr.]

INDIFFERENCE. } *f.* [*indifference*, Fr.]

1. Neutrality; suspension; equipoise or freedom from motives on either side. *Locke.*
2. Impartiality. *Wbitgiste.*
3. Negligence; want of affection; unconcernedness. *Addison.*
4. State in which no moral or physical reason preponderates. *Hooker.*

INDIFFERENT. *a.* [*indifferent*, Fr. *indifferens*, Latin.]

1. Neutral; not determined to either side. *Addison.*
2. Unconcerned; inattentive; regardless. *Temple.*
3. Not to have 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; of a middling state. *Roscommon.*
6. In the same sense it has the force of an adverb. *Shakespeare.*

INDIFFERENTLY. *ad.* [*indifferenter*, Latin.]

1. Without distinction; without preference. *Newton.*
2. In a neutral state; without wish or aversion. *Shakespeare.*
3. Not well; tolerably; passably; middlingly. *Carew.*

INDIGENCE. } *f.* [*indigence*, Fr. *indigen-*

INDIGENCY. } *tia*, Latin.] Want; penury; poverty. *Burnet.*

INDIGENOUS. *a.* [*indigène*, Fr. *indigena*, Latin.] Native to a country. *Arbutn.*

INDIGENT. *a.* [*indigens*, Latin.]

1. Poor; needy; necessitous. *Addison.*
2. In want; wanting. *Phillips.*

3. Void; empty. *Bacon.*

INDIGEST. } *a.* [*indigeste*, Fr. *indigest-*

INDIGESTED. } *ius*, Latin.]

1. Not separated into distinct orders. *Raleigh.*
2. Not formed, or shaped. *Shakespeare.*
3. Not well considered and methodised. *Hooker.*
4. Not concocted in the stomach. *Dryd.*
5. Not brought to suppuration. *Wiseman.*

INDIGESTIBLE. *a.* [from *in* and *digest-* *ible.*] Not conquerable in the stomach. *Arbutn.*

INDIGESTION. *f.* [*indigestion*, French.] The state of meats unconcocted. *Temple.*

To INDIGITATE. *v. a.* [*indigito*, Lat.] To point out; to show. *Brown.*

INDIGITATION. *f.* [from *indigitate.*] The act of pointing out or showing. *More.*

INDIGN. *a.* [*indigne*, Fr. *indignus*, Lat.]

1. Unworthy; undeferving. *Bacon.*
2. Bringing indignity. *Shakespeare.*

INDIGNANT. *a.* [*indignans*, Latin.] Angry; raging; inflamed at once with anger and disdain. *Arbutn.*

INDIGNATION. *f.* [*indignation*, French; *indignatio*, Latin.]

1. Anger mingled with contempt or disgust. *Clarendon.*
2. The anger of a superiour. *2 Kings.*
3. The effect of anger. *Shakespeare.*

INDIGNITY. *f.* [*indignitas*, from *indignus*, Latin.] Contumely; contemptuous injury; violation of right accompanied with insult. *Hooker.*

INDIGO. *f.* [*indicum*, Latin.] A plant; by the Americans called anil, used in dying for a blue colour. *Miller.*

INDIRECT. *a.* [*indirectus*, Latin.]

1. Not straight; not rectilinear.
2. Not tending otherwise than collaterally or consequentially to a point. *Shakespeare.*
3. Not fair; not honest. *Daniel.*

INDIRECTION. *f.* [*in* and *direction.*]

1. Oblique means; tendency not in a straight line. *Shakespeare.*
2. Dishonest practice. *Shakespeare.*

INDIRECTLY. *ad.* [from *indirect.*]

1. Not in a right line; obliquely.
2. Not in express terms. *Broom.*
3. Unfairly; not rightly. *Taylor.*

INDIRECTNESS. *f.* [*in* and *directness.*]

1. Obliquity.
2. Unfairness.

INDISCEARNIBLE. *a.* [*in* and *discernible.*] Not perceptible; not discoverable. *Denb.*

INDISCEARNIBLY. *ad.* [from *indiscernible.*] In a manner not to be perceived.

INDISCEARPTIBLE. *a.* [*in* and *discerptible.*] Not to be separated; incapable of being broken or destroyed by dissolution of parts.

INDISCEARPTIBILITY. *f.* [from *indiscerptible.*] Incapability of dissolution.

INDIS

INDISCOVERY. *f.* [*in* and *discovery.*]

The state of being hidden. *Brown.*

INDISCREET. *a.* [*indiscret*, French.] Imprudent; incautious; inconsiderate; injudicious. *Spenser.*

INDISCREETLY. *ad.* [*from indiscret.*] Without prudence. *Sandys.*

INDISCRETION. *f.* [*indiscretion*, French.] Imprudence; rashness; inconsideration. *Hayward.*

INDISCRIMINATE. *a.* [*indiscriminatus*, Latin.] Undistinguishable; not marked with any note of distinction.

INDISCRIMINATELY. *ad.* [*from indiscriminate.*] Without distinction.

INDISPENSABLE. *a.* [French.] Not to be remitted; not to be spared; necessary. *Woodward.*

INDISPENSABLENESS. *f.* [*from indispensable.*] State of not being to be spared; necessity.

INDISPENSABLY. *ad.* [*from indispensable.*] Without dispensation; without remission; necessarily. *Addison.*

To INDISPOSE. *v. a.* [*indisposer*, French.]

1. To make unfit. With *for.* *Atterbury.*

2. To disincline; to make averse. With *to.*

3. To disorder; to disqualify for its proper functions. *Glennville.*

4. To disorder slightly with regard to health. *Walton.*

5. To make unfavourable. With *towards.* *Clarendon.*

INDISPOSEDNESS. *f.* [*from indisposed.*] State of unfitness or disinclination; depraved state. *Decay of Piety.*

INDISPOSITION. *f.* [*indisposition*, Fr.]

1. Disorder of health; tendency to sickness. *Hayward.*

2. Disinclination; dislike. *Hooker.*

INDISPUTABLE. *a.* [*in* and *disputable.*]

Uncontrovertible; incontestable. *Rogers.*

INDISPUTABLENESS. *f.* [*from indisputable.*] The state of being indisputable; certainty.

INDISPUTABLY. *ad.* [*from indisputable.*]

1. Without controversy; certainly. *Brown.*

2. Without opposition. *Howel.*

INDISSOLVABLE. *a.* [*in* and *dissolvable.*]

1. Indissoluble; not separable as its parts. *Newton.*

2. Not to be broken; binding for ever. *Ayiffe.*

INDISSOLUBILITY. *f.* [*indissolubilité*, French.] Resistance of a dissolving power; firmness; stableness. *Locke.*

INDISSOLUBLE. *a.* [*indissoluble*, French; *indissolubilis*, Latin.]

1. Resisting all separation of its parts; firm; stable. *Boyle.*

2. Binding for ever; subsisting for ever.

Hooker.

INDISSOLUBLENESS. *f.* [*from indissoluble.*] Indissolubility; resistance to separation of parts. *Male.*

INDISSOLUBLY. *ad.* [*from indissoluble.*]

1. In a manner resisting all separation. *Boyle.*

2. For ever obligatorily.

INDISTINCT. *a.* [*indistinct*, French.]

1. Not plainly marked; confused. *Dryden.*

2. Not exactly discerning. *Shakespeare.*

INDISTINCTION. *f.* [*from indistinct.*]

1. Confusion; uncertainty. *Brown.*

2. Omission of discrimination. *Spratt.*

INDISTINCTLY. *ad.* [*from indistinct.*]

1. Confusedly; uncertainly. *Newton.*

2. Without being distinguished. *Brown.*

INDISTINCTNESS. *f.* [*from indistinct.*]

Confusion; uncertainty. *Newton.*

INDISTURBANCE. *f.* [*in* and *disturb.*]

Calmness; freedom from disturbance. *Temple.*

INDIVIDUAL. *a.* [*individu*, *individuel*, French.]

1. Separate from others of the same species; single; numerically one. *Prior. Watts.*

2. Undivided; not to be parted or disjointed. *Milton.*

INDIVIDUALITY. *f.* [*from individu.*]

Separate or distinct existence. *Arbutnot.*

INDIVIDUALLY. *ad.* [*from individu.*]

With separate or distinct existence; numerically. *Hooker.*

To INDIVIDUATE. *v. a.* [*from individuus*, Latin.] To distinguish from others of the same species; to make single. *More.*

INDIVIDUATION. *f.* [*from individu.*]

That which makes an individual. *Watts.*

INDIVIDUALITY. *f.* [*from individuus*, Lat.]

The state of being an individual; separate existence.

INDIVINITY. *f.* [*in* and *divinity.*]

Want of divine power. *Brown.*

INDIVISIBILITY. } *f.* [*from indivisible.*]

INDIVISIBLENESS. } State in which no more division can be made. *Locke.*

INDIVISIBLE. *a.* [*indivisible*, French.]

What cannot be broken into parts; so small as that it cannot be smaller. *Digby.*

INDIVISIBLY. *ad.* [*from indivisible.*]

So as it cannot be divided.

INDOCIBLE. *a.* [*in* and *docible.*]

Un-teachable; insusceptible of instruction.

INDOCILE. *a.* [*indocile*, French.] Un-teachable; incapable of being instructed. *Bentley.*

INDOCILITY. *f.* [*indocilité*, French.] Un-teachableness; refusal of instruction.

To INDOCTRINATE. *v. a.* [*endoctriner*, old French.] To instruct; to tincture with any science or opinion. *Clarendon.*

INDOC-

INDOCTRINATION. *f.* [from *indoctrinare.*] Instruction; information. *Brown.*

INDOLENCE. } *f.* [in and *dolco*, Latin.]

INDOLENCY. } *f.* [in and *dolco*, Latin.]
1. Freedom from pain. *Burnet.*
2. Laziness; inattention; listlessness. *Dryden.*

INDOLENT. *a.* [French.]

1. Free from pain.
2. Careless; lazy; inattentive; listless. *Pope.*

INDOLENTLY. *ad.* [from *indolent.*]

1. With freedom from pain.
2. Carelessly; lazily; inattentively; listlessly. *Addison.*

TO INDO'W. *v. a.* [*indotare*, Latin.] To portion; to enrich with gifts. See **ENDOW.**

INDRAUGHT. *f.* [in and *draught.*]

1. An opening in the land into which the sea flows. *Raleigh.*
2. Inlet; passage inwards. *Bacon.*

TO INDRE'NCH. *v. a.* [from *drench.*]

To soak; to drown. *Shakespeare.*

INDUBIOUS. *a.* [in and *dubious.*] Not doubtful; not suspecting; certain. *Harv.*

INDUBITABLE. *a.* [*indubitabilis*, Latin.] Undoubted; unquestionable. *Watts.*

INDUBITABLY. *ad.* [from *indubitabile.*] Undoubtedly; unquestionably. *Wotton, Spratt.*

INDUBITATE. *a.* [*indubitatus*, Latin.] Unquestioned; certain; apparent; evident. *Wotton.*

TO INDUCE. *v. a.* [*induire*, Fr. *induco*, 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. *Brown.*
7. To bring on; to superinduce. *Decay of Piety.*

INDUCEMENT. *f.* [from *induce.*] Motive to any thing; that which allures or persuades to any thing. *Regis.*

INDUCER. *f.* [from *induce.*] A persuader; one that influences.

TO INDUC'T. *v. a.* [*inductus*, Latin.]

1. To introduce; to bring in. *Sandys.*
2. To put into actual possession of a benefice. *Ayliffe.*

INDUCTION. *f.* [*inductio*, Fr. *inductio*, Latin.]

1. Introduction; entrance. *Shakespeare.*
2. *Inductio* is when, from several particular propositions, we infer one general. *Watts.*

3. The act or state of taking possession of an ecclesiastical living.

INDUCTIVE. *a.* [from *induct.*]

1. Leading; persuasive. With *to.* *Milt.*
2. Capable to infer or produce. *Hale.*

TO INDU'E. *v. a.* [*induo*, Latin.] To invest. *Milton.*

TO INDU'LGE. *v. a.* [*indulgeo*, Latin.]

1. To fondle; to favour; to gratify with concession. *Dryden.*
2. To grant not of right, but favour. *Taylor.*

TO INDU'LGE. *v. n.* To be favourable. *Government of the Tongue.*

INDU'LGENCE. } *f.* [*indulgence*, French.]

INDU'LGENCY. } *f.* [*indulgence*, 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.*

INDU'LGENT. *a.* [*indulgent*, French.]

1. Kind; gentle. *Rogers.*
2. Mild; favourable. *Waller.*
3. Gratifying; favouring; giving way to. *Dryden.*

INDU'LGENTLY. *ad.* [from *indulgent.*] Without severity; without censure. *Hammond.*

INDULT. } *f.* [Ital. and French.] Pri-

INDU'LTO. } vilege or exemption.

TO INDURATE. *v. n.* [*induro*, Latin] To grow hard; to harden. *Bacon.*

TO INDURATE. *v. a.*

1. To make hard. *Sharp.*
 2. To harden the mind.
- INDURA'TION.** *f.* [from *indurate.*]
1. The state of growing hard. *Bacon.*
 2. The act of hardening.
 3. Obduracy; hardness of heart. *Decay of Piety.*

INDU'STRIOUS. *a.* [*industrius*, Latin.]

1. Diligent; laborious. *Milton.*
2. Designed; done for the purpose. *Watts.*

INDU'STRIOUSLY. *ad.* [from *industrious.*]

1. Diligently; laboriously; assiduously. *Shakespeare.*
2. For the set purpose; with design. *Bacon.*

INDUSTRY. *f.* [*industria*, Latin.] Diligence; assiduity. *Shakespeare.*

TO INEB'RIMATE. *v. a.* [*inebrio*, Latin.] To intoxicate; to make drunk. *Sandys.*

TO INEB'RIMATE. *v. n.* To grow drunk; to be intoxicated. *Bacon.*

INEB'RIMATION. *f.* [from *inebriate.*]

Drunkennes; intoxication. *Brown.*

INEFFABILIT'Y. *f.* [from *ineffabile.*] Un-

speakableness. *South.*

INEFFABLE. *a.* [*ineffabile*, Fr. *ineffabilis*, Latin.] Unspeakable. *South.*

- INEFFABLY.** *ad.* [from *ineffabile*.] In a manner not to be expressed. *Milton.*
- INEFFECTIVE.** *a.* [*ineffectif*, Fr. *in* and *efficative*.] That which can produce no effect. *Taylor.*
- INEFFECTUAL.** *a.* [*in* and *effectual*.] Unable to produce its proper effect; weak; without power. *Hooker.*
- INEFFECTUALLY.** *ad.* [from *ineffectual*.] Without effect.
- INEFFECTUALNESS.** *f.* [from *ineffectual*.] Inefficacy; want of power to perform the proper effect. *Wake.*
- INEFFECTUOUS.** *a.* [*inefficace*, Fr. *inefficax*, Latin.] Unable to produce effects; weak; feeble.
- INEFFICACY.** *f.* [*in* and *efficacia*, Latin.] Want of power; want of effect.
- INELEGANCE.** } *f.* [from *inelegant*.] Ab-
- INELEGANCY.** } sence of beauty; want of elegance.
- INELEGANT.** *a.* [*inelegans*, Latin.]
1. Not becoming; not beautiful; opposite to elegant. *Woodward.*
 2. Mean; despicable; contemptible. *Broome.*
- INELOQUENT.** *a.* [*in* and *eloquens*, Lat.] Not persuasive; not oratorical.
- INEPT.** *a.* [*ineptus*, Lat.] Unfit; useless; trifling; foolish. *More.*
- INEPTLY.** *ad.* [*inepté*, Latin.] Triflingly; foolishly; unfitly. *More.*
- INEPTITUDE.** *f.* [from *ineptus*, Latin.] Unfitness. *Wilkins.*
- INEQUALITY.** *f.* [from *in æqualitas* and *in æqualis*, Latin.]
1. Difference of comparative quantity. *Ray.*
 2. Unevenness; interchange of higher and lower parts. *Newton.*
 3. Disproportion to any office or 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.** *f.* [from *inerrabile*.] Exemption from error. *King Charles.*
- INERRABLE.** *a.* [*in* and *err.*] Exempt from error. *Hammond.*
- INERRABLENESS.** *f.* [from *inerrabile*.] Exemption from error. *Hammond.*
- INERRABLY.** *ad.* [from *inerrabile*.] With security from error; infallibly.
- INERRINGLY.** *ad.* [*in* and *erring*.] Without error. *Glanville.*
- INERT.** *a.* [*iners*, Latin.] Dull; sluggish; motionless. *Blackmore.*
- INERTLY.** *ad.* [from *inert*.] Sluggishly; dully. *Pope.*
- INESCATION.** *f.* [*in* and *escor*, Lat.] The act of baiting,
- INESTIMABLE.** *a.* [*inestimabilis*, Latin.] Too valuable to be rated; transcending all price. *Boyle.*
- INEVIDENT.** *a.* [*inevident*, Fr. *in* and *evident*.] Not plain; obscure. *Brown.*
- INEVITABILITY.** *f.* [from *inevitabile*.] Impossibility to be avoided; certainty. *Bramhall.*
- INEVITABLE.** *a.* [*inevitabilis*, Latin.] Unavoidable; not to be escaped. *Dryden.*
- INEVITABLY.** *ad.* [from *inevitabile*.] Without possibility of escape. *Bentley.*
- INEXCUSABLE.** *a.* [*inexcusabilis*, Lat.] Not to be excused; not to be palliated by apology. *Swift.*
- INEXCUSABLENESS.** *f.* [from *inexcusabile*.] Enormity beyond forgiveness or palliation. *South.*
- INEXCUSABLY.** *ad.* [from *inexcusabile*.] To a degree of guilt or folly beyond excuse. *Brown.*
- INEXHA'LABLE.** *a.* [*in* and *exhale*.] That which cannot evaporate. *Brown.*
- INEXHA'USTED.** *a.* [*in* and *exhausted*.] Unemptied; not possible to be emptied. *Dryden.*
- INEXHA'USTIBLE.** *a.* Not to be spent. *Locke.*
- INEXISTENT.** *a.* [*in* and *existent*.] Not having being; not to be found in nature. *Boyle.*
- INEXISTENCE.** *f.* [*in* and *existence*.] Want of being; want of existence. *Broome.*
- INEXORABLE.** *a.* [*inexorable*, Fr. *inexorabilis*, Latin.] Not to be intreated; not to be moved by intreaty. *Rogers.*
- INEXPEDIENCE.** } *f.* [*in* and *expediency*.]
- INEXPEDIENCY.** } Want of fitness; want of propriety; unsuitableness to time or place. *Sanderson.*
- INEXPEDIENT.** *a.* [*in* and *expedient*.] Inconvenient; unfit; improper. *Smalr.*
- INEXPERIENCE.** *f.* [*inexperience*, Fr.] Want of experimental knowledge. *Milton.*
- INEXPERIENCED.** *a.* [*inexpertus*, Lat.] Not experienced.
- INEXPERT.** *a.* [*inexpertus*, Lat. *in* and *expert*.] Unskilful; unskilled. *Milton.*
- INEXPIABLE.** *a.* [*inexpiable*, French.]
1. Not to be atoned.
 2. Not to be mollified by atonement. *Milton.*
- INEXPIABLY.** *ad.* [from *inexpiable*.] To a degree beyond atonement. *Roscommon.*
- INEXPLEABLY.** *ad.* [*in* and *expleo*, Lat.] Infatiably.
- INEXPLICABLE.** *a.* [*in* and *explico*, Lat.] Incapable of being explained. *Hooker. Newton.*
- INEXPLICABLY.** *ad.* [from *inexplicable*.] In a manner not to be explained.

INEXPRESSIBLE. *a.* [*in* and *express.*] Not to be told; not to be uttered; unutterable, *Milton. Stillingfleet.*

INEXPRESSIBLY. *ad.* [*from inexpressible.*] To a degree or in a manner not to be uttered. *Hammond.*

INEXPUGNABLE. *a.* [*inexpugnabilis, Latin.*] Impregnable; not to be taken by assault; not to be subdued. *Ray.*

INEXTINGUISHABLE. *a.* [*in* and *extinguo, Latin.*] Unquenchable. *Greav.*

INEXTRICABLE. *a.* [*inextricabilis, Lat.*] Not to be disintangled; not to be cleared. *Blackmore.*

INEXTRICABLY. *ad.* [*from inextricable.*] To a degree of perplexity not to be disintangled. *Bentley.*

TO INEYE. *v. n.* [*in* and *eye.*] To inoculate; to propagate trees by the insertion of a bud into a foreign stock. *Phillips.*

INFALLIBILITY. } *f.* [*infallibilité, Fr.*]

INFALLIBLENESS. } Inerrability; exemption from error. *Tillotson.*

INFALLIBLE. *a.* [*infallible, French.*] Privileged from error; incapable of mistake. *Hooker.*

INFALLIBLY. *ad.* [*from infallible.*]

1. Without danger of deceit; with security from error. *Smalridge.*
2. Certainly. *Rogers.*

TO INFAME. *v. a.* [*infamo, Latin.*] To represent to disadvantage; to defame; to censure publicly. *Bacon.*

INFAMOUS. *a.* [*infamis, Latin.*] Publicly branded with guilt; openly censured. *Ben. Johnson.*

INFAMOUSLY. *ad.* [*from infamous.*]

1. With open reproach; with public notoriety of reproach.
2. Shamefully, scandalously. *Dryden.*

INFAMOUSNESS. } *f.* [*infamia, Latin.*]

INFAMY. } Public reproach; notoriety of bad character. *King Charles.*

INFANCY. *f.* [*infantia, Latin.*]

1. The first part of life. *Hooker.*
2. Civil infancy.
3. First age of any thing; beginning; original. *Arbutnot.*

INFANGTHEF. It signifies a privilege or liberty granted unto lords of certain manors to judge any thief taken within their fee. *Cowel.*

INFANT. *f.* [*infans, Latin.*]

1. A child from the birth to the end of the seventh year. *Roscommon.*
2. [In law.] A young person to the age of one and twenty.

INFANTA. *f.* [Spanish.] A princess descended from the royal blood of Spain.

INFANTICIDE. *f.* [*infanticide, Fr. infanticidium, Latin.*] The slaughter of the infants by Herod.

INFANTILE. *a.* [*infantilis, Latin.*] Pertaining to an infant. *Derbam.*

INFANTRY. *f.* [*infanterie, French.*] The foot soldiers of an army. *Milton.*

INFARCTION. *f.* [*in* and *farcio, Latin.*] Stuffing; constipation. *Harvey.*

TO INFATUATE. *v. a.* [*infatuo, from in* and *fatuus, Latin.*] To strike with folly; to deprive of understanding. *Clarendon.*

INFATUATION. *f.* [*from infatuate.*] The act of striking with folly; deprivation of reason. *South.*

INFAUSTING. *f.* [*from infaustus, Lat.*] The act of making unlucky. *Bacon.*

INFEASIBLE. *a.* [*in* and *feasible.*] Impracticable. *Glanville.*

TO INFECT. *v. a.* [*infectus, Latin.*]

1. To act upon by contagion; to affect with communicated qualities; to hurt by contagion. *Milton.*
2. To fill with something hurtfully contagious. *Shakespeare.*

INFECTION. *f.* [*infectio, Fr. infectio, Latin.*] Contagion; mischief by communication. *Shakespeare.*

INFECTIONOUS. *a.* [*from infect.*] Contagious; influencing by communicated qualities. *Temple.*

INFECTIONOUSLY. *ad.* [*from infectionous.*] Contagiously. *Shakespeare.*

INFECTIONOUSNESS. *f.* [*from infectionous.*] The quality of being infectionous; contagionousness.

INFECTIVE. *a.* [*from infect.*] Having the quality of contagion. *Sidney.*

INFECOND. *f.* [*infæcundus, Latin.*] Unfruitful; infertile. *Derbam.*

INFECONDITY. *f.* [*infæcunditas, Lat.*] Want of fertility.

INFELICITY. *f.* [*infelicitas, Latin.*] Unhappiness; misery; calamity. *Watts.*

TO INFER. *v. a.* [*infero, Latin.*]

1. To bring on; 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. *Shakespeare.*

INFERENCE. *f.* [*inference, French, from infer.*] Conclusion drawn from previous arguments. *Watts.*

INFERRIBLE. *a.* [*from infer.*] Deducible from premised grounds. *Brown.*

INFERIORITY. *f.* [*from inferior.*] Lower state of dignity or value. *Dryden.*

INFERIOUR. *a.* [*inferior, Lat.*]

1. Lower in place.
2. Lower in station or rank of life. *South.*
3. Lower in value or excellency. *Dryden.*
4. Subordinate. *Watts.*

INFERIOUR. *f.* One in a lower rank or station than another.

INFERNAL. *a.* [*infernal, French.*] Hellish; tartarean. *Dryden.*

INFERNAL.

INFERNAL Stone. *f.* The lunar caustick; prepared from an evaporated solution of silver, or from crystals of silver. *Hill.*

INFERTILE. *a.* [*infertile*, Fr.] Unfruitful; not productive; infecund.

Government of the Tongue.

INFERTILITY. *f.* [*infertilité*, Fr. from *infertile*.] Unfruitfulness; want of fertility.

TO INFEST. *v. a.* [*infesto*, Latin.] To harass; to disturb; to plague. *Hooker.*

INFESTIVITY. *f.* [*in* and *fesivity*.] Mourningfulness; want of cheerfulness.

INFESTRED. *a.* [*ip* and *fesser*.] Rankling; in veterate. *Spenser.*

INFEDA'TION. *f.* [*in* and *feudum*, Lat.] The act of putting one in possession of a fee or estate. *Hale's Com. Law.*

INFIDEL. *f.* [*infidelis*, Latin.] An unbeliever; a miscreant; a pagan; one who rejects Christianity. *Hooker.*

INFIDELITY. *f.* [*infidélité*, French.]

1. Want of faith. *Taylor.*
2. Disbelief of Christianity. *Addison.*
3. Treachery; deceit. *Spectator.*

INFINITE. *a.* [*infinitus*, Latin.]

1. Unbounded; boundless; unlimited; immense. *Dennis.*
2. It is hyperbolically used for large; great.

INFINITELY. *ad.* [from *infinité*.] Without limits; without bounds; immentely. *Bacon.*

INFINITENESS. *f.* [from *infinité*.] Immenity; boundlessness; infinity. *Taylor.*

INFINITE'SIMAL. *a.* [from *infinité*.] Infinitely divided.

INFINITIVE. *a.* [*infinitif*, Fr. *infinitivus*, Latin.] In grammar, the *infinitive* affirms, or intimates the intention of affirming; but then it does not do it absolutely. *Clarke.*

INFINITUDE. *f.* [from *infinité*.]

1. Infinity; immensity. *Hale.*
2. Boundless number. *Addison.*

INFINITY. *f.* [*infinité*, French.]

1. Immensity; boundlessness; unlimited qualities. *Raleigh.*
2. Endless number. *Arbutnot.*

INFIRM. *a.* [*infirmus*, Latin.]

1. Weak; feeble; disabled of body. *Milton.*
2. Weak of mind; irrefolute. *Shaksp.*
3. Not stable; not solid. *Soub.*

TO INFIRM. *v. a.* [*infirmo*, Lat.] To weaken; to shake; to enfeeble. *Raleigh.*

INFIRMARY. *f.* [*infirmérie*, French.] Lodgings for the sick. *Bacon.*

INFIRMITY. *f.* [*infirmité*, French.]

1. Weakness of sex, age, or temper. *Rogers.*
2. Failing; weakness; fault. *Clarendon.*
3. Disease; malady. *Hooker.*

INFIRMNESS. *f.* [from *infirm*.] Weakness; feebleness. *Boyle.*

TO INFIX. *v. a.* [*infixus*, Latin.] To drive in; to fasten. *Spenser.*

TO INFLA'ME. *v. a.* [*inflammo*, Latin.]

1. To kindle; to set on fire. *Sidney. Milton.*
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.

Decay of Pigty.

6. To fire with passion. *Milton.*

TO INFLA'ME. *v. n.* To grow hot, angry, and painful by obstructed matter. *Wifeman.*

INFLA'MER. *f.* [from *inflame*.] The thing or person that inflames. *Addison.*

INFLAMMABILITY. *f.* [from *inflamabile*.] The quality of catching fire. *Harvey.*

INFLA'MMABLE. *a.* [French.] Easy to be set on flame. *Newton.*

INFLAMMABLENESS. *f.* [from *inflamabile*.] The quality of easily catching fire. *Boyle.*

INFLAMMA'TION. *f.* [*inflammatio*, Lat.]

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 gives it a greater colour and heat than usual. *Quincy.*
4. The act of exciting fervour of mind. *Hooker.*

INFLA'MMATION. *f.* [*inflammatio*, Lat.]

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 gives it a greater colour and heat than usual. *Quincy.*
4. The act of exciting fervour of mind. *Hooker.*

INFLA'MMATION. *f.* [*inflammatio*, Lat.]

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 gives it a greater colour and heat than usual. *Quincy.*
4. The act of exciting fervour of mind. *Hooker.*

INFLA'MMATION. *f.* [*inflammatio*, Lat.]

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 gives it a greater colour and heat than usual. *Quincy.*
4. The act of exciting fervour of mind. *Hooker.*

INFLA'MMATION. *f.* [*inflammatio*, Lat.]

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 gives it a greater colour and heat than usual. *Quincy.*
4. The act of exciting fervour of mind. *Hooker.*

INFLA'MMATION. *f.* [*inflammatio*, Lat.]

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 gives it a greater colour and heat than usual. *Quincy.*
4. The act of exciting fervour of mind. *Hooker.*

INFLA'MMATION. *f.* [*inflammatio*, Lat.]

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 gives it a greater colour and heat than usual. *Quincy.*
4. The act of exciting fervour of mind. *Hooker.*

INFLA'MMATION. *f.* [*inflammatio*, Lat.]

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 gives it a greater colour and heat than usual. *Quincy.*
4. The act of exciting fervour of mind. *Hooker.*

INFLA'MMATION. *f.* [*inflammatio*, Lat.]

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 gives it a greater colour and heat than usual. *Quincy.*
4. The act of exciting fervour of mind. *Hooker.*

INFLA'MMATION. *f.* [*inflammatio*, Lat.]

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 gives it a greater colour and heat than usual. *Quincy.*
4. The act of exciting fervour of mind. *Hooker.*

INFLU'XIBLE. *a.* [French; *influxibilis*, Latin.]

1. Not to be bent or incurvated. *Brown.*
2. Not to be prevailed on; immovable. *Addison.*

3. Not to be changed or altered. *Watts.*

INFLE'XIBLY. *ad.* [from *influxibilis*.] Inexorably; invariably. *Locke.*

TO INFLI'CT. *v. a.* [*infligo, inflictus*, Lat.] To put in act or impose as a punishment. *Temple.*

INFLI'CTER. *f.* [from *inflictus*.] He who punishes. *Government of the Tongue.*

INFLICTION. *f.* [from *inflictus*.]

1. The act of using punishments. *South.*
2. The punishment imposed. *Rogers.*

INFLI'CTIVE. *a.* [*inflictive*, Fr. from *inflictus*.] That which is laid on as a punishment. *Temple.*

INFLUENCE. *f.* [*influence*, Fr.]

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. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To act upon with directive or impulsive power; to modify to any purpose. *Newton.*

INFLUENT. *a.* [*influent*, Latin.] Flowing in. *Arbutnot.*

INFLU'ENTIAL. *a.* [from *influence*.] Exerting influence or power. *Glanville.*

INFLUX. *f.* [*influxus*, Latin.]

1. Act of flowing into any thing. *Ray.*
2. Infusion. *Hale.*
3. Influence; power. *Bacon.*

INFLU'XIOUS. *a.* [from *influxus*.] Influential. *Howel.*

TO IN'FOLD. *v. a.* [*in* and *fold*.] To involve; to inwrap; to inclose with involution. *Pope.*

TO INFO'LIATE. *v. a.* [*in* and *folium*, Lat.] To cover with leaves. *Howel.*

TO INFORM. *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. *Ars.*

TO INFORM. *v. n.* To give intelligence. *Shakespeare.*

INFO'RMAL. *a.* [from *informo*.] Offering an information; accusing. *Shakespeare.*

INFO'RMANT. *f.* [French.]

1. One who gives information or instruction. *Watts.*
2. One who exhibits an accusation.

INFORMA'TION. *f.* [*informatio*, Lat.]

1. Intelligence given; instruction. *South. Rogers.*
2. Charge or accusation exhibited.
3. The act of informing or actuating.

INFO'RMER. *f.* [from *informo*.]

1. One who gives intelligence. *Swift.*
2. One who discovers offenders to the magistrate. *L'Esrange.*

INFO'RMIDABLE. *a.* [*in* and *formidabilis*, Lat.] Not to be feared; not to be dreaded. *Milton.*

INFORMITY. *f.* [from *informis*, Lat.] Shapelessness. *Brown.*

INFORMOUS. *a.* [*informe*, Fr. *informis*, Latin.] Shapeless; of no regular figure. *Brown.*

INFO'RTUNATE. *a.* [*infortunatus*, Lat.] Unhappy. *Bacon.*

TO INFRA'CT. *v. a.* [*infractus*, Latin.] To break. *Thomson.*

INFRACTION. *f.* [*infraction*, Fr.] The act of breaking; breach; violation. *Waller.*

INFRA'NGIBLE. *a.* [*in* and *frangibilis*.] Not to be broken. *Cheyne.*

INFRE'QUENCY. *f.* [*infrequentia*, Latin.] Uncommonness; rarity. *Broome.*

INFRE'QUENT. *a.* [*infrequens*, Latin.] Rare; uncommon.

TO INFRIGIDATE. *v. a.* [*in* and *frigidus*, Lat.] To chill; to make cold. *Boyle.*

TO INFRIN'GE. *v. a.* [*infringo*, Latin.]

1. To violate; to break laws or contracts. *Waller.*
2. To destroy; to hinder. *Waller.*

INFRINGEMENT. *f.* [from *infringe*.] Breach; violation. *Clarendon.*

INFRINGER. *f.* [from *infringe*.] A breaker; a violator. *Ayliffe.*

INFU'NDIBULIFORM. *f.* [*infundibulum* and *forma*, Lat.] Of the shape of a funnel or tundish.

INFU'RIATE. *a.* [*in* and *furia*, Latin.] Enraged; raging. *Milton.*

INFUSCA'TION. *f.* [*infuscatus*, Latin.] The act of darkening or blackening.

TO INFU'SE. *v. a.* [*infusus*, Fr. *irfusus*, Latin.]

1. To pour in; to infill. *Denham.*
2. To pour into the mind; to inspire into. *Davies.*
3. To steep in any liquor with a gentle heat. *Bacon.*
4. To tincture, to saturate with any thing infused. *Bacon.*
5. To inspire with. *Shakespeare.*

INFU'SIBLE. *a.* [from *infuse*.]

1. Possible to be-infused. *Hammond.*
2. Incapable of dissolution; not fusible. *Brown.*

INFU'SION. *f.* [*infusio*, Fr. *infusio*, Lat.]

1. The act of pouring in; infusion. *Addison.*
2. The act of pouring into the mind; inspiration. *Hooker. Clarendon.*
3. The

5. The act of steeping any thing in moisture without boiling. *Brown.*
 4. The liquor made by infusion. *Bacon.*
INFUSIVE. *a.* [from *infuse.*] Having the power of infusion, or being infused. *Tbenfon.*
INGA'TE. *f.* [*in* and *gate.*] Entrance; passage in. *Sperfer.*
INGANNA'TION. *f.* [*ingannare, Italian.*] Cheat; fraud; deception; juggie; delusion; imposture. *Brown.*
INGA'THERING. *f.* [*in* and *gathering.*] The act of getting in the harvest. *Ferdus.*
INGE, in the names of places, signifies a meadow. *Gibson.*
To INGE'MINATE. *v. a.* [*ingeminio, Lat.*] To double; to repeat. *Clarendon.*
INGEMINA'TION. *f.* [*in* and *geminatio, Latin.*] Repetition; reduplication.
INGENDERER. *f.* [from *ingender.*] He that generates. See **ENGENDER.**
INGENERABLE. *a.* [*in* and *generate.*] Not to be produced or brought into being. *Boyle.*
INGENERATE. } *a.* [*ingeneratus, Lat.*]
INGENERATED. }
 1. Inborn; innate; inbred. *Wotton.*
 2. Unbegotten. *Brown.*
INGENIOUS. *a.* [*ingeniosus, Latin.*]
 1. Witty; inventive; possessed of genius. *Boyle.*
 2. Mental; intellectual. *Shakespeare.*
INGENIOUSLY. *ad.* [from *ingenious.*] Wittily; subtly. *Temple.*
INGENIOUSNESS. *f.* [from *ingenius.*] Wittiness; subtilty. *Boyle.*
INGENITE. *a.* [*inginitus, Latin.*] Innate; inborn; native; ingenerate. *South.*
INGENU'ITY. *f.* [from *ingenuous.*]
 1. Openness; fairness; candour; freedom from dissimulation. *Wotton. Donne.*
 2. [From *ingenious.*] Wit; invention; genius; subtilty; acuteness. *South.*
INGENUOUS. *a.* [*ingenuus, Latin.*]
 1. Open; fair; candid; generous; noble. *Locke.*
 2. Freeborn; not of servile extraction. *King Charles.*
INGENUOUSLY. *ad.* [from *ingenuous.*] Openly; fairly; candidly; generously. *Shakespeare. Dryden.*
INGENUOUSNESS. *f.* [from *ingenuous.*] Openness; fairness; candour.
INGENY. *f.* [*ingenium, Lat.*] Genius; wit. Not in use. *Boyle.*
To INGE'ST. *v. a.* [*ingestus, Lat.*] To throw into the stomach. *Brown.*
INGE'STION. *f.* [from *ingest.*] The act of throwing into the stomach. *Harvey.*
INGLORIOUS. *a.* [*inglorius, Latin.*] Void of honour; mean; without glory. *Lizvel.*
INGLORIOUSLY. *ad.* [from *inglorious.*] With ignominy. *Pope.*

INGOT. *f.* [*ingot, French.*] A mass of metal. *Dyden.*
To INGRA'FF. *v. a.* [*in* and *graft.*]
 1. To propagate trees by infusion. *Moy.*
 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. *f.* [from *ingraft.*]
 1. The act of ingrafting.
 2 The sprig ingrafted.
INGRA'TE.
INGRA'TEFUL. } *a.* [*ingratus, Latin.*]
 1. Ungrateful; unthankful. *Shakespeare.*
 2. Unpleasing to the sense. *Bacon.*
To INGRA'TIATE. *v. a.* [*in* and *gratia, Lat.*] To put in favour; to recommend to kindness.
INGRA'TITUDE. *f.* [*ingratitude, Fr. in* and *gratitude.*] Retribution of evil for good; unthankfulness. *Dyden.*
INGRE'DIENT. *f.* [*ingredient, French; ingrediens, Latin.*] Component part of a body, consisting of different materials. *Milton.*
INGRESS. *f.* [*ingres, French; ingressus, Latin.*] Entrance; power of entrance. *Arbutnot.*
INGRESSION. *f.* [*ingressio, Lat.*] The act of entering. *Digby.*
INGUINAL. *a.* [*inguinal, French; inguen, Lat.*] Belonging to the groin. *Arbutnot.*
To INGU'LF. *v. a.* [*in* and *gulf.*]
 1. To swallow up in a vast profundity. *Milton.*
 2. To cast into a gulf. *Hayward.*
To INGURGITATE. *v. a.* [*ingurgito, Latin.*] To swallow. *D. H.*
INGURGITA'TION. *f.* [from *ingurgitate.*] Voracity.
INGUSTABLE. *a.* [*in* and *gusto, Lat.*] Not perceptible by the taste. *Brown.*
INHAB'ILE. *a.* [*inhabilis, Lat.*] Unskilful; unready; unfit; unqualified.
To INHA'BIT. *v. a.* [*habito, Latin.*] To dwell in; to hold as a dweller. *Hooker. Isaiab.*
To INHA'BIT. *v. n.* To dwell; to live. *Milton.*
INHABITABLE. *a.* [from *inhabit.*]
 1. Capable of affording habitation. *Locke.*
 2. [*Inhabitabl, French.*] Incapable of inhabitants; not habitable; uninhabitable. *Shakespeare.*
INHABITANCE. *f.* [from *inhabit.*] Residence of dwellers. *Cicero.*
INHABITANT. *f.* [from *inhabit.*] Dweller; one that lives or resides in a place. *Abbot.*
INHABITA'TION. *f.* [from *inhabit.*]
 1. Habitation; place of dwelling. *Milton.*
 2. The

2. The act of inhabiting or planting with dwellings; state of being inhabited. *Raleigh.*
3. Quantity of inhabitants. *Brown.*
- INHABITER.** *f.* [from *inhabit.*] One that inhabits; a dweller. *Brown.*
- TO INHALE.** *v. a.* [*inhalo*, Latin.] To draw in with air; to inspire. *Ayubnot. Pope.*
- INHARMONIOUS.** *a.* [*in* and *harmonious.*] Unmusical; not sweet of sound. *Felton.*
- TO INHERE.** *v. n.* [*inhereo*, Lat.] To exist in something else. *Donne.*
- INHERENT.** *a.* [*inherent*, French; *inherens*, Lat.] Existing in something else, so as to be inseparable from it; innate; inborn. *Swift.*
- TO INHERIT.** *v. a.* [*enheriter*, French.]
1. To receive or possess by inheritance. *Addison.*
 2. To possess; to obtain possession of. *Shakespeare.*
- INHERITABLE.** *a.* [from *inherit.*] Transmissible by inheritance; obtainable by succession. *Carew.*
- INHERITANCE.** *f.* [from *inherit.*]
1. Patrimony; hereditary possession. *Milton.*
 2. In *Shakespeare*, possession.
 3. The reception of possession by hereditary right. *Locke.*
- INHERITOR.** *f.* [from *inherit.*] An heir; one who receives any thing by succession. *Bacon.*
- INHERITRESS.** *f.* [from *inheritor.*] An heiress. *Bacon.*
- INHERITRIX.** *f.* [from *inheritor.*] An heiress. *Shakespeare.*
- TO INHERSE.** *v. a.* [*in* and *herse.*] To inclose, in a funeral monument. *Shakespeare.*
- INHESION.** *f.* [*inhæsis*, Latin.] Inherence; the state of existing in something else.
- TO INHIBIT.** *v. a.* [*inhibeo*, Lat. *inhiber*, French.]
1. To restrain; to hinder; to repress; to check. *Bentley.*
 2. To prohibit; to forbid. *Clarendon. Ayliffe.*
- INHIBITION.** *f.* [*inhibition*, Fr. *inhibitio*, Latin.]
1. Prohibition; embargo. *Government of the Tongue.*
 2. [In law.] *Inhibition* is a writ to inhibit or forbid a judge from farther proceeding in the cause depending before him. *Covel.*
- TO INHOLD.** *v. a.* [*in* and *hold.*] To have inherent; to contain in itself. *Raleigh.*
- INHOSPITABLE.** *a.* [*in* and *hospitable.*] Affording no kindness nor entertainment to strangers. *Dryden.*
- INHOSPITABLY.** *ad.* [from *inhospitable.*] Unkindly to strangers. *Milton.*
- INHOSPITABLENESS.** *f.* [*inhospitalité*, Fr.] Want of hospitality; want of courtesy to strangers.
- INHOSPITALITY.** *f.* [*inhospitalité*, Fr.] Want of hospitality; want of courtesy to strangers.
- INHUMAN.** *a.* [*inhuman*, Fr. *inhumanus*, Latin.] Barbarous; savage; cruel; uncompassionate. *Atterbury.*
- INHUMANITY.** *f.* [*inhumanité*, French.] Cruelty; savageness; barbarity. *Sidney. King Charles.*
- INHUMANLY.** *ad.* [from *inhuman.*] Savagely; cruelly; barbarously. *Swift.*
- TO INHUMATE.** *v. a.* [*inbumer*, Fr.]
- TO INHUME.** *v. a.* [*inhumer*, Fr.] To bury; to inter. *Pope.*
- TO INJECT.** *v. a.* [*injectus*, Latin.]
1. To throw in; to dart in. *Glanville.*
 2. To throw up; to cast up. *Pope.*
- INJECTION.** *f.* [*injectio*, 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. *Quincy.*
- INIMITABILITY.** *f.* [from *inimitable.*] Incapacity to be imitated. *Norris.*
- INIMITABLE.** *a.* [*inimitabilis*, Lat.] Above imitation; not to be copied. *Milton. Denham.*
- INIMITABLY.** *ad.* [from *inimitable.*] In a manner not to be imitated; to a degree of excellence above imitation. *Pope.*
- TO INJOIN.** *v. a.* [*enjoindre*, French.]
1. To command; to enforce by authority. *Milton.*
 2. In *Shakespeare*, to join.
- INIQUITOUS.** *a.* [*inique*, Fr. from *iniquity.*] Unjust; wicked.
- INIQUITY.** *f.* [*iniquitas*, Lat.]
1. Injustice; unreasonableness. *Smalridge.*
 2. Wickedness; crime. *Hooker.*
- INITIAL.** *a.* [*initial*, French; *initium*, Lat.]
1. Placed at the beginning. *Pope.*
 2. Incipient; not complete. *Harvey.*
- TO INITIATE.** *v. a.* [*initier*, French; *initio*, Lat.] To enter; to instruct in the rudiments of an art. *More.*
- TO INITIATE.** *v. n.* To do the first part; to perform the first rite. *Pope.*
- INITIATE.** *a.* [*initié*, Fr. *initiatu*, Lat.] Unpractised. *Shakespeare.*
- INITIATION.** *f.* [*initiatio*, Lat. from *initiate.*] The act of entering of a new comer into any art or state. *Hammond.*
- INJUCUNDITY.** *f.* [*in* and *jucundity.*] Unpleasantness.
- INJUDICABLE.** *a.* [*in* and *judico*, Lat.] Not cognizable by a judge.

INJUDICIAL. *a.* [*in* and *judicial.*] Not according to form of law.

INJUDICIOUS. *a.* [*in* and *judicious.*] Void of judgment; without judgment.

Burnet, Tillotson.

INJUDICIOUSLY. *ad.* [*from injudicious.*] With ill judgment; not wisely.

Broome.

INJUNCTION. *f.* [*from injun*; *injunctus, injunctio, Latin.*] Command; order; precept.

Shakespeare.

2. [*In law.*] *Injunction* is an interlocutory decree out of the chancery.

Cowel.

TO INJURE. *v. a.* [*injurier, French.*]

1. To hurt unjustly; to mischief undeservedly; to wrong.

Temple.

2. To annoy; to affect with any inconvenience.

Milton.

INJURER. *f.* [*from injure, Lat.*] He that hurts another unjustly.

Ben. Johnson.

INJURIOUS. *ad.* [*injurius, Lat.*]

1. Unjust; invasive of another's rights.

Dryden.

2. Guilty of wrong or injury.

Milton.

3. Mischievous; unjustly hurtful.

Tillotson.

4. Detractory; contumelious; reproachful.

Swift.

INJURIOUSLY. *ad.* [*from injurious.*] Wrongfully; hurtfully with injustice.

Pope.

INJURIOUSNESS. *f.* [*from injurious.*] Quality of being injurious.

King Charles.

INJURY. *f.* [*injuria, Lat.*]

1. Hurt without justice.

Hayward.

2. Mischief; detriment.

Watts.

3. Annoyance.

Mortimer.

4. Contumelious language; reproachful appellation.

Bacon.

INJUSTICE. *f.* [*injustice, French; injustitia, Lat.*] Iniquity; wrong.

Swift.

INK. *f.* [*inchiostro, Italian.*]

1. The black liquor with which men write.

Ben. Johnson, Boyle.

2. *Ink* is used for any liquor with which they write: as, red *ink*; green *ink*.

TO INK. *v. a.* [*from the noun.*] To black or daub with ink.

INKHORN. *f.* [*ink* and *horn.*] A portable case for the instruments of writing, commonly made of horn.

Shakespeare.

INKLE. *f.* A kind of narrow fillet; a tape.

Gay.

INKLING. *f.* Hint; whisper; intimati-
on.

Clarendon.

INKMAKER. *f.* [*ink* and *maker.*] He who makes ink.

INKY. *a.* [*from ink.*]

1. Consisting of ink.

Shakespeare.

2. Resembling ink.

Boyle.

3. Black as ink.

Shakespeare.

INLAND. *a.* [*in* and *land.*] Interior; lying remote from the sea.

Swift.

INLAND. *f.* Interior or midland parts.

Spenser.

INLANDER. *f.* [*from inland.*] Dweller remote from the sea.

Brown.

TO INLAPIDATE. *v. a.* [*in* and *lapido, Lat.*] To make stoney; to turn to stone.

Bacon.

TO INLAY. *v. a.* [*in* and *lay.*]

1. To diversify with different bodies inserted into the ground or substratum.

Milton, Gay.

2. To make variety by being inserted into bodies; to variegate.

Milton.

INLAY. *f.* [*from the verb.*] Matter inlaid; wood formed to inlay.

Milton.

TO INLAW. *v. a.* [*in* and *law.*] To clear of outlawry or attainder.

Bacon.

INLET. *f.* [*in* and *let.*] Passage; place of ingress; entrance.

Wotton.

INLY. *a.* [*from in.*] Interior; internal; secret.

Shakespeare.

INLY. *ad.* Internally; within; secretly; in the heart.

Milton, Dryden.

INMATE. *f.* [*in* and *mate.*] *Inmates* are those that be admitted to dwell for their money jointly with another man.

Cowel, Dryden.

INMOST. *a.* [*from in.*] Deepest within; remotest from the surface.

Shakespeare.

INN. *f.* [*inn, Saxon, a chamber.*]

1. A house of entertainment for travellers.

Sidney, Spenser.

2. A house where students were boarded and taught.

Shakespeare.

TO INN. *v. n.* [*from the noun.*] To take up temporary lodging.

Donne.

TO INN. *v. a.* To house; to put under cover.

Shakespeare.

INNATE. } *a.* [*inné, Fr. innatus, Lat.*]

INNATED. } Inborn; ingenerate; natural; not superadded; not adscititious.

Howel, Bentley.

INNATENESS. *f.* [*from innate.*] The quality of being innate.

INNAVIGABLE. *a.* [*innavigabilis, Lat.*] Not to be passed by sailing.

Dryden.

INNER. *a.* [*from in.*] Interior; not outward.

Spenser.

INNERMOST. *a.* [*from inner.*] Remotest from the outward part.

Newton.

INNHOLDER. *f.* [*inn* and *hold.*] A man who keeps an inn.

INNINGS. *f.* Lands recovered from the sea.

Ainsworth.

INNKEEPER. *f.* [*inn* and *keeper.*] One who keeps lodgings and provisions for entertainment of travellers.

Taylor.

INNOCENCE. } *f.* [*innocentia, Latin.*]

INNOCENCY. } Purity from injurious action; untainted integrity.

Tillotson.

1. Freedom from guilt imputed.

Shakespeare.

3. Harm-

3. Harmlessness; innoxiousness. *Burnet.*
 4. Simplicity of heart, perhaps with some degree of weakness. *Shakspeare.*
- INNOCENT.** *a.* [*innocens*, Latin.]
 1. Pure from mischief. *Milton.*
 2. Free from any particular guilt. *Dryden.*
 3. Unhurtful; harmless in effects. *Pope.*
- INNOCENT.** *f.*
 1. One free from guilt or harm. *Spenser.*
 2. A natural; an idiot. *Hooker.*
- INNOCENTLY.** *ad.* [*from innocent.*]
 1. Without guilt. *South.*
 2. With simplicity; with silliness or imprudence.
 3. Without hurt. *Cowley.*
- INNOCUOUS.** *a.* [*innocuus*, Latin.] Harmless in effects. *Grew.*
- INNOCUOUSLY.** *ad.* [*from innocuus.*]
 Without mischievous effects. *Brown.*
- INNOCUOUSNESS.** *f.* [*from innocuus.*]
 Harmlessness. *Digby.*
- TO INNOVATE.** *v. a.* [*innovo*, Latin.]
 1. To bring in something not known before. *Bacon.*
 2. To change by introducing novelties. *South.*
- INNOVATION.** *f.* [*innovation*, French.]
 Change by the introduction of novelty. *Swift.*
- INNOVATOR.** *f.* [*innovateur*, French.]
 1. An introduction of novelties. *Bacon.*
 2. One that makes changes by introducing novelties. *South.*
- INNOXIOUS.** *a.* [*innoxius*, Latin.]
 1. Free from mischievous effects. *Digby.*
 2. Pure from crimes. *Pope.*
- INNOXIOUSLY.** *ad.* [*from innoxious.*]
 Harmlessly. *Brown.*
- INNOXIOUSNESS.** *f.* [*from innoxious.*]
 Harmlessness.
- INNUENDO.** *f.* [*innuendo*, from *innuo*, Latin.] An oblique hint. *Swift.*
- INNUMERABLE.** *a.* [*innumerabilis*, Lat.]
 Not to be counted for multitude. *Milton.*
- INNUMERABLY.** *ad.* [*from innumerable.*]
 Without number.
- INNUMEROUS.** *a.* [*innumerus*, Latin.]
 Too many to be counted. *Pope.*
- TO INOCULATE.** *v. a.* [*inoculo*, in and *oculus*, Latin.]
 1. To propagate any plant by inserting its bud into another stock. *Mary.*
 2. To yield a bud to another stock. *Cleveland.*
- INOCULATION.** *f.* [*inoculatio*, Latin.]
 1. *Inoculation* is practised upon all sorts of stone-fruit, and upon oranges and jasmines.
 2. The practice of transplanting the small-pox, by infusion of the matter from ripened pustules into the veins of the uninfected, in hopes of procuring a milder sort than what frequently comes by infection. *Quincy.*
- INOCULATOR.** *f.* [*from inoculate.*]
 1. One that practices the inoculation of trees.
 2. One who propagates the small-pox by inoculation. *Friend.*
- INODOROUS.** *a.* [*inodorus*, Latin.] Wanting scent; not affecting the nose. *Arbut.*
- INOFFENSIVE.** *a.* [*in and offensivus.*]
 1. Giving no scandal; giving no provocation. *Fleetwood.*
 2. Giving no pain; causing no terror. *Locke.*
 3. Harmless; hurtless; innocent. *Milton.*
 4. Unembarrassed; without stop or obstruction. *Milton.*
- INOFFENSIVELY.** *ad.* [*from inoffensivus.*]
 Without appearance of harm; without harm.
- INOFFENSIVENESS.** *f.* [*from inoffensivus.*]
 Harmlessness.
- INOFFICIOUS.** *a.* [*in and officiosus.*]
 Not civil; not attentive to the accommodation of others.
- INOPINATE.** *a.* [*inopinatus*, Lat. *inopiné*, French.] Not expected.
- INOPPORTUNE.** *a.* [*inopportunus*, Lat.]
 Unseasonable; inconvenient.
- INORDINACY.** *f.* [*from inordinate.*]
 Irregularity; disorder. *Gov. of the Tongue.*
- INORDINATE.** *a.* [*in and ordinatus*, Lat.]
 Irregular; disorderly; deviating from right. *Spenser.*
- INORDINATELY.** *ad.* [*from inordinate.*]
 Irregularly; not rightly.
- INORDINATENESS.** *f.* [*from inordinate.*]
 Want of regularity; intemperance of any kind.
- INORDINATION.** *f.* [*from inordinate.*]
 Irregularity; deviation from right. *South.*
- INORGANICAL.** *a.* [*in and organical.*]
 Void of organs or instrumental parts. *Locke.*
- TO INOSCULATE.** *v. n.* [*in and osculum*, Latin.]
 To unite by apposition or contact. *Derham.*
- INOSCULATION.** *f.* [*from inosculate.*]
 Union by conjunction of the extremities. *Ray.*
- INQUEST.** *f.* [*enquêre*, Fr. *inquisitiô*, Lat.]
 1. Judicial enquiry or examination. *Aterbury.*
 2. [In law.] The *inquist* of jurors, or by jury, is the most usual trial of all causes, both civil and criminal, in our realm; for in civil causes, after proof is made on either side, so much as each part thinks good for himself, 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; then is the law thus, and so we judge. For the *inquist* in criminal causes, see *JURY.*

3. Enquiry; search; study. *South.*
INQUIETUDE. *f.* [*inquietud*, French.]
 Disturbed state; want of quiet; attack
 on the quiet. *Wotton.*
To INQUINATE. *v. a.* [*inquino*, Latin.]
 To pollute; to corrupt. *Brown.*
INQUINA'TION. *f.* [*inquinatio*, Latin.]
 Corruption; pollution. *Bacon.*
INQUI'RABLE. *a.* [from *inquire*.] That
 of which inquisition or inquest may be
 made.
To INQUIRE. *v. n.* [*inquirō*, Latin.]
 1. To ask questions; to make search; to
 exert curiosity on any occasion. *Swift.*
 2. To make examination. *Dryden.*
To INQUIRE. *v. a.*
 1. To ask about; to seek out; as, he
inquired the way.
 2. To call; to name. Obsolete. *Spenser.*
INQUI'RER. *f.* [from *inquire*.]
 1. Searcher; examiner; one curious and
 inquisitive. *Locke.*
 2. One who interrogates; one who ques-
 tions.
INQUIRY. *f.* [from *inquire*.]
 1. Interrogation; search by question. *Acts.*
 2. Examination; search. *Locke.*
INQUISITION. *f.* [*inquisitio*, Latin.]
 1. Judicial inquiry. *Taylor. Southern.*
 2. Examination; discussion. *Ejfb.*
 3. [In law.] A manner of proceeding in
 matters criminal, by the office of the judge.
Cowel.
 4. The court established in some countries
 subject to the pope for the detection of
 heresy. *Corbet.*
INQUISITIVE. *a.* [*inquisitus*, Latin.] Cu-
 rious; busy in search; active to pry into
 any thing. *Watts.*
INQUISITIVELY. *ad.* [from *inquisitive*.]
 With curiosity; with narrow scrutiny.
INQUISITIVENESS. *f.* [from *inquisitive*.]
 Curiosity; diligence to pry into things hid-
 den. *Sidney. South.*
INQUISITOR. *f.* [*inquisitor*, Latin.]
 1. One who examines judicially. *Dryden.*
 2. An officer in the popish courts of inqui-
 sition.
To INRA'IL. *v. a.* [*in* and *rail*.] To in-
 close with rails. *Hooker. Gay.*
INROAD. *f.* [*in* and *road*.] Incurſion;
 sudden and defultory invasion. *Clarendon.*
INSA'NABLE. *a.* [*insanabilis*, Latin.] In-
 curable; irremediable.
INSA'NE. *a.* [*insanus*, Latin.] Mad; mak-
 ing mad. *Shakspeare.*
INSA'TIABLE. *a.* [*insatiabilis*, Latin.]
 Greedy beyond measure; greedy so as not
 to be satisfied.
INSA'TIABLENESS. *f.* [from *insatiable*.]
 Greediness not to be appeased. *K. Charles.*
INSA'TIABLY. *ad.* [from *insatiable*.] With
 greediness not to be appeased. *South.*
INSA'TIATE. *a.* [*insatiatus*, Latin.] Greedy
 so as not to be satisfied. *Phillips.*
INSATISFA'CTION. *f.* [*in* and *satisfaction*.]
 Want; unsatisfied state. *Bacon.*
INSA'TURABLE. *a.* [*insaturabilis*, Lat.]
 Not to be glutted; not to be filled.
To INSCRIBE. *v. a.* [*inscribo*, Latin.]
 1. To write on any thing. It is generally
 applied to something written on a monu-
 ment. *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. *f.* [*inscription*, French.]
 1. Something written or engraved. *Dryd.*
 2. Title. *Brown.*
 3. Conſignment of a book to a patron
 without a formal dedication.
INSCRU'TABLE. *a.* [*inſcrutabilis*, Latin.]
 Unſearchable; not to be traced out by in-
 quiry or ſtudy. *Sandys.*
To INSCU'LP. *v. a.* [*inſculpo*, Latin.] To
 engrave; to cut. *Shakspeare.*
INSCULPTURE. *f.* [from *in* and *ſculpture*.]
 Any thing engraved. *Brown.*
To INSE'AM. *v. a.* [*in* and *ſeam*.] To im-
 preſs or mark by a ſeam or cicatrix. *Pope.*
INSECT. *f.* [*inſecta*, Latin.]
 1. *Inſects* are ſo called from a ſeparation in
 the middle of their bodies, whereby they
 are cut into two parts, which are joined
 together by a ſmall ligature, as we ſee in
 waſps and common flies. *Locke.*
 2. Any thing ſmall or contemptible. *Thomſon.*
INSECTA'TOR. *f.* [from *inſector*, Latin.]
 One that perfecutes or harraſſes with pur-
 ſuit.
INSECTILE. *a.* [from *inſect*.] Having the
 nature of inſects. *Bacon.*
INSECTOLOGER. *f.* [*inſect* and *λόγος*.]
 One who ſtudies or deſcribes inſects. *Derb.*
INSECURE. *a.* [*in* and *ſecure*.]
 1. Not ſecure; not confident of ſafety.
Tillotſon.
 2. Not ſafe.
INSECURITY. *f.* [*in* and *ſecurity*.]
 1. Uncertainty; want of reaſonable con-
 fidence. *Brown.*
 2. Want of ſafety; danger; hazard. *Hammond.*
INSEMINA'TION. *f.* [*inſemination*, Fr.]
 The act of ſcattering ſeed on ground.
INSECU'ION. *f.* [*inſecution*, French.] Pur-
 ſuit. Not in uſe. *Chapman.*
INSE'NSATE. *a.* [*inſenſato*, Italian] [Sto-
 pid; wanting thought; wanting ſenſibi-
 lity. *Hammond.*
 INSEN-

INSENSIBILITY. *f.* [*insensibilité*, French.]

1. Inability to perceive. *Glanville.*
2. Stupidity; dulness of mental perception.
3. Torpor; dulness of corporal sense.

INSENSIBLE. *a.* [*insensible*, 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. *Temple, Dryden.*

INSENSIBLENESS. *f.* [*from insensible*.]

Absence of perception; inability to perceive. *Ray.*

INSENSIBLY. *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.

INSEPARABILITY. } *f.* [*from insepara-*

INSEPARABLENESS. } *nable*.] The quality of being such as cannot be severed or divided. *Locke.*

INSEPARABLE. *a.* [*inseparable*, French; *inseparabilis*, Latin.] Not to be disjoined; united so as not to be parted. *Bacon.*

INSEPARABLY. *ad.* [*from inseparable*.] With indissoluble union. *Bentley.*

TO INSERT. *v. a.* [*inserer*, French; *infero*, *infertum*, Latin.] To place in or amongst other things. *Stillingfleet.*

INSERTION. *f.* [*insertion*, French.]

1. The act of placing any thing in or among other matter. *Arbutnot.*
2. The thing inserted. *Broome.*

TO INSERTIVE. *v. a.* [*insertivo*, Latin.] To be of use to an end.

INSERTIVENT. *a.* [*insertivens*, Lat.] Conducive; of use to an end.

TO INSHELL. *v. a.* [*in and shell*.] To hide in a shell. *Shakespeare.*

TO INSHIP. *v. a.* [*in and ship*.] To shut in a ship; to stow; to embark. *Shakespeare.*

TO INSHRINE. *v. a.* [*in and shrine*.] To inclose in a shrine or precious case. *Milton.*

INSIDE. *f.* [*in and side*.] Interior part; part within. *Addison.*

INSIDIATOR. *f.* [Latin.] One who lies in wait.

INSIDIOUS. *a.* [*insidieux*, French; *insidiosus*, Latin.] Sly; circumventive; diligent to entrap; treacherous. *Asterbury.*

INSIDIOUSLY. *ad.* [*from insidious*.] In a sly and treacherous manner; with malicious artifice. *Government of the Tongue.*

INSIGHT. *f.* [*insicht*, Dutch.] Inspection; deep view; knowledge of the interior parts. *Sidney.*

INSIGNIFICANCE } *f.* [*insignificanc*,

INSIGNIFICANCY. } French.]

1. Want of meaning; unmeaning terms. *Glanville.*

2. Unimportance. *Addison.*

INSIGNIFICANT. *a.* [*in and significant*.]

1. Wanting meaning; void of signification. *Blackmore.*

2. Unimportant; wanting weight; ineffectual. *South.*

INSIGNIFICANTLY. *ad.* [*from insignificant*.]

1. Without meaning. *Hale.*

2. Without importance or effect.

INSINCERE. *a.* [*insincerus*, Latin.]

1. Not what he appears; not hearty; disssembling; unfaithful.

2. Not sound; corrupted. *Pope.*

INSINCERITY. *f.* [*from insincere*.] Dissimulation; want of truth or fidelity. *Broome.*

To INSINEW. *v. a.* [*in and sinev*.] To strengthen; to confirm. *Shakespeare.*

INSINUANT. *a.* [French.] Having the power to gain favour. *Wotton.*

To INSINUATE. *v. a.* [*insinuer*, French; *insinuo*, Latin.]

1. To introduce any thing gently. *Woodward.*

2. To push gently into favour or regard; commonly with the reciprocal pronoun. *Clarendon.*

3. To hint; to impart indirectly. *Swift.*

4. To instill; to infuse gently. *Locke.*

To INSINUATE. *v. n.*

1. To wheedle; to gain on the affections by gentle degrees. *Shakespeare.*

2. To steal into imperceptibly; to be conveyed insensibly. *Harvey.*

3. To ensfold; to wreath; to wind. *Milton.*

INSINUA'TION. *f.* [*insinatio*, Latin.] The power of pleasing or stealing upon the affections. *Clarendon.*

INSINUATIVE. *a.* [*from insinuate*.] Stealing on the affections. *Gov. of the Tongue.*

INSINUA'TOR. *f.* [*insinuator*, Latin.] He that insinuates. *Ainsworth.*

INSIPID. *a.* [*insipidus*, Latin.]

1. Without taste; without power of affecting the organs of gust. *Floyer.*

2. Without spirit; without pathos; flat; dull; heavy. *Dryden.*

INSIPIDITY. } *f.* [*insipidité*, French.]

INSIPIDNESS. } 1. Want of taste.

2. Want of life or spirit. *Pope.*

INSIPIDLY. *ad.* [*from insipid*.] Without taste; dully. *Locke.*

INSIPIENCE. *f.* [*insipientia*, Latin.] Folly; want of understanding.

To INSIST. *v. n.* [*insister*, French; *insisto*, Latin.]

1. To stand or rest upon. *Ray.*

2. Not

2. Not to recede from terms or assertions; to persist in. *Shakespeare.*
3. To dwell upon in discourse. *Decay of Piety.*
- INSISTENT.** *a.* [*insistsens*, Latin.] Resting upon any thing. *Wotton.*
- INSISTENCY.** *f.* [*in* and *sistio*, Latin.] Exemption from thirst. *Grew.*
- INSISTION.** *f.* [*insistio*, Latin.] The insertion or ingraftment of one branch into another. *Ray.*
- INSISTURE.** *f.* [from *insist*.] This word seems in *Shakespeare* to signify constancy or regularity.
- TO INSNA'RE.** *v. a.* [*in* and *snare*.]
1. To intrap; to catch in a trap, gin, or snare; to inveigle. *Fenton.*
 2. To entangle in difficulties or perplexities. *Hooker.*
- INSNARER.** *f.* [from *insnare*.] He that infnares.
- INSOCIABLE.** *a.* [*insociable*, French.]
1. Averse from conversation. *Shakespeare.*
 2. Incapable of connexion or union. *Wotton.*
- INSOBRIETY.** *f.* [*in* and *sobriety*.] Drunkenness; want of sobriety. *Decay of Piety.*
- TO INSOLATE.** *v. a.* [*insolo*, Latin.] To dry in the sun; to expose to the action of the sun.
- INSOLATION.** *f.* [*insolation*, French.] Exposition to the sun. *Brown.*
- INSOLENCE.** } *f.* [*insolence*, Fr. *insolentia*, Latin.] Pride exerted in contemptuous and overbearing treatment of others; petulant contempt. *Tillotson.*
- INSOLENCY.** }
- TO INSOLENCE.** *v. a.* [from the noun.] To insult. *King Charles.*
- INSOLENT.** *a.* [*insolent*, Fr. *insolens*, Lat.] Contemptuous of others; haughty; overbearing. *Asterbury.*
- INSOLENTLY.** *ad.* [*insolenter*, Latin.] With contempt of others; haughtily; rudely. *Addison.*
- INSOLVABLE.** *a.* [*insolvable*, French.]
1. Not to be solved; not to be cleared; inextricable; such as admits of no solution, or explication. *Watts.*
 2. That cannot be paid.
- INSOLUBLE.** *a.* [*insoluble*, French.]
1. Not to be cleared; not to be relieved. *Hooker.*
 2. Not to be dissolved or separated. *Arbutnot.*
- INSOLVENT.** *a.* [*in* and *solvo*, Lat.] Unable to pay. *Smart.*
- INSOLVENCY.** *f.* [from *insolvent*.] Inability to pay debts.
- INSOMUCH.** *conj.* [*in so much*.] So that; to such a degree that. *Addison.*
- TO INSPE'CT.** *v. a.* [*inspicio*, *inspectrum*, Lat.] To look into by way of examination.
- INSPECTION.** *f.* [*inspection*, French; *inspectio*, Latin.]
1. Prying examination; narrow and close survey. *South.*
 2. Superintendence; presiding care. *Bentley.*
- INSPE'CTOR.** *f.* [Latin.]
1. A prying examiner. *Denham.*
 2. A superintendent. *Watts.*
- INSPE'RSION.** *f.* [*inspersio*, Latin.] A sprinkling. *Ainsworth.*
- TO INSPHERE.** *v. a.* [*in* and *sphere*.] To place in an orb or sphere. *Milton.*
- INSPIRABLE.** *a.* [from *inspire*.] Which may be drawn in with the breath. *Harvey.*
- INSPIRA'TION.** *f.* [from *inspire*.]
1. The act of drawing in the breath. *Arbutnot.*
 2. The act of breathing into any thing.
 3. Infusion of ideas into the mind by a superior power. *Denham.*
- TO INSPI'RE.** *v. n.* [*inspiro*, Latin.] To draw in the breath. *Walton.*
- TO INSPI'RE.** *v. a.*
1. To breathe into; to infuse into the mind. *Shakespeare.*
 2. To animate by supernatural infusion. *Addison.*
 3. To draw in with the breath. *Harvey.*
- INSPI'ERER.** *f.* [from *inspire*.] He that inspires. *Derham.*
- TO INSPI'RIT.** *v. a.* [*in* and *spirit*.] To animate; to actuate; to fill with life and vigour. *Pope.*
- TO INSPI'SSATE.** *v. a.* [*in* and *spissus*, Latin.] To thicken; to make thick. *Arbutnot.*
- INSPISSA'TION.** *f.* [from *inspissate*.] The act of making any liquid thick. *Arbut.*
- INSTABILITY.** *f.* [*instabilitas*, French; *instabilis*, Latin.] Inconstancy; fickleness; mutability of opinion or conduct. *Addison.*
- INSTA'BLE.** *a.* [*instabilis*, Latin.] Inconstant; changing.
- TO INSTA'LL.** *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. *Wotton.*
- INSTALLA'TION.** *f.* [*installation*, Fr.] The act of giving visible possession of a rank or office, by placing in the proper seat. *Ashiff.*
- INSTA'LMENT.** *f.* [from *install*.]
1. The act of installing. *Shakespeare.*
 2. The seat in which one is installed. *Shakespeare.*
- INSTANCE.** } *f.* [*instance*, French.]
- INSTANCY.** }
1. Importunity; urgency; sollicitation. *Hooker.*
 2. Motive; *Hooker.*

2. Motive ; influence ; pressing argument. *Shakespeare.*
3. Prosecution or process of a suit. *Ayliffe.*
4. Example ; document. *Addison.*
5. State of any thing. *Hale.*
6. Occasion ; act. *Rogers.*
- TO INSTANCE.** *v. n.* [from the noun.]
To give or offer an example. *Tillotson.*
- INSTANT.** *a.* [*instans*, Latin.]
1. Pressing ; urgent ; importunate ; earnest. *Luke.*
 2. Immediate ; without any time intervening ; present. *Prior.*
 3. Quick ; without delay. *Pope.*
- INSTANT.** *f.* [*instant*, French.]
1. Instant is such a part of duration wherein we perceive no succession. *Locke.*
 2. The present or current month. *Addison.*
- INSTANTANEOUS.** *a.* [*instantaneus*, Latin.] Done in an instant ; acting at once without any perceptible succession. *Burnet.*
- INSTANTANEOUSLY.** *ad.* [from *instantaneus*.] In an indivisible point of time. *Derbam.*
- INSTANTLY.** *ad.* [*instante*, Latin.]
1. Immediately ; without any perceptible intervention of time. *Bacon.*
 2. With urgent impertunity.
- TO INSTA'TE.** *v. a.* [*in and state*.]
1. To place in a certain rank or condition. *Hale.*
 2. To invest. Obsolete. *Shakespeare.*
- INSTAURA'TION.** *f.* [*instauratio*, Latin.] Restoration ; reparation ; renewal.
- INSTEAD** *of.* prep. [*of in and stead*, place.]
1. In room of ; in place of. *Swift.*
 2. Equal to. *Tillotson.*
- TO INSTE'EP.** *v. a.* [*in and steep*.]
1. To soak ; to macerate in moisture. *Shakespeare.*
 2. Lying under water. *Shakespeare.*
- INSTEP.** *f.* [*in and step*.] The upper part of the foot where it joins to the leg. *Arbutnot.*
- TO INSTIGATE.** *v. a.* [*instigo*, Lat.] To urge to ill ; to provoke or incite to a crime.
- INSTIGATION.** *f.* [*instigati-o*, French.] Incitement to a crime ; encouragement ; impulse to ill. *South.*
- INSTIGA'TOR.** *f.* [*instigateur*, French.] Inciter to ill. *Decay of Piety.*
- TO INSTILL.** *v. a.* [*instillo*, Latin.]
1. To infuse by drops. *Milton.*
 2. To insinuate any thing imperceptibly into the mind ; to insufe. *Calamy.*
- INSTILLA'TION.** *f.* [*instillatio*, Lat. from *instil*.]
1. The act of pouring in by drops.
 2. The act of infusing slowly into the mind.
 3. The thing infused. *Rambler.*
- INSTINCT.** *a.* [*instinctus*, Lat.] Moved ; animated, *Milton.*
- INSTINCT.** *f.* [*instinctus*, Latin.] Desire or aversion. *Prior.*
- INSTINCTED.** *a.* [*instinctus*, Latin.] Impressed as an animating power. *Bentley.*
- INSTINCTIVE.** *a.* [from *instinct*.] Acting without the application of choice of reason. *Broome.*
- INSTINCTIVELY.** *ad.* [from *instinctive*.] By instinct ; by the call of nature. *Shakespeare.*
- TO INSTITUTE.** *v. n.* [*instituo*, 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.** *f.* [*institutum*, Latin.]
1. Established law ; settled order. *Dryden.*
 2. Precept ; maxim ; principle. *Dryden.*
- INSTITUTE'ION.** *f.* [*institutio*, Latin.]
1. Act of establishing.
 2. Establishment ; settlement. *Swift.*
 3. Positive law. *Atterbury.*
 4. Education. *Hammend.*
- INSTITUTE'IONARY.** *a.* [from *institute*.] Elemental ; containing the first doctrines, or principles of doctrine. *Brown.*
- INSTITUTE'OR.** *f.* [*instituto*, Latin.]
1. An establisher ; one who settles. *Holder.*
 2. Instructor ; educator. *Walker.*
- INSTITUTE'IST.** *f.* [from *institute*.] Writer of institutes, or elemental instructions. *Harvey.*
- TO INSTO'P.** *v. a.* [*in and stop*.] To close up ; to stop. *Dryden.*
- TO INSTRUC'T.** *v. a.* [*instruo*, Latin.]
1. To teach ; to form by precept ; to inform authoritatively. *Milton.*
 2. To model ; to form. *Ayliffe.*
- INSTRUC'TER.** *f.* [from *instruere*.] A teacher ; an instituter. *Addison.*
- INSTRUC'TION.** *f.* [from *instruere*.]
1. The act of teaching ; information. *Locke.*
 2. Precepts conveying knowledge. *Young.*
 3. Authoritative information ; mandate. *Shakespeare.*
- INSTRUC'TIVE.** *a.* [from *instruere*.] Conveying knowledge. *Holder.*
- INSTRUMENT.** *f.* [*instrumentum*, Latin.]
1. A tool used for any work or purpose. *Blackmore.*
 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. *Sidney. Locke.*
 5. One who acts only to serve the purposes of another. *Dryden.*
- INSTRUMENTAL.** *a.* [*instrumental*, Fr.]
1. Conducive as means to some end ; organical. *Smahidge.*
 2. Acting

- 2. Acting to some end; contributing to some purpose; helpful. *Swift.*
- 3. Consisting not of voices but instruments. *Hooker.*
- 4. Produced by instruments; not vocal. *Dryden.*

INSTRUMENTALITY. *f.* [from *instrumental*.] Subordinate agency; agency of any thing as means to an end. *Hale.*

INSTRUMENTALLY. *ad.* [from *instrumental*.] In the nature of an instrument; as means to an end. *Digby.*

INSTRUMENTALNESS. *f.* [from *instrumental*.] Usefulness as means to an end. *Hammond.*

INSUFFERABLE. *a.* [in and *sufferable*.] 1. Intolerable; insupportable; intense beyond endurance. *Locke.*

2. Detestable; contemptible. *Dryden.*

INSUFFERABLY. *ad.* [from *insufferable*.] To a degree beyond endurance. *Soutb.*

INSUFFICIENCY. } *f.* [from *insufficiency*, Fr.] Inadequateness to any end or purpose. *Hooker. Atterbury.*

INSUFFICIENT. *a.* [from *insufficient*, French.] Inadequate to any need, use, or purpose; wanting abilities. *Rogers.*

INSUFFICIENTLY. *ad.* [from *insufficient*.] With want of proper ability.

INSUFFLATION. *f.* [in and *sufflo*, Latin.] The act of breathing upon. *Hammond.*

INSULAR. } *a.* [from *insulaire*, French.] Be-
INSULARY. } longing to an island. *Howel.*

INSULATED. *a.* [from *insula*, Latin.] Not contiguous on any side.

INSULSE. *a.* [from *insulfus*, Latin.] Dull; insipid; heavy. *Diſt.*

INSULT. *f.* [from *insultus*, Latin.] 1. The act of leaping upon any thing. *Dryden.*

2. Act of insolence or contempt. *Broome.*

TO INSULT. *v. a.* [from *insulto*, Latin.] 1. To treat with insolence or contempt. *Pope.*

2. To trample upon; to triumph over. *Shakespeare.*

INSULTER. *f.* [from *insult*.] One who treats another with insolent triumph. *Rowe.*

INSULTINGLY. *ad.* [from *insulting*.] With contemptuous triumph. *Dryden.*

INSUPERABILITY. *f.* [from *insuperable*.] The quality of being invincible.

INSUPERABLE. *a.* [from *insuperabilis*, Latin.] Invincible; insurmountable; not to be conquered; not to be overcome. *Pope.*

INSUPERABLENESS. *f.* [from *insuperable*.] Invincibleness; impossibility to be surmounted.

INSUPERABLY. *ad.* [from *insuperable*.] Invincibly; insurmountably. *Grew.*

INSUPPORTABLE. *a.* [from *insupportable*, Fr.]

Intolerable; insufferable; not to be endured. *Bentley.*

INSUPPORTABLENESS. *f.* [from *insupportable*.] Insufferableness; the state of being beyond endurance. *Sidney.*

INSUPPORTABLY. *ad.* [from *insupportable*.] Beyond endurance. *Dryden.*

INSURMOUNTABLE. *a.* [from *insurmontable*, French.] Insuperable; unconquerable. *Locke.*

INSURMOUNTABLY. *ad.* [from *insurmountable*.] Invincibly; unconquerably.

INSURRECTION. *f.* [from *insurgere*, Latin.] A seditious rising; a rebellious commotion. *Arbutnot.*

INSUSURRATION. *f.* [from *insusurro*, Latin.] The act of whispering.

INTACTIBLE. *a.* [in and *tactum*, Latin.] Not perceptible to the touch.

INTAGLIO. *f.* [Italian.] Any thing that has figures engraved on it. *Addison.*

INTASTABLE. *ad.* [in and *taste*.] Not raising any sensations in the organs of taste. *Grew.*

INTEGER. *f.* [Latin.] The whole of any thing. *Arbutnot.*

INTEGRAL. *a.* [from *integral*, French.] 1. Whole: applied to a thing considered as comprising all its constituent parts. *Bac.*

2. Uninjured; complete; not defective. *Holder.*

3. Not fractional; not broken into fractions.

INTEGRAL. *f.* The whole made up of parts. *Watts.*

INTEGRITY. *f.* [from *integritas*, Latin.] 1. Honesty; uncorrupt mind; purity of manners. *Rogers.*

2. Purity; genuine unadulterate state. *Hale.*

3. Intireness; unbroken whole. *Broome.*

INTEGUMENT. *f.* [from *integumentum*, Lat.] Any thing that covers or envelops another. *Addison.*

INTELLECT. *f.* [from *intellectus*, Latin.] The intelligent mind; the power of understanding. *Soutb.*

INTELLECTION. *f.* [from *intellectio*, Latin.] The act of understanding. *Bentley.*

INTELLECTIVE. *a.* [from *intellectif*, French.] Having power to understand. *Glanville.*

INTELLECTUAL. *a.* [from *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. *Milt.*

INTELLECTUAL. *f.* Intellect; understanding; mental powers or faculties. *Glanville.*

INTEL-

INTELLIGENCE. } *f.* [*intelligentia*, Lat.]
INTELLIGENCY. }

1. Commerce of information; notice; mutual communication. *Hayward.*
2. Commerce of acquaintance; terms on which men live one with another. *Bacon.*
3. Spirit; unbodied mind. *Collier.*
4. Understanding; skill. *Spenser.*

INTELLIGENCER. *f.* [from *intelligence*.]
 One who sends or conveys news; one who gives notice of private or distant transactions. *Howel.*

INTELLIGENT. *a.* [*intelligens*, Latin.]
 1. Knowing; instructed; skillful. *Milton.*
 2. Giving information. *Shakespeare.*

INTELLIGENTIAL. *a.* [from *intelligence*.]
 1. Consisting of unbodied mind. *Milton.*
 2. Intellectual; exercising understanding. *Milton.*

INTELLIGIBILITY. *f.* [from *intelligibile*.]
 1. Possibility to be understood.
 2. The power of understanding; intellection. *Glanville.*

INTELLIGIBLE. *a.* [*intelligibilis*, Latin.]
 To be conceived by the understanding. *Watts.*

INTELLIGIBLENESS. *f.* [from *intelligibile*.]
 Possibility to be understood; perspicuity. *Locke.*

INTELLIGIBLY. *ad.* [from *intelligibile*.]
 So as to be understood; clearly; plainly. *Woodward.*

INTEMPERATE. *a.* [*intemperatus*, Latin.]
 Unfiled; unpolluted.

INTEMPERAMENT. *f.* [in and *temperament*.]
 Bad constitution. *Harvey.*

INTEMPERANCE. } *f.* [*intemperantia*,
INTEMPERANCY. } Latin.] Want of temperance; want of moderation; excess in meat or drink. *H. Kerwill.*

INTEMPERATE. *a.* [*intemperatus*, Lat.]
 1. Immoderate in appetite; excessive in meat or drink. *South.*
 2. Passionate; ungovernable; without rule. *Shakespeare.*

INTEMPERATELY. *ad.* [from *intemperatus*.]
 1. With breach of the laws of temperance. *Tillotson.*
 2. Immoderately; excessively. *Spratt.*

INTEMPERATENESS. *f.* [from *intemperatus*.]
 1. Want of moderation.
 2. Unseasonableness of weather. *Airfav.*

INTEMPERATURE. *f.* [from *intemperatus*.]
 Excess of some quality.

TO INTEND. *v. a.* [*intendo*, Latin.]
 1. To stretch out. Obsolete. *Spenser.*
 2. To enforce; to make intense. *Newton.*
 3. To regard; to attend; to take care of. *Hocker.*
 4. To pay regard or attention to. *Bacon.*
 5. To mean; to design. *Dryden.*

INTENDANT. *f.* [French.] An officer of the highest class, who oversees any particular allotment of the publick business. *Arbutnot.*

INTENDIMENT. *f.* Attention; patient hearing. *Spenser.*

INTENDMENT. *f.* [*intendement*, Fr.]
 1. Intention; design. *L'Estrange.*

TO INTENERATE. *v. a.* [in and *tener*, Latin.] To make tender; to soften. *Phillips.*

INTENERATION. *f.* [from *intenerate*.]
 The act of softening or making tender. *Bacon.*

INTENIBLE. *a.* [in and *tenible*.] That cannot hold. *Shakespeare.*

INTENSE. *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. *Milton.*

INTENSELY. *ad.* [from *intense*.] To a great degree. *Addison.*

INTENSENESS. *f.* [from *intense*.] The state of being affected to a high degree; contrariety to laxity or remission. *Woodw.*

INTENSION. *f.* [*intensio*, Latin.] The act of forcing or straining any thing. *Taylor.*

INTENSIVE. *a.* [from *intense*.]
 1. Stretched or increased with respect to itself. *Hale.*

2. Intent; full of care. *Wotton.*

INTENSIVELY. *ad.* To a greater degree. *Bramhall.*

INTENT. *a.* [*intensus*, Latin.] Anxious diligent; fixed with close application. *Watts.*

INTENT. *f.* [from *intend*.] A design; a purpose; a drift; a view formed; meaning. *Hooker.*

INTENTION. *f.* [*intentio*, Latin.]
 1. Eagerness of desire; closeness of attention; deep thought; vehemence or ardour of mind. *South.*

2. Design; purpose. *Arbutnot.*

3. The state of being intense or strained. *Locke.*

INTENTIONAL. *a.* [*intentionel*, French.]
 Designed; done by design. *Rogers.*

INTENTIONALLY. *ad.* [from *intentional*.]
 1. By design; with fixed choice. *Hale.*
 2. In will, if not in action. *Atterbury.*

INTENTIVE. *a.* [from *intent*.] Diligently applied; busily attentive. *Brown.*

INTENTIVELY. *ad.* [from *intensive*.]
 With application; closely.

INTENTLY. *ad.* [from *intent*.] With close attention; with close application; with eager desire. *Hammond.*

INTENTNESS. *f.* [from *intent*.] The state of being intent; anxious application.

To INTER. *v. a.* [*enterrer*, Fr.] To cover under ground; to bury. *Shakespeare.*
 INTERCALAR. } *a.* [*intercalaris*, Lat.]
 INTERCALARY. } 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. *v. a.* [*intercalo*, Lat.] To insert an extraordinary day.
 INTERCALATION. *f.* [*intercalatio*, Lat.] Insertion of days out of the ordinary reckoning. *Brown.*
 To INTERCEDE. *v. n.* [*intercedo*, Latin.]
 1. To pass between. *Newton.*
 2. To mediate; to act between two parties. *Calamy.*
 INTERCEDER. *f.* [from *intercedo*.] One that intercedes; a mediator.
 To INTERCEPT. *v. a.* [*interceptus*, Lat.]
 1. To stop and seize in the way. *Shakespeare.*
 2. To obstruct; to cut off; to stop from being communicated. *Newton.*
 INTERCEPTION. *f.* [*interceptio*, Latin.] Stoppage in course; hindrance; obstruction. *Wotton.*
 INTERCESSION. *f.* [*intercessio*, Latin.] Mediation; interposition; agency between two parties; agency in the cause of another. *Romans.*
 INTERCESSOUR. *f.* [*intercessor*, Latin.] Mediator; agent between two parties to procure reconciliation. *South.*
 To INTERCHAIN. *v. a.* [*inter* and *chain*.] To chain; to link together. *Shakespeare.*
 To INTERCHANGE. *v. a.* [*inter* and *change*.]
 1. To put each in the place of the other. *Shakespeare.*
 2. To succeed alternately. *Sidney.*
 INTERCHANGE. *f.* [from the verb.]
 1. Commerce; permutation of commodities. *Howel.*
 2. Alternate succession. *Holder.*
 3. Mutual donation and reception. *South.*
 INTERCHANGEABLE. *a.* [from *interchange*.]
 1. Given and taken mutually. *Bacon.*
 2. Following each other in alternate succession. *Tillotson.*
 INTERCHANGEABLY. *ad.* Alternately; in a manner whereby each gives and receives. *Shakespeare.*
 INTERCHANGEMENT. *f.* [*inter* and *change*.] Exchange; mutual transference. *Shakespeare.*
 INTERCIPIENT. *f.* [*intercipiens*, Latin.] An intercepting power; something that causes a stoppage. *Wiseman.*
 INTERCISION. *f.* [*inter* and *cardo*, Lat.] Interruption. *Brown.*
 To INTERCLUDE. *v. n.* [*intercludo*, Lat.]

To shut from a place or course by something intervening. *Holder.*
 INTERCLUSION. *f.* [*interclusus*, Latin.] Obstruction; interception.
 INTERCOLUMNIATION. *f.* [*inter* and *columna*, Latin.] The space between the pillars. *Wotton.*
 To INTERCOMMON. *v. n.* [*inter* and *common*.] To feed at the same table. *Bacon.*
 INTERCOMMUNITY. *f.* [*inter* and *community*.] A mutual communication or community.
 INTERCOSTAL. *a.* [*inter* and *costa*, Lat.] Placed between the ribs. *More.*
 INTERCOURSE. *f.* [*entrecours*, French.]
 1. Commerce; exchange. *Milton.*
 2. Communication. *Bacon.*
 INTERCURRENCE. *f.* [from *intercurro*, Latin.] Passage between. *Boyle.*
 INTERCURRENT. *a.* [*intercurrens*, Lat.] Running between. *Boyle.*
 INTERDEAL. *f.* [*inter* and *deal*.] Traffick; intercourse. *Spenser.*
 To INTERDICT. *v. a.* [*interdico*, Lat.]
 1. To forbid; to prohibit. *Fickel.*
 2. To prohibit from the enjoyment of communion with the church. *Ayliffe.*
 INTERDICT. *f.* [from the verb.]
 1. Prohibition; prohibiting decree. *Dryden.*
 2. A papal prohibition to the clergy to celebrate the holy offices. *Wotton.*
 INTERDICTION. *f.* [*interdictio*, Lat.]
 1. Prohibition; forbidding decree. *Milton.*
 2. Curse; from the papal *interdict*. *Shakespeare.*
 INTERDICTORY. *a.* [from *interdict*.] Belonging to an interdiction. *Ainsworth.*
 To INTERESS. } *v. a.* [*interesser*, Fr.]
 To INTEREST. } To concern; to affect; to give share in. *Dryden.*
 To INTEREST. *v. n.* To affect; to move.
 INTEREST. *f.* [*interest*, Latin; *interet*, French.]
 1. Concern; advantage; good. *Hammond.*
 2. Influence over others. *Clarendon.*
 3. Share; part in any thing; participation.
 4. Regard to private profit. *Swift.*
 5. Money paid for use; usury. *Arbutnot.*
 6. Any surplus of advantage. *Shakespeare.*
 To INTERFERE. *v. n.* [*inter* and *ferio*, Latin.]
 1. To interpose; to intermeddle. *Swift.*
 2. To clash; to oppose each other. *Smalridge.*
 3. A horse is said to *interfere*, when the side of one of his shoes strikes against and hurts one of his fetlocks, or the hitting one leg against another, and striking off the skin. *Farrier's Dict.*
 INTER-

INTE'RFLEUENT. *a.* [*interfluens*, Lat.]

Flowing between. *Boyle.*

INTERFUGENT. *a.* [*inter* and *fulgens*, Latin.] Shining between.

INTERFUSED. *a.* [*interfusus*, Latin.] Poured or scattered between. *Milton.*

INTERJACENCY. *f.* [from *interjacens*, Latin.]

1. The act or state of lying between. *Hale.*

2. The thing lying between. *Brown.*

INTERJACENT. *a.* [*interjacens*, Latin.] Intervening; lying between. *Raleigh.*

INTERJECTION. *f.* [*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!* *Clarke.*

2. Invention; interposition; act of something coming between. *Bacon.*

INTERIM. *f.* [*interim*, Latin.] Mean time; intervening time. *Tatler.*

INTERJOIN. *a.* [*inter* and *join*.] To join mutually; to intermarry. *Shakespeare.*

INTERIOUR. *a.* [*interior*, Lat.] Internal; inner; not outward; not superficial. *Burnet.*

INTERKNOWLEDGE. *f.* [*inter* and *knowledge*.] Mutual knowledge. *Bacon.*

TO INTERLACE. *v. a.* [*entrelasser*, Fr.] To intermix; to put one thing within another. *Hayward.*

INTERLAPSE. *f.* [*inter* and *lapse*.] The flow of time between any two events. *Haywey.*

TO INTERLARD. *v. a.* [*entrelarder*, Fr.]

1. To mix meat with bacon, or fat.

2. To interpose; to insert between. *Carew.*

3. To diversify by mixture. *Hale.*

TO INTERLEAVE. *v. a.* [*inter* and *leave*.] To chequer a book by the insertion of blank leaves.

TO INTERLINE. *v. a.* [*inter* and *line*.]

1. To write in alternate lines. *Locke.*

2. To correct by something written between the lines. *Dryden.*

INTERLINEATION. *f.* [*inter* and *lineation*.] Correction made by writing between the lines. *Swift.*

TO INTERLINK. *v. a.* [*inter* and *link*.] To connect chains one to another; to join one in another.

INTERLOCUTION. *f.* [*interlocutio*, Lat.]

1. Dialogue; interchange of speech. *Hooker.*

2. Preparatory proceeding in law. *Ayliffe.*

INTERLOCUTOR. *f.* [*inter* and *loquor*, Latin.] Dialogist; one that talks with another. *Boyle.*

INTERLOCUTORY. *a.* [*interlocutoire*, Fr.]

1. Consisting of dialogue. *Fiddes.*

2. Preparatory to decision.

TO INTERLOPE. *v. n.* [*inter* and *loopen*, Dutch.] To run between parties and intercept the advantage that one should gain from the other. *Tatler.*

INTERLOPER. *f.* [from *interlope*.] One who runs into business to which he has no right. *L'Esrange.*

INTERLUCENT. *a.* [*interlucens*, Latin.] Shining between.

INTERLUDE. *f.* [*inter* and *ludus*, Latin.] Something plaid at the intervals of festivity; a farce. *Bacon.*

INTERLUENCY. *f.* [*interluo*, Latin.] Water interposed; interposition of a flood. *Hale.*

INTERLUNAR. } *a.* [*inter* and *luna*, Lat.] Belonging to the time when the moon, about to change, is invisible. *Milton.*

INTERLUNARY. } Lat.]

INTERMARRIAGE. *f.* [*inter* and *marriage*.] Marriage between two families, where each takes one and gives another. *Addison.*

TO INTERMARRY. *v. n.* [*inter* and *marry*.] To marry some of each family with the other. *Swift.*

TO INTERMEDDLE. *v. n.* [*inter* and *meddle*.] To interpose officiously. *Hayward. Clarendon.*

TO INTERMEDDLE. *v. a.* To intermix; to mingle. *Spenser.*

INTERMEDDLER. *f.* [from *intermeddle*.] One that interposes officiously; one that thrusts himself into business to which he has no right. *L'Esrange.*

INTERMEDIACY. *f.* [from *intermediate*.] Interposition; intervention. *Derham.*

INTERMEDIAL. *a.* Intervening; lying between; intervenient. *Evelyn.*

INTERMEDIATE. *a.* [*intermediat*, Fr.] Intervening; interposed. *Newton.*

INTERMEDIATELY. *ad.* [from *intermediate*.] By way of intervention.

TO INTERMELL. *v. a.* [*entremesler*, Fr.] To mix; to mingle. *Spenser.*

INTERMENT. *f.* [*enterrement*, French.] Burial; sepulture.

INTERMIGRATION. *f.* [*intermigration*, Fr.] Act of removing from one place to another, so as that of two parties removing each takes the place of the other. *Hale.*

INTERMINABLE. *a.* [*in* and *termino*, Latin.] Immenfe; admitting no boundary. *Milton.*

INTERMINATE. *a.* [*interminatus*, Lat.] Unbounded; unlimited. *Chapman.*

INTERMINATION. *f.* [*intermino*, Lat.] Menace; threat. *Decay of Piety.*

TO INTERMINGLE. *v. a.* [*inter* and *mingle*.] To mingle; to mix some things amongst others. *Hooker.*

TO INTERMINGLE. *v. a.* [*inter* and *mingle*.] To mingle; to mix some things amongst others. *Hooker.*

TO INTERMINGLE. *v. a.* [*inter* and *mingle*.] To mingle; to mix some things amongst others. *Hooker.*

TO INTERMINGLE. *v. a.* [*inter* and *mingle*.] To mingle; to mix some things amongst others. *Hooker.*

TO INTERMINGLE. *v. a.* [*inter* and *mingle*.] To mingle; to mix some things amongst others. *Hooker.*

TO INTERMINGLE. *v. a.* [*inter* and *mingle*.] To mingle; to mix some things amongst others. *Hooker.*

TO INTERMINGLE. *v. a.* [*inter* and *mingle*.] To mingle; to mix some things amongst others. *Hooker.*

TO INTERMINGLE. *v. a.* [*inter* and *mingle*.] To mingle; to mix some things amongst others. *Hooker.*

TO INTERMINGLE. *v. a.* [*inter* and *mingle*.] To mingle; to mix some things amongst others. *Hooker.*

TO INTERMINGLE. *v. a.* [*inter* and *mingle*.] To mingle; to mix some things amongst others. *Hooker.*

To INTERMINGLE. *v. n.* To be mixed or incorporated.

INTERMISSION. *f.* [*intermissio*, Fr. *intermissio*, Lat.]

1. Cessation for a time; pause; intermediate stop. *Wilkins.*

2. Intervening time. *Shakespeare.*

3. State of being intermitted. *Ben. Johnson.*

4. The space between the paroxysms of a fever. *Milton.*

INTERMISSIVE. *a.* [from *intermit*.] Coming by fits; not continual. *Brown.*

To INTERMIT. *v. a.* [*intermitto*, Lat.] To forbear any thing for a time; to interrupt. *Rogers.*

To INTERMIT. *v. n.* To grow mild between the fits or paroxysms.

INTERMITTENT. *a.* [*intermittens*, Lat.] Coming by fits. *Harvey.*

To INTERMIX. *v. a.* [*inter* and *mix*.] To mingle; to join; to put some things among others. *Hayward.*

To INTERMIX. *v. n.* To be mingled together.

INTERMIXTURE. *f.* [*inter* and *mixtura*, Lat.]

1. Mass formed by mingling bodies. *Boyle.*

2. Something additional mingled in a mass. *Bacon.*

INTERMUNDANE. *a.* [*inter* and *mundus*, Lat.] Subsisting between worlds, or between orb and orb. *Locke.*

INTERMURAL. *a.* [*inter* and *murus*, Lat.] Lying between walls. *Answorb.*

INTERMUTUAL. *a.* [*inter* and *mutual*.] Mutual; interchanged. *Daniel.*

INTERN. *a.* [*internus*, Latin.] Inward; intestine; not foreign. *Howel.*

INTERNAL. *a.* [*internus*, Latin]

1. Inward; not external. *Locke.*

2. Intrinsic; not depending on external accidents; real. *Rogers.*

INTERNALLY. *ad.* [from *internal*.]

1. Inwardly.

2. Mentally; intellectually. *Taylor.*

INTERNECINE. *a.* [*internecinus*, Latin.] Endeavouring mutual destruction. *Hudibras.*

INTERNECION. *f.* [*internecio*, Latin.] Massacre; slaughter. *Hale.*

INTERNUNCIO. *f.* [*internuncius*, Lat.] Messenger between two parties.

INTERPELLATION. *f.* [*interpellatio*, Lat.] A summons; a call upon. *Ayliffe.*

To INTERPOLATE. *v. a.* [*interpolo*, Lat.]

1. To foist any thing into a place to which it does not belong. *Pope.*

2. To renew; to begin again. *Hale.*

INTERPOLATION. *f.* [*interpolation*, Fr.] Something added or put into the original matter. *Cronwell.*

INTERPOLATOR. *f.* [Latin.] One that foists in counterfeit passages. *Swift.*

INTERPOSAL. *f.* [from *interpose*.]

1. Interposition; agency between two persons. *Soubt.*

2. Intervention. *Glanville.*

To INTERPOSE. *v. a.* [*interpono*, Latin.]

1. To thrust in as an obstruction, interruption, or inconvenience. *Swift.*

2. To offer as a succour or relief. *Woodward.*

3. To place between; to make intervening. *Bacon.*

To INTERPOSE. *v. n.*

1. To mediate: to act between two parties. *Boyle.*

2. To put in by way of interruption. *Boyle.*

INTERPOSER. *f.* [from *interpose*.]

1. One that comes between others. *Shakespeare.*

2. An intervening agent; a mediator.

INTERPOSITION. *f.* [*interpositio*, Lat.]

1. Intervening agency. *Atterbury.*

2. Mediation; agency between parties. *Addison.*

3. Intervention; state of being placed between two. *Ratigb.*

4. Any thing interposed. *Milton.*

To INTERPRET. *v. a.* [*interpretor*, Lat.] To explain; to translate; to decipher; to give a solution. *Daniel.*

INTERPRETABLE. *a.* [from *interpret*.] Capable of being expounded. *Collier.*

INTERPRETATION. *f.* [*interpretatio*, Lat.]

1. The act of interpreting; explanation. *Shakespeare.*

2. The sense given by an interpreter; exposition. *Hooker.*

3. The power of explaining. *Bacon.*

INTERPRETATIVE. *a.* [from *interpret*.] Collected by interpretation. *Hammond.*

INTERPRETATIVELY. *ad.* [from *interpretative*.] As may be collected by interpretation. *Ray.*

INTERPRETER. *f.* [*interpretes*, Latin.]

1. An expofitor; an expounder. *Burnet.*

2. A translator. *Fanshawe.*

INTERPUNCTION. *f.* [*interpungo*, Lat.] Pointing between words or sentences.

INTERREGNUM. *f.* [Lat.] The time in which a throne is vacant between the death of a prince and accession of another. *Cowley.*

INTERREIGN. *f.* [*interregne*, Fr. *interregnum*, Latin.] Vacancy of the throne. *Bacon.*

To INTERROGATE. *v. a.* [*interrogo*, Lat.] To examine; to question.

To INTERROGATE. *v. n.* To ask; to put questions. *Hammond.*

INTER-

INTERROGATION. *f.* [*interrogation*, Fr. *interrogatio*, Lat.]

1. A question put; an enquiry.
Government of the Tongue.
2. A note that marks a question: thus?

INTERROGATIVE. *a.* [*interrogativus*, Lat.] Denoting a question; expressed in a questionary form of words.

INTERROGATIVE. *f.* A pronoun used in asking questions: as, who? what?

INTERROGATIVELY. *ad.* [from *interrogative*.] In form of a question.

INTERROGATOR. *f.* [from *interrogate*.] An asker of questions.

INTERROGATORY. *f.* [*interrogatoire*, French.] A question; an enquiry.
Shakespeare.

INTERROGATORY. *a.* Containing a question; expressing a question.

To INTERRUPT. *v. a.* [*interruptus*, Lat.]

1. To hinder the process of any thing by breaking in upon it.
Hale.
2. To hinder one from proceeding by interposition.
Eclus.
3. To divide; to separate.
Milton.

INTERRUPTEDLY. *ad.* [from *interrupted*.] Not in continuity; not without stoppage.
Boyle.

INTERRUPTER. *f.* [from *interrupt*.] He who interrupts.

INTERRUPTION. *f.* [*interruptio*, Latin.]

1. Interposition; breach of continuity.
Hale.
2. Intervention; interposition.
Dryden.
3. Hindrance; stop; let; obstruction.
Shakespeare.

INTERSCAPULAR. *a.* [*inter* and *scapula*, Latin.] Placed between the shoulders.

To INTERSCIND. *v. a.* [*inter* and *scindo*, Latin.] To cut off by interruption.

To INTERSCRIBE. *v. a.* [*inter* and *scribo*, Lat.] To write between.

INTERSECANT. *a.* [*intersecans*, Latin.] Dividing any thing into parts.

To INTERSECT. *v. a.* [*interseco*, Lat.] To cut; to divide each other mutually.
Brown.

To INTERSECT. *v. n.* To meet and cross each other.
Wiseman.

INTERSECTION. *f.* [*interseclio*, Latin.] Point where lines cross each other.
Bentley.

To INTERSERT. *v. a.* [*interfero*, Lat.] To put in between other things.
Ererewood.

INTERSERTION. *f.* [from *interfert*.] An insertion, or thing inserted between any thing.
Hammond.

To INTERSPERSE. *v. a.* [*interpersus*, Lat.] To scatter here and there among other things.
Swift.

INTERSPERSION. *f.* [from *interperse*.]

The act of scattering here and there,
Watts.

INTERSTELLAR. *a.* Intervening between the stars.
Bacon.

INTERSTICE. *f.* [*interstitium*, Lat.]

1. Space between one thing and another.
Newton.
2. Time between one act and another.
Ayliffe.

INTERSTITIAL. *a.* [from *interstice*.] Containing interstices.
Brown.

INTERTEXTURE. *f.* [*intertexto*, Latin.] Diversification of things mingled or woven one among another.

To INTERTWINE. } *v. a.* [*inter* and
To INTERTWIST. } *twine*, or *twist*.]

To unite by twisting one in another.
Milton.

INTERVAL. *f.* [*intervallum*, Latin.]

1. Space between places; interstice; vacuity.
Newton.
2. Time passing between two assignable points.
Swift.
3. Remission of a delirium or distemper.
Asterbury.

To INTERVENE. *v. n.* [*intervenio*, Lat.] To come between things or persons.
Taylor.

INTERVENE. *f.* [from the verb.] Opposition.
Wotton.

INTERVENIENT. *a.* [*interveniens*, Lat.] Intercedent; interposed; passing between.
Bacon.

INTERVENTION. *f.* [*interventio*, Latin.]

1. Agency between persons.
Asterbury.
2. Agency between antecedents and consecutives.
L'Esrange.
3. Interposition; the state of being interposed.
Holder.

To INTERVERT. *v. a.* [*interverto*, Lat.] To turn to another course.
Wotton.

INTERVIEW. *f.* [*entrevue*, French.] Mutual fight; fight of each other.
Hooker.

To INTERVOLVE. *v. a.* [*intervolvo*, Latin.] To involve one within another.
Milton.

To INTERWEAVE. *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. *v. a.* [*inter* and *wish*.] To wish mutually to each other.
Donne.

INTESTABLE. *a.* [*intestabilis*, Lat.] Disqualified to make a will.
Ayliffe.

INTESTATE. *a.* [*intestatus*, Latin.] Wanting a will; dying without will.
Dryden.

INTESTINAL. *a.* [*intestinal*, Fr. from *intestine*.] Belonging to the guts.
Arbut.

INTESTINE. *a.* [*intestin*, Fr. *intestinus*, Latin.]

1. Internal; inward; not external.
Duffa.
2. Con-

2. Contained in the body. *Milton.*
 3. Domestick, not foreign. *Pope.*
INTESTINE. *f.* [*intestinum*, Lat.] The gut; the bowel. *Arbutnot.*
TO INTHRALL. *v. a.* [*in* and *thrall*.] To enslave; to shackle; to reduce to servitude. *Prior.*
INTHRA'LEMENT. *f.* [*from inthrall*.] Servitude; slavery. *Milton.*
TO INTHRONE. *v. a.* [*in* and *throne*.] To raise to royalty; to seat on a throne. *Thomson.*
INTIMACY. *f.* [*from intimate*.] Close familiarity. *Rogers.*
INTIMATE. *a.* [*intimus*, Lat.]
 1. Inmost; inward; intestine. *Tillotson.*
 2. Near; not kept at distance. *South.*
 3. Familiar; closely acquainted. *Roscom.*
INTIMATE. *f.* [*intimado*, Spanish.] A familiar friend; one who is trusted with our thoughts. *Government of the Tongue.*
TO INTIMATE. *v. a.* [*intimer*, French.] To hint; to point out indirectly, or not very plainly. *Locke.*
INTIMATELY. *ad.* [*from intimate*.]
 1. Closely; with intermixture of parts. *Arbutnot.*
 2. Nearly; inseparably. *Addison.*
 3. Familiarly; with close friendship.
INTIMA'TION. *f.* [*from intimate*.] Hint; obscure or indirect declaration or direction. *South.*
INTIME. *a.* Inward; being within the mass; internal. *Digby.*
TO INTI'MIDATE. *v. a.* [*intimider*, Fr.] To make fearful; to daunt; to make cowardly. *Irene.*
INTIRE. *f.* [*entier*, Fr.] Whole; undiminished; broken. *Hooker.*
INTIRENESS. *f.* [*from intire*.] Wholeness; integrity. *Donne.*
INTO. *prep.* [*in* and *to*.]
 1. Noting entrance with regard to place. *Wotton.*
 2. Noting penetration beyond the outside. *Pope.*
 3. Noting a new state to which any thing is brought by the agency of a cause. *Boyle.*
INTOLERABLE. *a.* [*intolerabilis*, Lat.]
 1. Insufferable; not to be endured; not to be born. *Taylor.*
 2. Bad beyond sufferance.
INTOLERABLENESS. *f.* [*from intolerable*.] Quality of a thing not to be endured.
INTOLERABLY. *ad.* [*from intolerable*.] To a degree beyond endurance.
INTOLERANT. *a.* [*intolerant*, Fr.] Not enduring; not able to endure. *Arbutnot.*
TO INTO'MB. *v. a.* [*in* and *tomb*.] To inclose in a funeral monument; to bury. *Dryden.*

- TO INTONATE.** *v. a.* [*intono*, Lat.] To thunder.
INTONA'TION. *f.* [*intonation*, Fr. from *intonate*.] The act of thundering.
TO INTO'NE. *v. n.* [*from tene*.] To make a slow protracted noise. *Pope.*
TO INTO'RT. *v. a.* [*intortuo*, Latin.] To twist; to wreath; to wring. *Pope.*
TO INTO'XICATE. *v. a.* [*in* and *toxicum*, Latin.] To inebriate; to make drunk. *Bacon.*
INTOXICA'TION. *f.* [*from intoxicare*.] Inebriation; ebriety; the act of making drunk; the state of being drunk. *South.*
INTRA'CTABLE. *f.* [*intractabilis*, Lat.]
 1. Ungovernable; violent; stubborn; obstinate. *Rogers.*
 2. Unmanageable; furious. *Woodward.*
INTRA'CTABLENESS. *f.* [*from intractabile*.] Obstinacy; perverseness.
INTRA'CTABLY. *ad.* [*from intractabile*.] Unmanageably; stubbornly.
INTRANQUI'LITY. *f.* [*in* and *tranquillity*.] Unquietness; want of rest. *Temple.*
INTRANSMU'TABLE. *a.* [*in* and *transmutabile*.] Unchangeable to any other substance. *Ray.*
TO INTRE'ASURE. *v. a.* [*in* and *treasure*.] To lay up as in a treasury. *Shakespeare.*
TO INTRE'NCH. *v. n.* [*in* and *trancher*, 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.
INTRENCHA'NT. *a.* Not to be divided; not to be wounded; indivisible. *Shakespeare.*
INTRE'NCHMENT. *f.* [*from intrench*.] Fortification with a trench.
INTRE'PID. *a.* [*intrepide*, Fr. *intrepidus*, Latin.] Fearless; daring; bold; brave. *Thomson.*
INTREPIDITY. *f.* [*intrepidité*, Fr.] Fearlessness; courage; boldness. *Gulliver.*
INTRE'PIDLY. *ad.* [*from intrepid*.] Fearlessly; boldly; daringly. *Pope.*
INTRICACY. *f.* [*from intricate*.] State of being entangled; perplexity; involu-tion. *Addison.*
INTRICATE. *a.* [*intricatus*, Lat.] Entangled; perplexed; involved; complicated; obscure. *Addison.*
TO I'NTRICATE. [*from the adjective*.] To perplex; to darken. Not proper, nor in use. *Camden.*
I'NTRICATELY. *ad.* [*from intricate*.] With involution of one in another; with perplexity. *Swift.*
INTRICATENESS. *f.* [*from intricate*.] Perplexity; involution; obscurity. *Sidney.*

INTRIGUE. *f.* [*intrigue*, Fr.]

1. A plot; a private transaction in which many parties are engaged. *Addison.*
2. Intricacy; complication. *E. a. e.*
3. The complication or perplexity of a fable or poem. *Pope.*

TO INTRIGUE. *v. n.* [*intriguer*, Fr. from the noun.] To form plots; to carry on private designs.

INTRIGUER. *f.* [*intrigueur*, Fr.] One who busies himself in private transactions; one who forms plots; one who pursues women. *Addison.*

INTRIGUINGLY. *ad.* [from *intrigue*.] With intrigue; with secret plotting.

INTRINSECAL. *a.* [*intrinsecus*, Lat.]

1. Internal; solid; natural; not accidental. *Bentley.*
2. Intimate; closely familiar. *Wotton.*

INTRINSECALLY. *ad.* [from *intrinsecal*.]

1. Internally; naturally; really. *South.*
2. Within; at the inside. *Wotton.*

INTRINSICK. *a.* [*intrinsecus*, Latin.]

1. Inward; internal; real; true. *Ham.*
2. Not depending on accident; fixed in the nature of the thing. *Rogers.*

INTRINSECATE. *a.* Perplexed. *Sbak.*

TO INTRODUCE. *v. a.* [*introduco*, Lat.]

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. *Locke.*
4. To bring into writing or discourse by proper preparatives.

INTRODUCER. *f.* [from *introduce*.]

1. One who conducts another to a place or person.
2. Any one who brings any thing into practice or notice. *Wotton.*

INTRODUCTION. *f.* [*introductio*, Lat.]

1. The act of conducting or ushering to any place or person.
2. The act of bringing any new thing into notice or practice. *Clarendon.*
3. The preface or part of a book containing previous matter.

INTRODUCTIVE. *a.* [*introductif*, Fr.]

- Serving as the means to something else. *South.*

INTRODUCTORY. *a.* [from *introducus*,

- Latin.] Previous; serving as a means to something further. *Boyle.*

INTROGRESSION. *f.* [*introgressio*, Lat.]

- Entrance; the act of entering.

INTROIT. *f.* [*introit*, French.] The beginning of the mass; the beginning of public devotions.

INTROMISSION. *f.* [*intromissio*, Latin.]

- The act of sending in. *Peacham.*

TO INTROMIT. *v. a.* [*intromitto*, Lat.]

- To send in; to let in; to admit; to allow to enter. *Holder. Newton.*

TO INTROSPECT. *v. a.* [*introspectur*, Lat.] To take a view of the inside.

INTROSPECTION. *f.* [from *introspect*.]

- A view of the inside. *Dryden.*

INTROVNIENT. *a.* [*intro* and *venio*, Latin.] Entering; coming in. *Brown.*

TO INTRUDE. *v. n.* [*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. *Col.*

TO INTRUDE. *v. a.* To force without right or welcome. *Pope.*

INTRUDER. *f.* [from *intrude*.] One who forces himself into company or affairs without right. *Darwin. Addison.*

INTRUSION. *f.* [*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. *Wotton.*

TO INTRUST. *v. a.* [*in* and *trust*.] To treat with confidence; to charge with any secret.

INTUITION. *f.* [*intuitus*, Latin.]

1. Sight of any thing; immediate knowledge. *Government of the Tongue.*
2. Knowledge not obtained by deduction of reason. *Glanville.*

INTUITIVE. *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. *ad.* [*intuitivemēt*, Fr.]

- Without deduction of reason; by immediate preception. *Hooker.*

INTUMESCENCE. } *f.* [*intumescence*,

INTUMESCENCY. } French; *intumescō*, Lat.] Swell; tumour. *Brown.*

INTURGESCENCE. *f.* [*in* and *inturgescō*, Latin.] Swelling; the act or state of swelling. *Brown.*

INTUSE. *f.* [*intusus*, Lat.] Bruise. *Spens.*

TO INTWINE. *v. a.* [*in* and *twine*.]

1. To twist, or wreath together. *Hooker.*
2. To compass by circling round it. *Dr.*

TO INVADÉ. *v. a.* [*invado*, Latin.]

1. To attack a country; to make an hostile entrance. *Knolés.*
2. To attack; to assail; to assault. *Sh.*
3. To violate with the first act of hostility; to attack. *Dryden.*

INVADER. *f.* [from *invado*, Latin.]

1. One who enters with hostility into the possessions of another. *Bacon.*
2. An assailant.

3. Encroacher; intruder. *Hammond.*

INVALESCENCE. *f.* [*invalesco*, Latin.]

- Strength; health. *Diet.*

INVAI-

INVA'LID. *a.* [*invalidus*, Latin.] Weak; of no weight or cogency. *Milton.*

To INVA'LIDATE. *v. a.* [from *invalid.*] To weaken; to deprive of force or efficacy. *Boyle. Locke.*

INVALID. *f.* [Fr.] One disabled by sickness or hurts. *Prior.*

INVALIDITY. *f.* [*invalidité*, French.]

1. Weakness; want of cogency.
2. Want of bodily strength. *Temple.*

INVA'LUABLE. *a.* [*in and valuable.*] Precious above estimation; inestimable. *Aiterbury.*

INVA'RIBLE. *a.* [*invariable*, French.] Unchangeable; constant. *Brown.*

INVA'RIBLENESS. *f.* [from *invariable.*] Immutability; constancy.

INVARIABLY. *ad.* [from *invariable.*] Unchangeably; constantly. *Aiterbury.*

INVA'SION. *f.* [*invasio*, Latin.]

1. Hostile entrance upon the rights or possessions of another; hostile encroachments. *1 Samuel Locke.*
2. Attack of an epidemical disease. *Arbutnot.*

INVA'SIVE. *a.* [from *invade.*] Entering hostilely upon other mens possessions. *Dryden.*

INVE'CTIVE. *f.* [*invective*, French.] A censure in speech or writing. *Hooker.*

INVE'CTIVE. *a.* [from the noun.] Satirical; abusive. *Dryden.*

INVE'CTIVELY. *ad.* Satirically; abusively. *Shakespeare.*

To INVE'IGH. *v. a.* [*invebo*, Latin.] To utter censure or reproach. *Arbutnot.*

INVE'IGHER. *f.* [from *inveigh.*] Vehement railer. *Wiceman.*

To INVE'IGLE. *v. a.* [*invogliare*, Ital.] To persuade to something bad or hurtful; to wheedle; to allure. *Hudibras.*

INVE'IGLER. *f.* [from *inveigle.*] Seducer; deceiver; allurer to ill. *Sandys.*

To INVE'NT. *v. a.* [*inventer*, French.]

1. To discover; to find out; to excogitate. *Amos. Arbutnot.*
2. To forge; to contrive falsely; to fabricate. *Stillingfleet.*
3. To feign; to make by the imagination. *Addison.*

4. To light on; to meet with. *Spenser.*

INVE'NTER. *f.* [from *inventeur*, French.]

1. One who produces something new; a deviser of something not known before. *Garth.*
2. A forger.

INVENTION. *f.* [*invention*, French.]

1. Fiction. *Roscommon.*
2. Discovery. *Roy.*
3. Excogitation; act of producing something new. *Dryden.*
4. Forgery. *Shakespeare.*
5. The thing invented. *Milton.*

INVE'NTIVE. *a.* [*inventif*, Fr.] Quick at contrivance; ready at expedients; *Acham. Dryden.*

INVE'NTOR. *f.* [*inventor*, Latin.]

1. A finder out of something new. *Milton.*
2. A contriver; a flamer. *Shakespeare.*

INVENTORIALLY. *ad.* In manner of an inventory. *Shakespeare.*

INVENTORY. *f.* [*inventarium*, Latin.] An account or catalogue of moveables. *Spencer.*

To INVENTORY. *v. a.* [*inventorier*, Fr.] To register; to place in a catalogue. *Government of the Tongue.*

INVE'NTRESS. *f.* [*inventrice*, Fr. from *inventor.*] A female that invents. *Burton.*

INVE'RSE. *a.* [*inverse*, Fr. *inverseus*, Lat.]

- Inverted; reciprocal: opposed to direct. *Garth.*

INVE'RSION. *f.* [*inversion*, Fr. *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 INVE'RT. *v. a.* [*inverto*, 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 imbezzle. *Knolles.*

INVERTEDLY. *ad.* [from *inverted.*] In contrary or reversed order. *Derham.*

To INVE'ST. *v. a.* [*investio*, Latin.]

1. To dress; to clothe; to array. *Milt.*
2. To place in possession of a rank or office. *Hooker. Clarendon.*
3. To adorn; to grace. *Shakespeare.*
4. To confer; to give. *Baron.*
5. To inclose; to surround so as to intercept succours or provisions.

INVE'STIENT. *a.* [*investiens*, Latin.] Covering; clothing. *Woodward.*

INVE'STIGABLE. *a.* [from *investigate.*] To be searched out; discoverable by rational disquisition. *Hooker.*

To INVE'STIGATE. *v. a.* [*investigo*, Lat.] To search out; to find out by rational disquisition. *Cheyne.*

INVESTIGATION. *f.* [*investigatio*, Lat.]

1. The act of the mind by which unknown truths are discovered. *Watts.*
2. Examination. *Pope.*

INVESTITURE. *f.* [French.]

1. The right of giving possession of any manor, office, or benefice. *Raleigh.*
2. The act of giving possession.

INVE'STMENT. *f.* [*in and vestment.*] Dress; cloaths; garment; habit. *Shakespeare.*

INVE'TERACY. *f.* [*inveteratio*, Latin.]

1. Long continuance of any thing bad. *Addison.*

I N V

2. [In physick.] Long continuance of a disease.
- INVE'TERATE.** *a.* [*inveteratus*, Latin.]
 1. Old; long established. *Bacon.*
 2. Obstinate by long continuance. *Swift.*
- TO INVE'TERATE.** *v. a.* [*invetero*, Lat.]
 To harden or make obstinate by long continuance. *Bentley.*
- INVE'TERATENESS.** *f.* [from *inveterate*.]
 Long continuance of any thing bad; obstinacy confirmed by time. *Brown.*
- INVETERA'TION.** *f.* [*inveteratio*, Latin.]
 The act of hardening or confirming by long continuance.
- INVI'DIOUS.** *a.* [*invidiosus*, Latin.]
 1. Envious; malignant. *Evelyn.*
 2. Likely to incur or to bring hatred. *Swift.*
- INVI'DIOUSLY.** *ad.* [from *invidiosus*.]
 1. Malignantly; enviously. *Spratt.*
 2. In a manner likely to provoke hatred.
- INVI'DIOUSNESS.** *f.* [from *invidiosus*.] Quality of provoking envy or hatred.
- TO INVI'GORATE.** *v. a.* [*in* and *vigour*.]
 To endue with vigour; to strengthen; to animate; to enforce. *Addison.*
- INVIGORA'TION.** *f.* [from *invigorate*.]
 1. The act of invigorating.
 2. The state of being invigorated. *Norris.*
- INVINCIBLE.** *a.* [*invincibilis*, Latin.]
 Insuperable; unconquerable; not to be subdued. *Knolles. Bentley.*
- INVINCIBLENESS.** *f.* [from *invincible*.]
 Unconquerableness; insuperableness.
- INVINCIBLY.** *ad.* [from *invincible*.]
 Insuperably; unconquerably. *Milton.*
- INVIO'LABLE.** *a.* [*inviolabilis*, Latin.]
 1. Not to be profaned; not to be injured. *Locke.*
 2. Not to be broken. *Hooker.*
 3. Insusceptible of hurt or wound. *Milton.*
- INVIO'LABLY.** *ad.* [from *inviolable*.]
 Without breach; without failure. *Spratt.*
- INVIO'LATE.** *a.* [*inviolatus*, Latin.]
 Unhurt; uninjured; unprofaned; unpolluted; unbroken. *Dryden.*
- INVIOUS.** *a.* [*invius*, Latin.]
 Impassable; untrodden. *Hudibras.*
- INVISI'BILITY.** *f.* [from *invisible*.]
 The state of being invisible; imperceptibleness to sight. *Ray.*
- INVISIBLE.** *a.* [*invisible*, Latin.]
 Not perceptible by the sight; not to be seen. *Sidney.*
- INVISIBLY.** *ad.* [from *invisible*.]
 Imperceptibly to the sight. *Dentham.*
- TO INVI'SCATE.** *v. a.* [*in* and *viscus*, Lat.]
 To lime; to intangle in glutinous matter. *Brown.*
- INVITA'TION.** *f.* [*invitatio*, Latin.]
 The act of inviting, bidding, or calling to any thing with ceremony and civility. *Dryden.*
- TO INVITE.** *v. a.* [*invito*, Latin.]

I N U

1. To bid; to ask to any place. *Swift.*
 2. To allure; to persuade. *Bacon.*
- TO INVITE.** *v. n.* [*invito*, Latin.]
 To ask or call to any thing pleasing. *Milton.*
- INVIT'ER.** *f.* [from *invite*.]
 He who invites. *Smalridge.*
- INVIT'INGLY.** *ad.* [from *inviting*.]
 In such a manner as invites or allures. *Decay of Piety.*
- TO INU'MBRATE.** *v. a.* [*inumbro*, Lat.]
 To shade; to cover with shades. *Diſt.*
- INUN'CTION.** *f.* [*inunctus*, Latin.]
 The act of smearing or anointing. *Ray.*
- INUNDA'TION.** *f.* [*inundatio*, Latin.]
 1. The overflow of waters; flood; deluge. *Blackmore.*
 2. A confluence of any kind. *Spenser.*
- TO INVO'CATÉ.** *v. a.* [*invo-co*, Latin.]
 To invoke; to implore; to call upon; to pray to. *Milton.*
- INVOCA'TION.** *f.* [*invocatio*, Latin.]
 1. The act of calling upon in prayer. *Hooker.*
 2. The form of calling for the assistance or presence of any being. *Wafe.*
- INVOICE.** *f.* A catalogue of the freight of a ship, or of the articles and price of goods sent by a factor.
- TO INVO'KE.** *v. a.* [*invoco*, Latin.]
 To call upon; to implore; to pray to. *Sidney.*
- TO INVO'LVE.** *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 intangle. *Locke.*
 6. To complicate; to make intricate. *Locke.*
 7. To blend; to mingle together confusedly. *Milton.*
- INVO'LUNTARILY.** *ad.* [from *involuntary*.]
 Not by choice; not spontaneously.
- INVO'LUNTARY.** *a.* [*involontaire*, Fr.]
 1. Not having the power of choice. *Pope.*
 2. Not chosen; not done willingly. *Locke. Pope.*
- INVOLU'TION.** *f.* [*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. *Brown.*
- TO INU'RE.** *v. a.* [*in* and *ure*.]
 1. To habituate; to make ready or willing by practice and custom; to accustom. *Daniel.*
 2. To bring into use; to practise again. *Spenser.*
- INU'REMENT.** *f.* [from *inure*.]
 Practice; habit; use; custom; frequency. *Wotton.*
- TO INU'RN.** *v. a.* To intomb; to bury. *Dryden.*
- INU'STION.**

J O B

INUSTION. *f.* [*inustio*, Latin.] The act of burning.

INUTILE. *a.* [*inutile*, Fr. *inutilis*, Latin.] Useless; unprofitable. *Bacon.*

INUTILITY. *f.* [*inutilitas*, Latin.] Uselessness; unprofitableness.

INVULNERABLE. *a.* [*invulnerabilis*, Lat.] Not to be wounded; secure from wound. *Swift.*

TO INWA'LL. *v. a.* To inclose with a wall. *Spenser.*

INWARD. } *ad.* [*inward*, Saxon.]

- INWARDS.** }
1. Towards the internal parts; within. *Milton.*
 2. With inflexion or incurvity; concavely. *Dryden.*
 3. Into the mind or thoughts. *Hooker.*

INWARD. *a.*

1. Internal; placed not on the outside but within. *Milton.*
2. Reflecting; deeply thinking. *Prior.*
3. Intimate; domestick. *Job.*
4. Seated in the mind. *Shakespeare.*

INWARD. *f.*

1. Any thing within, generally the bowels. *Mortimer.*
2. Intimate; near acquaintance. *Shakesp.*

INWARDLY. *ad.* [from *inward*.]

1. In the heart; privately. *Shakesp.*
2. In the parts within; internally. *Arbutnot.*
3. With inflexion or concavity.

INWARDNESS. *f.* [from *inward*.] Intimacy; familiarity. *Shakespeare.*

TO INWEAVE, preter. *inwove* or *inwaved*, part. pass. *inwove* or *inwoven*, [in and *wearve*.]

1. To mix any thing in weaving so that it forms part of the texture. *Pope.*
2. To intertwine; to complicate. *Milton.*

TO INWO'OD. *v. a.* [in and *wood*.] To hide in woods. *Sidney.*

TO INWRAP. *v. a.* [in and *wrap*.]

1. To cover by involution; to involve. *Donne.*
2. To perplex; to puzzle with difficulty or obscurity. *Bacon.*
3. To ravish or transport. *Milton.*

INWROUGHT. *a.* [in and *wrought*.] Adorned with work. *Milton.*

TO INWRE'ATHE. *v. a.* [in and *wreathe*.] To surround as with a wreath. *Milton.*

JOB. *f.*

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. *v. a.*

1. To strike suddenly with a sharp instrument. *L'Esrange.*
2. To drive in a sharp instrument. *Mexon.*

J O I

TO JOB. *v. n.* To play the stockjobber; to buy and sell as a broker. *Pope.*

JOB'S TEARS. *f.* An herb.

JOBBER. *f.* [from *job*.]

1. A man who sells stock in the publick funds. *Swift.*
 2. One who does chancework.
- JOBBERNO'WL.** *f.* [*jobbe*, Flemish, dull; *hnoI*, Saxon, a head.] Loggerhead; blockhead. *Hudibras.*

JOCKEY. *f.* [from *Jack*.]

1. A fellow that rides horses in the race. *Addison.*
2. A man that deals in horses.
3. A cheat; a trickish fellow.

TO JOCKEY. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To juggle by riding against one.
 2. To cheat; to trick.
- JOCOSE.** *a.* [*jocosus*, Latin.] Merry; waggish; given to jest. *Watts.*

JOCOSELY. *ad.* [from *jocose*.] Waggishly; in jest; in game. *Broome.*

JOCUSENESS. } *f.* [from *jocose*.] Wag-

JOCOSITY. } gery; merriment. *Brown.*

JOCULAR. *a.* [*jocularis*, Latin.] Used in jest; merry; jocose; waggish. *Government of the Tongue.*

JOCULARITY. *f.* [from *jocular*.] Merriment; disposition to jest. *Brown.*

JOCUND. *a.* [*jocundus*, Latin.] Merry; gay; airy; lively. *Milton.*

JOCUNDLY. *ad.* [from *jocund*.] Merrily; gaily. *South.*

TO JOG. *v. a.* [*sebocken*, Dutch.] To push; to shake by a sudden impulse. *Norris.*

TO JOG. *v. n.* To move by succussion. *Milton.*

JOG. *f.* [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.*

JOGGER. *f.* [from *jog*.] One who moves heavily and dully. *Dryden.*

TO JOGGLE. *v. n.* To shake. *Derbam.*

JOHNAPPLE. *f.* A sharp apple. *Mortimer.*

TO JOIN. *v. a.* [*joindre*, French.]

1. To add one to another in continuity. *Isaiab.*
2. To unite in league or marriage. *Dryd.*
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. *1 Corinthians.*
7. To act in concert with. *Dryden.*

TO JOIN. *v. n.*

1. To grow to; to adhere; to be continuous. *Acts.*
2. To close; to clash. *Shakespeare.*
5. To unite with in marriage, or any other league. *Ezra.*
4. To

4. To become confederate. *Mac.*
- JOINDER.** *f.* [from *join.*] Conjunction; joining. *Shakespeare.*
- JOINER.** *f.* [from *join.*] One whose trade is to make utensils of wood joined. *Moxon.*
- JOINERY.** *f.* [from *joiner.*] An art whereby several pieces of wood are fitted and joined together. *Moxon.*
- JOINT.** *f.* [*jointure*, French.]
1. Articulation of limbs; juncture of moveable bones in animal bodies. *Temple.*
 2. Hinge; junctures which admit motion of the parts. *Sidney.*
 3. [In joinery.] Strait lines, in joiners language, is called a *joint*, that is, two pieces of wood are 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.* Luxated; slipped from the socket, or correspondent part where it naturally moves. *Herbert.*
 7. *Out of JOINT.* Thrown into confusion and disorder. *Shakespeare.*
- JOINT.** *a.*
1. Shared among many. *Shakespeare.*
 2. United in the same possession. *Donne.*
 3. Combined; acting together in concert. *Addison.*
- To **JOINT.** *v. a.* [from the noun.]
1. To join together in confederacy. *Shakespeare.*
 2. To form many parts into one. *Dryden.*
 3. To form in articulations. *Ray.*
 4. To divide a joint; to cut or quarter into joints. *Dryden.*
- JOINTED.** *a.* [from *joint.*] Full of joints, knots, or commissures. *Phillips.*
- JOINTER.** [from *joint*] A sort of plane. *Moxon.*
- JOINTLY.** *ad.* [from *joint.*]
1. Together; not separately. *Hooker.*
 2. In a state of union or co-operation. *Dryden.*
- JOINTRESS.** *f.* [from *jointure.*] One who holds any thing in jointure. *Shakespeare.*
- JOINTSTOOL.** *f.* [*joint* and *stool.*] A stool made not merely by insertion of the feet. *Arbutnot.*
- JOINTURE.** *f.* [*jointure*, French.] Estate settled on a wife to be enjoyed after her husband's decease. *Pope.*
- JOIST.** *f.* [from *joindre*, French.] The secondary beam of a floor. *Mortimer.*
- To **JOIST.** *v. a.* [from the noun.] To fit in the smaller beams of a flooring.
- JOKE.** *f.* [*jocus*, Latin.] A jest; something not serious. *Watts.*
- To **JOKE.** *v. n.* [*jocor*, Latin.] To jest; to be merry in words or actions. *Gay.*
- JOKER.** *f.* [from *joke.*] A jester; a merry fellow. *Dennis.*
- JOLE.** *f.* [*gucule*, French.]
1. The face or cheek. *Collier.*
 2. The head of a fish. *Pope.*
- To **JOLL.** *v. a.* [from *joll*, the head.] To beat the head against any thing; to clash with violence.
- JOLLILY.** *ad.* [from *jolly.*] In a disposition to noisy mirth. *Dryden.*
- JOLLIMENT.** *f.* [from *jolly.*] Mirth; merriment; gaiety. *Spenser.*
- JOLLINESS.** }
JOLLITY. } *f.* [from *jolly.*]
1. Gaiety; elevation of spirit. *Sidney.*
 2. Merriment; festivity. *Addison.*
- JOLLY.** *a.* [*joli*, French.]
1. Gay; merry; airy; cheerful; lively. *Burton.*
 2. Plump; like one in high health. *Soutb.*
- To **JOLT.** *v. n.* To shake as a carriage on rough ground. *Swift.*
- To **JOLT.** *v. a.* To shake one as a carriage does.
- JOLT.** *f.* [from the verb.] Shock; violent agitation. *Gulliver.*
- JOLTHEAD.** *f.* A great head; a dolt; a blockhead. *Grew.*
- JONQUILLE.** *f.* [*jonquille*, French.] A species of daffodil. *Tbomson.*
- JORDEN.** *f.* [*ζορν*, *stercus*, and *den*, *receptaculum.*] A pot. *Pope.*
- To **JOSTLE.** *v. a.* [*jouster*, French.] To jostle; to rush against.
- JOT.** *f.* [*ιωτα*.] A point; a tittle. *Spenser.*
- JOVIAL.** *a.* [*joyial*, French.]
1. Under the influence of Jupiter. *Brown.*
 2. Gay; airy; merry. *Bacon.*
- JOVIALLY.** *ad.* [from *joyial.*] Merrily; gaily.
- JOVIALNESS.** *f.* [from *joyial.*] Gaiety; merriment.
- JOUISANCE.** *f.* [*rejouissance*, French.] Jollity; merriment; festivity. *Spenser.*
- JOURNAL.** *a.* [*journal*, French; *giornale*, Italian.] Daily; quotidian. *Shakespeare.*
- JOURNAL.** *f.* [*journal*, French.]
1. A diary; an account kept of daily transactions. *Arbutnot.*
 2. Any paper published daily.
- JOURNALIST.** *f.* [from *journal.*] A writer of journals.
- JOURNEY.** *f.* [*journee*, 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.** *v. n.* [from the noun.] To travel; to pass from place to place. *Numbers.*
- JOURNEYMAN.** *f.* [*journee*, a day's work, Fr. and *man.*] A hired workman. *Arbutnot.*
- JOURNEYWORK.** *f.* [*journee*, French, and *work.*] Work performed for hire. *Arbutnot.*
- JOUST.**

JOUST. *f.* [*jouſt*, French.] Tilt; tournament; mock fight. It is now written leſs properly *juſt*. *Milton.*

TO JOUST. *v. n.* [*jouſſer*, French.] To run in the tilt. *Milton.*

JOWLER. *f.* A kind of hunting dog. *Dryden.*

JO'WTER. *f.* A fiſh-driver. *Cicero.*

JOY. *f.* [*joye*, French.]

1. The paſſion produced by any happy accident; gladneſs. *South.*

2. Gaiety; merriment; feſtivity. *Dryd.*

3. Happineſs; felicity. *Shakeſpeare.*

4. A term of fondneſs. *Shakeſpeare.*

TO JOY. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To rejoice; to be glad; to exult. *Wotton.*

TO JOY. *v. a.*

1. To congratulate; to entertain kindly. *Prior.*

2. To gladden; to exhilarate. *Sidney.*

3. [*Jouir de*, French.] To enjoy; to have happy poſſeſſion. *Milton.*

JOY'ANCE. *f.* [*joiant*, old French.] Gaiety; feſtivity. *Spencer.*

JOY'FUL. *a.* [*joy and full*.]

1. Full of joy; glad; exulting. *Kings.*

2. Sometimes it has *of* before the cauſe of joy. *Pope.*

JOYFULLY. *ad.* [from *joyful*.] With joy; gladly. *Wak.*

JOYFULNESS. *f.* [from *joyful*.] Gladneſs; joy. *Deutr.*

JOYLESS. *a.* [from *joy*.]

1. Void of joy; feeling no pleaſure. *Shakeſpeare.*

2. It has ſometimes *of* before the object.

3. Giving no pleaſure. *Shakeſpeare.*

JOYOUS. *a.* [*joyeux*, French.]

1. Glad; gay; merry. *Prior.*

2. Giving joy. *Spencer.*

3. It has *of* ſometimes before the cauſe of joy. *Dryden.*

IPECACUAN'HA. *f.* An Indian plant. *Hill.*

IRA'SCIBLE. *a.* [*iracibilis*, low Lat. *irascibile*, Fr.] Partaking of the nature of anger. *Digby.*

IRE. *f.* [Fr. *ira*, Latin.] Anger; rage; paſſionate hatred. *Dryden.*

IR'EFUL. *a.* [*ire and full*.] Angry; raging; furious. *Dryden.*

IR'EFULLY. *ad.* [from *ire*.] With ire; in an angry manner.

IR'IS. *f.* [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 ſhower-de-luce. *Milton.*

TO IRK. *v. a.* [*yrk*, work, Iſlandick.] It irks me; I am weary of it. *Shakeſpeare.*

IRKSOME. *a.* [from *irk*.] Weariſome; tedious; troubleſome. *Swift.*

IRKSOMELY. *ad.* [from *irksome*.] Weariſomely; tediouſly.

IRKSOMENESS. *f.* [from *irksome*.] Tediouſneſs; weariſomeneſs.

IRON. *f.* [1191, Saxon.]

1. A metal common to all parts of the world, plentiful in moſt, and of a ſmall price. Though the lighteſt of all metals, except tin, it is conſiderably 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 more capable of ruſt than any other metal, is very ſonorous, and requires the ſtrongeſt fire of all the metals to melt it. The ſpecifick gravity of iron is to water as 7632 is to 1000. Iron has greater medicinal virtues than any of the other metals. *Hill.*

2. Any inſtrument or utenſil made of iron. *Pope.*

IRON. *a.*

1. Made of iron. *Mortimer.*

2. Reſembling iron in colour. *Woodward.*

3. Harſh; ſevere; rigid; miſerable. *Craſhaw.*

4. Indiffoluble; unbroken. *Phillips.*

5. Hard; impenetrable. *Shakeſpeare.*

TO IRON. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To ſmooth with an iron.

2. To ſhackle with irons.

IRONICAL. *a.* [from *irony*.] Expreſſing one thing and meaning another. *Brown. Swift.*

IRONICALLY. *ad.* [from *ironical*.] By the uſe of irony. *Bacon.*

IRONMONGER. *f.* [*iron and morgan*.] A dealer in iron.

IRONWOOD. *f.* A kind of wood extremely hard, and ſo ponderous as to ſink in water.

IRONWORT. *f.* A plant. *Miller.*

IRONY. *a.* [from *iron*.] Made of iron; partaking of iron. *Hanmond.*

IRONY. *f.* [*ironie*, French.] A mode of ſpeech in which the meaning is contrary to the words. *Swift.*

IRRA'DIANCE. } *f.* [*irradiance*, French.]

IRRA'DIANCY. } *f.* [*irradiance*, French.]

1. Emiſſion of rays or beams of light upon any object. *Brown.*

2. Beams of light emitted. *Milton.*

TO IRRA'DIATE. *v. a.* [*irradio*, Latin.]

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. *Hale.*

4. To decorate with ſhining ornaments. *Pope.*

IRRA-

IRRADIATION. *f.* [*irradiation*, French.]

1. The act of emitting beams of light.
Digby.
2. Illumination; intellectual light. *Hale.*

IRRA'TIONAL. *a.* [*irrationalis*, Latin.]

1. Void of reason; void of understanding.
Milton.
2. Absurd; contrary to reason. *Harvey.*

IRRATIONA'LITY. *f.* [from *irrational*.]
Want of reason.

IRRA'TIONALLY. *ad.* [from *irrational*.]
Without reason; absurdly.

IRRECLA'IMABLE. *a.* [in and *reclaimable*.]
Not to be reclaimed; not to be changed to the better.
Addison.

IRRECONCI'LABLE. *a.* [*irreconciliable*, French.]

1. Not to be reconciled; not to be appeased.
Dryden.
2. Not to be made consistent. *Rogers.*

IRRECONCI'LABLENESS. *f.* [from *irreconcilable*.] Impossibility to be reconciled.

IRRECONCI'LABLY. *ad.* [from *irreconcilable*.] In a manner not admitting reconciliation.

IRRECONCILED. *a.* [in and *reconciled*.]
Not atoned. *Shakespeare.*

IRRECO'VERABLE. *a.* [in and *recoverable*.]

1. Not to be regained; not to be restored or repaired.
Rogers.
2. Not to be remedied. *Hooker.*

IRRECO'VERABLY. *ad.* [from *irrecoverable*.] Beyond recovery; past repair. *Milt.*

IRREDU'CIBLE. *a.* [in and *reducible*.] Not to be reduced.

IRREFRAGABI'LITY. *f.* [from *irrefragable*.] Strength of argument not to be refuted.

IRREFRA'GABLE. *a.* [*irrefragabilis*, Lat.]

- Not to be confuted; superior to argumental opposition. *Swift.*

IRREFRA'GABLY. *ad.* [from *irrefragable*.]
With force above confutation. *Atterbury.*

IRREFU'TABLE. *a.* [*irrefutabilis*, Latin.]

- Not to be overthrown by argument.

IRREGULAR. *a.* [*irregulier*, Fr. *irregularis*, Latin.]

1. Deviating from rule, custom or nature.
Prior.
2. Immethodical; not confined to any certain rule or order. *Milton. Cowley.*
3. Not being according to the laws of virtue.

IRREGULARITY. *f.* [*irregularité*, Fr.]

1. Deviation from rule.
2. Neglect of method and order. *Brown.*
3. Inordinate practice. *Rogers.*

IRREGULARLY. *ad.* [from *irregular*.]
Without observation of rule or method.
Locke.

TO IRREGULATE. *v. a.* To make irregular; to disorder.
Brown.

IRRELATIVE. *a.* [in and *relativus*; Lat.]
Having no reference to any thing, single; unconnected.

IRRELIGION. *f.* [*irreligion*, Fr.] Contempt of religion; impiety. *Rogers.*

IRRELIGIOUS. *a.* [*irreligieux*, French.]

1. Contemning religion; impious. *Soub.*
2. Contrary to religion. *Swift.*

IRRELIGIOUSLY. *ad.* [from *irreligious*.]
With impiety; with irreligion.

IRREME'ABLE. *a.* [*irremcabilis*, Latin.]
Admitting no return. *Dryden.*

IRREME'DIABLE. *a.* [*irremediabile*, Fr.]
Admitting no cure; not to be remedied.
Bacon.

IRREME'DIABLY. *ad.* [from *irremediabile*.] Without cure. *Taylor.*

IRREMIS'SIBLE. *a.* [*irremissible*, French.]
Not to be pardoned.

IRREMIS'SIBLENESS. *f.* The quality of being not to be pardoned. *Hammond.*

IRREMO'VEABLE. *a.* [in and *remove*.]
Not to be moved; not to be changed.
Shakespeare.

IRRENO'W'NED. *a.* [in and *renown*.]
Void of honour. *Spenser.*

IRRE'PARABLE. *a.* [*irreparabilis*, Lat.]
Not to be recovered; not to be repaired.
Addison.

IRRE'PARABLY. *ad.* Without recovery; without amends. *Boyle.*

IRREPLE'VIABLE. *a.* [in and *replevy*.]
Not to be redeemed. A law term.

IRREPREHE'NSIBLE. *a.* [*irreprebensibilis*, Latin.] Exempt from blame.

IRREPREHE'NSIBLY. *ad.* [from *irreprebensibilis*.] Without blame.

IRREPRESE'NTABLE. *a.* [in and *represent*.] Not to be figured by any representation. *Stillingfleet.*

IRREPRO'ACHABLE. *a.* [in and *reproachable*.] Free from blame; free from reproach. *Atterbury.*

IRREPRO'ACHABLY. *ad.* [from *irreproachable*.] Without blame; without reproach.

IRREPRO'VEABLE. *a.* [in and *reproveable*.] Not to be blamed; irreproachable.

IRRESISTIBI'LITY. *f.* [from *irresistibile*.]
Power or force above opposition. *Hamm.*

IRRESI'STIBLE. *a.* [*irresistibile*, French.]
Superior to opposition. *Hooker.*

IRRESI'STIBLY. *ad.* [from *irresistibile*.]
In a manner not to be opposed. *Rogers.*

IRRESOLUBLE. *a.* [in and *resolubilis*, Latin.] Not to be broken; not to be dissolved. *Boyle.*

IRRESOLUBLENESS. *f.* [from *irresoluble*.]
Resistance to separation of the parts.
Boyle.

IRRESOLVEDLY. *ad.* [in and *resolved*.]
Without settled determination. *Boyle.*

IRRE'

IRRESOLUTE. *a.* [*in and resolute.*] Not constant in purpose; not determined.

Temple.

IRRESOLUTELY. *ad.* [*from irresolute.*] Without firmness of mind; without determined purpose.

IRRESOLUTION. *f.* [*irresolution, Fr.*] Want of firmness of mind.

Addison.

IRRESPECTIVE. *a.* [*in and respectivo.*] Having no regard to any circumstances.

Hammond. Rogers.

IRRESPECTIVELY. *ad.* [*from irrespectivo.*] Without regard to circumstances.

Hammond.

IRRETRIEVABLE. *a.* [*in and retrieve.*] Not to be repaired; irrecoverable; irreparable.

IRRETRIEVABLY. *ad.* Irreparably; irrecoverably.

Woodward.

IRREVERENCE. *f.* [*irreverentia, Lat.*] 1. Want of reverence; want of veneration.

Pope.

2. State of being disregarded.

Clarendon.

IRREVERENT. *a.* [*irreverent, French.*] Not paying due homage or reverence; not expressing or conceiving due veneration or respect.

Raleigh.

IRREVERENTLY. *ad.* [*from irreverent.*] Without due respect or veneration.

Government of the Tongue.

IRREVE'RSIBLE. *a.* Not to be recalled; not to be changed.

Rogers.

IRREVERSIBLY. *ad.* [*from irreversible.*] Without change.

Hammond.

IRREVOCABLE. *a.* [*irrevocabilis, Lat.*] Not to be recalled; not to be brought back.

Bacon.

IRREVOCABLY. *ad.* [*from irrevocable.*] Without recall.

Boyle.

TO IRRIGATE. *v. a.* [*irrigo, Latin.*] To wet; to moisten; to water.

Ray.

IRRIGATION. *f.* [*from irrigate.*] The act of watering or moistening.

Bacon.

IRRIGUOUS. *a.* [*from irrigate.*] 1. Watery; watered.

Milton.

2. Dewy; moist.

Phillips.

IRRI'SION. *f.* [*irrisio, Latin.*] The act of laughing at another.

Woodward.

TO IRRITATE. *v. a.* [*irrito, Latin.*] 1. To provoke; to tease; to exasperate.

Clarendon.

2. To fret; to put into motion or disorder by any irregular or unaccustomed contact.

Bacon.

3. To heighten; to agitate; to enforce.

Bacon.

IRRITATION. *f.* [*irritatio, Latin.*] 1. Provocation; exasperation.

2. Stimulation; vellication.

Arbutnot.

IRRUPTION. *f.* [*irruptio, Latin.*] 1. The act of any thing forcing an entrance.

Burnet.

2. Inroad; burst of invaders into any place.

Addison.

IS. [*is, Saxon.*]

1. The third person singular of *to be*: I am, thou art, he is.

Job.

2. It is sometimes expressed by 's.

ISCHIA'DICK. *a.* [*ισχιαδεις.*] In anatomy, an epithet given to the veins of the foot that terminate in the crural.

Harris.

ISCHURY. *f.* [*ισχυρις.*] A stoppage of urine.

ISCHURE'TTICK. *f.* [*ischurettique, French.*] Such medicines as force urine when suppressed.

ISH. [*isc, Saxon.*]

1. A termination added to an adjective to express diminution: as, *bluish*, tending to blue.

2. It is likewise sometimes the termination of a gentile or possessive adjective: as, *Swedish*, *Danish*.

3. It likewise notes participation of the qualities of the substantive: as, *man*, *manish*.

ISICLE. *f.* [*from ice.*] A pendent sheet of ice.

Dryler.

ISINGLASS. *f.* [*from ice, or ise, and glass,* that is, matter congealed into glass.]

Isinglass is a tough, firm, and light substance, of a whitish colour, and in some degree transparent, much resembling glue, but cleaner and sweeter. The fish from which *isinglass* is prepared is one of the cartilaginous kind, and a species of sturgeon. It is frequent in many of the larger rivers of Europe. From the intestines of this fish the *isinglass* is prepared by boiling.

Hill. Floyer.

ISINGLASS Stone. *f.* This is a fossil which is one of the purest and simplest of the natural bodies. It is found in broad masses, composed of a multitude of extremely thin plates or flakes. The masses are of a brownish or reddish colour; but when the plates are separated, they are perfectly colourless, and pellucid. It is found in Muscovy, Persia, Cyprus, the Alps and Apennines, and the mountains of Germany. The ancients made their windows of it, instead of glass.

Hill.

ISLAND. *f.* [*insula, Latin.* It is pronounced *iland.*] A tract of land surrounded by water.

Johnson. Thomson.

ISLANDER. *f.* [*from island.*] An inhabitant of a country surrounded by water.

Addison.

ISLE. *f.* [*isle, French.* Pronounce *ile.*]

1. An island; a country surrounded by water.

2. A long walk in a church, or publick building.

Pope.

ISOPERIMET'RICAL. *f.* [*ισο, περι, and μετρον.*] In geometry, are such figures as

have

- have equal perimeters or circumferences, of which the circle is the greatest.
- ISO'SCELES.** *s.* That which hath only two sides equal. *Harris.*
- ISSUE.** *f.* [*issue*, French.]
1. The act of passing out.
 2. Exit; egress; or passage out. *Prov.*
 3. Event; consequence. *Fairfax.*
 4. Termination; conclusion. *Broome.*
 5. Sequel deduced from premises. *Shakesf.*
 6. A fontanel; a vent made in a muscle for the discharge of humours. *Wise man.*
 7. Evacuation. *Mattbew.*
 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 growing from an amercement; 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. *Cowel.*
- TO ISSUE.** *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. *2 Kings.*
 4. To be produced by any fund. *Ayliffe.*
 5. To run out in lines. *Bacon.*
- TO ISSUE.** *v. a.*
1. To send out; to send forth. *Bacon.*
 2. To send out judicially or authoritatively. *Clarendon.*
- ISSUELESS.** *a.* [from *issue*.] Without offspring; without descendants. *Carew.*
- ISTHMUS.** *f.* [*isthmus*, Latin.] A neck of land joining the peninsula to the continent. *Sandys.*
- IT.** *pronoun.* [hit, Saxon.]
1. The neutral demonstrative. *Cowley.*
 2. It is sometimes expressed by *it*. *Hudibras.*
 3. It is used ludicrously after neutral verbs, to give an emphasis. *Locke.*
 4. Sometimes applied familiarly, ludicrously, or rudely to persons. *Shakespeare.*
- ITCH.** *f.* [*zicha*, Saxon.]
1. A cutaneous disease extremely contagious, which overspreads the body with small pustules filled with a thin serum, and raised as microscopes have discovered by a small animal. It is cured by sulphur. *Hudibras.*
 2. The sensation of uneasiness in the skin, which is eased by rubbing.
 3. A constant teasing desire. *Pope.*
- TO ITCH.** *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. *Shakespeare.*
- ITCHY.** *a.* [from *itch*.] Infected with the itch.
- ITEM.** *ad.* [Latin.] Also. A word used when any article is added to the former.
- ITEM.** *f.*
1. A new article. *Glanville.*
 2. A hint; an innuendo.
- TO ITERATE.** *v. a.* [itero, Latin.]
1. To repeat; to utter again; to inculcate by frequent mention. *Hooker.*
 2. To do over again. *Milton.*
- ITERANT.** *a.* [iterans, Latin.] Repeating. *Bacon.*
- ITERATION.** *f.* [iteratio, Latin.] Repetition; recital over again. *Hammond.*
- ITINERANT.** *a.* [itinerant, French.] Wandering; not settled. *Addison.*
- ITINERARY.** *f.* [itinerarium, Latin.] A book of travels. *Addison.*
- ITINERARY.** *a.* [itinerarius, Latin.] Travelling; done on a journey. *Bacon.*
- ITSELF.** *pronoun.* [*it* and *self*.] The neutral reciprocal pronoun applied to things. *Locke.*
- JUBILANT.** *a.* [jubilans, Latin.] Uttering songs of triumph. *Milton.*
- JUBILATION.** *f.* [jubilation, Fr. *jubiatio*, Latin.] The act of declaring triumph.
- JUBILEE.** *f.* [jubilum, low Latin.] A public festivity. *Dryden.*
- JUCUNDITY.** *f.* [jucunditas, Lat.] Pleasantry; agreeableness. *Brown.*
- JUDAS Tree.** *f.* A plant. *Mortimer.*
- TO JUDAIZE.** *v. n.* [judaizo, low Latin.] To conform to the Jews. *Sandys.*
- JUDGE.** *f.* [juge, French; *judex*, Latin.]
1. One who is invested with authority to determine any cause or question, real or personal. *Dryden.*
 2. One who presides in a court of judicature. *Shakespeare.*
 3. One who has skill sufficient to decide upon the merit of any thing. *Pope.*
- TO JUDGE.** *v. n.* [juger, French.]
1. To pass sentence. *Genesis.*
 2. To form or give an opinion. *Milton.*
 3. To discern; to distinguish. *Addison.*
- TO JUDGE.** *v. a.*
1. To pass sentence upon; to examine authoritatively. *Dryden.*
 2. To pass severe censure; to doom severely. *Mattbew.*
- JUDGER.** *f.* [from *judge*.] One who forms judgment or passes sentence. *Digby.*
- JUDGMENT.** *f.* [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. *Shakespeare.*
 3. The act of exercising judicature. *Addison.*
 4. Determination; decision. *Burnet.*
 5. The quality of distinguishing propriety and impropriety. *Dennis.*
 6. Opinion.

6. Opinion; notion. *Shakespeare.*
 7. Sentence against a criminal. *Milton.*
 8. Condemnation. *Tillotson.*
 9. Punishment inflicted by providence. *Addison.*
 10. Distribution of justice. *Arbutnot.*
 11. Judiciary laws; statutes. *Deair.*
 12. The last doom. *Shakespeare.*
- JUDICATORY.** *f.* [*judico*, Lat. n.]
 1. Distribution of justice. *Clarendon.*
 2. Court of Justice. *Atterbury.*
- JUDICATURE.** *f.* [*judicature*, French.]
 Power of distributing justice. *Bacon. South.*
- JUDICIAL.** *a.* [*judicium*, Lat. n.]
 1. Practised in the distribution of publick justice. *Bentley. South.*
 2. Inflicted on as a penalty. *South.*
- JUDICIALLY.** *ad.* [from *judicial*.] In the forms of legal justice. *Grew.*
- JUDICIARY.** *a.* [*judiciaire*, French.] Passing judgment upon any thing. *Boyle.*
- JUDICIOUS.** *a.* [*judicieux*, French.] Prudent; wise; skilful. *Locke.*
- JUDICIOUSLY.** *ad.* [from *judicious*.] Skilfully; wisely. *Dryden.*
- JUG.** *f.* [*jugg*, Danish.] A large drinking vessel with a gibbous or swelling belly. *Swift.*
- To JUGGLE.** *v. n.* [*jouger*, Fr.]
 1. To play tricks by sight of hand. *Digby.*
 2. To practise artifice or imposture. *Shakespeare.*
- JUGGLE.** *f.* [from the verb.]
 1. A trick by legerdemain.
 2. An imposture; a deception. *Tillotson.*
- JUGGLER.** *f.* [from *juggle*.]
 1. One who practises slight of hand; one who deceives the eye by nimble conveyance. *Sanlys.*
 2. A cheat; a trickish fellow. *Donne.*
- JUGGLINGLY.** *ad.* [from *juggle*.] In a deceptive manner.
- JUGULAR.** *a.* [*jugulum*, Lat.] Belonging to the throat. *Wiseman.*
- JUICE.** *f.* [*jus*, French.]
 1. The liquor, sap, or water of plants and fruits. *Watts.*
 2. The fluid in animal bodies. *Ben. Johnson.*
- JUICELESS.** *a.* [from *juice*.] Dry; without moisture. *More.*
- JUICINESS.** *f.* [from *juice*.] Plenty of juice; succulence.
- JUICY.** *a.* [from *juice*.] Moist; full of juice. *Milton.*
- To JUKE.** *v. n.* [*juer*, French.] To perch upon any thing: as, birds.
- JUJUB.** *f.* A plant. The fruit is like a JUBES. } small plum, but it has little flesh. *Miller.*
- JULAP.** *f.* [Arabic, *julapium*, low Lat.] An extemporaneous form of medicine, made of simple and compound water sweetened. *Quincy.*
- JULUS.** *f.*
 1. *Juy 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. *Miller.*
- JULY.** *f.* [*Julius*, Lat.] The month anciently called *quintilis*, or the fifth from March, named *July* in honour of *Julius Cæsar*; the seventh month from January. *Feuebam.*
- JUMMART.** *f.* [French.] The mixture of a bull and a mare. *Locke.*
- To JUMBLE.** *v. a.* To mix violently and confusedly together. *Locke.*
- To JUMBLE.** *v. n.* To be agitated together. *Swift.*
- JUMBLE.** *f.* [from the verb.] Confused mixture; violent and confused agitation. *Swift.*
- JUMENT.** *f.* [*jument*, Fr.] Beast of burden.
- To JUMP.** *v. n.* [*gumpen*, Dutch.]
 1. To leap; to skip; to move forward without step or sliding. *Gulliver.*
 2. To leap suddenly. *Collier.*
 3. To jolt. *Nab. iii.*
 4. To agree; to tally; to join. *Hakewill. Hudibras. Pope.*
- JUMP.** *ad.* Exactly; nicely. *Shakespeare.*
- JUMP.** *f.* [from the verb.]
 1. The act of jumping; a leap; a skip. *Locke.*
 2. A lucky chance. *Shakespeare.*
 3. [*Jupe*, French.] A waistcoat; lumber stays worn by sickly ladies. *Cleveland.*
- JUNCATE.** *f.* [*juncus*, Fr.]
 1. Cheesecake; a kind of sweetmeat of curds and sugar. *Milton.*
 2. Any delicacy.
 3. A furtive or private entertainment.
- JUNCOUS.** *a.* [*junceus*, Lat.] Full of bulrushes.
- JUNCTION.** *f.* [*jonction*, French.] Union; coalition. *Addison.*
- JUNCTURE.** *f.* [*junctionura*, Latin.]
 1. The line at which two things are joined together. *Boyle.*
 2. Joint; articulation. *Hale.*
 3. Union; amity. *King Charles.*
 4. A critical point or article of time. *Addison.*
- JUNE.** *f.* [*Jun*, Fr.] The sixth month from January.
- JUNIOR.** *a.* [*junior*, Lat.] One younger than another. *Swift.*
- JUNIPER.** *f.* [*juniperus*, Lat.] A plant. The berries are powerful attenuants, diureticks, and carminative. *Hill.*
- JUNK.** *f.* [probably an Indian word.]
 1. A small ship of China. *Bacon.*
 2. Pieces of old cable.

JUNKET. *f.* [properly *juncate.*]

1. A sweetmeat. *Shakespeare.*
2. A stolen entertainment.

To JUNKET. *v. n.* [from the noun.]

1. To feast secretly; to make entertainments by stealth. *Scout.*
2. To feast. *South.*

JUNTO. *f.* [Italian.] A cabal. *Scout.*

IVORY. *f.* [*ivoire, French.*]

Ivory is a hard substance, of a white colour: the elephant, carries on each side of his jaws a tooth of six or seven feet in length, of the thickness of a man's thigh at the base, and almost entirely solid; the two sometimes weighing three hundred and thirty pounds: these *ivory* tusks are hollow from the base to a certain height, and the cavity is filled with a compact medullary substance. *Hill.*

JUPPON. *f.* [*juppon, French.*] A short close coat. *Dryden.*

JURAT. *f.* [*juratus, Lat.*] A magistrate in some corporations.

JURATORY. *a.* [*juratoire, Fr.*] Giving oath. *Ayliffe.*

JURIDICAL. *a.* [*judicis, Lat.*]

1. Acting in the distribution of justice.
2. Used in courts of justice. *Hale.*

JURIDICALLY. *a.* [from *judicial.*] With legal authority.

JURISCONSULT. *f.* [*juris consultus, Lat.*] One who gives his opinion in law. *Arbutnot.*

JURISDICTION. *f.* [*jurisdictione, Lat.*]

1. Legal authority; extent of power. *Hayward.*
2. District to which any authority extends.

JURISPRUDENCE. *f.* [*jurisprudence, Fr. jurisprudentia, Lat.*] The science of law.

JURIST. *f.* [*juriste, Fr.*] A civil lawyer; a civilian.

JUROR. *f.* [*juror, Lat.*] One that serves on the jury. *Spenser. Donne.*

JURY. *f.* [*jurati, Lat. juré, Fr.*] *Jury*, a company of men, as twenty-four or twelve, sworn to deliver a truth upon such evidence as shall be delivered them touching the matter in question. Trial by *assise*, be the action civil or criminal, publick or private, personal or real, is referred for the fact to a *jury*, and as they find it, so passeth the judgment. This *jury*, though it appertain to most courts of the common law, yet it is most notorious in the half year courts of the justices errants, commonly called the great *assises*, and in the quarter-sessions, and in them it is most ordinarily called a *jury*, and that in civil causes; whereas in other courts it is often termed an *inquest*. The grand *jury* consists ordinarily of twenty-four grave and substantial gentlemen, or some of them yeomen, chosen indifferently out of the

whole shire by the sheriff, to consider of all bills of indictment preferred to the court; which they do either approve by writing upon them these words, *villa vera*, or disallow by writing *ignoramus*. Such as they do approve, are farther referred to another *jury* to be considered of. Those that pass upon civil causes real, are all, or so many as can conveniently be had, of the same hundred, where the land or tenement in question doth lie, and four at the least. *Cowel.*

JURYMAN. *f.* [*jury and man.*] One who is impanelled on a jury. *Swift.*

JURYMAST. *f.* So the seamen call whatever they set up in the room of a mast lost in a fight, or by a storm. *Harris.*

JUST. *a.* [*juste, Fr.*]

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. *Milton.*
6. Equally retributed. *Romans.*
7. Complete without superfluity or defect. *Bacon.*
8. Regular; orderly. *Addison.*
9. Exactly proportioned. *Shakespeare.*
10. Full; of full dimensions. *Kneller.*
11. Exact in retribution. *Vanity of Human Wishes.*

JUST. *ad.*

1. Exactly; nicely; accurately. *Flooker.*
2. Merely; barely. *Dryden.*
3. Nearly. *Temple.*

JUST. *f.* [*juste, French.*] Mock encounter on horseback. *Dryden.*

To JUST. *v. n.* [*jouster, French.*]

1. To engage in a mock fight; to tilt.
2. To push; to drive; to juggle.

JUSTICE. *f.* [*justice, French.*]

1. The virtue by which we give to every man what is his due. *Locke.*
2. Vindicative retribution; punishment. *Bacon.*
3. Right; assertion of right. *Shakespeare.*
4. [*Justiciarius, Lat.*] One deputed by the king to do right by way of judgment. *Cowel.*
5. **JUSTICE of the King's Bench.** [*justiciarius de Banco Regis.*] Is a lord by his office, and the chief of the rest; wherefore he is also called *capitall justiciarius Angliæ*. His office especially is to hear and determine all pleas of the crown; that is, such as concern offences committed against the king; as treasons, felonies, mayhems, and such like.
6. **JUSTICE of the Common Pleas.** Is a lord by his office, and is called *dominus justiciarius*

siciarius communium placitorum. He with his assitan's originally did hear and 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. *JU'STICES of Assise.* Are such as were wont, by special commission, to be sent into this or that country to take assises.

8. *JU'STICES in Eyre.* Are so termed of the French *erre, iter.* The use in ancient time, was to send them with commission into divers counties, to hear such causes especially as were termed the pleas of the crown, for the ease of the subjects, who must else have been hurried to the king's bench.

9. *JU'STICES of Gaol Delivery.* Are such as are sent with commission to hear and determine all causes appertaining to such as for any offence are cast into gaol.

10. *JU'STICES of Nisi Prius.* Are all one now-a-days with justices of assise.

11. *JU'STICES of Peace.* [*judicarii ad Pacem.*] Are they that are appointed by the king's commission, with others, to attend the peace of the country 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. *Cowel.*

To *JU'STICE.* *v. a.* [from the noun.] To administer justice to any. *Hayward.*

JUSTICEMENT. *f.* [from *justice.*] Procedure in courts.

JU'STICER. *f.* [from *To justice.*] Administrator of justice. An old word. *Davies.*

JU'STICESHIP. *f.* [from *justice.*] Rank or office of justice. *Swift.*

JUSTICIABLE. *a.* [from *justice.*] Proper to be examined in courts of justice.

JU'STIFIABLE. *a.* [from *justify.*] Defensible by law or reason; conformable to justice. *Brown.*

JU'TIFIABLENESS. *f.* [from *justifiable.*

Rectitude; possibility of being fairly defended. *King Charles.*

JU'STIFIABLY. *ad.* [from *justifiable.*] Rightly; so as to be supported by right. *Locke.*

JUSTIFICA'TION. *f.* [*justification, Fr.*]

1. Defence; maintenance; vindication; support. *Swift.*

2. Deliverance by pardon from sins past. *Clarke.*

JUSTIFICA'TOR. *f.* [from *justify.*] One who supports, defends, vindicates, or justifies.

JU'STIFIER. *f.* [from *justify.*] One who justifies; one who defends or absolves. *Romans.*

To *JU'STIFY.* *v. a.* [*justifier, Fr.*]

1. To clear from imputed guilt; to absolve from an accusation. *Dryden.*

2. To maintain; to defend; to vindicate. *Denham.*

3. To free from past sin by pardon. *Aët.*

To *JU'STLE.* *v. n.* [*jouster, French.*] To encounter; to clash; to rush against each other. *Lee.*

To *JU'STLE.* *v. a.* To push; to drive; to force by rushing against it. *Brown.*

JU'STLY. *ad.* [from *just.*]

1. Uprightly; honestly; in a just manner. *South.*

2. Properly; exactly; accurately. *Dryd.*

JU'STNESS. *f.* [from *just.*]

1. Justice; reasonableness; equity. *Spenser. Shakespeare.*

2. Accuracy; exactness; propriety. *Dryd.*

To *JUT.* *v. n.* To push or shoot into prominences; to come out beyond the main bulk. *Watton. Dryden. Broome.*

To *JU'TTY.* *v. a.* [from *jutt.*] To shoot out beyond. *Shakespeare.*

JU'VENILE. *a.* [*juvenilis, Latin.*] Young; youthful. *Bacon.*

JU'VENVILITY. *f.* [from *juvenile.*] Youthfulness. *Glanville.*

JU'XTAPOSITION. *f.* [*juxta and positio, Latin.*] Apposition; the state of being placed by each other. *Glanville.*

IVY. *f.* [*īfīz, Sax.*] A plant. *Raleigh.*

K.

K E E

K. A letter borrowed by the English. It has before all the vowels one invariable sound: as, *keen, ken, ki'l*. *K* is silent in the present pronunciation before *n*: as, *knife, knee, knell*.

KALENDAR. *f.* [now written *calendar*.] An account of time. *Shakespeare.*

KALI. *f.* [an Arabick word.] Sea-weed, of the ashes of which glass was made, whence the word *alkali*. *Boett.*

KAM. *a.* Crooked. *Shakespeare.*

To KAW. *v. n.* [from the sound.] To cry as a raven, crow, or rook. *Locke.*

KAW. *f.* [from the verb.] The cry of a raven or crow. *Dryden.*

KAYLE. *f.* [*quille*, French.]

1. Ninepin; kettlepins. *Sidney.*

2. Nine holes.

To KECK. *v. n.* [*kecken*, Dutch.] To heave the stomach; to reach at vomiting. *Bacon.*

To KE'CKLE a cable. To defend a cable round with rope. *Ainsworth.*

KECKSY. *f.* [commonly *kek*; *eigue*, French; *kecuta*, Latin.] It is used in Staffordshire both for hemlock, and any other hollow jointed plant. *Shakespeare.*

KECKY. *a.* [from *kek*.] Resembling a kek. *Greene.*

KEDGER. *f.* [from *kedge*.] A small anchor used in a river.

KEE, the provincial plural of *cow*, properly *kine*. *Gay.*

KE'DLACK. *f.* A weed that grows among corn; charnock. *Tusser.*

KEEL. *f.* [wale, Saxon; *kiel*, Dutch.] The bottom of the ship. *Swift.*

To KEEL. *v. a.* [welan, Saxon.] To cool. *Shakespeare.*

KE'ELFAT. *f.* [welan, Saxon, *to cool*.] Cooler; tub in which liquor is let to cool.

KE'ELSON. *f.* The next piece of timber in a ship to her keel. *Harris.*

To KE'ELHALE. *v. a.* [*keel* and *bale*.] To punish the seamen's way, by dragging the criminal under water on one side of the ship and up again on the other.

KEEN. *a.* [cene, Saxon.]

1. Sharp; well edged; not blunt. *Dryden.*

2. Severe; piercing. *Ellis.*

3. Eager; vehement. *Tatler.*

4. Acrimonious; bitter of mind. *Swift.*

To KEEN. *v. a.* [from the adjective.] To sharpen. *Thomson.*

KE'ENLY. *a.* [from *keen*.] Sharply; vehemently.

KE'ENNESS. *f.* [from *keen*.]

K E E

1. Sharpness; edge. *Shakespeare.*

2. Rigour of weather; piercing cold.

3. Asperity; bitterness of mind. *Clarendon.*

4. Eagerness; vehemence.

To KEEP. *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. *Milton.*

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. *Carew.*

11. To preserve in the same tenour or state. *Bacon. Addison.*

12. To regard; to attend. *Dryden.*

13. To not suffer to fail. *Psal. Milton.*

14. To hold in any state. *Locke.*

15. To retain by some degree of force in any place or state. *Sidney.*

16. To continue 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. *Shakespeare.*

21. To maintain; to support with necessities of life. *Milton.*

22. To have in the house. *Shakespeare.*

23. Not to intermit. *Ecclus.*

24. To maintain; to hold. *Hayward.*

25. To remain in; not to leave a place. *Shakespeare.*

26. Not to reveal; not to betray. *Tillettson.*

27. To refrain; to with-hold. *Shak. Boyle.*

28. To debar from any place. *Milton.*

29. **To KEEP back.** To reserve; to with-hold. *Jeremiab.*

30. **To KEEP back.** To with-hold; to refrain. *Psalms.*

31. **To KEEP company.** To frequent any one; to accompany. *Donne.*

32. **To KEEP company with.** To have familiar intercourse. *Bacon.*

33. **To KEEP in.** To conceal; not to tell. *Shakespeare. Addison.*

34. **To KEEP in.** To restrain; to curb. *Locke.*

35. **To KEEP off.** To bear to distance.

36. **To KEEP off.** To hinder. *Locke.*

37. To

K E N

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. *Asterbury.*

To **KEEP**. *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 unhurt; to last. *Sidney.*
 4. To dwell; to live constantly. *Shakespeare.*
 5. To adhere strictly. *Addison.*
 6. To **KEEP** on. To go forward. *Dryden.*
 7. To **KEEP** up. To continue undiminished. *Dryden.*

KEEP. *f.* [from the verb.]

1. Custody; guard. *Spenser. Dryden.*
 2. Guardianship; restraint. *Ascham.*

KEEPER. *f.* [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 beasts of chase. *Shakespeare.*
 4. One that has the superintendance or care of any thing. *2 Kings.*

KEEPER of the great seal. Is a lord by his office, called lord *keeper* of the great seal of England, &c. and is of the king's privy-council, under whose hands pass all charters, commissions, and grants of the king, strengthened by the great or broad seal, without which seal all such instruments by law are of no force. This lord *keeper*, by the statute of 5 Eliz. c. 18. hath the like jurisdiction, and all other advantages, as hath the lord chancellor of England. *Cowel.*

KEEPERSHIP. *f.* [from *keeper*.] Office of a keeper. *Carew.*

KEG. *f.* [*caque*, French.] A small barrel, commonly used for a fish barrel.

KELL. *f.* A sort of pottage. *Ainsworth.*

KELL. *f.* The ornament; that which wraps the guts. *Wiseman.*

KELP. *f.* A salt produced from calcined sea-weed. *Boyle.*

KEELSON. *f.* [more properly *keelson*.] The wood next the keel. *Raleigh.*

To **KEMB**. *v. a.* [*cæmban*, Saxon.] To separate or disentangle by an instrument. *B. n. Johnson.*

To **KEN**. *v. a.* [*cennan*, Saxon.]

1. To see at a distance; to descry. *Addison.*
 2. To know. *Gay.*

KEN. *f.* [from the verb.] View; reach of sight. *Shakespeare. Locke.*

K E T

KE'NNEL. *f.* [*cbeni*, French.]

1. A cot for dogs. *Sidney. Shakespeare.*
 2. A number of dogs kept in a kennel. *Shakespeare.*
 3. The hole of a fox, or other beast.
 4. [*Kennel*, Dutch.] The water-course of a street. *Arbutnot.*

To **KE'NNEL**. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To lie; to dwell; used of beasts, and of man in contempt. *L'Estrange.*

KEPT. *pret.* and *part. pass.* of *keep*.

KERCHE'IF. *f.*

1. A head dress. *Shakespeare.*
 2. Any cloath used in dress. *Hayward.*

KERCHE'IFED. } *a.* [from *kercheif*.] Dress.
KERCHE'IFT. } *ed*; hooded. *Milton.*

KERF. *f.* [*ceorfan*, Saxon, *to cut*.] The fawn-away slit between two pieces of stuff is called a *kerf*. *Moxon.*

KE'RMES. *f.* *Kermes* is a roundish body, 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 little distinct granules, soft, and when crushed yield a scarlet juice. It is found adhering to a kind of holm oak. *Hill.*

KERN. *f.* [an Irish word.] Irish foot soldier. *Spenser.*

KERN. *f.* A hand-mill consisting of two pieces of stone, by which corn is ground.

To **KERN**. *v. n.*

1. To harden as ripened corn. *Carew.*
 2. To take the form of grains; to granulate. *Grew.*

KE'RNEL. *f.* [*cynnel*, a gland, Saxon.]

1. The edible substance contained in a shell. *Morc.*
 2. Any thing included 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 concentered. *Arbutnot.*

5. Knobby concretions in childrens flesh.

To **KE'RNEL**. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To ripen to kernels. *Mortimer.*

KE'RNELLY. *a.* [from *kernel*.] Full of kernels; having the quality or resemblance of kernels.

KERNELWORT. *f.* An herb. *Ainsworth.*

KE'RSEY. *f.* [*karfaye*, Dut.] Coarse stuff. *Hale.*

KEST. The preter tense of *cast*. *Fairfax.*

KE'STREL. *f.* A little kind of bastard hawk. *Spenser.*

KETCH. *f.* [from *caicchio*, Italian, a barrel.] A heavy ship. *Shakespeare.*

KE'TTLE. *f.* [*cecl*, Saxon.] A vessel in which liquor is boiled. *Dryden.*

KE'TTLED'RUM. *f.* [*kettle* and *drum*.] A drum of which the head is spread over a body of brass. *Shakespeare.*

KEY.

K I D

KEY. *f.* [cæg, Saxon.]

1. An instrument formed with cavities correspondent to the wards of a lock.

Fairfax.

2. An instrument by which something is screwed or turned.

Swift.

3. An explanation of any thing difficult.

Burnet.

4. The parts of a musical instrument which are struck with the fingers.

Pamela.

5. [In musick.] Is a certain tone where-to every composition, whether long or short, ought to be fitted.

Harris.

6. *Kaye*, Dutch; *quai*, French.] A bank raised perpendicular for the ease of lading and unloading ships.

Dryden.

KEYYAGE. *f.* [from *key*.] Money paid for lying at the key.

Ainsworth.

KEYHOLE. *f.* [*key* and *bole*] The perforation in the door or lock through which the key is put.

Prior.

KEYSTONE. *f.* [*key* and *stone*.] The middle stone of an arch.

Moxon.

KIBE. *f.* [from *kerb*, a cut, German.] An ulcerated chilblain; a chap in the heel.

Wiseman.

KIBED. *a.* [from *kibe*.] Troubled with kibes.

TO KICK. *v. a.* [*kuchen*, German.] To strike with the foot.

Swift.

TO KICK. *v. n.* To beat the foot in anger or contempt.

Tillotson.

KICK. *f.* [from the verb.] A blow with the foot.

Dryden.

KICKER. *f.* [from *kick*.] One who strikes with his foot.

KICKSHAW. *f.* A corruption of *quelque chose*, something.

1. Something uncommon; fantastical; something ridiculous.

Milton.

2. A dish so changed by the cookery that it can scarcely be known.

Fenton.

KICKSEY-WICKSEY. *f.* A made word in ridicule and disdain of a wife.

Shakespeare.

KID. *f.* [*kid*, Danish.]

1. The young of a goat.

Spenser.

2. [From *cidwlen*, Welsh, a faggot.] A bundle of heath or furze.

TO KID. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To bring forth kids.

KIDDER. *f.* An ingrosser of corn to enhance its price.

Ainsworth.

TO KIDNAP. *v. a.* [from *kind*, Dutch, a child, and *nap*.] To steal children; to steal human beings.

KIDNAPPER. *f.* [from *kidnap*.] One who steals human beings.

SpeEtator.

KIDNEY. *f.*

1. There are two in number, one on each side: they have the same figure as kidney-beans: their length is four or five fingers, their breadth three, and their thickness

K I N

two: the right is under the liver, and the left under the spleen. The use of the kidneys is to separate the urine from the blood.

Quincy.

2. Race; kind: in ludicrous language.

L'Esrange.

KIDNEYBEAN. *f.* An herb.

Miller.

KIDNEYVETCH. } *f.* Plants. *Ainsworth.*

KIDNEYWORT. }

KILDERKIN. *f.* [*kindekin*, a baby, Dut.]

A small barrel. *Dryden.*

TO KILL. *v. a.* [cpellan, Saxon.]

1. To deprive of life; to put to death as an agent. *2 Mac.*

2. To destroy animals for food. *Shakespeare.*

3. To deprive of life as a cause or instrument. *Bacon.*

4. To deprive of vegetative or other motion, or active qualities. *Floyer.*

KILLER. *f.* [from *kill*.] One that deprives of life. *Sidney. Waller.*

KILLOW. *f.* An earth of a blackish or deep blue colour. *Woodward.*

KILN. *f.* [cýln, Saxon.] A stove; a fabric formed for admitting heat, in order to dry or burn things. *Bacon.*

TO KILNDRY. *v. a.* [*kiln* and *dry*.] To dry by means of a kiln. *Mortimer.*

KILT. for killed. *Spenser.*

KIMBO. *a.* [*a schembo*, Italian.] Crooked; bent; arched. *Arbutnot.*

KIN. *f.* [cýne, Saxon.]

1. Relation either of consanguinity or affinity. *Bacon.*

2. Relatives; those who are of the same race. *Dryden.*

3. A relation; one related. *Davies.*

4. The same generical class. *Boyle.*

5. A diminutive termination from *kind*, a child, Dutch.

KIND. *a.* [from cýnne, relation, Saxon.]

1. Benevolent; filled with general goodwill. *South.*

2. Favourable; beneficent. *Luke.*

KIND. *f.* [cýnne, Saxon.]

1. Race; generical class. *Hooker.*

2. Particular nature. *Baker.*

3. Natural state. *Bacon. Arbutnot.*

4. Nature; natural determination. *Shakespeare.*

5. Manner; way. *Bacon.*

6. Sort. *Bacon.*

TO KINDLE. *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 KINDLE. *v. n.* [*cinnu*, Welsh; cýndelan, Saxon.]

1. To catch fire. *Isaiah.*

2. [From *cennan*, to bring forth, Saxon.]

KIND-

KINDLER. *f.* [from *kindle.*] One that lights; one who inflames. *Gay.*

KINDLY. *ad.* [from *kind.*] Benevolently; favourably; with good will. *Shakespeare.*

KINDLY. *a.* [from *kind.*]
1. Homogeneous; congenial; kindred. *Hammond.*

2. Bland; mild; softening. *Dryden.*

KINDNESS. *f.* [from *kind.*] Benevolence; beneficence; good will; favour; love. *Collier.*

KINDRED. *f.* [cynne, Saxon.]
1. Relation by birth or marriage; cognation; affinity. *Dryden.*

2. Relation; fort. *Shakespeare.*

3. Relatives. *Denham.*

KINDRED. *a.* Congenial; related; cognate. *Dryden.*

KINE. *f.* plur. from *cow.* *Ben. Johnson.*

KING. *f.* [cuning, or cyning, Teut.]

1. Monarch; supreme governor. *Pope.*

2. It is taken by *Bacon* in the feminine: as *prince* also it.

3. A card with the picture of a king. *Pope.*

4. **KING at Arms**, or of heralds, a principal officer at arms, that has the pre-eminence of the society; of whom there are three in number, viz. Garter, Norroy, and Clarenceux. *Phillips.*

To KING. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To supply with a king. *Shakespeare.*

2. To make royal; to raise to royalty. *Shakespeare.*

KINGAPPLE. *f.* A kind of apple.

KINGCRAFT. *f.* [king and craft.] The art of governing.

KINGCUP. *f.* [king and cup.] A flower. *Peacocks.*

KINGDOM. *f.* [from king.]

1. The dominion of a king; the territories subject to a monarch. *Shakespeare.*

2. A different class or order of beings. *Locke.*

3. A region; a tract. *Shakespeare.*

KINGFISHER. *f.* A species of bird. *May.*

KINGLIKE. } *a.* [from king.]

KINGLY. }

1. Royal; sovereign; monarchical. *Shak.*

2. Belonging to a king. *Shakespeare.*

3. Noble; august. *Sidney.*

KINGLY. *ad.* With an air of royalty; with superiour dignity. *Dunbar.*

KINGSEVIL. *f.* [king and evil.] A scrofulous distemper, in which the glands are ulcerated, commonly believed to be cured by the touch of the king. *Wiseman.*

KINGSHIP. *f.* [from king.] Royalty; monarchy. *King Charles. South.*

KINGSPEAR. *f.* A plant. *Miller.*

KINGSTONE. *f.* A fish. *Ainsworth.*

KINGSFOLK. *f.* [kin and folk.] Relati-

ons; those who are of the same family. *Sp.*

KINSMAN. *f.* [kin and man.] A man of the same race or family.

KINSWOMAN. *f.* [kin and woman.] A female relation. *Dennis.*

KIRK. *f.* [cyrce, Saxon.] An old word for a church, yet retained in Scotland. *Cleaveland.*

KIRTLE. *f.* [cyrnel, Saxon.] An upper garment; a gown. *Shakespeare.*

To KISS. *v. a.* [cusan, Welsh; uia.]

1. To touch with the lips. *Sidney.*

2. To treat with fondness. *Shakespeare.*

3. To touch gently. *Shakespeare.*

KISS. *f.* [from the verb.] Salute given by joining lips. *Dryden.*

KISSER. *f.* [from kiss.] One that kisses.

KISSINGCRUST. *f.* [kissing and crust.] Crust formed where one loaf in the oven touches another. *King's Cookery.*

KIT. *f.* [kitte, Dutch.]

1. A large bottle. *Skinner.*

2. A small diminutive fiddle. *Grew.*

3. A small wooden vessel.

KITCHEN. *f.* [kegin, Welsh, cuisine, Fr.] The room in a house where the provisions are cooked. *Hooker.*

KITCHENGARDEN. *f.* [kitchen and garden.] Garden in which esculent plants are produced. *Spectator.*

KITCHENMAID. *f.* [kitchen and maid.] A cookmaid.

KITCHENSTUFF. *f.* [kitchen and stuff.] The fat of meat scummed off the pot, or gathered out of the dripping-pan.

KITCHENWENCH. *f.* [kitchen and wench.] Scullion; maid employed to clean the instruments of cookery. *Shakespeare.*

KITCHENWORK. *f.* [kitchen and work.] Cookery; work done in the kitchen.

KITE. *f.* [cyra, Saxon.]

1. A bird of prey that infests the farms, and steals the chickens. *Grew.*

2. A name of reproach denoting rapacity. *Shakespeare.*

3. A fictitious bird made of paper. *Government of the Tongue.*

KITESFOOT. *f.* A plant. *Ainsworth.*

KITTEN. *f.* [katteken, Dutch.] A young cat. *Prior.*

To KITTEN. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To bring forth young cats. *Shakespeare.*

To KLINK. *v. n.* [from clack.] To make a small sharp noise.

To KNAB. *v. a.* [knappen, Dutch.] To bite. *L'Esfrange.*

KNACK. *f.* [cnee, Welsh; cnapige, Hall, Saxon.]

1. A little machine; a petty contrivance; a toy. *Shakespeare.*

2. A readiness; an habitual facility; a lucky dexterity. *Ben. Johnson. Swift.*

3. A nice trick. *Pope.*

To **KNACK**. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To make a sharp quick noise, as when a stick breaks.

KNACKER. *f.* [from *knack*.]

1. A maker of small work. *Mortimer*.

2. A ropemaker. [*refcio*, Latin.] *Ainsf.*

KNAG. *f.* [*knag*, a wart, Danish.] A hard knot in wood.

KNAGGY. *a.* [from *knag*.] Knotty; set with hard rough knots.

KNAP. *f.* [*cnap*, Welsh, a protuberance.] A protuberance; a swelling prominence.

Bacon.

To **KNAP**. *v. a.* [*knappen*, Dutch.]

1. To bite; to break short.

Common Prayer.

2. [*Knaap*, Erse.] To strike so as to make a sharp noise like that of breaking.

Bacon.

To **KNAP**. *v. n.* To make a short sharp noise.

Wiseman.

To **KNAP'PLE**. *v. n.* [from *knap*.] To break off with a sharp quick noise.

Ainsworth.

KNA'PSACK. *f.* [from *knappen*, to eat.] The bag which a soldier carries on his back; a bag of provisions. *K. Charles*.

KNA'PWEED. *f.* A plant. *Miller*.

KNARE. *f.* [*knor*, German.] A hard knot. *Dryden*.

KNAVE. *f.* [*cnapa*, Saxon.]

1. A boy; a male child.

2. A servant. Both these are obsolete.

Sidney.

3. A petty rascal; a scoundrel. *South*.

4. A card with a soldier painted on it.

Hudibras.

KNA'VERY. *f.* [from *knave*.]

1. Dishonesty; tricks; petty villainy.

Shakespeare, Dryden.

2. Mischievous tricks or practices.

Shakespeare.

KNA'VISH. *a.* [from *knave*.]

1. Dishonest; wicked; fraudulent. *Pope*.

2. Waggish; mischievous. *Shakespeare*.

KNA'VISHLY. *ad.* [from *knavish*.]

1. Dishonestly; fraudulently.

2. Waggishly; mischievously.

To **KNEAD**. *v. a.* [*cnædan*, Saxon.] To beat or mingle any stuff or substance. *Donne*.

KNEADING TROUGH. *f.* [*knead* and *trough*.] A trough in which the paste of bread is worked together. *Exodus*.

KNEE. *f.* [*cnæp*, Saxon.]

1. The joint of the leg where the leg is joined to the thigh. *Bacon*.

2. A knee is a piece of timber growing crooked, and so cut that the trunk and branch make an angle. *Bacon*.

To **KNEE**. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To supplicate by kneeling. *Shakespeare*.

KNEED. *a.* [from *knee*.]

1. Having knees: as *in-kneed*.

2. Having joints: as *kneed* grass. **KNE'EDEEP**. *a.* [*knee* and *deep*.]

1. Rising to the knees.

2. Sunk to the knees. *Dryden*.

KNE'HOLM. *f.* An herb.

KNE'EPAN. *f.* [*knee* and *pan*.] A little round bone about two inches broad, pretty thick, a little convex on both sides, and covered with a smooth cartilage on its forehead. *Quincy*.

To **KNEEL**. *v. n.* [from *knee*.] To perform the act of genuflection; to bend the knee. *Taylor*.

KNE'ETRIBUTE. *f.* [*knee* and *tribute*.] Genuflection; worship or obeisance shown by kneeling. *Milton*.

KNEL. *f.* [*enil*, Welsh, *cnýllan*, Sax.]

The sound of a bell rung at a funeral.

Donne, Cowley.

KNEW: The preterite of *know*.

KNIFE. *f.* plur. *knives*. [*cnif*, Sax.] An instrument edged and pointed, wherewith meat is cut. *Watts*.

KNIGHT. *f.* [*cnıht*, Sax.]

1. A man advanced to a certain degree of military rank. It was anciently the custom to knight every man of rank or 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.

Addison.

3. A champion. *Drayton*.

KNIGHT Errant. A wandering knight.

Denham, Hudibras.

KNIGHT Errantry. [from *knight errant*.]

The character or manners of wandering knights. *Norris*.

KNIGHT of the Post. A hireling evidence. *South*.

KNIGHT of the Shire. One of the representatives 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**. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To create one a knight. *Wotton*.

KNIGHTLY. *a.* [from *knight*.] Befitting a knight; befitting a knight. *Sidney*.

KNIGHTHOOD. *f.* [from *knight*.] The character or dignity of a knight.

Ben. Johnson.

KNIGHTLESS. *a.* [from *knight*.] Unbecoming a knight. Obsolete. *Spenser*.

To **KNIT**. *v. n.* preter. *knit* or *knitted*. [*cnıttan*, Saxon.]

1. To make or unite by texture without a loom. *Waller*.

2. To tye. *Shakespeare*.

3. To join; to unite. *Shakespeare*.

4. To contract. *Addison*.

5. To

5. To tye up. *Act.*
To KNIT. *v. n.*
 1. To weave without a loom. *Sidney. Dryden.*
 2. To join; to close; to unite. *Shakespeare.*
KNIT. *f.* [from the verb.] *Texture.*
KNIT'TER. *f.* [from *knit.*] One who weaves or knits. *Shakespeare.*
KNIT'TINGNEEDLE. *f.* [*knit* and *needle.*] A wire which women use in knitting. *Arbutnot.*
KNIT'TLE. *f.* [from *knit.*] A string that gathers a purse round. *Ainsworth.*
KNOB. *f.* [*knoop*, Dutch.] A protuberance; any part bluntly rising above the rest. *Ray.*
KNO'BBED. *a.* [from *knob.*] Set with knobs; having protuberances. *Grew.*
KNO'B'BINESS. *f.* [from *knobby.*] The quality of having knobs.
KNOBBY. *a.* [from *knob.*]
 1. Full of knobs.
 2. Hard; stubborn. *Howel.*
To KNOCK. *v. n.* [cnuician, Saxon.]
 1. To clash; to be driven suddenly together. *Bentley.*
 2. To beat as at a door for admittance. *Dryden.*
 3. *To KNOCK under.* A common expression, that denotes when a man yields or submits.
To KNOCK. *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. *Dryden. Rowe.*
 3. *To KNOCK down.* To fell by a blow. *Addison.*
 4. *To KNOCK on the head.* To kill by a blow; to destroy. *South.*
KNOCK. *f.* [from the verb.]
 1. A sudden stroke; a blow. *Brown.*
 2. A loud stroke at a door for admission. *Dryden.*
KNOCKER. *f.* [from *knock.*]
 1. He that knocks.
 2. The hammer which hangs at the door for strangers to strike. *Pope.*
To KNOLL. *v. a.* [from *knell.*] To ring the bell, generally for a funeral. *Shakespeare.*
To KNOLL. *v. n.* To found as a bell. *Shakespeare.*
KNOLL. *f.* A little hill. *Ainsworth.*
KNOP. *f.* [A corruption of *knop.*] Any tufty top. *Ainsworth.*
KNOT. *f.* [cnotz3, Saxon.]
 1. A complication of a cord or string not easily to be disentangled. *Addison.*
 2. Any figure of which the lines frequently intersect each other. *Prior.*
 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. *Wisd.*
 5. A confederacy; an association; a small band. *Ben. Johnson.*
 6. Difficulty; intricacy. *Soub.*
 7. An intrigue, or difficult perplexity of affairs. *Dryden.*
 8. A cluster; a collection. *Dryden.*
To KNOT. *v. a.* [from the noun.]
 1. To complicate in knots. *Sidley.*
 2. To intangle; to perplex.
 3. To unite. *Bacon.*
To KNOT. *v. n.*
 1. To form buds, knots, or joints in vegetation. *Mortimer.*
 2. To knit knots for fringes.
KNO'T'BERRYBUSH. *f.* A plant. *Ains.*
KNO'T'GRASS. *f.* [*knot* and *grass.*] A plant.
KNO'TTED. *a.* [from *knot.*] Full of knots.
KNO'T'TINESS. *f.* [from *knotty.*] Fullness of knots; unevenness; intricacy. *Peacbam.*
KNO'TTY. *a.* [from *knot.*]
 1. Full of knots. *Shakespeare.*
 2. Hard; rugged. *Rowe.*
 3. Intricate; perplexed; difficult; embarrassed. *Bacon.*
To KNOW. *v. a.* preter. *I knew, I have known.* [cnapan, Saxon.]
 1. To perceive with certainty, whether intuitive or discursive. *Locke.*
 2. To be informed of; to be taught. *Milton.*
 3. To distinguish. *Locke.*
 4. To recognise. *Shakespeare.*
 5. To be no stranger to. *Shakespeare.*
 6. To converse with another sex. *Gen.*
 7. To see with approbation. *Hosea.*
To KNOW. *v. n.*
 1. To have clear and certain perception; not to be doubtful. *Act.*
 2. Not to be ignorant. *Bacon.*
 3. To be informed. *Shakespeare.*
 4. *To KNOW fr.* To have knowledge of. *Shakespeare.*
 5. *To KNOW of.* To take cognizance of. *Shakespeare.*
KNO'WABLE. *a.* [from *know.*] Cognoscible; possible to be discovered or understood. *Glanville.*
KNO'WER. *f.* [from *know.*] One who has skill or knowledge. *Glanville.*
KNO'WING. *a.* [from *know.*]
 1. Skilful; well instructed; remote from ignorance. *Boyle.*
 2. Conscious; intelligent. *Blackmore.*
KNO'WING. *f.* [from *know.*] Knowledge. *Shakespeare.*
KNO'WINGLY. *ad.* [from *knowing.*] With skill; with knowledge. *Atterbury.*
KNO'W-

R N U

K Y D

- KNO'WLEDGE.** *f.* [from *know.*]
1. Certain perception. *Locke.*
 2. Learning; illumination of the mind. *Shakespeare.*
 3. Skill in any thing. *Shakespeare.*
 4. Acquaintance with any fact or person. *Sidney.*
 5. Cognisance; notice. *Ben. Johnson.*
 6. Information; power of knowing. *Sidney.*

To KNO'WLEDGE. *v. a.* [not in use.]
To acknowledge; to avow. *Bacon.*

To KNU'BBLE. *v. a.* [*knipler*, Danish.]
To beat. *Skinner.*

KNU'CKLE. *f.* [*cnucle*, Saxon.]

1. The joints of the fingers protuberant when the fingers close. *Gartb.*
2. The knee joint of a calf. *Bacon.*
3. The articulation or joint of a plant. *Bacon.*

To KNU'CKLE. *v. n.* [from the noun.]
To submit.

KNU'CKLED. *a.* [from *knuckle.*] Jointed. *Bacon.*

KNUFF. *f.* A lout. An old word. *Hayw.*

KNUR. } *f.* [*knor*, German.] A knot;

KNURLE. } a hard substance. *Woodw.*

KONED for *knew.* *Spenser.*

To KYD. *v. n.* [*cuð*, Saxon.] To know. *Spenser.*





1763

1763

1763) 3536 f. 1763

571





26-4



LIBRARY
OF THE
Theological Seminary,
PRINCETON, N. J.

Case, 5CC Rare books
Shelf, 1172
Book, v. 2

Part of the Library bequeathed by

Thos. Bondino Esq.

to the Thos. S. Pinetree

per Mrs. Bradford.



DICTIONARY

OF THE

ENGLISH LANGUAGE:

IN WHICH

The WORDS are deduced from their ORIGINALS,
Explained in their DIFFERENT MEANINGS,

AND

Authorized 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 is prefixed,

A GRAMMAR of the ENGLISH LANGUAGE.

IN TWO VOLUMES.

VOL. II.

LONDON,

Printed for J. KNAPTON; C. HITCH and L. HAWES; A. MILLAR;
R. and J. DODSLEY; and M. and T. LONGMAN.

MDCCLVI.

THE HISTORY OF THE

REIGN OF KING CHARLES THE FIRST

BY JOHN BURNET

IN TWO VOLUMES

LONDON

Printed by J. Sturges, at the

Printers Office, in St. Dunstons Church-yard

1734

A GENERAL
 DICTIONARY
 OF THE
 ENGLISH LANGUAGE.

L.

L A B

L A B

L, A liquid consonant, which preserves always the same sound in English.

At the end of a monosyllable it is always doubled; as, *ball, still*; except after a diphthong; as, *fail, feel*. In a word of more syllables it is written single; as, *channel, canal*. It is sometimes put before *e*, and sounded feebly after it; as *bible, title*.

LA. *interject.* See; look; behold.

LA'BDANUM. *f.* A resin of a strong and not unpleasant smell, and an aromatick, but not agreeable taste. This juice exudates from a low spreading shrub, of the cistus kind, in Crete. *Hill.*

To LA'BEFY. *v. a.* [*labefacio*, Latin.] To weaken; to impair.

LA'BEL. *f.* [*labelum*, Latin.]

1. A small slip or scrip of writing.

2. Any thing appendant to a larger writing.

3. [In law.] A narrow slip of paper or parchment affixed to a deed or writing, in order to hold the appending seal. *Harris.*

LA'BENT. *a.* [*labens*, Latin.] Sliding; gliding; slipping.

LA'BIEL. *a.* [*labialis*, Latin.] Uttered by the lips.

LA'BIATED. *a.* [*labium*, Latin.] Formed with lips.

LAB'IODENTAL. *a.* [*labium* and *dentalis*.] Formed or pronounced by the co-operation of the lips and teeth.

LABO'RANT. *f.* [*laborans*, Latin.] A chemist.

LABORATORY. *f.* [*laboratoire*, French.] A chemist's workroom.

LABO'RIOUS. *a.* [*laborieux*, French; *laboriosus*, Latin.]

1. Diligent in work; assiduous. *South.*

2. Requiring labour; tiresome; not easy. *Dryden.*

LABO'RIOUSLY. *ad.* [from *laborious*.] With labour; with toil. *Decay of Piety.*

LABO'RIOUSNESS. *f.* [from *laborious*.]

1. Toilsomeness; difficulty. *Decay of Piety.*

2. Diligence; assiduity.

LA'BOUR. *f.* [*labour*, French; *labor*, Lat.]

1. The act of doing what requires a painful exertion of strength; pains; toil. *Shakespeare.*

2. Work to be done. *Hooker.*

3. Exercise; motion with some degree of violence. *Harvey.*

4. Childbirth; travail. *South.*

To LA'BOUR. *v. n.* [*laboro*, Latin.]

1. To toil; to act with painful effort. *Shakespeare.*

2. To do work; to take pains. *Ecclus.*

3. To move with difficulty. *Granville.*

4. To be diseased with. *Ben. Johnson.*

5. To be in distress; to be pressed. *Wake.*

6. To be in child-birth; to be in travail. *Dryden.*

To LA'BOUR. *v. a.*

1. To work at; to move with difficulty. *Clarendon.*

2. To beat; to belabour. *Dryden.*

LA'BOURER. *f.* [*laboureur*, French.]

1. One who is employed in coarse and toilsome work. *Swift.*

2. One who takes pains in any employment. *Granville.*

LA'BOURSOME. *a.* [from *labour*.] Made with great labour and diligence. *Shakespeare.*

LA'YRA. *f.* [Spanish.] A lip. *Shakespeare.*

LA'BY.

LA'BYRINTH. *f.* [*labyrinthus*, Latin.] A maze; a place formed with inextricable windings. *Donne, Denbam.*

LAC. *f.* *Lac* is of three sorts, 1. The stick *lac.* 2. The seed *lac.* 3. The shell *lac.* *Hill.*

LACE. *f.* [*laçet*, French.]

1. A string; a cord. *Spenser.*

2. A snare; a gin. *Fairfax.*

3. A platted string, with which women fasten their clothes. *Swift.*

4. Ornaments of fine thread curiously woven. *Bacon.*

5. Textures of thread with gold or silver. *Herbert.*

6. Sugar. A cant word. *Prior.*

To LACE. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To fasten with a string run through eilet holes. *Congreve.*

2. To adorn with gold or silver textures sewed on. *Shakespeare.*

3. To embellish with variegations. *Shakespeare.*

4. To beat. *L'Esrange.*

LACED Mutton. An old word for a whore. *Shakespeare.*

LAC'EMAN. *f.* [*lace and man.*] One who deals in lace. *Addison.*

LAC'ERABLE. *a.* [from *lacerate.*] Such as may be torn. *Harvey.*

To LAC'ERATE. *v. a.* [*lacero*, Latin.] To tear; to rend. *Derham.*

LACERATION. *f.* [from *lacerate.*] The act of tearing or rending; the breach made by tearing. *Arbutnot.*

LACERATIVE. *a.* [from *lacerate.*] Tearing; having the power to tear. *Harvey.*

LAC'HRIMAL. *a.* [*lachrymal*, French.] Generating tears. *Cheyne.*

LAC'HRYMARY. *a.* [*lachryma*, Latin.] Containing tears. *Addison.*

LACHRYMATION. *f.* [from *lachryma.*] The act of weeping, or shedding tears.

LAC'HRYMATORY. *f.* [*lachrymatoire*, French.] A vessel in which tears are gathered to the honour of the dead.

LACINIATED. *a.* [from *lacinia*, Latin.] Adorned with fringes and borders.

To LACK. *v. a.* [*laeken*, to lessen, Dutch.] To want; to need; to be without. *Daniel.*

To LACK. *v. n.*

1. To be in want. *Common Prayer.*

2. To be wanting. *Genesis.*

LACK. *f.* [from the verb.] Want; need; failure. *Hooker.*

LACK'BRAIN. *f.* [*lack and brain.*] One that wants wit. *Shakespeare.*

LACKER. *f.* A kind of varnish, which, spread upon a white substance, exhibits a gold colour.

To LACKER. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To de over with lacker. *Pope.*

LA'CKEY. *f.* [*lacquais*, French.] An attending servant; a foot-boy. *Dryden.*

To LA'CKEY. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To attend servilely. *Milton.*

To LA'CKEY. *v. n.* To act as a foot-boy; to pay servile attendance. *Sandys.*

LA'CKLINEN. *a.* [*lack and linen.*] Wanting shirts. *Shakespeare.*

LA'CKLUSTRE. *a.* [*lack and lustre.*] Wanting brightness. *Shakespeare.*

LACONICK. *a.* [*laconicus*, Latin.] Short; brief. *Pope.*

LACONISM. *f.* [*laconisme*, French.] A concise stile. *Collier.*

LACONICALLY. *ad.* [from *laconick.*] Briefly; concisely. *Camden.*

LACTARY. *a.* [*lactis*, Latin.] Milky. *Brown.*

LACTARY. *f.* [*lactarium*, Lat.] A dairy house.

LACTATION. *f.* [*lacto*, Latin.] The act or time of giving suck.

LACTEAL. *a.* [from *lac*, Latin.] Conveying chyle. *Locke.*

LACTEAL. *f.* The vessel that conveys chyle. *Arbutnot.*

LACTEOUS. *a.* [*lacteus*, Latin.]

1. Milky. *Brown.*

2. Lacteal; conveying chyle. *Bentley.*

LACTESCENCE. *f.* [*lactesco*, Latin.] Tendency to milk. *Boyle.*

LACTESCENT. *a.* [*lactescens*, Lat.] Producing milk. *Arbutnot.*

LACTIFEROUS. *a.* [*lac and fero.*] What conveys or brings milk. *Ray.*

LAD. *f.* [*lerde*, Saxon.]

1. A boy; a stripling, in familiar language. *Watts.*

2. A boy, in pastoral language. *Spenser.*

LADDER. *f.* [*hlæðre*, Saxon.]

1. A frame made with steps placed between two upright pieces. *Gulliver. Prior.*

2. Any thing by which one climbs. *Sidney.*

3. A gradual rise. *Swift.*

LADE. *f.* The mouth of a river, from the Saxon *lade*, which signifies a purging or discharging. *Gibson.*

To LADE. *v. a.* preter. and part. passive, *laded* or *laden.* [*hlæden*, Saxon.]

1. To load; to freight; to burthen. *Bacon.*

2. [*hlæðan*, to draw, Saxon.] To heave out; to throw out. *Temple.*

LAD'ING. *f.* [from *lade.*] Weight; burthen. *Swift.*

LAD'LE. *f.* [*hlæðle*, Saxon.]

1. A large spoon; a vessel with a long handle, used in throwing out any liquid. *Prior.*

2. The receptacles of a mill wheel, into which the water falling turns it.

LADY. *f.* [*hlæðis*, 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 ranks. *King Charles.*
2. An illustrious or eminent woman. *Shakespeare.*
3. A word of complaisance used of women. *Shakespeare.*
- LA'DY-BEDSTRAW. *f.* [Gallium.] A plant. *Miller.*
- LA'DY-BIRD. } *f.* A small red insect va-
- LA'DY-COW. } ginopennous. *Gay.*
- LA'DY-FLY. } *Gay.*
- LA'DY-DAY. *f.* [*lady* and *day*.] The day on which the annunciation of the blessed virgin is celebrated.
- LADY-LIKE. *a.* [*lady* and *like*.] Soft; delicate; elegant. *Dryden.*
- LADY-MANTLE. *f.* A plant. *Miller.*
- LADYSHIP. *f.* [from *lady*.] The title of a lady. *Ben. Johnson.*
- LA'DY'S-SLIPPER. *f.* A flower. *Miller.*
- LADY'S-SMOCK. *f.* A flower.
- LAG. *a.* [*lagg*, Swed. *sh*, the end.]
1. Coming behind; falling short. *Carew.*
2. Sluggish, slow; tardy. *Shakespeare. Dryden.*
3. Last; long delayed. *Shakespeare.*
- LAG. *f.*
1. The lowest class; the rump; the sag end. *Shakespeare.*
2. He that comes last, or hangs behind. *Pope.*
- To LAG. *v. n.*
1. To loiter; to move slowly. *Dryden.*
2. To stay behind; not to come in. *Swift.*
- LA'GGER. *f.* [from *lag*.] A loiterer; an idler.
- LA'ICAL. *a.* [*laïque*, French; *laicus*, Lat. $\lambda\acute{\alpha}\iota\omicron\varsigma$.] Belonging to the laity, or people as distinct from the clergy. *Camden.*
- LAI'D. Preterite participle of *lay*. *Swift.*
- LAIN. Preterite participle of *lie*. *Boyle.*
- LAIR. *f.* [*lai*, French.] The couch of a boar, or wild beast. *Milton.*
- LAIRD. *f.* [*hlaford*, Saxon.] The lord of a manor in the Scottish dialect. *Cleave'and.*
- LA'ITY. *f.* [$\lambda\acute{\alpha}\iota\omicron\varsigma$.]
1. The people as distinguished from the clergy. *Swift.*
2. The state of a layman. *Ayliffe.*
- LAKE. *f.* [*lac*, French; *lacus*, Latin.]
1. A large diffusion of inland water. *Dry.*
2. Small plash of water.
3. A middle colour, betwixt ultramarine and vermilion. *Dryden.*
- LAMB. *f.* [*lamb*, Gothick and Saxon.]
1. The young of a sheep. *Pope.*
2. Typically, the Saviour of the world. *Common Prayer.*
- LA'MBKIN. *f.* [from *lamb*.] A little lamb. *Spenser.*
- LA'MBATIVE. *a.* [from *lambos*, to lick.] Taken by licking. *Brown.*
- LA'MBATIVE. *f.* A medicine taken by licking with the tongue. *Wiseman.*
- LAMBS-WOOL. *f.* [*lamb* and *wool*.] Ale mixed with the pulp of roasted apples. *Song of the King and the Miller.*
- LA'MBENT. *a.* [*lambens*, Latin.] Playing about; gliding over without harm. *Dryden.*
- LAMDO'DAL. *f.* [$\lambda\acute{\alpha}\mu\delta\alpha$ and $\lambda\acute{\iota}\delta\omicron\varsigma$.] Having the form of the letter lamda or Λ . *Sharp.*
- LAME. *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. *v. a.* [from the adjective.] To cripple. *Shakespeare.*
- LAMELLATED. *a.* [*lamella*, Latin.] Covered with films or plates. *Derham.*
- LA'MELY. *a.* [from *lame*.]
1. Like a cripple; without natural force or activity. *Wiseman.*
2. Imperfectly. *Dryden.*
- LA'MENESS. *f.* [from *lame*.]
1. The state of a cripple; loss or inability of limbs. *Dryden.*
2. Imperfection; weakness. *Dryden.*
- To LA'MENT. *v. n.* [*lamentor*, Latin.] To mourn; to wail; to grieve; to express sorrow. *Shakespeare. Milton.*
- To LA'MENT. *v. a.* To bewail; to mourn; to benoan; to sorrow for. *Dryden.*
- LA'MEN T. *f.* [*lamentum*, Latin.]
1. Sorrow audibly expressed; lamentation. *Dryden.*
2. Expression of sorrow. *Shakespeare.*
- LA'MENTABLE. *a.* [*lamentabilis*, Latin.]
1. To be lamented; causing sorrow. *Shakespeare.*
2. Mournful; sorrowful; expressing sorrow. *Sidney.*
3. Miserable, in a ludicrous or low sense; pitiful. *Stillingfleet.*
- LA'MENTABLY. *ad.* [from *lamentable*.]
1. With expressions or tokens of sorrow. *Sidney.*
2. So as to cause sorrow. *Shakespeare.*
3. Pitifully; despicably.
- LAMENTATION. *f.* [*lamentatio*, Latin.] Expression of sorrow; audible grief. *Shakespeare.*
- LAME'NTER. *f.* [from *lament*.] He who mourns or laments. *Spectator.*
- LA'MENTINE. *f.* 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.

- shallows and rocks to get food; but has no fins. *Bailey.*
- LAMINA.** *f.* [Latin.] Thin plate; one coat laid over another.
- LAMINATED.** *a.* [from *lamina*.] Plated; used of such bodies whose contexture discovers such a disposition as [that of plates lying over one another. *Sharpe.*
- TO LAMM.** *v. a.* To beat soundly with a cudgel. *Diët.*
- LAMMAS.** *f.* The first of August. *Bacon.*
- LAMP.** *f.* [*lampe*, French; *lampas*, Latin.]
1. A light made with oil and a wick. *Boyle.*
 2. Any kind of light, in poetical language, real or metaphorical. *Rouve.*
- LAMPASS.** *f.* [*lampas*, French.] A lump of flesh, about the bigness of a nut, in the roof of a horse's mouth. *Farrier's Diët.*
- LAMPBLACK.** *f.* [*lomp* and *black*.] It is made by holding a torch under the bottom of a bason, and as it is furred strike it with a feather into some shell. *Peacham.*
- LAMPING.** *a.* [*λαμπέλιον*.] Shining; sparkling. *Spenser.*
- LAMPO'ON.** *f.* A personal satire; abuse; censure written not to reform but to vex. *Dryden.*
- TO LAMPO'ON.** *v. a.* [from the noun.] To abuse with personal satire.
- LAMPO'ONER.** *f.* [from *lampoon*.] A scribbler of personal satire. *Tattler.*
- LAMPREY.** *f.* [*lamproye*, French.] A fish much like the eel.
- LAMPRON.** *f.* A kind of sea fish. *Notes on the Odyssy.*
- LANCE.** *f.* [*lance*, French; *lancea*, Latin.] A long spear. *Sidney.*
- TO LANCE.** *v. a.* [from the noun.]
1. To pierce; to cut. *Shakespeare.*
 2. To open chirurgically; to cut in order to a cure. *Dryden.*
- LANCELY.** *a.* [from *lance*.] Suitable to a lance. *Sidney.*
- LANCEPE'SADE.** *f.* [*lance spezzate*, Fr.] The officer under the corporal. *Cleaveland.*
- LANCET.** *f.* [*lancette*, French.] A small pointed chirurgical instrument. *Wiseman.*
- TO LANCH.** *v. a.* [*lancer*, French. This word is too often written *launc*.] To dart; to cast as a lance. *Pope.*
- LANCINA'GION.** *f.* [from *lancino*, Lat.] Tearing; laceration.
- TO LANCINATE.** *v. a.* [*lancino*, Latin.] To tear; to rend.
- LAND.** *f.* [*land*, Gothick.]
1. A country; a region; distinct from other countries. *Spenser.*
 2. Earth; distinct from water. *Sid. Abbot.*
 3. Ground; surface of the place. *Pope.*
 4. An estate real and immoveable. *Knolles.*
 5. Nation; people. *Dylen.*
6. Urine. *Shakespeare.*
- TO LAND.** *v. a.* [from the noun.] To let on shore. *Dryden.*
- TO LAND.** *v. n.* To come to shore. *Bac.*
- LAND-FORCES.** *f.* [*land* and *force*.] Warlike powers not naval; soldiers that serve on land. *Temple.*
- LAND'ED.** *a.* [from *land*.] Having a fortune in land. *Shakespeare.*
- LAND'FALL.** *f.* [*land* and *fall*.] A sudden translation of property in land by the death of a rich man.
- LAND'FLOOD.** *f.* [*land* and *flood*.] Inundation. *Clarendon.*
- LANDHOLDER.** *f.* [*land* and *holder*.] One whose fortune is in land. *Locke.*
- LANDJOBBER.** *f.* [*land* and *job*.] One who buys and sells lands for other men. *Swift.*
- LANDGRAVE.** *f.* [*land*, and *grave*, a count, German.] A German title of dominion.
- LANDING.** *f.* [from *land*.] The top of stairs.
- LANDING-PLACE.** *f.* [from *land*.] The top of stairs. *Addison.*
- LANDLADY.** *f.* [*land* and *lady*.]
1. A woman who has tenants holding from her.
 2. The mistress of an inn. *Swift.*
- LANDLESS.** [from *land*.] Without property; without fortune. *Shakespeare.*
- LANDLOCKED.** *a.* [*land* and *lock*.] Shut in, or inclosed with land. *Addison.*
- LANDLOPER.** *f.* [*land*, and *loopen*, Dutch.] A landman; a term of reproach used by seamen of those who pass their lives on shore.
- LANDLORD.** *f.* [*land* and *lord*.]
1. One who owns land or houses. *Spenser.*
 2. The master of an inn. *Addison.*
- LANDMARK.** *f.* [*land* and *mark*.] Any thing set up to preserve boundaries. *Dryden.*
- LANDSCAPE.** *f.* [*landschape*, Dutch.]
1. A region; the prospect of a country. *Milton.*
 2. A picture, representing an extent of space, with the various objects in it. *Addison.*
- LAND-TAX.** *f.* [*land* and *tax*.] Tax laid upon land and houses. *Locke.*
- LAND-WAITER.** *f.* [*land* and *waiter*.] An officer of the customs, who is to watch what goods are landed. *Swift.*
- LANDWARD.** *ad.* [from *land*.] Towards the land. *Sandys.*
- LANE.** *f.* [*laen*, Dutch.]
1. A narrow way between hedges. *Milton.*
 2. A narrow street; an alley. *Otway.*
 3. A passage between men standing on each side. *Spratt.*
- LANERET.** *f.* A little hawk. *Bacon.*
- LANGUAGE.** *f.* [*language*, French.]
1. Human

1. Human speech. *Holder.*
 2. The tongue of one nation as distinct from others. *Shakespeare.*
 3. Stile; manner of expression. *Roscomm.*
- LANGUAGED *a.* [from the noun.] Having various languages. *Pope.*
- LANGUAGE-MASTER. *f.* [language and master.] One whose profession is to teach languages. *Speſtator.*
- LANGUET. *f.* [languette, French.] Any thing cut in the form of a tongue.
- LANGUID. *a.* [languidus, Latin.]
 1. Faint; weak; feeble. *Bentley.*
 2. Dull; heartleſs. *Addiſon.*
- LANGUIDLY. *ad.* [from languid.] Weakly; feebly. *Boyle.*
- LANGUIDNESS. *f.* [from languid] Weakness; feebleness.
- TO LANGUIſH. *v. n.* [languir, French; 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. *Shakeſp.*
 4. To look with ſoftneſs or tenderneſs. *Dryden.*
- LANGUIſH. *f.* [from the verb.] Soft appearance. *Pope.*
- LANGUIſHINGLY. *ad.* [from languiſhing.]
 1. Weakly; feebly; with feeble ſoftneſs. *Pope.*
 2. Dully; tediously. *Sidney.*
- LANGUIſHMENT. *f.* [languiſſiment, French.]
 1. State of pining. *Spenſer.*
 2. Softneſs of mein. *Dryden.*
- LANGUOR. *f.* [languor, Latin.] Languor and laſtitude ſignifies a faintneſs, which may ariſe from want or decay of ſpirits. *Quincy. Dunciad.*
- LANGUOROUS. *a.* [languoreux, French.] Tedious; melancholy. *Spenſer.*
- TO LANIATE. *v. a.* [lanio, Latin.] To tear in pieces; to rend; to lacerate.
- LANIFICE. *f.* [lanificium, Latin.] Wool-len manufacture. *Bacon.*
- LANIGEROUS. *a.* [laniger, Latin.] Bearing wool.
- LANK. *a.* [lanke, Dutch.]
 1. Loofe; not filled up; not ſtiffened out; not fat. *Boyle.*
 2. Faint; languid. *Milton.*
- LANKNESS. *f.* [from lank.] Want of plumpneſs.
- LANNER. *f.* [lanier, French; lannarius, Latin.] A ſpecies of hawk.
- LANSQUENET. *f.*
 1. A common foot ſoldier.
 2. A game at cards.
- LANTERN. *f.* [lanterne, French.] A transparent caſe for a candle. *Locke.*
2. A lighthouse; a light hung out to guide ſhips. *Addiſon.*
- LANTERN jaws. A thin viſage. *Addiſon.*
- L'ANUGINOUS. *a.* [lanuginus, Latin.] Downy; covered with ſoft hair.
- LAP. *f.* [læppe, 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. *Shakeſp.*
- TO LAP. *v. a.* [from the noun.]
 1. To wrap or twiſt round any thing. *Newton.*
 2. To involve in any thing. *Swift.*
- TO LAP. *v. n.* To be ſpread or twiſted over any thing. *Grewo.*
- TO LAP. *v. n.* [lappian, Saxon.] To feed by quick reciprocations of the tongue. *Digby.*
- TO LAP. *v. a.* To lick up. *Chapman.*
- LAP'DOG. *f.* [lap and dog.] A little dog, fondled by ladies in the lap. *Dryden.*
- LAP'FUL. *f.* [lap and full.] As much as can be contained in the lap. *Locke.*
- LAP'PICIDE. *f.* [lapicida, Latin.] A ſtone-cutter. *Diſt.*
- LAP'PIDARY. *f.* [lapidaire, French.] One who deals in ſtones or gems. *Woodward.*
- TO LAP'IDATE. *v. a.* [lapido, Latin.] To ſtone; to kill by ſtoning.
- LAPIDA'TION. *f.* [lapidatio, Lat. lapidation, French.] A ſtoning.
- LAP'IDEOUS. *a.* [lapideus, Latin] Stony; of the nature of ſtone. *Ray.*
- LAPIDE'SCENCE. *f.* [lapideſco, Lat.] Stony concretion. *Brown.*
- LAPIDE'SCENT. *a.* [lapideſcens, Latin.] Growing or turning to ſtone.
- LAPIDIFICA'TION. *f.* [lapidification, Fr.] The act of forming ſtones. *Bacon.*
- LAPIDIFICK. *a.* [lapidifique, Fr.] Forming ſtones. *Grewo.*
- LAP'PIDIST. *f.* [from lapidis, Latin.] A dealer in ſtones or gems. *Ray.*
- LAP'PIS. *f.* [Latin.] A ſtone.
- LAP'PIS Lazuli. Azure ſtone, a copper ore, very compact and hard, ſo as to take a high poliſh, and is worked into a great variety of toys. To it the painters are indebted for their beautiful ultra-marine colour, which is only a calcination of lapis lazuli.
- LAP'PER. *f.* [from lap.]
 1. One who wraps up. *Swift.*
 2. One who laps or licks.
- LAP'PET. *f.* [diminutive of lap.] The parts of a head dreſs that hang looſe. *Swift.*
- LAPSE. *f.* [lapſus, Latin.]
 1. Flow; fall; glide. *Hale.*
 2. Petty error; ſmall miſtake. *Rogers.*
 3. Tranſlation of right from one to another.
- TO LAPSE. *v. n.* [from the noun.]
 1. To

1. To glide slowly; to fall by degrees. *Shakespeare.*
 2. To slip by inadvertency or mistake. *Addison.*
 3. To lose the proper time. *Ayliffe.*
 4. To fall by the negligence of one proprietor to another. *Ayliffe.*
 5. To fall from perfection, truth or faith. *Stillingfleet.*
- LA'PWING. *f.* [*lap* and *wing.*] A clamorous bird with long wings. *Dryden.*
- LA'PWORK. *f.* [*lap* and *work.*] Work in which one part is interchangeably wrapped over the other. *Grew.*
- LA'REBOARD. *f.* The left-hand side of a ship, when you stand with your face to the head. *Harris. Milton.*
- LA'RCENY. *f.* [*larcin*, French; *latrocinium*, Latin.] Petty theft. *Spectator.*
- LARCH. *f.* [*Larix.*] A tree.
- LARD. *f.* [*lardum*, Latin.]
1. The grease of swine. *Donne.*
 2. Bacon; the flesh of swine. *Dryden.*
- To LARD. *v. a.* [*larder*, French.]
1. To stuff with bacon. *King.*
 2. To fatten. *Shakespeare.*
 3. To mix with something else by way of improvement. *Shakespeare.*
- LA'RDER. *f.* [*lardier*, old French.] The room where meat is kept or salted. *Ascham.*
- LA'RDERER. *f.* [from *larder.*] One who has the charge of the larder.
- LA'RDON. *f.* [French.] A bit of bacon.
- LARGE. *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. Watts.*
 6. *At LARGE.* Diffusely.
- LA'RGELY. *ad.* [from *large.*]
1. Widely; extensively.
 2. Copiously; diffusely. *Watts.*
 3. Liberally; bounteously. *Swift.*
 4. Abundantly. *Milton.*
- LA'RGENESS. *f.* [from *large.*]
1. Bigness; bulk. *Spratt.*
 2. Greatness; elevation. *Colier.*
 3. Extension; amplitude. *Hooker.*
 4. Wideness. *Bentley.*
- LA'RGESS. *f.* [*largeffe*, French.] A present; a gift; a bounty. *Denham.*
- LA'RGITION. *f.* [*largitio*, Latin.] The act of giving. *DiF.*
- LARK. *f.* [*larp* *nce*, Saxon.] A small singing bird. *Shakespeare. Cowley.*
- LA'RKER. *f.* [from *lark.*] A catcher of larks. *DiF.*
- LA'RKSPUR. *f.* A plant. *Miller.*
- LA'RVATED. *a.* [*larvatus*, Latin.] Masked.
- LA'RUM. *f.* [from *alarum*, or *alarm.*]

- Alarm; noise noting danger. *Howell.*
- LARYNGOTOMY. *f.* [*λάρυγξ* and *τέμνω*; *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 quinsey. *Quincy.*
- LA'RYNX. *f.* [*λάρυγξ.*] The upper part of the trachea, which lies below the root of the tongue, before the pharynx. *Derham.*
- LASCIVIENT. *a.* [*lasciviens*, Lat.] Frolicksome; wantoning.
- LASCIVIOUS. *a.* [*lascivus*, Latin.]
1. Leud; lustful. *Shakespeare.*
 2. Wanton; soft; luxurious. *Shakespeare.*
- LASCIVIOUSNESS. *f.* [from *lascivious.*]
- Wantonness; looseness. *Dryden.*
- LASCIVIOUSLY. *ad.* [from *lascivious.*]
- Leudly; wantonly; loosely.
- LASH. *f.* [*schlagen*, Dutch.]
1. A stroke with any thing pliant and tough. *Dryden.*
 2. The thong or point of the whip. *Shakespeare.*
 3. A leash, or string in which an animal is held. *Tuffer.*
 4. A stroke of fatyr; a farcaam. *L'Esrange.*
- To LASH. *v. a.* [from the noun.]
1. To strike with any thing pliant; to scourge. *Garth.*
 2. To move with a sudden spring or jirk. *Dryden.*
 3. To beat; to strike with a sharp found. *Prior.*
 4. To scourge with satire. *Pope.*
 5. To tie any thing down to the side or mast of a ship.
- To LASH. *v. n.* To ply the whip. *Gay.*
- LA'SHER. *f.* [from *lash.*] One that whips or lashes.
- LASS. *f.* A girl; a maid; a young woman. *Pbillips.*
- LA'SSITUDE. *f.* [*lassitudo*, Latin.] Weariness; fatigue. *More.*
- LA'SSLORN. *f.* [*lass* and *lorn.*] Forsaken by his mistress. *Shakespeare.*
- LAST. *f.* [*laez* *re*, 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. *Dryden.*
 5. Utmost. *Genesis.*
 6. *At LAST.* In conclusion; at the end. *Pope.*
 7. *The LAST;* the end. *Pope.*
- LAST. *ad.*
1. The last time; the time next before the present. *Shakespeare.*
 2. In conclusion. *Dryden.*

To LAST. *v. n.* [lætan, Saxon.] To endure; to continue. *Locke.*

LAST. *f.* [læp, Saxon.]
1. The mould on which shoes are formed. *Addison.*

2. [Læst, German.] A load; a certain weight or measure.

LA'STERY. *f.* A red colour. *Spenser.*

LA'STAGE. *f.* [lesage, French; hlæp, Saxon, a load.]

1. Custom paid for freights.

2. The ballast of a ship.

LA'STING. *particip. a.* [from *last*.]

1. Continuing; durable.

2. Of long continuance; perpetual. *Boyle.*

LA'STINGLY. *ad.* [from *lasting*.] Perpetually.

LA'STINGNESS. *f.* [from *lasting*.] Durableness; continuance. *Sidney. Newton.*

LA'STLY. *ad.* [from *last*.]

1. In the last place. *Bacon.*

2. In the conclusion; at last.

LATCH. *f.* [letse, Dutch.] A catch of a door moved by a string or a handle. *Smart.*

To LATCH. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To fasten with a latch. *Locke.*

2. To fasten; to close. *Shakespeare.*

LA'TCHES. *f.* Latches or baskets, in a ship, are small lines like loops, fastened by sewing into the bonnets and drablers of a ship, in order to lace the bonnets to the courses. *Harri.*

LA'TCHET. *f.* [lacet, French.] The string that fastens the shoe. *Mark.*

LATE. *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. *ad.*

1. After long delays; after a long time. *Philips.*

2. In a latter season. *Bacon.*

3. Lately; not long ago. *Spenser.*

4. Far in the day or night. *Dryden.*

LA'TED. *a.* [from *late*.] Belated; surprised by the night. *Shakespeare.*

LA'TELY. *ad.* [from *late*.] Not long ago. *Act.*

LA'TENESS. *f.* [from *late*.] Time far advanced. *Swift.*

LA'TENT. *a.* [latens, Latin.] Hidden; concealed; secret. *Woodward.*

LA'TERAL. *a.* [lateral, French.]

1. Growing out on the side; belonging to the side. *Arbutnot.*

2. Placed, or acting in a direction perpendicular to a horizontal line. *Milton.*

LATERALITY. *f.* [from *lateral*.] The quality of having distinct sides. *Brown.*

LA'TERALLY. *f.* [from *lateral*.] By the side; sidewise. *Holder.*

LA'TEWARD. *ad.* [late and weard, Saxon.] Somewhat late.

LATH. *f.* [læta, Saxon.] A small long piece of wood used to support the tiles of houses. *Dryden.*

To LATH. *v. a.* [latter, French; from the noun.] To fit up with laths. *Merrimer.*

LATH. *f.* [læð, Sax.] A part of a county. *Bacon.*

LATHE. *f.* The tool of a turner, by which he turns about his matter so as to shape it by the chisel. *Ray.*

To LA'THER. *v. n.* [leppan, Saxon.] To form a foam. *Baynard.*

To LA'THER. *v. a.* To cover with foam of water and soap.

LA'THER. *f.* [from the verb.] A foam or froth made commonly by beating soap with water.

LA'TIN. *a.* [Latinus.] Written or spoken in the language of the old Romans. *Ascham.*

LA'TINISM. [Latinisme, French; latinismus, low Latin.] A latin idiom; a mode of speech peculiar to the Latin. *Addison.*

LA'TINIST. *f.* One skilled in Latin.

LA'TINITY. *f.* The Latin tongue.

To LA'TINIZE. *v. n.* [Latiniser, French.] To use words or phrases borrowed from the Latin. *Dryden.*

To LA'TINIZE. *v. a.* To give names a latin termination; to make them latin. *Watts.*

LA'TISH. *a.* [from *late*.] Somewhat late.

LATIO'STROUS. *a.* *latus* and *rostrum*, Latin.] Broad-beaked. *Brown.*

LA'TITANCY. *f.* [from *latitans*, Latin.] Delitescence; the state of lying hid. *Bro.*

LA'TITANT. *a.* [latitans, Latin.] Delitescent; concealed; lying hid. *Boyle.*

LATITATION. *f.* [from *latito*, Latin.] The state of lying concealed.

LA'TITUDE. *f.* [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.

4. A particular degree, reckoned from the equator. *Addison.*

5. Unrestrained acceptance. *K. Charles.*

6. Freedom from settled rules; laxity. *Taylor.*

7. Extent; diffusion. *Brown.*

LA'TITUDINARIAN. *a.* [latitudinarius, low Latin.] Not restrained; not confined. *Collier.*

LA'TITUDINARIAN. *f.* One who departs from orthodoxy.

LA'TRANT. *a.* [latrans, Latin.] Barking. *Ticksell.*

LATRIA. [λατρεία.] The highest kind of worship. *Stillingfleet.*

L A U

LA'TTEN. *f.* [*leton*, Fr.] Brass; a mixture of copper and calaminaris stone.
Peacbam.

LA'TTER. *a.*
1. Happening after something else.
2. Modern; lately done or past. *Locke.*
3. Mentioned last of two. *Watts.*

LA'TTERLY. *ad.* [from *latter*.] Of late.

LA'TTICE. *f.* [*latis*, French.] A reticulated window; a window made with sticks or irons crossing each other at small distances.
Cleveland.

To LA'TTICE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To decastrate; to mark with cross parts like a lattice.

LAVA'TION. *f.* [*lavatio*, Latin.] The act of washing.
Hakewill.

LA'VATORY. *f.* [from *larvo*, Latin.] A wash; something in which parts diseased are washed.
Harvey.

LAUD. *f.* [*laus*, Latin.]
1. Praise; honour paid; celebration.
Pope.
2. That part of divine worship which consists in praise.
Bacon.

To LAUD. *v. a.* [*laudo*, Latin.] To praise; to celebrate.
Bentley.

LA'UDABLE. *a.* [*laudabilis*, Latin.]
1. Praise-worthy; commendable. *Locke.*
2. Healthy; salubrious. *Arbutnot.*

LAUDABLENESS. *f.* [from *laudable*.] Praiseworthy.

LA'UDABLY. *ad.* [from *laudable*.] In a manner deserving praise.
Dryden.

LA'UDANUM. *f.* [from *laudo*, Latin.] A soporifick tincture.

To LAVE. *v. a.* [*lavo*, Latin.]
1. To wash; to bathe. *Dryden.*
2. [*Lever*, French.] To throw up; to lade; to draw out.
Ben. Johnson. Dryden.

To LAVE. *v. n.* To wash himself; to bathe.
Pope.

To LAVE'ER. *v. n.* To change the direction often in a course.
Dryden.

LA'VENDER. *f.* One of the verticillate plants.
Miller.

LA'VE'R. *f.* [*lavoir*, French; from *lave*.] A washing vessel.
Milton.

To LAUGH. *v. n.* [hlahan, Saxon; *lachen*, German.]
1. To make that noise which sudden merriment excites. *Bacon.*
2. [In poetry.] To appear gay, favourable, pleasant, or fertile. *Shakespeare.*
3. To LAUGH at. To treat with contempt; to ridicule. *Shakespeare.*

To LAUGH. *v. a.* To deride; to scorn.
Shakespeare.

LAUGH. *f.* [from the verb.] The convulsion caused by merriment; an inarticulate expression of sudden merriment. *Pope.*

L A W

LA'UGHABLE. *a.* [from *laugh*.] Such as may properly excite laughter.

LA'UGHER. *f.* [from *laugh*.] A man fond of merriment.
Pope.

LA'UGHINGLY. *ad.* [from *laughing*.] In a merry way; merrily.

LA'UGHINGSTOCK. *f.* [*laugh* and *flock*.] A butt; an object of ridicule. *Spenser.*

LA'UGHTER. *f.* [from *laugh*.] Convulsive merriment; an inarticulate expression of sudden merriment. *Shakespeare.*

LA'VISH. *a.*
1. Prodigal; wasteful; indiscreetly liberal.
Rowe.
2. Scattered in waste; profuse.
3. Wild; unrestrained. *Shakespeare.*

To LA'VISH. *v. a.* [from the adjective.] To scatter with profusion.
Addison.

LA'VISHER. *f.* [from *lavish*.] A prodigal; a profuse man.

LA'VISHLY. *ad.* [from *lavish*.] Profusely; prodigally.
Shakespeare.

LA'VISHMENT. *f.* [from *lavish*.] Prodigiousness.

LA'VISHNESS. *f.* [from *lavish*.] Prodigiousness; profusion.
Spenser.

To LAUNCH. *v. n.*
1. To force into the sea. *Locke.*
2. To rove at large; to expatiate. *Davies.*

To LAUNCH. *v. a.*
1. To push to sea. *Pope.*
2. To dart from the hand. *Dryden.*

LAUND. *f.* [*lande*, French.] A plain extended between woods. *Shakespeare.*

LA'UNDRESS. *f.* [*lavandiere*, French.] A woman whose employment is to wash clothes.
Camden.

LA'UNDRY. *f.* [as if *lavanderie*.]
1. The room in which clothes are washed.
Swift.
2. The act or state of washing. *Bacon.*

LA'VO'LTE. *f.* [*la volte*, French.] An old dance, in which was much turning and much capering.
Shakespeare.

LA'UREATE. *a.* [*laureatus*, Lat.] Decked or invested with a laurel. *Dunciad.*

LAUREA'TION. *f.* [from *laureate*.] It denotes in the Scottish universities, the act or state of having degrees conferred.

LA'UREL. *f.* [*laurus*, Lat.] A tree, called also the cherry-bay.

LA'URELED. *a.* [from *laurel*.] Crowned or decorated with laurel.
Dryden.

LAW. *f.* [*laga*, Saxon.]
1. A rule of action. *Dryden.*
2. A decree, edict, statute, or custom, publicly established. *Davies.*
3. Judicial process. *Shakespeare.*
4. Conformity to law; any thing lawful.
Shakespeare.
5. An established and constant mode or process. *Shakespeare.*

LA'WFUL. *a.* [*law* and *full*.] Agreeable to law; conformable to law. *Shakespeare.*
LA'W-

- LA'WFULLY. *ad.* [from *lawful.*] Legally ; agreeably to law. *Soub.*
- LA'WFULNESS. *f.* [from *lawful.*] Legality ; allowance of law. *Bacon.*
- LA'WGIVER. *f.* [*law* and *giver.*] Legislator ; one that makes laws. *Bacon.*
- LA'WGIVING. *a.* [*law* and *giving.*] Legislative. *Waller.*
- LA'WLESS. *a.* [from *law.*]
1. Unrestrained by any law ; not subject to law. *Raleigh. Roscommon.*
 2. Contrary to law ; illegal. *Dryden.*
- LA'WLESLY. *ad.* [from *lawless.*] In a manner contrary to law. *Shakespeare.*
- LA'WMAKER. *f.* [*law* and *maker.*] Legislator ; one who makes laws ; a lawgiver. *Hooker.*
- LAWN. *f.* [*land*, Danish.]
1. An open space between woods. *Pope.*
 2. [*Linon*, French.] Fine linen, remarkable for being used in the sleeves of bishops. *Prior.*
- LA'WSUIT. *f.* [*law* and *suit.*] A process in law ; a litigation. *Swift.*
- LA'WYER. *f.* [from *law.*] Professor of law ; advocate ; pleader. *Whitgift.*
- LAX. *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. *f.* A looseness ; a diarrhœa.
- LAXA'TION. *f.* [*laxatio*, Latin.]
1. The act of loosening or slackening.
 2. The state of being loosened or slackened.
- LA'XATIVE. *a.* [*laxatif*, French.] Having the power to ease costiveness. *Arbutnot.*
- LA'XATIVE. *f.* A medicine slightly purgative. *Dryden.*
- LAXATIVENESS. *f.* [*laxative.*] Power of easing costiveness.
- LAXITY. *f.* [*laxitas*, Latin.]
1. Not compression ; not close cohesion. *Bentley.*
 2. Contrariety to rigorous precision.
 3. Looseness ; not costiveness. *Brown.*
 4. Slackness ; contrariety to tension. *Quincy.*
 5. Openness ; not closeness. *Digby.*
- LA'XNESS. *f.* Laxity ; not tension ; not precision ; not costiveness. *Holder.*
- LAY. Preterite of *lie.* *Knolles.*
- To LAY. *v. a.* [Iecgan, Saxon.]
1. To place along. *Ecclus.*
 2. To beat down corn or grass. *Bacon.*
 3. To keep from rising ; to settle ; to still. *Ray.*
 4. To fix deep. *Bacon.*
 5. To put ; to place. *Shakespeare.*
 6. To bury ; to inter. *Act.*
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. Johnson.*
 12. To prohibit a spirit to walk. *L'Estrange.*
 13. To set on the table. *Hof.*
 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'Estrange.*
 20. To add ; to conjoin. *Isaiab.*
 21. To put in any state. *Donne.*
 22. To scheme ; to contrive. *Chatman.*
 23. To charge as a payment. *Locke.*
 24. To impute ; to charge. *Temple.*
 25. To impose ; to enjoin. *Wyberley.*
 26. To exhibit ; to offer. *Asterbury.*
 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 ; not to retain. *Hebrews. Granville.*
 31. To LAY away. To put from one ; not to keep. *Efber.*
 32. To LAY before. To expose to view ; to shew ; to display. *Wake.*
 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 quit ; to resign. *Dryden.*
 37. To LAY down. To commit to repose. *Dryden.*
 38. To LAY down. To advance as a proposition. *Stillinger.*
 39. To LAY for. 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. *Shakespeare.*
 42. To LAY bold of. To seize ; to catch. *Locke.*
 43. To LAY in. To store ; to treasure. *Hudibras.*
 44. To LAY on. To apply with violence. *Locke.*
 45. To LAY open. To shew ; to expose. *Shakespeare.*
 46. To LAY over. To incrust ; to cover. *Hab.*
 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 Odyssey.
50. To LAY out. With the reciprocal pronoun, to exert.
Smalridge.
51. To LAY to. To charge upon. *Sid.*
52. To LAY to. To apply with vigour.
Tusser.
53. To LAY to. To harrafs; 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. *v. n.*

- To bring eggs. *Mortimer.*
- To contrive. *Daniel.*
- To LAY about. To strike on all sides.
Spenser. South.
- To LAY at. To strike; to endeavour to strike.
Job.
- To LAY in for. To make overtures of oblique invitation.
Dryden.
- To LAY on. To strike; to beat.
Dryden.
- To LAY on. To act with vehemence.
Shakespeare.
- To LAY out. To take measures.
Woodward.

LAY. *f.* [from the verb.]

- A row; a fratum. *Bacon.*
 - A wager. *Graunt.*
- LAY. *f.* [ley, leag, Saxon.] Grassly ground; meadow; ground unplowed.
Dryden.

LAY. *f.* [loy, French, ley, leoð, Sax.] A song. *Spens. Milton. Waller. Dryd. Dennis.*

LAY. *a.* [loicus, Latin; λάος.] Not clerical; regarding or belonging to the people as distinct from the clergy.
Dryden.

LAYER. *f.* [from lay.]

- A fratum, or row; a bed; one body spread over another.
Evelyn.
- A sprig of a plant. *Miller.*
- A hen that lays eggs. *Mortimer.*

LAYMAN. *f.* [lay and man.]

- One of the people distinct from the the clergy. *Government of the Tongue.*
- An image. *Dryden.*

LAYSTALL. *f.* An heap of dung. *Spenser.*

LAZAR. *f.* [from Lazarus in the gospel.] One deformed and nauseous with filthy and pestifential diseases.
Dryden.

LAZAR-HOUSE. *f.* [lazzaretto, Italian; LAZARETTO. *s.* from lazarus.] A house for the reception of the diseased; an hospital.
Milton.

LA'ZARWORT. *f.* A plant.

LA'ZILY. *ad.* [from lazy.] Idly; sluggishly; heavily.
Locke.

LA'ZINESS. *f.* [from lazy.] Idleness; sluggishness.
Dryden.

LA'ZING. *a.* [from lazy.] Sluggish; idle.
South.

LA'ZULI. *f.* The ground of this stone is blue.

LAZY. *a.* [lizzer, Danish.]

- Idle; sluggish; unwilling to work.
Roscommon. Clarendon.
- Slow; tedious.

LD. is a contraction of lord.

LEA. *f.* [ley, Saxon, a fallow.] Ground inclosed, not open.
Milton.

LEAD. *f.* [læð, Saxon.]

- 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 particularly in England, in several kinds of soils and stones.
Boyle.

- [In the plural.] Flat roof to walk on.
Shakespeare. Bacon.

To LEAD. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To fit with lead in any manner.
Bacon.

To LEAD. *v. a.* preter. *I led.* [læðan, Sax.]

- To guide by the hand. *Luke.*
- To conduct to any place. *Sam.*
- To conduct as head or commander.

- To introduce by going first. *Spenser. South. Num. Fair.*

- To guide; to show the method of attaining.
Watts.

- To draw; to entice; to allure.

- To induce; to prevail on by pleasing motives.
Swift.

- To pass; to spend in any certain manner.
Atterbury.

To LEAD. *v. n.*

- To go first, and show the way. *Genesis.*
- To conduct as a commander. *Temple.*
- To shew the way, by going first.
Watson.

LEAD. *f.* [from the verb.] Guidance; first place.

LEADEN. *a.* [leaden, Saxon.]

- Made of lead.
Wilkins.
- Heavy; unwilling; motionless.
Shakespeare. Shakespeare.
- Heavy; dull.
Shakespeare.

LEADER. *f.* [from lead.]

- One that leads, or conducts.
Hayward.
- Captain; commander. *Shakespeare.*
- One who goes first. *Swift.*
- One at the head of any party or faction.

LEADING. *part. a.* Principal. *Locke.*

LEADING-STRINGS. *f.* [lead and string.]
Strings

LEA

Strings by which children, when they learn to walk, are held from falling. *Dry.*
LE'ADMAN. *f.* [*lead and man.*] One who begins or leads a dance. *Ben. Johnson.*
LE'ADWORT. *f.* [*lead and wort.*] A plant. *Miller.*

LEAF. *f.* *leaves*, plural. [*leaf*, 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.** *v. n.* [*from the noun.*] To bring leaves; to bear leaves. *Brown.*

LE'AFLESS. *a.* [*from leaf.*] Naked of leaves. *Government of the Tongue.*

LE'AFY. *a.* [*from leaf.*] Full of leaves. *Shakespeare.*

LEAGUE. *f.* [*ligue*, French.] A confederacy; a combination. *Bacon.*

To **LEAGUE.** *v. n.* To unite; to confederate. *South.*

LEAGUE. *f.* [*lieue*, Fr.] A measure of length, containing three miles. *Addison.*

LE'AGUED. *a.* [*from league.*] Confederated. *Phillips.*

LE'AGUER. *f.* [*beleggeren*, Dutch.] Siege; investment of a town. *Shakespeare.*

LEAK. *f.* [*leek*, *leke*, Dutch.] A breach or hole which lets in water. *Hooker. Wilkins.*

To **LEAK.** *v. n.*
 1. To let water in or out. *Shakespeare.*
 2. To drop through a breach. *Dryden.*

LE'AKAGE. *f.* [*from leak.*] Allowance made for accidental loss in liquid measures.

LE'AKY. *a.* [*from leak.*]
 1. Battered or pierced, so as to let water in or out. *Dryden.*
 2. Loquacious; not close. *L'Estrange.*

To **LEAN.** *v. n.* preter. *leaned* or *leant*. [*hlinan*, Saxon.]
 1. To incline against; to rest against. *Peacbam.*

2. To propend; to tend towards. *Spens.*
 3. To be in a bending posture. *Dryden.*

LEAN. *a.* [*hlæne*, Saxon.]
 1. Not fat; meagre; wanting flesh; bare-boned. *Milton.*
 2. Not unctuous; thin; hungry. *Burnet.*
 3. Low; poor; in opposition to great or rich. *Shakespeare.*

LEAN. *f.* That part of flesh which consists of the muscle without the fat. *Fargubar.*

LE'ANLY. *ad.* [*from lean.*] Meagerly; without plumpness.

LE'ANNESS. *f.* [*from lean.*]
 1. Extenuation of body; want of flesh; meagerness. *Ben. Johnson.*
 2. Want of bulk. *Shakespeare.*

LEA

To **LEAP.** *v. n.* [*hleapan*, 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. *Shakespeare.*

To **LEAP.** *v. a.*
 1. To pass over, or into, by leaping. *Dryden.*
 2. To compress; as beasts. *Dryden.*

LEAP. *f.* [*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. *f.* [*leap and frog.*] A play of children, in which they imitate the jump of frogs. *Shakespeare.*

LEAP-YEAR. *f.* *Leap-year* or *bissextile* is every fourth year, and is called from its leaping a day more that year 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.** *v. a.* [*leornian*, Saxon.]
 1. To gain the knowledge or skill of. *Knolles.*
 2. To teach. *Shakespeare.*

To **LEARN.** *v. n.* To take pattern. *Bacon.*

LE'ARNED. *a.* [*from learn.*]
 1. Versed in science and literature. *Swift.*
 2. Skilled; skilful; knowing. *Granville.*
 3. Skilled in scholastick knowledge. *Locke.*

LE'ARNEDLY. *ad.* [*from learned.*] With knowledge; with skill. *Hooker.*

LE'ARNING. *f.* [*from learn.*]
 1. Literature; skill in languages or sciences. *Prior.*
 2. Skill in any thing good or bad. *Hooker.*

LE'ARNER. *f.* [*from learn.*] One who is yet in his rudiments. *Graunt.*

LEASE. *f.* [*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.** *v. a.* [*from the noun.*] To let by lease. *Ayliffe.*

To **LEASE.** *v. n.* [*lessen*, Dutch.] To glean; to gather what the harvest men leave. *Dryden.*

LE'ASER. *f.* [*from lease.*] Gleaner. *Swift.*

LEASH.

LEASH. *f.* [*lêffe*, French; *laccio*, Italian.]

1. A leather thong, by which a falconer holds his hawk, or a courser leads his greyhound. *Shakespeare.*

2. A tierce; three. *Hudibras.*

3. A band wherewith to tie any thing in general. *Dennis.*

To LEASH. *v. o.* [from the noun.] To bind; to hold in a string. *Shakespeare.*

LEASING. *f.* [*le-ge*, Saxon.] Lies; falsehood. *Hubberd's Tale, Prior.*

LEAST. *a.* the superlative of *little*. [*læst*, Saxon.] Little beyond others; smallest. *Locke.*

LEAST. *ad.* In the lowest degree. *Pope.*

At LEAST. } To say no more; at

At LE'ASTWISE. } the lowest degree. *Hocker, Dryden, Watts.*

LE'ASY. *a.* Flimsy; of weak texture. *Afcham.*

LE'ATHER. *f.* [*leðer*, Saxon.]

1. Dressed hides of animals. *Shakespeare.*

2. Skin; ironically. *Swift.*

LE'ATHERCOAT. *f.* [*leather* and *coat*.] An apple with a tough rind. *Shakespeare.*

LE'ATHERDRESSER. *f.* [*leather* and *dresser*.] He who dresses leather. *Pope.*

LE'ATHER-MOUTHED. *a.* [*leather* and *moutb*.] By a *leather-mouthed* fish, I mean such as have their teeth in their throat. *Walton.*

LE'ATHERY. *a.* [from *leather*.] Resembling leather. *Phillips.*

LE'ATHERSELLER. *f.* [*leather* and *seller*.] He who deals in leather.

LEAVE. *f.* [*leape*, Saxon.]

1. Grant of liberty; permission; allowance. *Pope.*

2. Farewel; adieu. *Shakespeare.*

To LEAVE. *v. a.* pret. *I left*; *I have left*.

1. To quit; to forsake. *Ben. Johnson.*

2. To desert; to abandon. *Ecclus.*

3. To have remaining at death. *Ecclus.*

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 or remembrance. *Locke.*

8. To bequeath; to give as inheritance. *Dryden.*

9. To give up; to resign. *Leviticus.*

10. To permit without interposition. *Locke.*

11. To cease to do; to desist from. *1 Sam.*

12. To LEAVE off. To desist from; to forbear. *Addison.*

13. To LEAVE off. To forsake. *Arbutnot.*

14. To LEAVE out. To omit; to neglect. *Ben. Johnson, Blackmore.*

To LEAVE. *v. n.*

1. To cease; to desist. *Shakespeare.*

2. To LEAVE off. To desist. *Knolles, Roscommon.*

3. To LEAVE off. To stop. *Daniel.*

To LEAVE. *v. a.* [*leaver*, French.] To levy; to raise. *Spenser.*

LE'AVED. *a.* [from *leaves*, of *leaf*.]

1. Furnished with foliage.

2. Made with leaves or folds. *Isaiab.*

LE'AVEN. *f.* [*levain*, French.]

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 LE'AVEN. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To ferment by something mixed. *Shakespeare.*

2. To taint; to imbue. *Prior.*

LE'AVER. *f.* [*leave*.] One who deserts or forsakes. *Shakespeare.*

LEAVES. *f.* The plural of *leaf*. *Bacon.*

LE'AVINGS. *f.* [from *leave*.] Remnant; relics; offal. *Addison.*

LE'AVY. *a.* [from *leaf*.] Full of leaves; covered with leaves. *Sidney.*

To LECH. *v. a.* [*lecher*, French.] To lick over. *Shakespeare.*

LE'CHER. *f.* A whoremaster. *Pope.*

To LE'CHER. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To whore. *Shakespeare.*

LEC'HEROUS. *a.* [from *lecher*.] Leud; lustful. *Derham.*

LE'CHEROUSLY. *ad.* [from *lecherous*.] Leudly; lustfully.

LE'CHEROUNESS. *f.* [from *lecherous*.] Leudness.

LE'CHERY. *f.* [from *lecher*.] Leudness; lust.

LE'CTION. *f.* [*lectio*, Lat.] A reading; a variety in copies. *Watts.*

LE'CTURE. *f.* [*lecture*, 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. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To instruct formally.

2. To instruct insolently and dogmatically.

LE'CTURER. *f.* [from *lecture*.] An instructor; a teacher by way of lecture, a preacher in a church hired by the parish to assist the rector. *Clarendon.*

LE'CTURESHIP. *f.* [from *lecture*.] The office of a lecturer. *Swift.*

LED. part. pret. of *lead*. *Ezekiel.*

LEDGE. *f.* [*ligger*, Dutch.]

1. A row; layer; stratum. *Wotton.*

2. A ridge rising above the rest. *Gulliver.*

3. Any prominence, or rising part. *Dryden.*

LEDHORSE. *f.* [*led* and *horse*.] A sumpter horse.

LEE. *f.* [*lie*, 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. *DiEt.*
LEECH. *f.* [læc, 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. *Roscommon.*
To LEECH. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To treat with medicaments.
LEECHCRAFT. *f.* [leech and craft.] The art of healing. *Davies.*
LEEF. *a.* [lieve, leve, Dutch.] Kind; fond. *Spenser.*
LEEK. *f.* [leac, Saxon.] A plant.
LEER. *f.* [hleape, Sax.]
 1. An oblique view. *Milton.*
 2. A laboured cast of countenance. *Swift.*
To LEER. *v. n.* [from the noun.]
 1. To look obliquely; to look archly. *Swift.*
 2. To look with a forced countenance. *Dryden.*
LEES. *f.* [lie, French.] Dregs; sediment. *Ben. Johnson.*
To LEESE. *v. a.* [lesen, Dutch.] To lose: an old word. *Tusser. Donne.*
LEET. *f.* A law day. The word seemeth to have grown from the Saxon leðe, which was a court of jurisdiction above the wapentake or hundred, comprehending three or four of them. *Corvel.*
LE'EWARD. *a.* [lee and weard, Saxon.] Towards the wind. See LEE. *Arbutb.*
LEFT. participle preter. of leave. *Shakesp.*
LEFT. *a.* [lufie, Dutch; lævus, Latin] Sinistrous; not right. *Dryden.*
LEFT-HANDED. *a.* [left and hand.] Using the left-hand rather than right. *Brown.*
LEFT-HANDEDNESS. *f.* [from left-hand-ed.] Habitual use of the left hand. *Donne.*
LEG. *f.* [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.
LEGACY. *f.* [legatum, Latin.] Legacy is a particular thing given by last will and testament. *Corvel.*
LEGAL. *a.* [legal, French.]
 1. Done or conceived according to law. *Hale.*

2. Lawful; not contrary to law. *Milton.*
LEGALITY. *f.* [legalité, Fr.] Lawfulness.
To LEGALIZE. *v. a.* [legalizer, French; from legal.] To authorize; to make lawful. *Soutb.*
LEGALLY. *ad.* [from legal.] Lawfully; according to law. *Taylor.*
LEGATARY. *f.* [legataire, French.] One who has a legacy left. *Ayliffe.*
LEGATINE. *a.* [from legatē.]
 1. Made by a legate. *Ayliffe.*
 2. Belonging to a legate of the Roman see. *Shakespeare.*
LEGATE. *f.* [legatus, Latin.]
 1. A deputy; an ambassador. *Dryden.*
 2. A kind of spiritual ambassador from the pope. *Atterbury.*
LEGATE'E. *f.* [from legatum, Lat.] One who has a legacy left him. *Swift.*
LEGATION. *f.* [legatio, Latin.] Deputation; commission; embassy. *Wotton.*
LEGA'IOR. *f.* [from lego, Latin.] One who makes a will, and leaves legacies. *Dryden.*
LEGEND. *f.* [legenda, Latin.]
 1. A chronicle or register of the lives of saints. *Hooker.*
 2. Any memorial or relation. *Fairfax.*
 3. An incredible unauthentick narrative. *Blackmore.*
 4. Any inscription; particularly on medals or coins. *Addison.*
LEGER. *f.* [from legger, Dutch.] Any thing that lies in a place; as, a leger ambassador; a resident; a leger-book, a book that lies in the computing-house. *Shakespeare.*
LEGERDEMAIN. *f.* [legereté de main, Fr.] Slight of hand; juggle; power of deceiving the eye by nimble motion; trick. *Soutb.*
LEGE'RITY. *f.* [legereté, French.] Lightness; nimbleness. *Shakespeare.*
LE'GGED. *a.* [from leg.] Having legs.
LE'GIBLE. *f.* [legibilis, Latin.]
 1. Such as may be read. *Swift.*
 2. Apparent; discoverable. *Collier.*
LE'GIBLY. *ad.* [from legible.] In such a manner as may be read.
LEGION. *f.* [legio, Latin.]
 1. A body of Roman soldiers, consisting of about five thousand. *Addison.*
 2. A military force. *Phillips.*
 3. Any great number. *Shakesp. Rogers.*
LEGIONARY. *a.* [from legion.]
 1. Relating to a legion.
 2. Containing a legion.
 3. Containing a great indefinite number. *Brown.*
LEGISLA'TION. *f.* [from legislator, Lat.] The act of giving laws. *Littleton.*
LEGISLATIVE. *a.* [from legislator.] Giving laws; lawgiving. *Drbam.*
LEGIS-

LEGISLA'TOR. *f.* [*legiflator*, Latin.] A lawgiver; one who makes laws for any community. *Pope.*

LEGISLA'TURE. *f.* [from *legiflator*, Lat.] The power that makes laws. *Swift.*

LEGITIMACY. *f.* [from *legitimate*.]
1. Lawfulness of birth. *Ayliffe.*
2. Genuineness; not spuriousness. *Woodward.*

LEGITIMATE. *a.* [from *legitimus*, Lat.] Born in marriage; lawfully begotten. *Taylor.*

To LEGITIMATE. *v. a.* [*legitimer*, Fr.]
1. To procure to any the rights of legitimate birth. *Ayliffe.*
2. To make lawful. *Decoy of Piety.*

LEGITIMATELY. *ad.* [from *legitimate*.] Lawfully; genuinely. *Dryden.*

LEGITIMATION. *f.* [*legitimation*, Fr.]
1. Lawful birth. *Locke.*
2. The act of investing with the privileges of lawful birth.

LEGUME. } *f.* [*legumen*, Latin.] Seeds
LEGUMEN. } not reaped, but gathered by the hand; as, beans: in general, all larger seeds; pulse. *Boyle.*

LEGUMINOUS. *a.* [*legumineux*, French; from *legum n.*] Belonging to pulse; consisting of pulse. *Arbutnot.*

LEISURABLY. *ad.* [from *leisurable*.] At leisure; without tumult or hurry. *Hooker.*

LEISURABLE. *a.* [from *leisure*.] Done at leisure; not hurried; enjoying leisure. *Brown.*

LEISURE. *f.* [*lifer*, French.]
1. Freedom from business or hurry; vacancy of mind. *Temple.*
2. Convenience of time. *Shakespeare.*

LEISURELY. *a.* [from *leisure*.] Not hasty; deliberate. *Shakespeare. Addison.*

LEISURELY. *ad.* [from *leisure*.] Not in a hurry; slowly. *Addison.*

LE'MAN. *f.* [*loimant*, French.] A sweet-heart; a gallant. *Hanmer.*

LE'MMA. *f.* [*λήμμα*.] A proposition preciously assumed.

LE'MON. *f.* [*limon*, French.]
1. The fruit of the lemon-tree. *Mortimer.*
2. The tree that bears lemons.

LEMONA'DE. *f.* [from *lemon*.] Liquor made of water, sugar, and the juice of lemons. *Arbutnot.*

To LEND. *v. a.* [*lœnan*, Saxon.]
1. To afford, 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. *f.* [from *lend*.]
1. One who lends any thing.
2. One who makes a trade of putting money to interest. *Addison.*

LENGTH. *f.* [from *leng*, Saxon.]

1. The extent of any thing material from end to end. *Bacon.*

2. Horizontal extension. *Dryden.*

3. A certain portion of space or 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. *v. a.* [from *length*.]
1. To draw out; to make longer; to elongate. *Arbutnot.*

2. To protract; to continue. *Daniel.*

3. To protract pronunciation. *Dryden.*

4. **To LENGTHEN out.** To protract; to extend. *Dryden.*

To LENGTHEN. *v. n.* To grow longer; to increase in length. *Prior.*

LENGTHWISE, *ad.* [*length and wise*.] According to the length.

LENIENT. *a.* [*leniens*, Latin.]
1. Assuasive; softening; mitigating. *Milton.*

2. Laxative; emollient. *Arbutnot.*

LENIENT. *f.* An emollient, or assuasive application. *Wiseman.*

To LENIFY. *v. a.* [*lenifier*, old French.] To assuage; to mitigate. *Dryden.*

LENITIVE. *a.* [*lenitif*, Fr. *lenio*, Latin.] Assuasive; emollient. *Arbutnot.*

LENITIVE. *f.*
1. Any thing applied to ease pain.

2. A palliative. *Soub.*

LENITY. *f.* [*lenitas*, Latin.] Mildness; mercy; tenderness. *Daniel.*

LENS. *f.* 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. *part. pass.* from *lend*. *Pope.*

LENT. *f.* [*lenzen*, the spring, Saxon.] The quadragesimal fast; a time of abstinence. *Camden.*

LENTEN. *a.* [from *lent*.] Such as is used in lent; sparing. *Shakespeare.*

LENTICULAR. *a.* [*lenticulaire*, French.] Doubly convex; of the form of a lens. *Ray.*

LENTIFORM. *a.* [*lens and forma*, Latin.] Having the form of a lens.

LENTIGINOUS. *a.* [from *lentigo*.] Scourfy; furfuraceous.

LENTIGO. *f.* [Latin.] A freckly or scourfy eruption upon the skin. *Quincy.*

LENTIL. *f.* [*lens*, Latin; *lentille*, French.] A plant.

LENTISK.

LENTISCK. *f.* [*lentiscus*, Latin.] *Lentisk* wood is of a pale brown colour, almost whitish, resinous, of a fragrant smell and acrid taste: it is the wood of the tree which produces the mastich. *Hill.*

LENTITUDE. *f.* [from *lentus*, Latin.] Sluggishness; slowness.

LENTNER. *f.* A kind of hawk. *Walter.*

LENTOR. *f.* [Latin.]
 1. Tenacity; viscosity. *Baron.*
 2. Slowness; delay. *Arbutnot.*
 3. [In physick.] That fizy, viscid part of the blood which obstructs the vessels. *Quincy.*

LENTOUS. *a.* [*lentus*, Latin.] Viscous; tenacious; capable to be drawn out. *Brown.*

LE'OD. *f.* The people; or, rather a nation, country, &c. *Gibson.*

LE'OF. *f.* *Leof* denotes love; so *leofwin*, is a winner of love. *Gibson.*

LE'ONINE. *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 temere conceditur horum.

LE'OPARD. *f.* [*leo* and *pardus*, Latin.] A spotted beast of prey. *Shakespeare.*

LE'PER. *f.* [*lepra*, *leprosus*, Latin.] One infected with a leprosy. *Hakerw. l.*

LE'PEROUS. *a.* [Formed from *leprosus*.] Causing leprosy. *Shakespeare.*

LE'PORINE. *a.* [*leporinus*, Latin.] Belonging to a hare; having the nature of a hare.

LEPROSITY. *f.* [from *leprosus*.] Squamous disease. *Bacon.*

LE'PROSY. *f.* [*lepra*, Latin; *lepre*, Fr.] A loathsome distemper, which covers the body with a kind of white scales. *Wiseman.*

LE'PROUS. *a.* [*lepra*, Latin; *lepreux*, Fr.] Infected with a leprosy. *Donne.*

LE'RF. *f.* [læpe, Saxon.] A lesson; lore; doctrine. *Spenser.*

LE'RRY. [from *lere*.] A rating; a lecture.

LESS. A negative or privative termination. [*leap*, Saxon; *loos*, Dutch.] Joined to a substantive it implies the absence or privation of the thing: as, a *witless* man.

LESS. *a.* [*leap*, Saxon.] The comparative of little: opposed to greater. *Locke.*

LESS. *f.* Not so much; opposed to more. *Exod.*

LESS. *ad.* In a smaller degree; in a lower degree. *Dryden.*

LESSEE. *f.* The person to whom a lease is given.

TO LE'SSEN. *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. *Aiterbury.*

TO LE'SSEN. *v. n.* To grow less; to shrink. *Temple.*

LESSER. *a.* A barbarous corruption of *less*. *Pope.*

LESSER. *ad.* [formed by corruption from *less*.] *Shakespeare.*

LESSSES. *f.* [*laiffés*, French.] The dung of beasts left on the ground.

LESSON. *f.* [*leçon*, French.]
 1. Any thing read or repeated to a teacher. *Denham.*

2. Precept; notion inculcated. *Spenser.*

3. Portions of scripture read in divine service. *Hooker.*

4. Tune picked for an instrument.

5. A rating lecture. *Sidney.*

TO LESSON. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To teach; to instruct. *Shakespeare.*

LESSOR. *f.* One who lets any thing to farm, or otherwise by lease. *Denham. Ayliffe.*

LEST. *conj.* [from the adjective *leas*.] That not. *Addison.*

TO LET. *v. a.* [lætōn, Saxon.]
 1. To allow; to suffer; to permit. *Bp. Sanderson.*

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. Before the first person plural, *let* implies exhortation. *Mark.*

4. Before the third person, singular or plural, *let* implies permission or precept. *Dryden.*

5. Before a thing in the passive voice, *let* implies command. *Dryden.*

6. *Let* has an infinitive mood after it without the particle *to*. *Dryden.*

7. To leave. *L'Esrange.*

8. To more than permit. *Shakespeare.*

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. *Josbua.*

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. *Shakespeare.*

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 lease 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 preterite and part. *past*; but when it signifies to hinder, it has *letted*. *Introduction to Grammar.*
 To LET. *v. n.* To forbear; to withhold himself. *Bacon.*
 LET. *f.* [from the verb.] Hindrance; obstacle; obstruction; impediment. *Hooker.*
 LET, the termination of diminutive words, from *lyte*, Saxon, *little*, *small*.
 LETHARGICK. *a.* [*lethargique*, French.] Sleepy, beyond the natural power of sleep. *Hammond.*
 LETHARGICKNESS. *f.* [from *lethargick*.] Sleepiness; drowsiness. *Herbert.*
 LETHARGY. *f.* [*ληθαργία*.] A morbid drowsiness; a sleep from which one cannot be kept awake. *Atterbury.*
 LETHARGIED. *a.* [from the noun.] Laid asleep; entranced. *Shakespeare.*
 LETHE. *f.* [*λήθη*.] Oblivion; a draught of oblivion. *Shakespeare.*
 LETTTER. *f.* [from *let*.]
 1. One who lets or permits.
 2. One who hinders.
 3. One who gives vent to any thing: as, a blood letter.
 LETTTER. *f.* [*lettre*, French.]
 1. One of the elements of syllables. *Shakespeare.*
 2. A written message; an epistle. *Abbot.*
 3. The literal or expressed meaning. *Taylor.*
 4. Letters without the singular: learning. *Jobn.*
 5. Any thing to be read. *Addison.*
 6. Type with which books are printed. *Moxon.*
 To LETTTER. *v. a.* [from *letter*.] To stamp with letters. *Addison.*
 LETTTERED. *a.* [from *letter*.] Literate; educated to learning. *Collier.*
 LETTUCE. *f.* [*lettuca*, Latin.] A plant.
 LEVANT. *a.* [*levant*, French.] Eastern. *Milton.*
 LEVANT. *f.* The east, particularly those coasts of the Mediterranean east of Italy.
 LEVATOR. *f.* [Latin.] A chirurgical instrument, whereby depressed parts of the skull are lifted up. *Wifeman.*
 LEUCOPHEGMACY. *f.* [from *leucophegmatic*.] Paleness, with viscid juices and cold sweatings. *Arbutnot.*
 LEUCOPHEGMA'TICK. *a.* [*λευκός* and *φλέγμα*.] Having such a constitution of body where the blood is of a pale colour, viscid, and cold. *Quincy.*
 LEVEE. *f.* [French.]
 1. The time of rising.
 2. The concourse of those who croud round a man of power in a morning. *Dryden.*

LE'VEL. *a.* [*læpel*, Saxon.]
 1. Even; not having one part higher than another. *Bentley.*
 2. Even with any thing else; in the same line with any thing. *Til'son.*
 To LE'VEL. *v. a.* [from the adjective.]
 1. To make even; to free from inequalities.
 2. To reduce to 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. *Dryd.*
 6. To direct to any end. *Swift.*
 To LE'VEL. *v. n.*
 1. To aim at; to bring the gun or arrow to the same direction with the mark. *Hooker.*
 2. To conjecture; to attempt to guess. *Shakespeare.*
 3. To be in the same direction with a mark. *Hudibras.*
 4. To make attempts; to aim. *Shakespeare.*
 LE'VEL. *f.* [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 misfivive weapon is aimed. *Waller.*
 7. The line in which the sight passes. *Pope.*
 LE'VELLER. *f.* [from *level*.]
 1. One who makes any thing even.
 2. One who destroys superiority; one who endeavours to bring all to the same state. *Collier.*
 LE'VELNESS. *f.* [from *level*.]
 1. Evenness; equality of surface.
 2. Equality with something else. *Peacham.*
 LE'VEIN. *f.* [*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; *Wifeman.*
 LE'VEY. *f.* [*levier*, French.] The second mechanical power, used to elevate or raise a great weight. *Harris.*
 LE'VERET. *f.* [*levure*, French.] A young hare. *Waller.*
 LEVE'T. *f.* [from *lever*, French.] A blast on the trumpet. *Hudibras.*
 LE'VEROOK. *f.* [*læpne*, Saxon.] This word is retained in Scotland, and denotes the lark. *Walton.*
 LE'VIABLE. *a.* [from *levy*.] That may be levied. *Bacon.*
 LEVI-

LEVIATHAN. *f.* [לֵוִיָּאֵתָן.] A water animal mentioned in the book of *Job*. By some imagined the crocodile, but in poetry generally taken for the whale. *Tobson.*

To LEVIGATE. *v. a.* [*levigo*, Latin.]

1. To rub or grind.
2. To mix till the liquor becomes smooth and uniform. *Arbutnot.*

LEVIGATION. *f.* [from *levigate*.] *Levigation* is the reducing of hard bodies into a subtil powder, by grinding upon marble with a muller. *Quincy.*

LEVITE. *f.* [*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. *a.* [from *levite*.] Belonging to the levites. *Ayliffe.*

LEVITY. *f.* [*levitas*, Latin.]

1. Lightness; not heaviness. *Bentley.*
2. Inconstancy; changeableness. *Hooker.*
3. Unsteadiness; laxity of mind. *Milton.*
4. Idie pleasure; vanity. *Calamy.*
5. Trifling gaiety; want of seriousness. *Shakespeare. Clarendon.*

To LEVY. *v. a.* [*lever*, French.]

1. To raise; to bring together men. *Davies.*
2. To raise money. *Clarendon.*
3. To make war. *Milton.*

LEVY. *f.* [from the verb.]

1. The act of raising money or men. *Addison.*
2. War raised. *Shakespeare.*

LEWD. *a.* [læpede, Saxon.]

1. Lay; not clerical. *Davies.*
2. Wicked; bad; naughty. *Whitgift.*
3. Lustful; libidinous. *Shakespeare.*

LEWDLY. *a.* [from *lewd*.]

1. Wickedly; naughtily. *Shakespeare.*
2. Libidiously; lustfully. *Dryden.*

LEWDNESS. *f.* [from *lewd*.] Lustful licentiousness. *Dryden.*

LEWDSTER. *f.* [from *lewd*.] A lecher; one given to criminal pleasures. *Shakespeare.*

LEWIS D'OR. *f.* [French.] A golden French coin, in value twelve livres, now settled at seventeen shillings. *Dic.*

LEXICOGRAPHER. *f.* [λεξικων and γραφω.] A writer of dictionaries; a harmless drudge. *Watts.*

LEXICOGRAPHY. *f.* [λεξικων and γραφω.] The art or practice of writing dictionaries.

LEXICON. *f.* [λεξικων.] A dictionary. *Milton.*

LEY. *f.* *Ley*, *lee*, *lay*, are all from the Saxon *leag*, a field. *Gibson.*

LIABLE. *f.* [*liable*, from *lier*, old French.] Obnoxious; not exempt; subject. *Milton.*

LIAR. *f.* [from *lie*.] One who tells falsehood; one who wants veracity. *Shakespeare.*

LIARD. *a.* Mingled roan. *Markham.*

LIBATION. *f.* [*libatio*, Latin.]

1. The act of pouring wine on the ground in honour of some deity. *Bacon.*
2. The wine so poured. *Stillingfleet.*

LIBBARD. *f.* [*liebard*, German; *leopardus*, Latin.] A leopard. *Brerewood.*

LIBEL. *f.* [*libellus*, Latin.]

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 LIBEL. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To spread defamation; generally written or printed. *Donne.*

To LIBEL. *v. a.* To satirise; to lampoon. *Dryden.*

LIBELLER. *f.* [from *libel*.] A defamer by writing; a lampooner. *Dryden.*

LIBELLOUS. *f.* [from *libel*.] Defamatory. *Wotton.*

LIBERAL. *a.* [*liberalis*, Latin.]

1. Not mean; not low in birth.
2. Becoming a gentleman.
3. Munificent; generous; bountiful. *Milton.*

LIBERALITY. *f.* [*liberalitas*, Lat. *liberalité*, French.] Munificence; bounty; generosity. *Shakespeare.*

LIBERALLY. *ad.* [from *liberal*.] Bounteously; bountifully; largely. *James.*

LIBERTINE. *f.* [*libertin*, French.]

1. One unconfined; one at liberty. *Shakespeare.*
2. One who lives without restraint or law. *Rowe.*

3. One who pays no regard to the precepts of religion. *Shakespeare. Collier.*

4. [In law.] A freedman; or rather, the son of a freedman. *Ayliffe.*

LIBERTINE. *a.* [*libertin*, French.] Licentious; irreligious. *Swift.*

LIBERTINISM. *f.* [from *libertine*.] Irreligion; licentiousness of opinions and practice. *Asterbury.*

LIBERTY. *f.* [*liberté*, French; *libertas*, Latin.]

1. Freedom as opposed to slavery. *Addison.*
2. Freedom as opposed to necessity. *Locke.*
3. Privilege; exemption; immunity. *Davies.*

4. Relaxation of restraint.

5. Leave; permission. *Locke.*

LIBIDINOUS. *f.* [*libidinosus*, Lat.] Lewd; lustful. *Bentley.*

LIBIDINOUSLY. *ad.* [from *libidinosus*.] Lewdly; lustfully.

LIBRAL. *a.* [*libralis*, Latin.] Of a pound weight. *Dic.*

LIBRARIAN. *f.* [*librarius*, Latin.] One who has the care of a library. *Broome.*

LIBRARY. *f.* [*libraire*, French.] A large collection of books. *Dryden.*

L I C

- To **LIBERATE**. *v. a.* [*libro*, Latin.] To poise; to balance.
- LIBRATION**. *f.* [*libratio*, Latin.]
1. The state of being balanced. *Tbomson.*
 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. *Grew.*
- LIBRATORY**. *a.* [from *libro*, Latin.] Balancing; playing like a balance.
- LICE**, the plural of *louse*. *Dryden.*
- LICEBANE**. *f.* [*lice* and *bane*.] A plant.
- LICENCE**. *f.* [*licentia*, Latin.]
1. Exorbitant liberty; contempt of legal and necessary restraint. *Sidney.*
 2. A grant of permission. *Addison.*
 3. Liberty; permission. *Æt.*
- To **LICENCE**. *v. a.* [*licencier*, French.]
1. To set at liberty. *Wotton.*
 2. To permit by a legal grant. *Pope.*
- LICENSER**. *f.* [from *licenſe*.] A granter of permission.
- LICENTIATE**. *f.* [*licentiatus*, low Latin.]
1. A man who uses license. *Camden.*
 2. A degree in Spanish universities. *Ayliffe.*
- To **LICENTIATE**. *v. a.* [*licentier*, Fr.] To permit; to encourage by license. *L'Esſrange.*
- LICENTIOUS**. *f.* [*licentioſus*, Latin.]
1. Unrestrained by law or morality. *Shakespeare.*
 2. Presumptuous; unconfin'd. *Roscomm.*
- LICENTIOUSLY**. *ad.* [from *licentious*.] With too much liberty.
- LICENTIOUSNESS**. *f.* [from *licentious*.] Boundless liberty; contempt of just restraint. *Swift.*
- LICH**. *f.* [*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.
- LICHOWL**. *f.* [*lich* and *owl*.] A sort of owl.
- To **LICK**. *v. a.* [*liccan*, Saxon.]
1. To pass over with the tongue. *Addison.*
 2. To lap; to take in by the tongue. *Shakespeare.*
 3. To **LICK** up. To devour. *Pope.*
- LICK**. *f.* [from the verb] A blow; rough usage. *Dryden.*
- LICKERISH**. *?* *a.* [*liccepa*, a glutton, Saxon.]
- LICKEROUS**. *?* Saxon.]
1. Nice in the choice of food; squeamish. *L'Esſrange.*
 2. Eager; greedy. *Sidney.*
 3. Nice; delicate; tempting the appetite. *Milton.*

L I E

- LICKERISHNESS**. *f.* [from *lickerish*.] Niceness of palate.
- LICORICE**. *f.* [*liquoricia*, Italian.] A root of sweet taste.
- LICTOR**. *f.* [Latin.] A beadle.
- LID**. [*hlid*, 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**. *f.* [*lie*, French.] Any thing impregnated with some other body; as, soap or salt. *Peacbam.*
- LIE**. *f.* [*lige*, Saxon.]
1. A criminal falsehood. *Watts.*
 2. A charge of falsehood. *Locke.*
 3. A fiction. *Dryden.*
- To **LIE**. *v. n.* [*leogan*, Saxon.] To utter criminal falsehood. *Shakespeare.*
- To **LIE**. *v. n.* pret. *I lay; I have lain* or *lien*. [*liegan*, Saxon; *liggen*, Dutch.]
1. To rest horizontally, or with very great inclination against something else.
 2. To rest; to lean upon. *Epitaph on Vanbrugh.*
 3. To be reposit'd in the grave. *Genesis.*
 4. To be in a state of decumbiture. *Mark.*
 5. To pass the time of sleep. *Dryden.*
 6. To be laid up or reposit'd. *Boyle.*
 7. To remain fixed. *Temple.*
 8. To reside. *Genesis.*
 9. To be placed or situated. *Collier.*
 10. To press upon. *Creech.*
 11. To be troublesome or tedious. *Addison.*
 12. To be judicially fixed. *Shakespeare.*
 13. To be in any particular state. *Watts.*
 14. To be in a state of concealment. *Locke.*
 15. To be in prison. *Shakespeare.*
 16. To be in a bad state. *L'Esſrange.*
 17. To be in a helpless or exposed state. *Tillotson.*
 18. To consist. *Shakespeare.*
 19. To be in the 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. *Shakespeare.*
 24. To **LIE** down. To rest; to go into a state of repose. *Isaiab.*
 25. To **LIE** down. To sink into the grave. *Job.*
 26. To **LIE** in. To be in childbed. *Wise man.*
 27. To **LIE** under. To be subject to. *Smallidge.*
 28. To **LIE** upon. To become an obligation or duty. *Benly.*
29. To

29. To **LIE** *with*. To converse in bed. *Shakespeare.*
- LIEF**. *a.* [*leof*, Saxon; *lief*, Dutch.] Dear; beloved. *Spenser.*
- LIEF**. *ad.* Willingly. *Shakespeare.*
- LIEGE**. *a.* [*lige*, French.]
1. Bound by some feudal tenure; subject.
 2. Sovereign. *Spenser.*
- LIEGE**. *f.* Sovereign; superior lord. *Phillips.*
- LIEGEMAN**. *f.* [from *liege* and *man*.] A subject. *Spenser.*
- LIEGER**. *f.* [from *liege*.] A resident ambassador. *Denham.*
- LIEN**, the participle of *lie*. *Genesis.*
- LIENTERICK**. *a.* [from *lientery*.] Pertaining to a lientery. *Grew.*
- LIENTERY**. *f.* [from *λεῖον*, *love*, smooth, and *ἐντέρον*, *intestinum*.] A particular looseness, wherein the food passes suddenly through the stomach and guts. *Quincy.*
- LIER**. *f.* [from *lie*.] One that rests or lies down.
- LIEU**. *f.* [French.] Place; room. *Hooker. Addison.*
- LIEVE**. *ad.* [See **LIEF**.] Willingly. *Shakespeare.*
- LIEUTENANCY**. *f.* [*lieutenance*, French.]
1. The office of a lieutenant. *Shakespeare.*
 2. The body of lieutenants. *Felton.*
- LIEUTENANT**. *f.* [*lieutenant*, French.]
1. A deputy; one who acts by vicarious authority.
 2. In war, one who holds the next rank to a superiour of any denomination. *Clarendon.*
- LIEUTENANTSHIP**. *f.* [from *lieutenant*.] The rank or office of lieutenant.
- LIFE**. *f.* plural *lives*. [*līfan*, to live, Sax.]
1. Union and co-operation of soul with body. *Genesis.*
 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 and 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. *Shakespeare.*
 13. Narrative of a life past. *Pope.*
 14. Spirit; briskness; vivacity; resolution. *Sidney.*
 15. Animated existence; animal being. *Thomson.*
- LIFEBLOOD**. *f.* [*life* and *blood*.] The blood necessary to life. *Spenser.*
- LIFEEVERLASTING**. An herb. *Answer.*
- LIFEGIVING**. *f.* [*life* and *giving*.] Having the power to give life. *Spenser.*
- LIFEGUARD**. *f.* [*life* and *guard*.] The guard of a king's person.
- LIFELESS**. *a.* [from *life*.]
1. Dead; deprived of life. *Dryden. Prior.*
 2. Unanimated; void of life. *Milton.*
 3. Without power, force, or spirit. *Prior.*
- LIFELESLY**. *ad.* [from *lifeless*.] Without vigor; frigidly; jejunely.
- LIFELIKE**. *f.* [*life* and *like*.] Like a living person. *Pope.*
- LIFESTRING**. *f.* [*life* and *string*.] Nerve; strings imagined to convey life. *Daniel.*
- LIFETIME**. *f.* [*life* and *time*.] Continuance or duration of life. *Addison.*
- LIFEWEARY**. *a.* [*life* and *weary*.] Wretched; tired of living. *Shakespeare.*
- TO LIFT**. *v. a.* [*lyftia*, 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. *Ecclus.*
 6. To raise in estimation. *Hooker.*
 7. To exalt in dignity. *Addison.*
 8. To elevate; to swell with pride. *Aiterbury.*
 9. *Up* is sometimes emphatically added to *lift*. *2 Samuel.*
- TO LIFT**. *v. n.* To strive to raise by strength. *Loake.*
- LIFT**. *f.* [from the verb.] The act of lifting; the manner of lifting ng. *Bacon.*
2. [In Scottish.] The sky.
 3. Effect; struggle. *Hudibras.*
- LIFTER**. *f.* [from *lift*.] One that lifts. *Psalms.*
- TO LIG**. *v. n.* [*leggen*, Dutch.] To lie. *Spenser.*
- LIGAMENT**. *f.* [*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 which connects the parts of the body. *Denham.*
 3. Bond; chain; entanglement. *Addison.*
- LIGAMENTAL**. *f.* [from *ligament*.]
- LIGAMENTOUS**. *f.* Composing a ligament. *Wise man.*
- LIGATION**. *f.* [*ligatio*, Latin.]
1. The act of binding.
 2. The state of being bound. *Addison.*
- LIGATURE**. *f.* [*ligature*, French.]
1. Any

1. Any thing bound on; bandage. *Gulliver.*
 2. The act of binding. *Arbutnot.*
 3. The state of being bound. *Martimer.*
- LIGHT. *f.* [leohz, Saxon.]
1. That quality or action of the medium of sight 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 in 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.*
- LIGHT. *a.* [leohz, Saxon.]
1. Not tending to the center 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 on by any power. *Dryden.*
 6. Not heavily armed. *Knolles.*
 7. Active; nimble. *Spenser.*
 8. Unencumbered; unembarrassed; clear of impediments. *Bacon.*
 9. Slight; not great. *Boyle.*
 10. Not crass; not gross. *Numbers.*
 11. Easy to admit any influence; unsteady; unsettled. *Shakespeare.*
 12. Gay; airy; without dignity or solidity. *Shakespeare.*
 13. Not chaste; not regular in conduct. *Shakespeare.*
 14. [From *light, f.*] Bright; clear. *Genesis.*
 15. Not dark; tending to whiteness. *Dryden.*

LIGHT. *ad.* Lightly; cheaply. *Hooker.*

To LIGHT. *v. a.* [from *light, f.*]

1. To kindle; to inflame; to set on fire. *Boyle.*
2. To give light to; to guide by light. *Craslow.*
3. To illuminate. *Dryden.*
4. To lighten; to ease of a burthen. *Spenser.*

To LIGHT. *v. n.* [lickt, by chance, Dutch.]

1. To happen; to fall upon by chance. *Sidney.*
2. [Alighæan, Saxon.] To descend from a horse or carriage. *2 Kings.*
3. To fall in any particular direction. *Dryden.*
4. To fall; to strike on. *Spenser.*

5. To settle; to rest. *Shakespeare.*

To LIGHTEN. *v. n.* [lit, litæ, Saxon.]

1. To flash, with thunder. *Shakespeare.*
2. To shine like lightening. *Shakespeare.*
3. To fall or light. [from *light, f.*]

To LIGHTEN. *v. a.* [from *light, f.*]

1. To illuminate; to enlighten. *Davies.*
2. To exonerate; to unload. *Jon.*
3. To make less heavy. *Milton.*
4. To exhilarate; to cheer. *Dryden.*

LIGHTER. *f.* [from *light, f.* to make *light, f.*]

A heavy boat into which ships are lightened or unloaded. *Pope.*

LIGHTERMAN. *f.* [*lighter* and *man.*] One who manages a lighter. *Chfld.*

LIGHTFINGERED. *a.* [*light* and *finger.*] Nimble at conveyance; thievish.

LIGHTFOOT. *a.* [*light* and *foot.*] Nimble in running or dancing; active. *Spenser.*

LIGHTFOOT. *f.* Venison.

LIGHTHEADED. *a.* [*light* and *head.*]

1. Unsteady; loose; thoughtless; weak. *Clarendon.*

2. Delirious; disordered in the mind by disease.

LIGHTHEADEDNESS. *f.* Deliriousness; disorder of the mind.

LIGHTHEARTED. *a.* [*light* and *heart.*] Gay; merry.

LIGHTHOUSE. *f.* [*light* and *house.*] An high building, at the top of which lights are hung to guide ships at sea. *Arbutnot.*

LIGHTLEGGED. *a.* [*light* and *leg.*] Nimble; swift. *Sidney.*

LIGHTLESS. *a.* [from *light, f.*] Wanting light; dark.

LIGHTLY. *ad.* [from *light, f.*]

1. Without weight. *Ben. Johnson.*
2. Without deep impression. *Prior.*
3. Easily; readily; without difficulty; of course. *Hooker.*
4. Without reason. *Taylor.*
5. Without affliction; cheerfully. *Shakespeare.*

6. Not chafely. *Swift.*

7. Nimble; with agility; not heavily or tardily. *Dryden.*

8. Gaily; airily; with levity.

LIGHTMINDED. *a.* [*light* and *mind.*] Unsettled; unsteady. *Eccl.*

LIGHTNESS. *f.* [from *light, f.*]

1. Levity; want of weight. *Burnet.*
2. Inconstancy; unsteadiness. *Shakesp.*
3. Unchastity; want of conduct in women. *Sidney.*
4. Agility; nimbleness.

LIGHTNING. *f.* [from *lighten, f.*]

1. The flash that attends thunder. *Davies.*

2. Mitigation; abatement. *Addison.*

LIGHTS. *f.* The lungs; the organs of breathing. *Hayward.*

LIGHTSOME. *a.* [from *light, f.*]

1. Lumi-

L I K

1. Luminous; not dark; not obscure; not opaque. *Raleigh.*
2. Gay; airy; having the power to exhilarate. *Soutb.*
- LIGHTSOMENESS. *f.* [from *lightsome*.]
1. Luminousness; not opacity; not obscurity.
2. Cheerfulness; merriment; levity.
- LIGNA'LOES. *f.* [*lignum aloes*, Latin.] Aloes wood. *Numbers.*
- LIGNEOUS. *a.* [*ligneus*, Latin.] Made of wood; wooden; resembling wood. *Bacon. Grew.*
- LIGNUMVITÆ. *f.* [Latin.] Guaiacum; a very hard wood. *Miller.*
- LIGURE. *f.* A precious stone. *Exod.*
- LIKE. *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. *f.*
1. Some person or thing resembling another. *Shakespeare.*
2. Near approach; a state like to another state. *Raleigh.*
- LIKE. *ad.*
1. In the same manner; in the same manner as. *Spenser. Phillips.*
2. In such a manner as befits. *1 Sam.*
3. Likely; probably. *Shakespeare.*
- To LIKE. *v. a.* [*lican*, Saxon.]
1. To chuse with some degree of preference. *Clarendon.*
2. To approve; to view with approbation. *Sidney.*
3. To please; to be agreeable to. *Bacon.*
- To LIKE. *v. n.*
1. To be pleased with. *Hooker.*
2. To chuse; to list; to be pleased. *Locke.*
- LIKELIHOOD. *f.* [from *likely*.]
1. Appearance; shew. *Shakespeare.*
2. Resemblance; likeness. *Ossolite. Raleigh.*
3. Probability; verisimilitude; appearance of truth. *Hooker.*
- LIKELY. *a.* [from *like*.]
1. Such as may be liked; such as may please. *Shakespeare.*
2. Probable; such as may in reason be thought or believed.
- LIKELY. *ad.* Probably; as may reasonably be thought. *Glanville.*
- To LIKEN. *v. a.* [from *like*.] To represent as having resemblance. *Milton.*
- LIKENESS. *f.* [from *like*.]
1. Resemblance; similitude. *Dryden.*
2. Form; appearance. *L'Estrange.*
3. One who resembles another. *Prior.*

L I M

- L'KEWISE. *ad.* [*like* and *wife*.] In like manner; also; moreover; too. *Arbutb.*
- L'KING. *a.* Plump; in a state of plumpness. *Daniel.*
- L'KING. *f.* [from *like*.]
1. Good state of body; plumpness. *Shakespeare. Dryden.*
2. State of trial.
3. Inclination. *Spenser.*
- L'ILACH. *f.* [*lilac*, *lilās*, French.] A tree. *Bacon.*
- L'LIED. *a.* [from *lily*.] Embellished with lilies. *Milton.*
- L'LY. *f.* [*lilium*, Latin.] A flower. *Peacbam.*
- LILY-DAFFODIL. *f.* [*lilo-narcissus*.] A foreign flower.
- LILY of the Valley, or May lily. *f.* *Miller.*
- LILY-LIVERED. *a.* [*lily* and *liver*.] White-livered; cowardly. *Shakespeare.*
- L'IMATEURE. *f.* [*limatura*, Latin.] Filings of any metal; the particles rubbed off by a file.
- LIMB. *f.* [*lim*, Saxon.]
1. A member; jointed or articulated part of animals. *Milton.*
2. An edge; a border. *Newton.*
- To LIMB. *v. a.* [from the noun.]
1. To supply with limbs. *Milton.*
2. To tear aunder; to dismember.
- LIMBECK. *f.* [corrupted from *alem-bick*.] A still. *Fairfax. Howell.*
- LIMBED. *a.* [from *limb*.] Formed with regard to limbs. *Pope.*
- L'IMBER. *a.* Flexible; easily bent; pliant; lithe. *Ray. Harvey.*
- L'IMBERNESS. *f.* [from *limber*.] Flexibility; pliancy.
- L'IMBO. *f.*
1. A region bordering upon hell, in which there is neither pleasure nor pain. *Shakespeare.*
2. Any place of misery and restraint. *Hudibras.*
- LIME. *f.* [*lim*, Saxon.]
1. A viscid 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. [*Lind*, Saxon.] The linden tree. *Pope.*
4. A species of lemon. [*lime*, French.] *Thoinson.*
- To LIME. *v. a.* [from *lime*.]
1. To entangle; to enture. *Shakespeare.*
2. To smear with lime. *L'Estrange.*
3. To cement. *Shakespeare.*
4. To manure ground with lime. *Cibid.*
- LIMEKILN. *f.* [*lime* and *ki.n.*] Kiln where stones are burnt to lime. *Woodward.*
- L'IMESTONE. *f.* [*lime* and *stone*.] The stone of which lime is made. *Mortimer.*
- L'IME-WATER. *f.* It is made by pouring water upon quick lime. *Fil.*

- LIMIT.** *f.* [*limite*, French.] Bound; border; utmost reach. *Exodus.*
- To LIMIT.** *v. a.* [from the noun.]
1. To confine with certain bounds; to restrain; to circumscribe. *Swift.*
 2. To refrain from a lax or general signification; as, the universe is here limited to this earth.
- LIMITARY.** *a.* [from *limit*.] Placed at the boundaries as a guard or superintendent. *Milton.*
- LIMITATION.** *f.* [*limitation*, French.]
1. Restriction; circumscription. *Hooker.*
 2. Confinement from a lax or undeterminate import. *Hooker.*
- LIMMER.** *f.* A mongrel.
- To LIMN.** *v. a.* [*enluminer*, French.] To draw; to paint any thing. *Feacbam.*
- LIMNER.** *f.* [corrupted from *enlumineur*.] A painter; a picture-maker. *Glanville.*
- LIMOUS.** *a.* [*limosus*, Latin.] Muddy; slimy. *Brown.*
- LIMP.** *a.* [*limpio*, Italian.] Vapid; weak. *Walton.*
- To LIMP.** *v. n.* [limpen, Saxon.] To halt; to walk lamely. *Prior.*
- LIMPET.** *f.* A kind of shell fish. *Ainsworth.*
- LIMPID.** *a.* [*limpidus*, Lat.] Clear; pure; transparent. *Woodward.*
- LIMPIDNESS.** *f.* [from *limpid*.] Clearness; purity.
- LIMPINGLY.** *ad.* [from *limp*.] In a lame halting manner.
- LIMY.** *a.* [from *lime*.]
1. Viscous; glutinous. *Spenser.*
 2. Containing lime. *Grew.*
- To LIN.** *v. n.* [ablinnan, Saxon.] To stop; to give over. *Spenser.*
- LINCHPIN.** *f.* [*linch* and *pin*.] An iron pin that keeps the wheel on the axle-tree.
- LINCTUS.** *f.* [from *lingo*, Latin.] Medicine licked up by the tongue.
- LINDEN.** *f.* [*lind*, Saxon.] The lime tree. *Dryden.*
- LINE.** *f.* [*linea*, Latin.]
1. Longitudinal extension. *Bentley.*
 2. A slender string. *Moxon.*
 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. *Cleaveland.*
 6. Delineation; sketch. *Temple.*
 7. Contour; outline. *Pope.*
 8. As much as is written from one margin to the other; a verse. *Garib.*
 9. Rank.
 10. Work thrown up; trench. *Dryden.*
 11. Method; disposition. *Shakespeare.*
 12. Extension; limit. *Milton.*
 13. Equator; equinoctial circle. *Cressb.*
14. Progeny; family, ascending or descending. *Shakespeare.*
 15. A line is one tenth of an inch. *Locke.*
 16. [In the plural.] A letter; as, I read your lines.
 17. Lint or flax.
- To LINE.** *v. a.*
1. To cover on the inside. *Boyle.*
 2. To put any thing in the inside. *Carew.*
 3. To guard within. *Clarendon.*
 4. To strengthen by inner works. *Shakespeare.*
 5. To cover. *Shakespeare.*
 6. To double; to strengthen. *Shakespeare.*
 7. To impregnate, applied to animals generating. *Cressb.*
- LINEAGE.** *f.* [*linage*, French.] Race; progeny; family. *Luke.*
- LINEAL.** *a.* [*linealis*, Lat.]
1. Composed of lines; delineated. *Wotton.*
 2. Descending in a direct genealogy. *Locke.*
 3. Claimed by descent. *Shakespeare.*
 4. Allied by direct descent. *Dryden.*
- LINEALLY.** *ad.* [from *lineal*.] In a direct line. *Clarendon.*
- LINEAMENT.** *f.* [*lineament*, Fr.] Feature; discriminating mark in the form. *Shakespeare.*
- LINEAR.** *a.* [*linearis*, Latin.] Composed of lines; having the form of lines. *Woodward.*
- LINEATION.** *f.* [*lineatio*, from *linea*.] Draught of a line or lines. *Woodward.*
- LINEN.** *f.* [*linum*, Latin.] Cloth made of hemp or flax. *Dryden.*
- LINEN.** *a.* [*linus*, Latin.]
1. Made of linen. *Shakespeare.*
 2. Resembling linen. *Shakespeare.*
- LINENDRAPER.** *f.* [*linen* and *draper*.] He who deals in linen.
- LING.** *f.* [*ling*, Islandick.]
1. Heath. *Bacon.*
 2. [*Lingbe*, Dutch.] A kind of sea fish. *Tuffer.*
- LING.** The termination notes commonly diminution; as, *kitling*: sometimes a quality; as, *fishling*.
- To LINGER.** *v. n.* [from *leng*, Saxon.]
1. To remain long in languor and pain. *Pope.*
 2. To hesitate; to be in suspense. *Milton.*
 3. To remain long. *Dryden.*
 4. To remain long without any action or determination. *Shakespeare.*
 5. To wait long in expectation or uncertainty. *Dryden.*
 6. To be long in producing effect. *Shakespeare.*
- To LINGER.** *v. a.* To protract; to draw out to length. Out of use. *Shakespeare.*
- LINGER-**

LINGERER. *f.* [from *linger*.] One who lingers.

LINGERINGLY. *a.* [from *lingering*.] With delay; tediously. *Hale.*

LINGET. *f.* [*linget*, French.] A small mass of metal. *Camden.*

LINGO. *f.* [Portuguese.] Language; tongue; speech. *Congreve.*

LINGUACIOUS. *a.* [*linguax*, Latin.] Full of tongue; talkative.

LINGUADENTAL. *a.* [*lingua* and *dens*, Latin.] Uttered by the joint action of the tongue and teeth. *Holder.*

LINGUIST. *f.* [from *lingua*.] A man skilful in languages. *Milton.*

LINGWORT. *f.* An herb.

LINIMENT. *f.* [*liniment*, French; *linimentum*, Lat.] Ointment; balsam. *Ray.*

LINING. *f.* [from *line*.]

1. The inner covering of any thing. *Crew.*
2. That which is within. *Shakespeare.*

LINK. *f.* [*gelencke*, German.]

1. A single ring of a chain. *Prior.*
2. Any thing doubled and closed together. *Mortimer.*
3. A chain; any thing connecting. *Shakespeare.*
4. Any single part of a series or chain of consequences. *Hale.*
5. A torch made of pitch and hard. *Howe!*

To LINK. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To complicate; as, the links of a chain. *Milton.*
2. To unite; to conjoin in concord. *Shakespeare.*
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. *f.* [*link* and *boy*.] A boy that carries a torch to accommodate passengers with light. *More.*

LINNET. *f.* [*linot*, French.] A small singing bird. *Pope.*

LINSEED. *f.* [*semen lini*, Latin.] The seed of flax. *Martimer.*

LINSEYWOOLSEY. *a.* [*linen* and *wool*.] Made of linen and wool mixed; vile; mean. *Pope.*

LINSTOCK. *f.* [*lente*, Teutonic.] A staff of wood with a match at the end of it, used by gunners in firing cannon. *Dryden.*

LINT. *f.* [*linteum*, Latin.]

1. The soft substance commonly called flax.
2. Linen scraped into soft woolly substance to lay on sores. *Wiseman.*

LINTEL. *f.* [*linteal*, French.] That part

of the door frame that lies cross the door posts over head. *Pope.*

LION. *f.* [*lion*, French.] The fiercest and most magnanimous of fourfooted beasts. *Philips.*

LIONESS. *f.* [feminine of *lion*.] A she lion. *Dryden.*

LIONLEAF. *f.* [*leortopetalon*, Latin.] A plant.

LION'S-MOUTH.

LION'S-PAW.

LION'S-TAIL.

LION'S-TOOTH. } *f.* [from *lion*.] The name of an herb.

LIP. *f.* [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 fullness and contempt. *Shakespeare.*

To LIP. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To kiss. *Obolere.* *Shakespeare.*

LIPLABOUR. *f.* [*lip* and *labour*.] Action of the lips without concurrence of the mind. *Taylor.*

LIPOTHYMOUS. *a.* [*λείπω* and *θυμός*.] Swoning; fainting. *Harvey.*

LIPOTHYMY. *f.* [*λείποθυμία*.] Swoon; fainting fit. *Taylor.*

LIPPED. *a.* [from *lip*.] Having lips.

LIPPITUDE. *f.* [*lippitude*, Fr. *lippitudo*, Latin.] Blearedness of eyes. *Bacon.*

LIPWISDOM. *f.* [*lip* and *wisdom*.] Wisdom in talk without practice. *Sidney.*

LIQUEABLE. *a.* [from *liquo*, Latin.] Such as may be melted.

LIQUAFION. *f.* [from *liquo*, Latin.]

1. The art of melting.
2. Capacity to be melted.

To LIQUATE. *v. n.* [*liquo*, Latin.] To melt; to liquefy. *Woolward.*

LIQUEFACTION. [*liquefactio*, Lat.] The act of melting; the state of being melted. *Bacon.*

LIQUEFIABEE. *a.* [from *liquefy*.] Such as may be melted. *Bacon.*

To LIQUEFY. *v. a.* [*liquefer*, French.] To melt; to dissolve. *Bacon.*

To LIQUEFY. *v. n.* To grow limpid. *Addisor.*

LIQUESCENCY. *f.* [*liquefcentia*, Latin.] Aptness to melt.

LIQUESCENT. *f.* [*liquefscens*, Latin.] Melting.

LIQUID. *a.* [*liquide*, French.]

1. Not solid; not forming one continuous substance; fluid. *Daniel.*
2. Soft; clear. *Crossbar.*
3. Pronounced without any jar or harshness. *Dryden.*
4. Dissolved, so as not to be obtainable by law. *Ayliffe.*

LIQUID. *f.* Liquid substance; liquor. *Philips.*

To LIQUIDATE. *v. a.* [from *liquid.*] To clear away; to lessen debts.

LIQUIDITY. *f.* [from *liquid.*] Subtilty. *Glanville.*

LIQUIDNESS. *f.* [from *liquid.*] Quality of being liquid; fluency. *Boyle.*

LIQUOR. *f.* [*liquor*, Latin.]
1. Any thing liquid. *South.*
2. Strong drink; in familiar language.

To LIQUOR. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To drench or moisten. *Bacon.*

LIRICOFANCY. *f.* A flower.

LISNE. *f.* A cavity; a hollow. *Hale.*

To LISP. *v. n.* [hiſp, Saxon.] To speak with too frequent appulſes of the tongue to the teeth or palate. *Chawelnd.*

LISP. *f.* [from the verb.] The act of liſping. *Tatler.*

LISPER. *f.* [from *liſp.*] One who liſps.

LIST. *f.* [*liſte*, French.]

1. A roll; a catalogue. *Prior.*

2. [*Lice*, French.] Incloſed ground in which tilts are run, and combats fought. *Davies.*

3. Deſire; willingneſs; choice. *Dryden.*

4. A ſtrip of cloth. *Boyle.*

5. A border. *Hooker.*

To LIST. *v. n.* [lyſtan, Saxon.] To chuſe; to deſire; to be diſputed. *Whugiſt.*

To LIST. *v. a.* [from *liſt*, a roll.]

1. To enliſt; to enrol or regiſter. *South.*

2. To retain and enrol ſoldiers. *Temple.*

3. To encloſe for combats. *Dryden.*

4. To ſew together, in ſuch a fort as to make a particoloured ſhew. *Wotton.*

5. To hearken to; to liſten; to attend. *Shakeſpeare. Ben. Johnson.*

LISTED. *a.* Striped; particoloured in long ſtreaks. *Milton.*

To LISTEN. *v. a.* To hear; to attend. *Shakeſpeare.*

To LISTEN. *v. n.* To hearken; to give attention. *Bacon.*

LISTNER. *f.* [from *liſten.*] One that hearkens; a hearkener. *Swift.*

LISTLESS. *a.* [from *liſt.*]

1. Without inclination; without any determination to one more than another. *Tillotſon.*

2. Careleſs; heedleſs. *Dryden.*

LISTLESSLY. *ad.* [from *liſtleſs.*] Without thought; without attention. *Lock.*

LISTLESSNESS. *f.* [from *liſtleſs.*] Inattention; want of deſire. *Taylor.*

LIT, the preterite of *light.* *Adaſon.*

LITANY. *f.* [*λιτανία.*] A form of ſupplicatory prayer. *Hooker. Taylor.*

LITERAL. *a.* [*literal*, French.]

1. According to the primitive meaning, not figurative. *Hammond.*

2. Following the letter, or exact words. *Hooker.*

3. Conſiſting of letters.

LITERAL. *f.* Primitive or literal meaning. *Brown.*

LITERALLY. *ad.* [from *literal.*]
1. According to the primitive import of words. *Swift.*

2. With cloſe adherence to words. *Dryden.*

LITERALITY. *f.* [from *literal.*] Original meaning. *Brown.*

LITERATI. *f.* [Italian.] The learned. *Speſtator.*

LITERATURE. *f.* [*literatura*, Latin.] Learning; ſkill in letters. *Bacon. Addiſon.*

LITBARGE. *f.* [*litbargyrum*, Latin.]

Litbarge is properly lead vitrified, either alone or with a mixture of copper. This

recrement is of two kinds, *litbarge* of gold,

and *litbarge* 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

litbarge 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. *ā.* [liðe, Saxon.] Limber; flexible. *Milton.*

LITHENESS. *f.* [from *lithe.*] Limberneſs; flexibility.

LITHER. *a.* [from *lithe.*] Soft; pliant. *Shakeſpeare.*

LITHOGRAPHY. *f.* The art or practice of engraving upon ſtones.

LITHOMANCY. *f.* [*λίθος* and *μαντεία.*] Prediction by ſtones. *Brown.*

LITHONTRIPTICK. *a.* [*λίθος* and *τρίβω.*] Any medicine proper to diſſolve the ſtone in the kidneys or bladder.

LITHOTOMIST. *f.* [*λίθος* and *τέμνω.*] A ſurgeon who extracts the ſtone by opening the bladder.

LITHOTOMY. *f.* [*λίθος* and *τέμνω.*] The art or practice of cutting for the ſtone.

LITIGANT. *f.* [*litigans*, Latin.] One engaged in a ſuit of law. *L'Eſtrange.*

LITIGANT. *a.* Engaged in a juridical conteſt. *Ayliffe.*

To LITIGATE. *v. a.* [*litigo*, Latin.] To conteſt in law; to ſeate by judicial proceſs.

To LITIGATE. *v. n.* To manage a ſuit; to carry on a cauſe. *Ayliffe.*

LITIGATION. *f.* [*litigatio*, Latin.] Judicial conteſt; ſuit of law. *Clarendon.*

LITIGIOUS. *a.* [*litigieux*, Fr.]

1. Incluable to law-ſuits; quarrellome; wrangling. *Donne.*

2. Diſputable; controvertible. *Hooker. Dryden.*

LITIGIOUSLY. *ad.* [from *litigious.*] Wranglingly.

LITIGIOUSNESS. *f.* [from *litigious.*] A wrangling diſpoſition.

LIT'TER. *f.* [*litiere*, French.]

1. A kind of vehicular bed. *Dryden.*
2. The straw laid under animals. *Evelyn.*
3. A brood of young.
4. Any number of things thrown fluttishly about. *Swift.*
5. A birth of animals. *Dryden.*

To LIT'TER. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To bring forth : used of beasts. *Brown.*
 2. To cover with things negligently. *Swift.*
 3. To cover with straw. *Dryden.*
- LIT'TLE. *a.* [comp. *leſt*, ſuperlat. *leaſt*; *lytel*, Saxon.]
1. Small in quantity. *Jehſua.*
 2. Not great; ſmall; diminutive; of ſmall bulk. *Locke.*
 3. Of ſmall dignity, power, or importance. *I Sam.*
 4. Not much; not many.
 5. Some; not none. *Locke.*

LIT'TLE. *f.*

1. A ſmall ſpace. *Dryden.*
2. A ſmall part; a ſmall proportion. *Eccleſ.*
3. A ſlight affair. *Prior.*
4. Not much. *Chryſo.*

LIT'TLE. *ad.*

1. In a ſmall degree. *Watts.*
2. In a ſmall quantity.
3. In ſome degree, but not great. *Arbutnot.*
4. Not much. *Swift.*

LIT'TLENESS. *f.* [from *little*.]

1. Smallneſs of bulk. *Burnet.*
2. Meanneſs; want of grandeur. *Addiſon.*
3. Want of dignity. *Collier.*

LIT'TORAL. *v. a.* [*littoris*, Latin.] Be-
longing to the ſhore.LITURGY. *f.* [*λειτουργία*; *liturgie*, Fr.]Form of prayers; formulary of public
devotions. *Hooker* & *Taylor.*To LIVE. *v. n.* [*lypian*, *lypigan*, 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. *Shakeſpeare.*
4. To live emphatically; to be in a ſtate of happineſs. *Dryden.*
5. To be exempt from death, temporal or ſpiritual. *I Theſ.*
6. To remain undeſtroyed. *Burnet.*
7. To continue; not to be loſt. *Pope.*
8. To converſe; to cohabit. *Shakeſpeare.*
9. To feed. *Arbutnot.*
10. To maintain one's ſelf. *Temple.*

11. To be in a ſtate of motion or vegeta-
tion. *Dryden.*12. To be unextinguished. *Dryden.*LIVE. *a.* [from *alive*.]

1. Quick; not dead. *Exodus.*
2. Active; not extinguished. *Boyle.*

LIVELESS. *ad.* [from *live*.] Wanting
life; rather *lifeleſs*. *Shakeſpeare.*LIVELIHOOD. *f.* Support of life; main-
tenance; means of living. *Clarendon.* *L'Eſtrange.*LIVELINESS. *f.* [from *lively*.]

1. Appearance of life. *Dryden.*
2. Vivacity; ſprightlineſs. *Locke.*

LIVELODE. *j.* Maintenance; ſupport; live-
lihood. *Spencer.*LIVELONG. *a.* [*live* and *long*.]

1. Tedious; long in paſſing. *Shakeſpeare.*
2. Laſting; durable. *Milton.*

LIVELY. *a.* [*live* and *like*.]

1. Buſk; vigorous; vivacious. *Milton.*
2. Gay; airy. *Pope.*
3. Reſeprenting life. *Dryden.*
4. Strong; energetick. *Newton.*

LIVELIY. } *ad.*

LIVELY. }

1. Buſk'y; vigorously. *Hayward.*
2. With ſtrong reſemblance of life. *Dryden.*

LIVER. *f.* [from *live*.]

1. One who lives. *Prior.*
2. One who lives in any particular man-
ner. *Atterbury.*
3. One of the entrails. *Shakeſpeare.*

LIVERCOLOUR. *a.* [*liver* and *colour*.]
Dark red. *Woodward.*LIVERGROWN. *a.* [*liver* and *grown*.]
Having a great liver. *Graunt.*LIVERWORT. *f.* [*liver* and *wort*.] A
plant.LIVERY. *f.* [from *liver*, French.]

1. The act of giving or taking poſſeſſion. *Shakeſpeare.*
2. Releaſe from wardſhip. *K. Charles.*
3. The writ by which poſſeſſion is obtain-
ed.
4. The ſtate of being kept at a certain
rate. *Spencer.*
5. The cloaths given to ſervants. *Pope.*
6. A particular dreſs; a garb worn as a
token or conſequence of any thing. *Sidney.*

LIVERYMAN. *f.* [*livery* and *man*]

1. One who wears a livery; a ſervant of
an inferior kind. *Arbutnot.*
2. [In London.] A freeman or ſome
ſtanding in a company.

LIVES. *f.* [the plural of *life*.] *Donne.*LIVID. *a.* [*lividus*, Latin.] Diſcoloured.
as with a blow. *Bacon.*LIVIDITY. *f.* [*lividitè*, French.] Diſco-
louration, as by a blow. *Arbutnot.*

LIVING.

LIVING. *f.* [from *live.*]
 1. Support; maintenance; fortune on which one lives. *Sidney.*
 2. Power of continuing life. *L'Esfrange.*
 3. Livelihood. *Hubberd's Tale.*
 4. Benefice of a clergyman. *Spenser.*

LIVINGLY. *ad.* [from *living.*] In the living state. *Brown.*

LIVRE. *f.* [French.] The sum by which the French reckon their money, equal nearly to our shilling.

LIXIVIAL. *a.* [from *lixivium*, Latin.]
 1. Impregnated with salts like a lixivium. *Arbutnot.*
 2. Obtained by lixivium. *Boyle.*

LIXIVIATE. *a.* [from *lixivium.*] Making a lixivium. *Brown.*

LIXIVIUM. *f.* [Lat.] Lye; water impregnated with salt of whatsoever kind. *Boyle.*

LIZARD. *f.* [*lizard*, French.] An animal resembling a serpent, with legs added to it. *Shakespeare.*

LIZARDITAL. *f.* A plant.

LIZARDSTONE. *f.* [*lizard* and *stone.*] A kind of stone.

L. L. D. *f.* [*legum doctor.*] A doctor of the canon and civil laws.

LO. *interjet.* [l, Saxon.] Look; see; behold. *Dryden.*

LOACH. *f.* [*loche*, French.] A fish: he breeds and feeds in little and clear swift brooks or rills, and lives there 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. *f.* [hlōc, Saxon.]
 1. A burthen; a freight; lading. *Dryden.*
 2. Any thing that depresses. *Roy.*
 3. As much drink as one can bear. *L'Esfrange.*

TO LOAD. *v. a.* [hlaban, Saxon.]
 1. To burden; to freight. *Shakespeare.*
 2. To encumber; to embarrass. *Locke.*
 3. To charge a gun. *Wifemar.*
 4. To make heavy by something appended or annexed. *Addison.*

LOAD. *f.* The leading vein in a mine. *Carew.*

LOADER. *f.* [from *load.*] He who loads.

LOADSMAN. *f.* [*load* and *man.*] He who leads the way; a pilot.

LOADSTAR. *f.* [from *lādan*, to lead.] The polestar; the cynosure; the leading or guiding star. *Spenser.*

LOADSTONE. *f.* The magnet; the stone on which the mariners compass needle is touched to give it a direction north and south. *Hill.*

LOAF. *f.* [from hlāp, Saxon.]
 1. A mass of bread as it is termed by the

baker: a loaf is thicker than a cake. *Hayward.*
 2. Any mass into which a body is wrought. *Mortimer.*

LOAM. *f.* [lim, laam, Saxon.] Fat, unctuous, tenacious, earth; marl. *Shakespeare.*

TO LOAM. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To smear with loam, marl, or clay; to clay. *Maxon.*

LO'AMY. *a.* [from *loam.*] Marly. *Bacon.*

LOAN. *f.* [hlæn, Saxon.] Any thing lent; any thing given to another, on condition of return or repayment. *Bacon.*

LOATH. *a.* [læð, Saxon.] Unwilling; disliking; not ready. *Sidney. Spenser. Southern.*

TO LOATHE. *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. *v. n.* To create disgust; to cause abhorrence. *Spenser.*

LO'ATHER. *f.* [from *loath.*] One that loaths.

LO'ATHFUL. *a.* [*loath* and *full.*]
 1. Abhorring; hating. *Hubberd's Tale.*
 2. Abhorred; hated. *Spenser.*

LO'ATHINGLY. *ad.* [from *loathe.*] In a fastidious manner.

LO'ATHLY. *a.* [from *loath.*] Hateful; abhorred. *Shakespeare.*

LO'ATHLY. *ad.* [from *loath.*] Unwillingly; without liking or inclination. *Denne.*

LO'ATHNESS. *f.* [from *loath.*] Unwillingness. *Bacon.*

LO'ATH-OME. *a.* [from *loath.*]
 1. Abhorred; detestable. *Soutb.*
 2. Causing satiety or fastidiousness. *Shakespeare.*

LO'ATHSOMENESS. *f.* [from *loathsome.*] Quality of raising hatred. *Addison.*

LOAVES, plural of *loaf.* *Bacon.*

LOB. *f.*
 1. Any one heavy, clumsy, or sluggish. *Shakespeare.*
 2. Lob's pound; a prison. *Hudibras.*
 3. A big worm. *Walton.*

TO LOB. *v. a.* To let fall in a slovenly or lazy manner. *Shakespeare.*

LOBBY. *f.* [*laube*, German.] An opening before a room. *Wotton.*

LOBE. *f.* [*lobe*, French; λοβός.] A division; a distinct part: used commonly for a part of the lungs. *Arbutnot.*

LOBSTER. *f.* [lobstrep, Saxon.] A crustaceous fish. *Bacon.*

LO'CAL. *a.* [*locus*, Latin.]
 1. Having the properties of place. *Prior.*
 2. Relating to place. *Stillingfleet.*
 3. Being in a particular place. *Digby.*

LOCA'

LOCALITY. *f.* [from *local.*] Existence in place; relation of place, or distance.

Glanville.

LOCALLY. *a.* [from *local.*] With respect to place.

Glanville.

LOCATION. *f.* [*locatio*, Latin.] Situation with respect to place; act of placing.

Locke.

LOCH. *f.* A lake. Scottish.

Cheyne.

LOCK. *f.* [*loc*, Saxon.]

1. An instrument composed of springs and bolts, used to fasten doors or chests. *Spensf.*

2. The part of the gun by which fire is struck.

Grew.

3. A hug; a grapple.

Milton.

4. Any inclosure.

Dryden.

5. A quantity of hair or wool hanging together.

Spenser.

6. A tuft.

Addison.

TO LOCK. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To shut or fasten with locks. *Dryden.*

2. To shut up or confine, as with locks.

Shakespeare.

3. To close fast.

Gay.

TO LOCK. *v. n.*

1. To become fast by a lock. *Spenser.*

2. To unite by mutual insertion. *Boyle.*

LOCKER. *f.* [from *lock.*] Any thing that is closed with a lock; a drawer.

R. Crusoe.

LOCKET. *f.* [*loquet*, French.] A small lock; any catch or spring to fasten a necklace, or other ornament.

Hudibras.

LOCKRAM. *f.* A sort of coarse linen.

Shakespeare.

LOCKRON. *f.* A kind of ranunculus.

LOCOMOTION. *f.* [*locus* and *motus*, Lat.] Power of changing place.

Brown.

LOCOMOTIVE. *a.* [*locus* and *moveo*, Lat.] Changing place; having the power of removing or changing place.

Derbam.

LOCUST. *f.* [*locusta*, Latin.] A devouring insect.

Arbutnot.

LOCUST-TREE. *f.* A tree.

Miller.

LODESTAR. See *LOADSTAR.*

LODESTONE. See *LOADSTONE.*

TO LODGE. *v. a.* [*logian*, Saxon.]

1. To place in a temporary habitation.

Bacon.

2. To afford a temporary dwelling.

Dry.

3. To place; to plant.

Orway.

4. To fix; to settle.

Shakespeare.

5. To place in the memory.

Bacon.

6. To harbour or cover.

Addison.

7. To afford place to.

Cheyne.

8. To lay flat.

Shakespeare.

TO LODGE. *v. n.*

1. To reside; to keep residence. *Milton.*

2. To take a temporary habitation.

2 Sam.

3. To take up residence at night. *Taylor.*

4. To lie flat. *Mortimer.*

LODGE. *f.* [*logis*, French.]

1. A small house in a park or forest. *Mik.*

2. Any small house; as, the porter's lodge.

LODGEMENT. *f.* [from *lodge*; *logement*, French.]

1. Accumulation, or collocation in a certain place. *Derbam.*

2. Possession of the enemy's work. *Add.*

LODGER. *f.* [from *lodge.*]

1. One who lives in rooms hired in the house of another. *Arbutnot.*

2. One that resides in any place. *Pope.*

LODGING. *f.* [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 on. *Ray.*

LOFT. *f.* [*loft*, Welsh.]

1. A floor. *Bacon.*

2. The highest floor. *Spenser.*

3. Rooms on high. *Milton.*

LOFTILY. *ad.* [from *lofty.*]

1. On high; in an elevated place. *Psalms.*

2. Proudly; haughtily. *Spenser.*

3. With elevation of language or sentiment; sublimely.

LOFTINESS. *f.* [from *lofty*]

1. Height; local elevation.

2. Sublimity; elevation of sentiment. *Dryden.*

3. Pride; haughtiness. *Collier.*

LOFTY. *a.* [from *loft*, or *lift.*]

1. High; hovering; elevated in place. *Pope.*

2. Sublime; elevated in sentiment. *Milton.*

3. Proud; haughty. *Dryden.*

LOG. *f.*

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. *Calmes.*

LOGARITHMS. *f.* [*λογος*; and *αριθμος*.] The indexes of the ratios of numbers one to another. *Harris.*

LOGGATS. *f.* A play or game. *Shak.*

LOGGERHEAD. *f.* [*logge*, Dutch, stupid, and *head*.] A dolt; a blockhead; a thickcul. *L'Estrange.*

To fall to *LOGGERHEADS.* } To scuffle;

To go to *LOGGERHEADS.* } to fight without weapons. *L'Estrange.*

LOGGERHEADED. *a.* [from *loggerhead.*] Dull; stupid; doltish. *Shakespeare.*

LOGICK. *f.* [*logica*, Latin.] *Logick* is the art of using reason well in our inquiries after truth, and the communication of it to others. *Watts.*

LOGICAL. *a.* [from *logick.*]

1. Pertaining to logick. *Hooker.*

2. Skilled in logick; furnished with logick. *Addison.*

LOGI-

L O N

- LOGICALLY.** *ad.* [from *logical.*] According to the laws of logick. *Prior.*
- LOGICIAN.** *f.* [*logicien*, French.] A teacher or professor of logick; a man versed in logick. *Pope. ἄνθρωπος.*
- LOGMAN.** *f.* [*log 2nd man.*] One whose business is to carry logs. *Shakespeare.*
- LOGOMACHY.** *f.* [*λογομαχία.*] A contention in words; a contention about words. *Howel.*
- LOGWOOD.** *f.* *Logwood* is of a very dense and firm texture; it is brought to us in very large and thick blocks or 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.** *f.* Medicines which are now commonly called eclegma's, lambatives, or linctus's. *Quincy.*
- LOIN.** *f.* [*llwyn*, Welsh.]
1. The back of an animal carved out by the butcher.
 2. *Loins*; the reins. *Milton.*
- To LO'ITER.** *v. n.* [*loteren*, Dutch.] To linger; to spend time carelessly. *Locke.*
- LO'ITERER.** *f.* [from *loiter.*] A lingerer; an idler; a lazy wretch. *Hayward. Οἰνωγύ.*
- To LOLL.** *v. n.*
1. To lean idly; to rest lazily against any thing. *Dryden.*
 2. To hang out. Used of the tongue. *Dryden.*
- To LOLL.** *v. a.* To put out. *Dryden.*
- LOMP.** *f.* A kind of roundish fish.
- LONE.** *a.* [contracted from *alone.*]
1. Solitary. *Savage.*
 2. Single; without company. *Pope.*
- LONELINESS.** *f.* [from *lonely.*] Solitude; want of company. *Sidney.*
- L'ONELY.** *a.* [from *lone.*] Solitary; addicted to solitude. *Shakespeare.*
- L'ONENESS.** *f.* [from *lone.*] Solitude; dislike of company. *Donne.*
- L'ONESOME.** *a.* [from *lone.*] Solitary; dismal. *Blackmore.*
- LONG.** *a.* [*longus*, Latin.]
1. Not short. *Luke.*
 2. Having one of its geometrical dimensions in a greater degree than either of the other. *Boyle.*
 3. Of any certain measure in length. *Lam.*
 4. Not soon ceasing, or at an end. *Exodus.*
 5. Dilatory. *Ecclus.*
 6. Longing; desirous. *Sidney.*
 7. Reaching to a great distance. *Deuter.*
 8. Protracted; as, *a long note.*
- LONG.** *ad.*
1. To a great length. *Prior.*
 2. Not for a short time. *Fairfax.*

L O O

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. *Tillotson.*
 6. [For *along*; *ab long*, Fr.] All along; throughout. *Shakespeare.*
- LONG.** *v. n.* By the fault. *Shakespeare.*
- To LONG.** *v. n.* To desire earnestly; to wish with eagerness continued. *Fairfax.*
- LONGANIMITY.** *f.* [*longanimitas*, Lat.] Forbearance; patience of offences. *Howel.*
- LONGBOAT.** *f.* The largest boat belonging to a ship. *Wotton.*
- LONGEVITY.** *f.* [*longævus*, Latin.] Length of life. *Arbutnot.*
- LONGIMANOUS.** *a.* [*longimanus*, Latin.] Long-handed; having long hands. *Brown.*
- LONGIMETRY.** *f.* [*longus* and *μετρέω*; *longimetrie*, French.] The art or practice of measuring distances. *Cbryne.*
- LONGING.** *f.* [from *long.*] Earnest desire. *Sidney.*
- LONGINGLY.** *ad.* [from *longing.*] With incessant wishes. *Dryden.*
- LONGITUDE.** *f.* [*longitude*, French; *longitudo*, Latin.]
1. Length; the greatest dimension. *Wotton.*
 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.*
- LONGITU'DINAL.** *a.* [*longitudinal*, Fr.] Measured by the length; running in the longest direction. *Cbryne.*
- LONGLY.** *ad.* [from *long.*] Longingly; with great liking. *Shakespeare.*
- LONGSOME.** *a.* [from *long.*] Tedious; wearisome by its length. *Bacon.*
- LONGSUFFERING.** *a.* [*long* and *suffering.*] Patient; not easily provoked. *Ex.*
- LONGSUFFERING.** *f.* Patience of offence; clemency. *Rogers.*
- LONGTAIL.** *f.* [*long* and *tail.*] Cut and long tail: a casting term. *Shakespeare.*
- LONGWAYS.** *ad.* In the longitudinal direction. *Addison.*
- LONGWINDED.** *a.* [*long* and *wind.*] Long-breathed; tedious. *Swift.*
- LONGWISE.** *ad.* [*long* and *wise.*] In the longitudinal direction. *Bacon.*
- LOO.** *f.* A game at cards. *Pope.*
- LO'OBILY.** *a.* [*looby* and *like.*] Awkward; clumsy. *L'Esrange.*
- LOOF.** *f.* It is that part aloft of the ship which

which lies just before the chess-trees, as far as the bulk head of the castle.
See Distinction.

To LOOF. *v. a.* To bring the ship close to a wind.

LO'OBY. *f.* A lubber; a clumsy clown.
Swift.

LO'OFED. *a.* [from *aloof*.] Gone to a distance.
Shakespeare.

To LOOK. *v. n.* [locan, Saxon.]

- To direct the eye to or from any object.
Boyle.
- To have power of seeing.
Dryden.
- To direct the intellectual eye.
Stillingfleet.
- To expect.
Carendon.
- To take care; to watch.
Lock.
- To be directed with regard to any object.
Proverbs.
- To have any particular appearance.
Spratt.
- To seem.
Burnet.
- To have any air, mien, or manner.
Shakespeare.
- To form the air in any particular manner.
Milton.
- To LOOK about one. To be alarmed; to be vigilant.
Harvey.
- To LOOK after. To attend; to take care of.
Locke.
- To LOOK for. To expect.
Sidney.
- To LOOK into. To examine; to sit; to inspect closely.
Atterbury.
- To LOOK on. To respect; to regard; to esteem.
Dryden.
- To LOOK on. To consider.
South.
- To LOOK on. To be a mere idle spectator.
Bacon.
- To LOOK over. To examine; to try one by one.
Locke.
- To LOOK out. To search; to seek.
Felton.
- To LOOK out. To be on the watch.
Collier.
- To LOOK to. To watch; to take care of.
Shakespeare.
- To LOOK to. To behold.

To LOOK. *v. a.*

- To seek; to search for.
Spenser.
- To turn the eye upon.
2 Kings.
- To influence by looks.
Dryden.
- To LOOK out. To discover by searching.
Graunt.

LOOK. *interj.* See! lo! behold! observe.
Bacon.

LOOK. *f.*

- Air of the face; mien; cast of the countenance.
J. Dryden jun.
- The act of looking or seeing.
Dryden.

LO'OKER. *f.* [from *look*.]

- One that looks.
- LOOKER on, Spectator, not agent.
Hocker.

LOOKING-GLASS. *f.* [*look and glass*.] Mirror; a glass which shews forms reflected.
South.

LOOM. *f.* [*Lome*, a tool or instrument, *Jarius*.] The frame in which the weavers work their cloth.
Addison.

To LOOM. *v. n.* [leoman, Saxon.] To appear at sea.
Skinner.

LOOM. *f.* A bird. A loom is as big as a gote; of a dark colour, dappled with white spots on the neck, back, and wings; each feather marked near the joint with two spots: they breed in Farr Island.
Grew.

LOON. *f.* A sorry fellow; a scoundrel.
Dryden.

LOOP. *f.* [from *loopen*, Dutch.] A double through which a string or lace is drawn; an or amental double or fringe.
Spenser.

LOOPED. *a.* [from *loop*.] Full of holes.
Shakespeare.

LO'OPHOLE. *f.* [*loop and hole*.]

- Aperture; hole to give a passage.
Milton.
- A shift; an evasion.
Dryden.

LO'OPHOLED. *a.* [from *loop-hole*.] Full of holes; full of openings.
Hudibras.

LOORD. *f.* [*loerd*, Dutch] A drone.
Spenser.

To LOOSE. *v. a.* [lepan, Saxon.]

- To unbind; to untie any thing fastened.
Burnet.
- To relax.
Daniel.
- To unbind any one bound.
Abbot.
- To free from imprisonment.
Iarab.
- To free from any obligation.
1 Co.
- To free from any thing that shackles the mind.
Dryden.
- To free from any thing painful.
Luke.
- To disengage.
Dryden.

To LOOSE. *v. n.* To set sail; to depart by loosing the anchor.
Acts.

LOOSE. *a.* [from the verb.]

- Unbound; untied.
Shakespeare.
- Not fast; not fixed.
Bentley.
- Not tight; as, a loose robe.
- Not crowded; not close.
Milton.
- Wanton; not chaste.
Spenser.
- Not close; not concise; lax.
Felton.
- Vague; indeterminate.
Arbutnot.
- Not strict; not tight.
Hocker.
- Unconnected; rambling.
Watts.
- Lax of body; not costive.
Locke.
- Disengaged; not enslaved.
Atterbury.
- Disengaged from obligation.
Adison.
- Free from confinement.
Prior.
- Remiss; not attentive.
- To break LOOSE. To gain liberty.
Locke.
- To let LOOSE. To set at liberty; to set at large.
Taylor.

LOOSE. *f.* [from the verb.]

- Li-

L O R

1. Liberty ; freedom from restraint. *Dryden.*
2. Dismission from any restraining force. *Bacon.*
- LO'OSELY. *ad.* [from *loose.*]
1. Not fast ; not firmly. *Dryden.*
 2. Without bandage. *Spenser.*
 3. Without union or connection. *Norris.*
 4. Irregularly. *Camden.*
 5. Negligently ; carelessly. *Hooker.*
 6. Unsolidly ; meanly ; without dignity. *Shakespeare.*
7. Unchastly. *Pope.*
- To LO'USEN. *v. a.* [from *loose.*] To part. *Sbarp.*
- To LO'USEN. *v. n.* [from *loose.*]
1. To relax any thing tied. *Bacon.*
 2. To make less coherent. *Dryden.*
 3. To separate a company. *Dryden.*
 4. To free from restraint. *Bacon.*
 5. To make not coëive. *Bacon.*
- LO'USENESS. *f.* [from *loose.*]
1. State contrary to that of being fast or fixed. *Bacon.*
 2. Latitude ; criminal levity. *Atterbury.*
 3. Irregularity ; neglect of laws. *Hayward.*
 4. Lewdness ; unchastity. *Spenser.*
 5. Diarrhœa ; flux of the belly. *Arbutb.*
- LO'USESTRIFE. *f.* [*lysimachia*, Lat.] An herb. *Miller.*
- To LOP. *v. a.*
1. To cut the branches of trees. *Shakespeare.*
 2. To cut any thing. *Howel.*
- LOP. *f.* [from the verb.]
1. That which is cut from trees. *Mortimer.*
 2. [*Loppa*, Swedish.] A flea.
- LOPE. *pret.* of *leap*. Obsolete. *Spenser.*
- LO'PPER. *f.* [from *lop.*] One that cuts trees.
- LOQUA'CIOUS. *a.* [*loquax*, Latin.]
1. Full of talk ; full of tongue. *Milton.*
 2. Speaking. *Philips.*
 3. Blabbing ; not secret.
- LOQUA'CITY. *f.* [*loquacitas*, Latin.] Too much talk. *Ray.*
- LORD. *f.* [hlaford, Saxon.]
1. Monarch ; ruler ; governour. *Milton.*
 2. Master ; supreme person. *Shakespeare.*
 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. *Shakespeare.*
 7. A general name for a peer of England. *King Charles.*
 8. A baron.
 9. An honorary title applied to offices ; as, lord chief justice, lord mayor.

L O S

- To LORD. *v. n.* To domineer ; to rule despotically. *Spenser, Philips.*
- LO'RDING. *f.* [from *lord.*] Lord in contempt or ridicule. *Shakespeare.*
- LO'RDLING. *f.* A diminutive lord. *Swift.*
- LO'RDLINESS. *f.* [from *lordly.*]
1. Dignity ; high station. *Shakespeare.*
 2. Pride ; haughtiness.
- LO'RDLY. *a.* [from *lord.*]
1. Befitting a lord. *Soub.*
 2. Proud ; haughty ; imperious ; insolent. *Swift.*
- LO'RDLY. *ad.* Imperiously ; despotically ; proudly. *Dryden.*
- LO'RDSHIP. *f.* [from *lord.*]
1. Dominion ; power. *Sidney, Wotton.*
 2. Seigniorly ; domain. *Dryden.*
 3. Title of honour used to a nobleman not a duke. *Ben. Johnson.*
 4. Titular compellation of judges, and some other persons in authority.
- LORE. *f.* [from *læran*, to learn.] Lesson ; doctrine ; instruction. *Fairfax, Milton, Pope.*
- LORE. [*leopan*, Saxon.] Lost ; destroyed.
- LO'REL. *f.* [from *leopan*, Saxon.] An abandoned scoundrel. *Spenser.*
- To LO'RICATE. *v. a.* To plate over. *Ray.*
- LO'RIMER. } *f.* [*lormier*, French.] Bridle-
- LO'RINER. } cutter.
- LO'RLOT. *f.* A kind of bird.
- LORN. *pret. pass.* of *leopan*, Saxon. For- taken ; lost. *Spenser.*
- To LOSE. *v. a.* [*leopan*, Saxon.]
1. To forfeit by unlucky contest ; the contrary to win. *Dryden.*
 2. To be deprived of. *Knolles.*
 3. To suffer deprivation of. *Matthew.*
 4. To possess no longer ; contrary to keep. *Graunt.*
 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.*
- To LOSE. *v. n.*
1. Not to win. *Shakespeare.*
 2. To decline ; to fail. *Milton.*
- LO'SEABLE. *a.* [from *lose.*] Subject to privation. *Boyle.*
- LOSEL. *f.* [from *leopan*, to perish] A scoundrel ; a sorry worthless fellow. *Hubberd's Tale.*
- LO'SER. *f.* [from *lose.*] One that is deprived of any thing ; one that forfeits any thing ; the contrary to winner or gainer. *Taylor.*
- LOSS.

LOSS. *f.* [from *lose*]

1. Forfeiture; the contrary to gain. *Hogker. Shakespeare.*
2. Mis. *Dryden.*
3. Deprivation. *Soutb.*
4. Destruction. *Addison.*
5. Fault; puzzle.
6. Useless application. *Pope.*

LOST. *participial a.* [from *lose*.] No longer perceptible.

LOT. *f.* [blot Saxon.]

1. Fortune; state assigned. *Dryden.*
2. A die, or any thing used in determining chances. *Shakespeare.*
3. A lucky or wished chance.
4. A portion; a parcel of goods as being drawn by lot.
5. Proportion of taxes: as, to pay foot and *lot.*

LOTE *tree or nettle tree. f.* A tree.

LO'TION. *f.* [*lotio*, Latin; *lotion*, French.] A *lotion* is a form of medicine compounded of aqueous liquids, used to wash. *Quincy.*

LO'TTERY. *f.* [*lotterie*, French, from *lot*.] A game of chance; a sortilege; distribution of prizes by chance. *Soutb.*

LO'VAGE. *f.* [*levisticum*, Latin.] A plant.

LOUD. *a.*

1. Noisy; striking the ear with great force. *Pope. Prov.*
2. Clamorous; turbulent.

LO'UDLY. *ad.* [from *loud*.]

1. Noisily; so as to be heard far. *Denham.*
2. Clamorously. *Swift.*

LO'UDNESS. *f.* Noise; force of sound; turbulence; vehemence or fierceness of clamour. *Soutb.*

To LOVE. *v. a.* [Lupian, 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. Bacon.*
4. To be pleased with. *Bacon.*
5. To regard with reverent unwillingness to offend. *Deut.*

LOVE. *f.* [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.
6. Object beloved. *Shakespeare.*
7. Lewdness. *Shakespeare.*
8. Unreasonable liking. *Taylor.*
9. Fondness; concord. *Shakespeare.*
10. Principle of union. *Soutb.*
11. Picturesque representation of love. *Dryden.*
12. A word of endearment. *Dryden.*
13. Due reverence to God. *Hammond.*

14. A kind of thin silk stuff. *Boyle.*

LO'VEAPPLE. *f.* A plant.

LO'VEKNOT. *f.* [*love* and *knot*.] A complicated figure, by which affection is figured.

LO'VELETTER. *f.* [*love* and *letter*.] Letter of courtship. *Addison.*

LO'VELILY. *ad.* [from *love'y*.] Amiaoly. *Orway.*

LO'VELINESS. *f.* [from *lovely*.] Amiableness; qualities of mind or body that excite love. *Addison.*

LO'VELORN. *a.* [*love* and *lorn*.] Forsaken of one's love. *Milton.*

LO'VELY. *a.* [from *love*] Amiable; exciting love. *Tillotson.*

LO'VEMONGER. *f.* [*love* and *monger*.] One who deals in affairs of love. *Shakespeare.*

LO'VER. *f.* [from *love*.]

1. One who is in love. *Dryden.*
2. A friend; one who regards with kindness. *Shakespeare.*
3. One who likes any thing. *Burnes.*

LO'UVER. *f.* [from *l'ouvert*, French.] An opening for the smoke.

LO'VESECRET. *f.* [*love* and *secret*.] Secret between lovers. *Dryden.*

LO'VESICK. *a.* [*love* and *sick*.] Disordered with love; languishing with amorous desire. *Granville.*

LO'VESOME. *a.* [from *love*.] Lovely. A word not used. *Dryden.*

LO'VESONG. *f.* [*love* and *song*.] Song expressing love. *Shakespeare.*

LO'VESUIT. [*love* and *suit*.] Courtship. *Shakespeare.*

LO'VETALE. *f.* [*love* and *tale*.] Narrative of love. *Milton.*

LO'VETHOUGHT. *f.* [*love* and *thought*.] Amorous fancy. *Shakespeare.*

LO'VETOY. *f.* [*love* and *toy*.] Small presents given by lovers. *Pope.*

LO'VETRICK. *f.* [*love* and *trick*.] Art of expressing love. *Donne.*

LOUGH. *f.* [*loch*, Irish, a lake.] A lake; a large inland standing water. *Fairfax.*

LO'VING. *participial a.* [from *love*.]

1. Kind; affectionate. *Hayward.*
2. Expressing kindness. *Estlin.*

LO'VINGKINDNESS. Tenderness; favour; mercy. *Rogers.*

LO'VINGLY. *ad.* [from *loving*.] Affectionately; with kindness. *Taylor.*

LO'VINGNESS. *f.* [from *loving*] Kindness; affection.

LOUIS D'OR. *f.* [French.] A golden coin of France, valued at about seventeen shillings. *Spectator.*

To LOUNGE. *v. n.* [*lunderen*, Dutch.] To idle; to live lazily.

LO'UNGER. *f.* [from *lounge*.] An idler.

LOURGE. *f.* [*longurio*, Latin.] A tall gangel. *Ainsworth.*

LOW

LOX

LOUSE. *f.* plural *lice*. [*luz*, Saxon.] A small animal, of which different species live on the bodies of men, beasts, and perhaps of all living creatures. *Bentley.*

To **LOUSE.** *v. a.* [from the noun.] To clean from lice. *Spenser.*

LOUSEWORT. *f.* The name of a plant.

LO'USILY. *ad.* [from *louse*.] In a paltry, mean, and scurvy way.

LO'USINESS. *f.* [from *lousy*.] The state of abounding with lice.

LO'USY. *a.* [from *lous*.]

1. Swarming with lice; over run with lice. *Mortimer.*
2. Mean; low born; bred on the dunghill. *Shakespeare.*

LOUT. *f.* [*loete*, old Dutch.] A mean awkward fellow; a bumpkin; a clown. *Sidney.*

To **LOUT.** *v. n.* [*hlutan*, to bend, Saxon.] To pay obedience; to bow. *Ben. Johnson.*

LO'UTISH. *a.* [from *lout*.] Clownish; bumpkinly. *Sidney.*

LO'UTISHLY. *a.* [from *lout*.] With the air of a clown; with the gait of a bumpkin.

LOW. *a.*

1. Not high. *Ezek.*
2. Not rising far upwards. *Ezek.*
3. Not elevated in situation. *Burnet.*
4. Descending far downwards; deep.
5. Not deep; not swelling high; shallow; us'd 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. *Abbot.*
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; depressed. *Prior.*
12. Impotent; subdued. *Graunt.*
13. Not elevated in rank or station; abject. *Locke.*

14. Dishonourable; betokening meanness of mind.

15. Not sublime; not exalted in thought or diction. *Felton.*

16. Reduced; in poor circumstances; as, I am *low* in the world.

LOW. *ad.*

1. Not aloft; not at a high price; meanly. *Creech.*
2. In times near our own. *Locke.*
3. With a depression of the voice. *Addison.*
4. In a state of subjection. *Spenser.*

To **LOW.** *v. a.* [from the adjective.] To sink; to make low. *Swift.*

To **LOW.** *v. n.* [*hlopan*, Saxon.] To bel-low -s a cow. *Roscommon.*

LO'WBELL. *f.* A kind of fowling in the night, in which the birds are wakened by a bell, and lured by a flame.

LOWE. *f.* From the Saxon *hleap*, a hill, heap, or barrow. *Gibson.*

To **LOWER.** *v. a.* [from *low*.]

1. To bring low; to bring down by way of submission. *Prior.*

2. To suffer to sink down. *Woodward.*

3. To lessen; to make less in price or value. *Child.*

To **LOWER.** *v. n.* To grow less; to fall; to sink. *Shakespeare.*

To **LOWER.** *v. n.*

1. To appear dark, stormy, and gloomy; to be clouded. *Addison.*

2. To frown; to pout; to look sullen. *Dryden.*

LOW'ER. *f.* [from the verb.]

1. Cloudiness; gloominess.

2. Cloudiness of look. *Sidney.*

LOW'ERINGLY. *ad.* [from *lower*.] With cloudiness; gloomily.

LOW'ERMOST. *a.* [from *low*, *lower* and *most*.] Lowest. *Bacon.*

LOWLAND. *f.* [*low* and *land*.] The country that is low in respect of neighbouring hills; the marsh. *Dryden.*

LOWLILY. *ad.* [from *lowly*.]

1. Humbly; without pride.

2. Meanly; without dignity.

LOWLINESS. *f.* [from *lowly*.]

1. Humility; freedom from pride. *Atterb.*

2. Meanness; want of dignity; abject depression. *Dryden.*

LOW'LY. *a.* [from *low*.]

1. Humble; meek; mild. *Mattbew.*

2. Mean; wanting dignity; not great. *Pope.*

3. Not lofty; not sublime. *Dryden.*

LOW'LY. *ad.* [from *low*.]

1. Not highly; meanly; without grandeur; without dignity. *Shakespeare.*

2. Humbly; meekly; modestly. *Miltoe.*

LOWN. *f.* [*liun*, Irish.] A scoundrel; a rascal. *Shakespeare.*

LOWNESS. *f.* [from *low*.]

1. Absence of height; small distance from the ground. *Addison.*

2. Meanness of condition, whether mental or external. *Shakespeare.*

3. Want of rank; want of dignity. *South.*

4. Want of sublimity; contrary to loftiness. *Donne.*

5. Submissiveness. *Bacon.*

6. Depression; dejection. *Swift.*

To **LOWT.** *v. a.* To overpower. *Shakespeare.*

LOWTHOUGHTED. *a.* Having the thoughts withheld from sublime or heavenly meditations. *Pope.*

LOWSPIRITED. *a.* [*low* and *spirit*.] Dejected; depressed; not lively. *Locke.*

LOXODROMICK. *f.* [*λοξος* 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.

LOYAL.

LUC

LUG

LOYAL. *a.* [*loyal*, French.]

1. Obedient; true to the prince. *Knolles.*
2. Faithful in love; true to a lady, or lover. *Milton.*

LOYALIST. *f.* [from *loyal*.] One who professes uncommon adherence to his king. *Howel.*

LOYALLY. *ad.* [from *loyal*.] With fidelity; with true adherence to a king. *Pope.*

LOYALTY. *f.* [*loialté*, French.]

1. Firm and faithful adherence to a prince. *Clarendon.*
2. Fidelity to a lady, or lover.

LUZENGE. *f.* [*lusenge*, French.]

1. A thomb. *Wotton.*
2. *Luzenge*, is a form of a medicine 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*.

LUBBARD. *f.* [from *tubber*.] A lazy sturdy fellow. *Swift.*

LUBBER. *f.* [*lubbed*, Danish, fat.] A sturdy drone; an idle, fat, bulky lofel; a booby. *Carew.*

LUBBERLY. *a.* [from *tubber*.] Lazy and bulky. *Shakespeare.*

LUBBERLY. *ad.* Awkwardly; clumsily. *Dryden.*

LU. *f.* A game at cards. *Pope.*

To LUBRICATE. *v. a.* [from *lubricus*, Latin.] To make smooth or slippery; to smooth. *Sbarrp.*

To LUBRICITATE. *v. n.* [from *lubricus*, Latin.] To smooth; to make slippery.

LUBRICITY. *f.* [*lubricus*, Latin.]

1. Slipperiness; smoothness of surface.
2. Aptness to glide over any part, or to facilitate motion. *Ray.*
3. Uncertainty; slipperiness; instability. *More.*
4. Wantonness; lewdness. *Dryden.*

LUBRICK. *a.* [*lubricus*, Latin.]

1. Slippery; smooth on the surface. *Crafs.*
2. Uncertain; unsteady. *Wotton.*
3. Wanton; lewd. *Dryden.*

LUBRICOUS. *a.* [*lubricus*, Latin.]

1. Slippery; smooth. *Woodward.*
2. Uncertain. *Garnwile.*

LUBRIFICATION. *f.* [*lubricus* and *fi*, Latin.] The act of smoothing. *Ray.*

LUBRIFICATION. *f.* [*lubricus* and *facio*, Latin.] The act of lubricating or smoothing. *Bacon.*

LUCE. *f.* [perhaps from *lupus*, Latin.] A pike full grown. *Shakespeare.*

LUCENT. *a.* [*lucens*, Latin.] Shining; bright; splendid. *Ben. Johnson.*

LUCID. *f.* [*lucidus*, Latin.]

1. Shining; bright; glittering. *Newton.*
2. Pellucid; transparent. *Milton.*
3. Bright with the radiance of intellect; not darkened with madness, *Bentley.*

LUCIDITY. *f.* [from *lucid*.] Splendor; brightness. *Diſ.*

LUCIFEROUS. *a.* [*lucifer*, Latin.] Giving light; affording means of discovery. *Boyle.*

LUCIFICK. *a.* [*lux* and *facio*, Latin.] Making light; producing light. *Grew.*

LUCK. *f.* [*geluck*, Dutch.]

1. Chance; accident; fortune; hap; casual event. *Boyle.*
2. Fortune, good or bad. *Temple.*

LUCKILY. *ad.* [from *lucky*.] Fortunately; by good hap. *Addison.*

LUCKINESS. *f.* [from *lucky*.] Good fortune; good hap; casual happiness. *Locke.*

LUCKLESS. *a.* [from *luck*.] Unfortunate; unhappy. *Suckling.*

LUCKY. *f.* [from *luck*; *geluckig*, Dutch.] Fortunate; happy by chance. *Addison.*

LU'CRATIVE. *a.* [*lucratif*, French.] Gainful; profitable; bringing money. *Bacon.*

LUCRE. *f.* [*lucrum*, Latin.] Gain; profit; pecuniary advantage. *Pope.*

LUCRIFEROUS. *a.* [*lucrum* and *fero*, Lat.] Gainful; profitable. *Boyle.*

LUCRIFICK. *a.* [*lucrum* and *facio*, Latin.] Producing gain.

LU'CTATION. *f.* [*luctor*, Latin.] Struggle; effort; contest.

To LU'CUBRATE. *f.* [*lucubror*, Latin.] To watch; to study by night.

LUCUBRA'TION. *f.* [*lucubratio*, Latin.] Study by candle-light; nocturnal study; any thing composed by night. *Tatler.*

LUCUBRATORY. *a.* [*lucubratorius*, Lat.] Composed by candle-light. *Pope.*

LUCULENT. *a.* [*luculentus*, Latin.]

1. Clear; transparent; lucid. *Thomson.*
2. Certain; evident. *Hooker.*

LUDICROUS. *a.* [*ludicr*, Latin.] Burlesque; merry; sportive; exciting laughter. *Notes on the Odyssey.*

LUDICROUSLY. *ad.* [from *ludicrous*.] Sportively; in burlesque.

LUDICROUSNESS. *f.* [from *ludicrous*.] Burlesque; sportiveness.

LUDIFICATION. *f.* [*ludificor*, Lat.] The act of mocking.

To LUFF. *v. n.* [or *loof*.] To keep close to the wind. Sea term. *Dryden.*

To LUG. *v. n.* [aluccan, Saxon, to pull.]

1. To hall or drag; to pull with rugged violence. *Collier.*
2. *To LUG out.* To draw a sword, in burlesque language. *Dryden.*

To LUG. *v. n.* To drag; to come heavily. *Dryden.*

LUG. *f.*

1. A kind of small fish. *Carew.*
2. [In Scotland.] An ear.
3. A land measure; a pole or perch.

LUGGAGE. *f.* [from *lug*.] Any thing cumbersome and unweildy. *Glarville.*

LUGU. *f.*

L U M

- LUGUBRIOUS.** *a.* [*lugubre*, French; *lugubris*, Latin.] Mournful; sorrowful.
Decay of Piety.
- LUKEWARM.** *a.*
1. Moderately or mildly warm. *Newtch.*
2. Indifferent; not ardent; not zealous.
Dryden. Addison.
- LUKEWARMLY.** *ad.* [from the adjective.]
1. With moderate warmth.
2. With indifference.
- LUKEWARMNESS.** *f.* [from *lukewarm*.]
1. Moderate or pleasing heat.
2. Indifference; want of ardour. *Spratt.*
- TO LULL.** *v. a.* [*lulu*, Danish; *la'lo*, Lat.]
1. To compose to sleep by a pleasing sound.
Spenser.
2. To compose; to quiet; to put to rest.
Milton.
- LU'LLABY.** *f.* [from *lull*.] A song to still babes.
Fairfax. Locke.
- LUMBA'GO.** *f.* *Lumbago's* are pains very troublesome about the loins and small of the back.
Quincy.
- LUMBER.** *f.* [*geloma*, Saxon, household-stuff.] Any thing useless or cumbersome.
Grew.
- TO LUMBER.** *v. a.* [from the noun.] To heap like useless goods irregularly. *Rymer.*
- TO LUMBER.** *v. n.* To move heavily, as burdened with his own bulk. *Dryden.*
- LUMINARY.** *f.* [*luminare*, Latin.]
1. Any body which gives light. *Milton.*
2. Any thing which gives intelligence. *Wotton.*
3. Any one that instructs mankind. *Bentley.*
- LUMINA'TION.** *f.* [from *lumen*.] Emission of light. *DiEt.*
- LUMINOUS.** *f.* [*lumineux*, French.]
1. Shining; emitting light. *Milton.*
2. Enlightened. *Milton.*
3. Shining; bright. *Newton.*
- LUMP.** *f.* [*lompe*, Dutch.]
1. A small mass of any matter. *Boyle.*
2. A shapeless mass. *Keil.*
3. Mass undistinguished. *Woodward.*
4. The whole together; the gross. *Addison.*
- TO LUMP.** *v. a.* To take in the gross, without attention to particulars. *Addison.*
- LUMPFISH.** *f.* [*lump* and *fish*; *lumpus*, Latin.] A sort of fish.
- LUMPI'NG.** *a.* [from *lump*.] Large; heavy; great. *A buttnot.*
- LUM'PISH.** *a.* [from *lump*.] Heavy; gross; dull; unactive. *Raleigh. Suckling. Dryd.*
- LUM'PISHLY.** *ad.* [from *lumpish*.] With heaviness: with stupidity.
- LUM'PISHNESS.** *f.* [from the adjective.] Stupid heaviness.
- LUM'PY.** *a.* [from *lump*.] Full of lumps; full of compact masses. *Mortimer.*

L U R

- LUNACY.** *f.* [from *luna*, the moon.] A kind of madness influenced by the moon.
Shakespeare. Suckling.
- LUNAR.** } *a.* [*lunaris*, Latin.] Relating
LUNARY. } to the moon; under the do-
minion of the moon. *Brown.*
- LUNARY.** *f.* [*lunaria*, Latin; *lunaire*, Fr.]
Moonwort. *Drayton.*
- LUNATED.** *a.* [from *luna*.] Formed like a half-moon.
- LUNATICK.** *a.* Mad; having the imagination influenced by the moon. *Shakesp.*
- LUNATICK.** *f.* A madman. *Graunt.*
- LUNA'TION.** *f.* [*luna*, Latin.] The revolution of the moon. *Holler.*
- LUNCH.** } *f.* [from *clutch* or *clunch*.]
LUN'CHEON. } As much food as one's
hand can hold. *Gay.*
- LUNE.** *f.* [*luna*, Latin.]
1. Any thing in the shape of an half moon.
2. Fits of lunacy or frenzy; mad freaks.
Shakespeare.
- LUNE'TTE.** *f.* [French.] A small half moon.
Trevoux.
- LUNGS.** *f.* [*lungen*, Saxon.] The lights; the part by which breath is inspired and expired. *Dryden.*
- LUNGED.** *a.* [from *lungs*.] Having lungs; having the nature of lungs. *Dryden.*
- LUNG-GROWN.** *a.* [*lung* and *grown*.] The lungs sometimes grow fast to the skin that lines the breast; such are *lung-grown*.
Harvey.
- LUN'GWORT.** *f.* [*pulmonaria*, Latin.] A plant. *Miller.*
- LUNIS'O'LAR.** *a.* [*lunisolaire*, French; *luna* and *solaris*, Latin.] Compounded of the revolution of the sun and moon.
- LUNT.** *f.* [*lonte*, Dutch.] The matchcord with which guns are fired.
- LUPINE.** *f.* [*lupin*, French.] A kind of pulse. *Dryden.*
- LURCH.** *f.* To leave in the LURCH. To leave in a forlorn or deserted condition. *Arbutnot.*
- TO LURCH.** *v. n.* [*loeren*, Dutch.]
1. To shift; to play tricks. *Shakespeare.*
2. To lie in wait: we now rather use *lurk*. *L'Esfrange.*
- TO LURCH.** *v. a.* [*lurcor*, Latin.]
1. To devour; to swallow greedily. *Bacon.*
2. To defeat; to disappoint. *South.*
3. To steal privily; to filch; to pilfer.
- LUR'CHER.** *f.* [from *lurch*.]
1. One that watches to steal, or to betray or entrap. *Tatler.*
2. [*Lurco*, Latin.] A glutton; a gormandizer.
- LURE.** *f.* [*lurre*, French.]
1. Something held out to call a hawk. *Bacon.*
2. Any

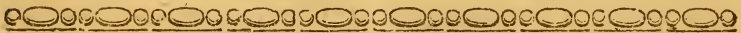
2. Any enticement; any thing that promises advantage. *Denham.*
- To LURE. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To call hawks. *Bacon.*
- To LURE. *v. a.* To attract; to entice; to draw. *Gay.*
- LURID. *a.* [*luridus*, Latin.] Gloomy; dismal. *Thomson.*
- To LURK. *v. r.* To lie in wait; to lie hidden; to lie close. *Spenser.*
- LURKER, *f.* [from *lurk*.] A thief that lies in wait.
- LURKINGPLACE. *f.* [*lurk* and *place*.] Hiding place; secret place. *1 Sam.*
- LUSCIOUS. *a.* [from *luxurious*.]
1. Sweet, so as to nauseate.
 2. Sweet in a great degree. *Dryden.*
 3. Pleasing; delightful. *South.*
- LUSCIOUSLY. *ad.* [from *luscious*.] Sweet to a great degree.
- LUSCIOUSNESS. *f.* [from *luscious*.] Immoderate sweetness. *Decay of Piety.*
- LUSERN. *f.* [*lupus cervarius*, Latin.] A lynx.
- LUSH. *a.* Of a dark, deep, full colour, opposite to pale and faint. *Shakespeare.*
- LUSK. *a.* [*luscbe*, French.] Idle; lazy; worthless.
- LUSKISH. *a.* [from *lusk*.] Somewhat inclinable to laziness or indolence.
- LUSKISHLY. *ad.* [from *luskish*.] Lazily; indolently.
- LUSKISHNESS. *f.* [from *luskish*.] A disposition to laziness. *Spenser.*
- LUSORIOUS. *a.* [*lusorius*, Latin.] Used in play; sportive. *Bishop Sanderfon.*
- LUSORY. *a.* [*lusorius*, Lat.] Used in play. *Watts.*
- LUST. *f.* [*lust*, Saxon.]
1. Carnal desire. *Taylor.*
 2. Any violent or irregular desire. *Peacham.*
- To LUST. *v. n.*
1. To desire carnally. *Roscommon.*
 2. To desire vehemently. *Knolles.*
 3. To list; to like. *Psalms.*
 4. To have irregular dispositions. *James.*
- LUSTFUL. *a.* [*lust* and *full*.]
1. Libidinous; having irregular desires. *Tilofon.*
 2. Provoking to sensuality; inciting to lust. *Milton.*
- LUSTFULLY. *ad.* [from *lustful*.] With sensual concupiscence.
- LUSTFULNESS. *f.* [from *lustful*.] Libidinousness.
- LUSTIHED. } *f.* [from *lusty*.] Vigour;
- LUSTIHOOD. } sprightliness; corporal ability. *Shakespeare.*
- LUSTILY. *ad.* [from *lusty*.] Stoutly; with vigour; with mettle. *Knolles. Southern.*
- LUSTINESS. *f.* [from *lusty*.] Stoutness; hardiness; strength; vigour of body. *Dryd.*
- LUSTLESS. *a.* [from *lust*.] Not vigorous; weak. *Spenser.*
- LUSTRAL. *a.* [*lustrale*, French; *lustralis*, Latin.] Used in purification. *Garth.*
- LUSTRATION. *f.* [*lustratio*, Latin.] Purification by water. *Sandys. Prior.*
- LUSTRE. *f.* [*lustre*, French.]
1. Brightness; splendour; glitter. *Davies.*
 2. A scone with lights. *1 Pope.*
 3. Eminence; renown. *Swift.*
 4. The space of five years. *Bolingbroke.*
- LUSTRING. *f.* [from *lustre*.] A shining silk.
- LUSTRIOUS. *a.* [from *lustre*.] Bright; shining; luminous. *Shakespeare.*
- LUSTWORT. *f.* [*lust* and *wort*.] An herb.
- LUSTY. *a.* [*lustig*, Dutch.] Stout; vigorous; healthy; able of body. *Osway.*
- LU'TANIST. *f.* [from *lute*.] One who plays upon the lute.
- LU'VARIOUS. *a.* [*lutarius*, Latin.] Living in mud; of the colour of mud. *Grew.*
- LUTE. *f.* [*lut*, French.]
1. A stringed instrument of musick. *Arbutnot.*
 2. A composition like clay, with which chemists close up their vessels. *Garth.*
- To LUTE. *v. a.* To close with lute, or chemists clay. *Wicks.*
- LU'TULENT. *a.* [*lutulentus*, Latin.] Muddy; turbid.
- To LUX. } *v. a.* [*luxer*, French.] To
- To LUXATE. } put out of joint; to disjoint. *Wifeman.*
- LUXATION. *f.* [from *luxo*, Latin.]
1. The act of disjoining.
 2. Any thing disjointed. *Floyer.*
- LUXE. *f.* [French; *luxus*, Latin.] Luxury; voluptuousness. *Prior.*
- LUXURIANCE. } *f.* [from *luxurians*, Lat.]
- LUXURIANCY. } Exuberance; abundant or wanton plenty or growth. *Speletat.*
- LUXURIANT. *a.* [*luxurians*, Latin.] Exuberant; superfluously plenteous. *Milton.*
- To LUXURIATE. *v. n.* [*luxurior*, Latin.] To grow exuberantly; to shoot with superfluous plenty.
- LUXURIOUS. *a.* [*luxurieux*, Fr. *luxuriosus*, Latin.]
1. Delighting in the pleasures of the table.
 2. Administering to luxury. *Anonym.*
 3. Lustful; libidinous. *Shakespeare.*
 4. Voluptuous; enslaved to pleasure. *Milton.*
 5. Softening by pleasure. *Dryden.*
 6. Luxuriant; exuberant. *Milton.*
- LUXURIOUSLY. *ad.* [from *luxurious*.] Deliciously; voluptuously. *Shakespeare. Dryden.*
- LUXURY. *f.* [*luxuria*, Latin.]
1. Voluptuousness; addictiveness to pleasure. *Wilson.*
 2. Lust;

LYM

2. Lust; lewdness. *Shakespeare.*
 3. Luxuriance; exuberance. *Bacon.*
 4. Delicious fare. *Addison.*
LY. *v. n.* [When *ly* terminates the name of a place, it is derived from *leaz*, Saxon, a field; when it ends an adjective or adverb, it is contracted from *lich*, *like*; as, *beastly*, *beastlike*.]
LYCANTHROPY. *f.* [*λύκος*; and *άνθρωπος*.] A kind of madness, in which men have the qualities of wild beasts. *Taylor.*
LYEKE. *a.* For *like*. *Spenser.*
LYING. The participle of *lie*. *Shakespeare.*
LYMPH. *f.* [*lympba*, Latin.] Water; transparent colourless liquor. *Arbutnot.*
LYMPHATED. *a.* [*lymphatus*, Lat.] Mad.
LYMPHATICK. *f.* [from *lympba*, Latin.] The *lymphaticks* are slender pellucid tubes,

LYR

- whose cavities are contracted at small and unequal distances: they are carried into the glands of the mesentery.
LYMPHEDUCT. *f.* [*lympba* and *ductus*, Latin.] A vessel which conveys the lymph. *Blackmore.*
LYNX. *f.* [Latin.] A spotted beast, remarkable for speed and sharp sight. *Locke.*
LYRE. *f.* [*lyre*, French; *lyra*, Latin.] A harp; a musical instrument. *Prior.*
LYRICAL. } *a.* [*lyricus*, Latin.] Pertaining to an harp, or to odes or poetry sung to an harp; singing to an harp. *Dryden.*
LYRICK. } *f.* A poet who writes songs to the harp. *Addison.*
LYRIST. [*lyristes*, Latin.] A musician who plays upon the harp. *Pope.*



M.

M A C

- M** Has, in English, one unvaried sound, by compression of the lips; as, *mine*.
MACAROONE. *f.* [*macarone*, Italian.]
 1. A coarse, rude, low fellow; whence *macaronick* poetry.
 2. A kind of sweet biscuit, made of flower, almonds, eggs, and sugar.
MACAW-TREE. *f.* A species of the *palmtree*. *Miller.*
MACAW. *f.* A bird in the West Indies.
MACE. *f.* [*mazga*, Sax. *maza*, Spanish.]
 1. An ensign of authority worn before magistrates. *Spenser.*
 2. [*Massue*, French; *massa*, Latin.] A heavy blunt weapon; a club of metal. *Knolles.*
 3. [*Macis*, Latin.] A kind of spice. The nutmeg is inclosed in a threefold covering, of which the second is *mace*. *Hill.*
MACEALE. *f.* [*mace* and *ale*.] Ale spiced with mace. *Wifeman.*
MACEBEARER. *f.* [*mace* and *bearer*.] One who carries the mace. *SpeEtator.*
TO MACERATE. *v. a.* [*macero*, Latin.]
 1. To make lean; to wear away. *Harvey.*
 2. To mortify; to harass with corporal hardships. *Burton.*
 3. To steep almost to solution, either with or without heat. *Arbutnot.*
MACERATION. *f.* [from *macerate*.]
 1. The act of wasting, or making lean.

M A C

2. Mortification; corporal hardship.
 3. *Maceration* is an infusion either with or without heat, wherein the ingredients are intended to be almost wholly dissolved. *Quincy.*
MA'CHINAL. *a.* [from *machina*, Latin.] Relating to machines.
TO MA'CHINATE. *v. a.* [*machinor*, Lat.] To plan; to contrive.
MACHINATION. *f.* [*machinatio*, Latin.] Artifice; contrivance; malicious scheme. *Sandys, Spratt.*
MACHINE. *f.* [*machina*, Latin; *machine*, French.]
 1. Any complicated piece of workmanship. *Burnet.*
 2. An engine. *Dryden.*
 3. Supernatural agency in poems. *Pope.*
MACHINERY. *f.* [from *machine*.]
 1. Enginery; complicated workmanship.
 2. The *machinery* signifies that part which the deities, angels, or demons, act in a poem. *Pope.*
MA'CHINIST. *f.* [*machiniste*, French.] A constructor of engines or machines.
MA'CILENCY. *f.* [from *macilent*.] *Leanness.*
MA'CILENT. *a.* [*macilentus*, Latin.] *Lean.*
MA'CKEREL. *f.* [*mackerel*, Dutch.] A sea-fish. *Gay.*
MA'CKEREL-GALE. A strong breeze. *Dryden.*
MA'CROCOSM. *f.* [*μακρὸς* and *κόσμος*.] *The*

M A D

The whole world, or visible system, in opposition to the microcosm, or world of man.

MACTATION. *f.* [*mactatus*, Latin.] The act of killing for sacrifice.

MACULA. *f.* [Latin.]

1. A spot. *Burnet.*
2. [In physick.] Any spots upon the skin, whether those in fevers or scorbutick habits.

TO MA'ULATE. *v. a.* [*maculo*, Latin.] To stain; to spot.

MACULATION. *f.* [from *maculate*.] Stain; spot; taint. *Shakespeare.*

MA'CULE. *f.* [*macula*, Latin.] A spot; a stain.

MAD. *a.* [*gemaad*, Saxon.]

1. Disordered in the mind; broken in the understanding; distracted. *Taylor.*
2. Over-run with any violent or unrea-sonable desire. *Rymer.*
3. Enraged; furious. *Decay of Piety.*

TO MAD. *v. a.* To make mad; to make furious; to enrage. *Sidney.*

TO MAD. *v. n.* To be mad; to be furious. *Milton.*

MAD. *f.* [*maðu*, Saxon.] An earth worm. *Ainsworth.*

MA'DAM. *f.* [*ma dame*, French, my dame.] The term of compliment used in address to ladies of every degree. *Spenser. Phillips.*

MA'DBRAIN. } *a.* [*mad and brain*.] Disordered in the mind; hotheaded. *Shakespeare.*

MA'DBRAINED. }

MA'DCAP. *f.* A madman; a wild hot-brained fellow. *Shakespeare.*

TO MA'DDEN. *v. n.* [from *mad*.] To become mad; to act as mad. *Pope.*

TO MA'DDEN. *v. a.* To make mad. *Thomson.*

MA'DDER. *f.* A plant.

MADE, participle preterite of *make*. *John.*

MADEFACTION. *f.* [*ma defacio*, Latin.] The act of making wet. *Bacon.*

TO MA'DEFY. *v. a.* [*ma defiso*, Latin.] To moisten; to make wet.

MADGEHOWLET. *f.* An owl. *Ainsw.*

MA'DHOUSE. *f.* [*mad and house*.] A house where madmen are cured or confined. *L'Estrange.*

MA'DLY. *ad.* [from *mad*.] Without understanding. *Dryden.*

MA'DMAN. *f.* [*mad and man*.] A man deprived of his understanding. *L'Estrange. South.*

MA'DNESS. *f.* [from *mad*.]

1. Distraction; loss of understanding; perturbation of the faculties. *Locke.*
2. Fury; wildness; rage. *K. Charles.*

MADRIER. *f.* A thick plank armed with iron plates, having a cavity sufficient to receive the mouth of the petard when

M A G

charged, with which it is applied against a gate. *Bailey.*

MA'DRIGAL. *f.* [*madrigal*, Spanish and Fr.] A pastoral song. *Dryden.*

MA'DWORT. *f.* [*mad and wort*.] An herb.

M'ERE. *ad.* It is derived from the Saxon *mer*, famous, great. *Gibson.*

TO MA'FFLE. *v. n.* To stammer. *Ainsw.*

MA'FFLER. *f.* [from the verb.] A stammerer. *Ainsworth.*

MAGAZINE. *f.* [*magazine*, French.]

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 Cave*.

MAGE. *f.* [*magus*, Latin.] A magician. *Spenser.*

MA'GGOT. *f.* [*maðu*, Saxon.]

1. A small grub which turns into a fly. *Ray.*
2. Whimsy; caprice; odd fancy. *Arbutnot.*

MA'GGOTTINESS. *f.* [from *maggotty*.] The state of abounding with maggots.

MA'GGOTTY. *ad.* [from *maggot*.]

1. Full of maggots.
2. Capricious; whimsical. *Norris.*

MAGICAL. *f.* [from *magick*.] Acting, or performed by secret and invisible powers. *Dryden.*

MAGICALLY. *ad.* [from *magical*.] According to the rites of magic. *Camden.*

MAGICK. *f.* [*magia*, Latin.]

1. The art of putting in action the power of spirits. *Rogers.*
2. The secret operations of natural powers. *Bacon.*

MAGICK. *a.* Incantating; necromantick. *Milton.*

MAGI'CIAN. *f.* [*magicus*, Latin.] One skilled in magick; an enchanter; a necromancer. *Locke.*

MAGISTERIAL. *a.* [from *magister*, Lat.]

1. Such as suits a master. *King Charles.*
2. Lofty; arrogant; proud; insolent; despotick. *South.*
3. Chemically prepared, after the manner of a magistrery. *Grew.*

MAGISTERIALLY. *ad.* [from *magisterial*.] Arrogantly. *South.*

MAGISTERIALNESS. *f.* [from *magisterial*.] Haughtiness; airs of a master. *Government of the Tongue.*

MAGISTERY. *f.* [*magisterium*, Lat.] *Magistry* is a term made use of by chemists to signify sometimes a very fine powder, and sometimes resins and resinous substances; but the genuine acceptation is that preparation of any body, wherein the whole, or most part, is, by the addition of some-

- what, changed into a body of quite another kind. *Quincy. Boyle.*
- MAGISTRACY.** *f.* [*magistratus*, Latin.] Office or dignity of a magistrate. *Ben. Johnson.*
- MAGISTRALLY.** *ad.* [*magistratus*, low Latin.] Respectfully; authoritatively; magisterially. *Bishop Bramhall.*
- MAGISTRATE.** *f.* [*magistratus*, Latin.] A man publicly invested with authority; a governour. *Decay of Piety.*
- MAGNALITY.** *f.* [*magnalia*, Latin.] A great thing; something above the common rate. *Brown.*
- MAGNANIMITY.** *f.* [*magnanimus*, Lat.] Greatness of mind; bravery; elevation of soul. *Spenser. Swift.*
- MAGNANIMOUS.** *a.* [*magnanimus*, Lat.] Great of mind; elevated in sentiment; brave. *Grew.*
- MAGNANIMOUSLY.** *ad.* [from *magnanimous*.] Bravely; with greatness of mind. *Milton.*
- MAGNET.** *f.* [*magnet*, Latin.] The lodestone; the stone that attracts iron. *Dryden.*
- MAGNETICAL.** } *a.* [from *magnet*.]
- MAGNETICK.** } *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. *Magnetick* is once used by *Milton* for *magnet*.
- MAGNETISM.** *f.* [from *magnet*.] Power of the lodestone; power of attraction. *Glanville.*
- MAGNIFIABLE.** *a.* [from *magnify*.] To be extolled or praised, Unusual. *Brown.*
- MAGNIFICENT.** } *a.* [*magnificus*, Latin.]
- MAGNIFICENTLY.** } *ad.* [from *magnificent*.] Pompously; splendidly. *Grew.*
- MAGNIFICO.** *f.* [Italian.] A grandee of Venice. *Shakespeare.*
- MAGNIFIER.** *f.* [from *magnify*.]
1. One that praises; an encomiast; an extoller. *Brown.*
 2. A glass that increases the bulk of any object.
- To **MAGNIFY.** *v. a.* [*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 pretension. *Dan.*
 4. To increase the bulk of any object to the eye. *Locke.*
- MAGNITUDE.** *f.* [*magnitudo*, Latin.]
1. Greatness; grandeur. *Milton.*
 2. Comparative bulk. *Raleigh. Newton.*
- MAGPIE.** *f.* [from *pie*, and *mag*, contracted from *Margaret*.] A bird sometimes taught to talk. *Peacbam.*
- MAGYDARE.** *f.* [*magudaris*, Latin.] An herb. *Ainsworth.*
- MAID.** }
- MAIDEN.** } *f.* [*mæden*, *mæzpen*, Sax.]
1. An unmarried woman; a virgin. *Dryden.*
 2. A woman servant. *Prior.*
 3. Female.
- MAID** *f.* A species of skate fish.
- MAIDEN.** *a.*
1. Consisting of virgins. *Addison.*
 2. Fresh; new; unused; unpolluted. *Shakespeare.*
- MAIDENHAIR.** *f.* [*maiden* and *hair*.] A plant. *Peacbam.*
- MAIDENHEAD.** }
- MAIDENHODE.** } *f.* [from *maiden*.]
- MAIDENHOOD.** }
1. Virginity; virgin purity; freedom from contamination. *Fairfax. Shakespeare. Milt.*
 2. Newness; freshness; uncontaminated state. *Wotton.*
- MAIDENLIP.** *f.* An herb. *Ainsworth.*
- MAIDENLY.** *a.* [*maiden* and *like*.] Like a maid; gentle, modest, timorous, decent. *Shakespeare.*
- MAIDHOOD.** *f.* [from *maid*.] Virginity. *Shakespeare.*
- MAIDMARIAN.** *f.* [*puer ludius*, Latin.] A kind of dance. *Temple.*
- MAIDPALE.** *a.* [*maid* and *pale*.] Pale like a sick virgin. *Shakespeare.*
- MAIDSERVANT.** *f.* A female servant. *Swift.*
- MAJESTICAL.** } *a.* [from *majesty*.]
- MAJESTICK.** } *a.* [from *majesty*.]
1. August; having dignity; grand; imperial. *Denham.*
 2. Stately; pompous; splendid. *Hooker.*
 3. Sublime; elevated; lofty. *Dryden.*
- MAJESTICALLY.** *ad.* [from *majestical*.] With dignity; with grandeur. *Granville.*
- MAJESTY.** *f.* [*majestas*, Latin.]
1. Dignity; grandeur; greatness of appearance. *Milton.*
 2. Power; sovereignty. *Daniel.*
 3. Dignity; elevation. *Dryden.*
 4. The title of kings and queens. *Shakespeare.*
- MAIL.** *f.* [*maille*, French.]
1. A coat of steel network worn for defence. *Fairfax.*
 2. Any armour. *Gay.*
 3. A

3. A postman's bundle; a bag.
To MAIL. *v. a.* To arm defensively; to cover, as with armour. *Shakespeare.*
To MAIM. *v. a.* [*mehaigner*, to maim, old Fren.] To deprive of any necessary part; to cripple by loss of a limb. *Shakespeare.*
MAIM. *f.* [from the verb.]
 1. Privation of some essential part; lameness, produced by a wound or amputation. *Hooker.*
 2. Injury; mischief. *Shakespeare.*
 3. Essential defect. *Hayward.*
MAIN. *a.* [*magne*, old French.]
 1. Principal; chief; leading. *Hooker.*
 2. Violent; strong; overpowering; vast. *Shakespeare.*
 3. Gros; containing the chief part. *Shakep are.*
 4. Important; forcible. *Davies.*
MAIN. *f.*
 1. The gros; the bulk; the greater part. *Locke.*
 2. The sum; the whole; the general. *King Charles.*
 3. The ocean. *Prior.*
 4. Violence; force. *Hudibras.*
 5. A hand at dice. *Shakespeare. Dorset.*
 6. The continent. *Bacon.*
 7. A hamper. *Answorth.*
MAINLAND. *f.* [*main and land.*] Continent. *Spenser.*
MAINLY. *ad.* [from *main.*]
 1. Chiefly; principally. *Woodward.*
 2. Greatly; powerfully. *Bacon.*
MAINMAST. *f.* [*main and mast.*] The chief or middle mast. *Dryden.*
MAINPERNABLE. *a.* Bailable; that may be admitted to give surety.
MAINPERNOR. *f.* Surety; bail. *Davies.*
MAINPRISE. *f.* [*main and pris*, French.] Delivery into the custody of a friend, upon security given for appearance. *Davies.*
To MAINPRISE. *v. a.* To bail.
MAINSAIL. *f.* [*main and sail.*] The sail of the mainmast. *Acts.*
MAINSHEET. *f.* [*main and sheet*] The sheet or sail of the mainmast. *Dryden.*
MAINYARD. *f.* [*main and yard.*] The yard of the mainmast. *Arbutnot.*
To MAINTAIN. *v. a.* [*maintenir*, French.]
 1. To preserve; to keep. *Harvey.*
 2. To defend; to hold out; to make good. *Grew.*
 3. To vindicate; to justify. *Shakespeare.*
 4. To continue; to keep up. *Dryden.*
 5. To keep up; to support the expence of. *Shakespeare.*
 6. To support with the conveniences of life. *South.*
 7. To preserve from failure. *Blackmore.*
To MAINTAIN. *v. n.* To support by argument; to assert as a tenet. *Dryden.*

MAINTAINABLE. *a.* [from *maintain.*] Defensible; justifiable. *Hayward.*
MAINTAINER. *f.* [from *maintain*] Supporter; cherisher. *Spenser.*
MAINTENANCE. *f.* [*maintenant*, Fr.]
 1. Supply of the necessaries of life; sustentance; sustentation. *Hooker.*
 2. Support; protection; defence. *Spenser.*
 3. Continuance; security from failure. *South.*
MAINTOP. *f.* [*main and top.*] The top of the mainmast. *Addison.*
MAJOR. *a.* [*maj. r.*, Latin.]
 1. Greater in number, quantity, or extent. *Hooker.*
 2. Greater in dignity. *Shakespeare.*
MAJOR. *f.*
 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. *Tatler.*
 5. **MAJOR-domo.** One who holds occasionally the place of master of the house.
MAJORA'TION. *f.* [from *maj. r.*] Encrease; enlargement. *Bacon.*
MAJORITY. *f.* [from *major.*]
 1. The state of being greater. *Grew.*
 2. The greater number. *Addison.*
 3. Ancestry. *Brown.*
 4. Full age; end of minority. *Davies.*
 5. First rank. *Shakespeare.*
 6. The office of a major.
MAIZE, or *Indian Wheat.* *f.* *Miller.*
To MAKE. *v. a.* [*macan*, Saxon; *macben*, German; *maken*, Dutch.]
 1. To create. *Genesis.*
 2. To form of materials. *Ho'der.*
 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. *Luke.*
 8. To cause to have any quality. *Clarendon.*
 9. To bring into any state or condition. *Locke.*
 10. To form; to settle. *Rowe.*
 11. To hold; to keep. *Dryden.*
 12. To secure from distress; to establish in riches or happiness. *Shakespeare.*
 13. To suffer; to incur. *Dryden.*
 14. To commit. *Shakespeare.*
 15. To compel; to force; to constrain. *Locke.*
 16. To intend; to purpose to do. *Dryden.*
 17. To raise as profit from any thing. *Shakespeare.*

M A K

M A L

18. To reach ; to tend to ; to arrive at.
Dryden.
19. To gain.
Milton.
20. To force ; to gain by force.
Temple.
21. To exhibit.
Luke.
22. To pay ; to give.
Leviicus.
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.
Bacon.
35. To MAKE free with. To treat without ceremony.
Durciad.
36. To MAKE good. To maintain ; to defend ; to justify.
Knolles.
37. To MAKE good. To fulfil ; to accomplish.
Shakespeare.
38. To MAKE light of. To consider as of no consequence.
Matibew.
39. To MAKE love. To court ; to play the gallant.
Addison.
40. To MAKE merry. To feast ; to partake of an entertainment.
Shakespeare.
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 esteem.
Dryden.
45. To MAKE of. To cherish ; to foster.
Knolles.
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.
Locke.
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.
Locke.
53. To MAKE up. To reconcile ; to repair.
Hooker.
54. To MAKE up. To repair.
Ezek.
55. To MAKE up. To compose as of ingredients.
South.
56. To MAKE up. To shape.
Arbutnot.
57. To MAKE up. To supply ; to repair.
Hooker.
58. To MAKE up. To clear.
Rogers.
59. To MAKE up. To accomplish ; to conclude ; to complete.
Locke.
- To MAKE. *v. n.*
1. To tend ; to travel ; to go any way ; to rush.
Shakespeare.
2. To contribute.
Swift.
3. To operate ; to act as a proof or argument, or cause.
Hooker.
4. To concur.
Hooker.
5. To shew ; 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. *f.* [from the verb.] Form ; structure ; nature.
Glanville.
- MAKE. *f.* [maca, Saxon.] Companion.
Ben. Johnson.
- MA'KEBATE. *f.* [make and debate.] Breeder of quarrels.
Sidney.
- MA'KER. *f.* [from make.]
1. The Creator.
Milton.
 2. One who makes any thing.
Pope.
 3. One who sets any thing in its proper state.
Ascham.
- MA'KEPEACE. *f.* [make and peace.] Peacemaker ; reconciler.
Shakespeare.
- MA'KEWEIGHT. *f.* [make and weight.] Any small thing thrown in to make up weight.
Philips.
- MALACHITE. *f.* This stone is green, so as in colour to resemble the mallow, *μαλάχην* ; sometimes it is veined or spotted.
Woodward.
- MA'LADY. *f.* [maladie, French.] A disease ; a distemper ; a disorder of body ; sickness.
South.
- MALANDERS. *f.* [from mal andare, Ital.] A dry scab on the pastern of horses.
- MA'LAPERT. *a.* [mal and pert.] Saucy ; quick with impudence.
Dryden.
- MA'LAPERTNESS. *f.* [from malapert.] Liveliness of reply without decency ; quick impudence ; sauciness.
- MA'LAPERTLY. *ad.* [from malapert.] Impudently ; saucily.
- To MALAXATE. *v. a.* [μαλάττω.] To soften, or knead to softness.
- MALAXATION. *f.* [from malaxote.] The act of softening.
- MALE. *a.* [male, French.] Of the sex that begets young ; not female.
Swift.
- MALE. *f.* The he of any species.
Graunt.
- MALE, in composition, signifies ill.
- MALEADMINISTRATION. *f.* Bad management of affairs.
Ayliffe.
- MALE.

MALECONTENT. } *a.* [*male* and *con-*
MALECONTENTED. } *tent.*] Discon-
tented; dissatisfied. *Shakespeare.*

MALECONTENTEDLY. *ad.* [from *male-*
content.] With discontent.

MALECONTENTEDNESS. *f.* [from *male-*
content.] Discontentedness; want of affec-
tion to government. *Spenser.*

MALEDICTED. *a.* [*maledictus*, Lat.] Ac-
curfed. *Diet.*

MALEDICTION. *f.* [*malediction*, French.]
Curse; execration; denunciation of evil.
Wotton.

MALEFACTION. *f.* [*male* and *facio*, Lat.]
A crime; an offence. *Shakespeare.*

MALEFACTOR. *f.* [*male* and *facio*, Lat.]
An offender against law; a criminal.
Roscommon.

MALEFICK. } *a.* [*maleficus*, Lat.] Mis-
MALEFIQUE. } chievous; hurtful.

MALEPRACTICE. *f.* [*male* and *practice*.]
Practice contrary to rules.

MALEVOLENCE. *f.* [*malevolentia*, Lat.]
Ill will; inclination to hurt others; mal-
lignity. *Shakespeare.*

MALEVOLENT. *a.* [*malevolus*, Lat.] Ill-
disposed towards others. *Dryden.*

MALEVOLENTLY. *ad.* [from *malevo-*
lence.] Maligly; malignantly. *Howel.*

MA'LICE. *f.* [*malice* French.]
1. Badness of design; deliberate mischief.
Taylor.

2. Ill intention to any one; desire of hurt-
ing. *Shakespeare.*

To MA'LICE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To
regard with ill will. *Spenser.*

MALICIOUS. *a.* [*malicieux*, French; *ma-*
litiosus, Latin.] Ill-disposed to any one;
intending ill. *Shakespeare. Milton.*

MALICIOUSLY. *ad.* [from *malicious.*]
With malignity; with intention of mis-
chief. *Gulliver.*

MALICIOUSNESS. *f.* [from *malicious.*]
Malice; intention of mischief to another.
Herbert.

MAL'IGN. *a.* [*maligne*, French.]
1. Unfavourable; ill disposed to any one;
malicious. *South.*

2. Infectious; fatal to the body; pesti-
lential. *Bacon.*

To MAL'IGN. *v. a.* [from the adjective.]
1. To regard with envy or malice. *South.*

2. To mischief; to hurt; to harm.

MAL'IGNANCY. *f.* [from *malignant.*]
1. Malevolence; malice; unfavourable-
ness. *Shakespeare.*

2. Destructive tendency. *Wiseman.*

MAL'IGNANT. *a.* [*malignant*, French.]
1. Malign; envious; unpropitious; ma-
licious. *Watts.*

2. Hostile to life; as, *malignant fevers.*
Temple.

MAL'IGNANT. *f.*

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 sec-
taries in the civil wars.

MAL'IGNANTLY. *ad.* [from *malignant.*]
With ill intention; maliciously; mischiev-
ously.

MAL'IGNER. *f.* [from *malign.*]
1. One who regards another with ill will.
Gulliver.

2. Sarcastical censurer.

MAL'IGNITY. *f.* [*malignité*, French.]
1. Malice; maliciousness. *Tickell.*

2. Contrariety to life; destructive tenden-
cy. *Hayward.*

3. Evilness of nature. *South.*

MAL'IGNLY. *ad.* [from *malign.*] Envi-
ously; with ill will. *Pepe.*

MAL'KIN. *f.* A dirty wench. *Shakesp.*

MALL. *f.* [*mallus*, Lat. a hammer.]
1. A stroke; a blow. *Hudibras.*

2. A kind of beater or hammer. [*mail*,
French.] *Addison.*

3. A walk where they formerly played
with malls and balls. *Pepe.*

To MALL. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To beat
or strike with a mall.

MAL'LLARD. *f.* [*malart*, French.] The
drake of the wild duck. *Walton.*

MALLEABILITY. *f.* [from *malleable.*]
Quality of enduring the hammer. *Locke.*

MAL'LEABLE. *a.* [*malleable*, French; from
mallus, Latin, a hammer.] Capable of be-
ing spread by beating: this is a quality
possessed in the most eminent degree by
gold. *Quincy.*

MAL'LEABLENESS. *f.* [from *malleable.*]
Quality of enduring the hammer. *Locke.*

To MAL'LEATE. *v. a.* [from *malleus*,
Latin.] To hammer. *Derbam.*

MALLET. *f.* [*malleus*, Latin.] A wooden
hammer. *Boyle.*

MAL'LOWS. *f.* [*malva*, Latin; *mælepe*,
Saxon.] A plant.

MAL'MSEY. *f.*
1. A sort of grape. See **VINE.**

2. A kind of wine. *Shakespeare.*

MALT. *f.* [*mealz*, Saxon.] Grain steeped
in water and fermented, then dried on a
kiln. *Bacon.*

MALTDUST. *f.* It is an enricher of bar-
ren land. *Mortimer.*

MAL'TFLOOR. *f.* [*malt* and *floor.*] A floor
to dry malt. *Mortimer.*

To MALT. *v. n.*
1. To make malt.

2. To be made malt. *Mortimer.*

MAL'THORSE. *f.* A dull dolt. *Shakesp.*

MAL'TMAN. } *f.* [from *malt.*] One who
MAL'TSTER. } makes malt. *Swift.*

MALVA'CEOUS. *a.* [*malva*, Latin.] Re-
lating to mallows.

MALVERSATION. *f.* [French.] Bad shifts; mean artifices.

MAM. } *f.* [*mamma*, Latin.] The fond word for mother. *Prior.*

MAMMET. *f.* [from *mam* or *mamma*.] A puppet, a figure dressed up. *Shakespeare.*

MAMMIFORM. *a.* [*mamma* and *forma*, Latin.] Having the shape of paps or dugs.

MAMMILLARY. *a.* [*mamillaris*, Latin.] Belonging to the paps or dugs.

MAMMOCK. *f.* A large shapeless piece. *To MAMMOCK.* *v. a.* [from the noun.] To tear; to pull to pieces. *Shakespeare.*

MAMMON. *f.* [Syriack.] Riches.

MAN. *f.* [*man*, mon, Saxon.]

1. Human being. *Creech.*
2. Not a woman. *Shakespeare.*

3. Not a boy. *Dryden.*
4. A servant; an attendant; a dependant. *Raleigh. Cowley.*

5. A word of familiarity bordering on contempt. *Shakespeare.*

6. It is used in a loose signification like the French *on*, one, any one. *Tillotson.*

7. One of uncommon qualifications. *Addison.*

8. A human being qualified in any particular manner. *1 Samuel.*

9. Individual. *Watts.*
10. Not a beast. *Creech.*

11. Wealthy or independant person. *Tillotson.*

12. A moveable piece at chess or draughts.

13. **MAN of war.** A ship of war. *Carew.*

To MAN. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To furnish with men. *Daniel.*
2. To guard with men. *Shakespeare.*

3. To fortify; to strengthen. *Milton.*
4. To tame a hawk. *Shakespeare.*

5. To attend; to serve; to wait on. *Ben. Johnson.*

6. To direct in hostility; to point. *Shakesf.*

MANACLES. *f.* [*manica* from *manus*, Latin.] Chain for the hands. *Ecclus.*

To MANACLE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To chain the hands; to shackle. *Shakesf.*

To MANAGE. *v. a.* [*menager*, French.]

1. To conduct; to carry on. *Stillingfleet.*
2. To train a horse to graceful action. *Krolles.*

3. To govern; to make tractable. *Arbutnot.*

4. To wield; to move or use easily. *Newton.*

5. To husband; to make the object of caution. *Dryden.*

6. To treat with caution or decency. *Addison.*

To MANAGE. *v. n.* To superintend affairs; to transact. *Dryden.*

MANAGE. *f.* [*menage*, French.]

1. Conduct; administration. *Bacon.*
2. Use; instrumentality. *Bacon.*

3. Government of a horse. *Peacbam.*

MAN'AGEABLE. *a.* [from *manage*.]

1. Easy in the use. *Newton.*
2. Governable; tractable.

MAN'AGABLENESS. *f.* [from *manageable*.]

1. Accommodation to easy use. *Boyle.*
2. Tractableness; easiness to be governed.

MAN'AGEMENT. *f.* [*menagement*, Fr.]

1. Conduct; administration. *Swift.*
2. Practice; transaction; dealing. *Addison.*

MAN'AGER. *f.* [from *manage*.]

1. One who has the conduct or direction of any thing. *South.*
2. A man of frugality; a good husband. *Temple.*

MAN'AGERY. *f.* [*menagerie*, French.]

1. Conduct; direction; administration. *Clarendon.*

2. Husbandry; frugality. *Decay of Piety.*

3. Manner of using. *Decay of Piety.*

MANA'TION. *f.* [*manatio*, Latin.] The act of issuing from something else.

MAN'NCHE. *f.* [French.] A sleeve.

MAN'NCHE. *f.* [*michet*, French. *Skinner.*]

A small loaf of fine bread. *More.*

MANCHINE'EL tree. *f.* [*manquilla*, Lat.]

It is a native of the West Indies, and grows equal to the size of an oak: its wood, which is sawn out into planks, and brought to England is of a beautiful grain, will polish well and last long. In cutting down those trees, the juice of the bark, which is of a milky colour, must be burnt out before the work is begun; for its nature is so corrosive, that it will raise blisters on the skin, and burn holes in linen; and if it should happen to flie 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 pippen: many Europeans have lost their lives by eating it, which will corrode the mouth and throat: cattle never shelter themselves under them, and scarcely will any vegetable grow under their shade. *Miller.*

To MAN'NCIPATE. *v. a.* [*mancipo*, Lat.]

To enslave; to bind; to tie. *Hale.*

MANCIPA'TION. *f.* [from *mancipate*.]

Slavery; involuntary obligation. *Miller.*

MAN'NCIPLE. *f.* [*manceps*, Latin.] The steward of a community; the purveyor. *Betterton.*

MANDA'MUS. *f.* [Latin] A writ granted by the king, so called from the initial word.

MANDARIN. *f.* A Chinese nobleman or magistrate.

MANDATARY. *f.* [*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.*

MANDATE. *f.* [*mandatum*, Latin.]

1. Com-

1. Command. *Howell.*
 2. Precept; charge; commission, sent or transmitted. *Dryden.*
MANDATOR. *f.* [Latin.] Director. *Ayliffe.*
MANDATORY. *a.* [mandare, Latin.] Preceptive; directory.
MANDIBLE. *f.* [mandibula, Latin.] The jaw; the instrument of manducation. *Grew.*
MANDIBULAR. *f.* [from mandibula, Lat.] Belonging to the jaw.
MANDILION. *f.* [mandig'ione, Italian.] A soldier's coat.
MANDREL. *f.* [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. *Moxon.*
MANDRAKE. *f.* [mandragoras, Lat.] The root of this plant is said to bear a resemblance to the human form. The reports of tying a dog to this plant, in order to root it up, and prevent the certain death of the person who dares to attempt such a deed, and of the groans emitted by it when the violence is offered, are equally fabulous. *Miller, Donne.*
TO MANDUCATE. *v. a.* [manduco, Lat.] To chew; to eat.
MANDUCATION. *f.* [manducatio, Lat.] Eating. *Taylor.*
MANE. [maene, Dutch.] The hair which hangs down on the neck of horses. *Knolles.*
MANEATER. *f.* [man and eat.] A cannibal; an anthropophagite.
MANED. *a.* [from the noun.] Having a mane.
MANES. *f.* [Lat.] Ghost; shade. *Dryden.*
MANFUL. *a.* [man and full.] Bold; stout; daring. *Hudibras.*
MANFULLY. *ad.* [from manful.] Boldly; stoutly. *Ray.*
MANFULNESS. *f.* [from manful.] Stoutness; boldness.
MANGCO'RN. *f.* [mengen, Dutch, to mingle.] Corn of several kinds mixed.
MANGANESE. *f.* 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. *f.* [de mangeaison, French.] The itch or scab in cattle. *Ben. Johnson.*
MANGER. *f.* [mangecire, French.] The place or vessel in which animals are fed with corn. *L'Estrange.*
MANGINESS. *f.* [from mangy.] Scabbiness; infection with the mange.
TO MANGLE. *v. a.* [mangelen, Dutch.] To lacerate; to cut or tear piece-meal; to butcher. *Milton.*
MANGLER. *f.* [from mangle.] A hacker; one that destroys bunglingly. *Tickell.*

MA'NGO. *f.* [mangestiar, Fr.] A fruit of the isle of Java, brought to Europe pickled. *King.*
MA'NGY. *a.* [from mange.] Infected with the mange; scabby. *Shakespeare.*
MANHA'TER. *f.* [man and hater.] Misanthrope; one that hates mankind.
MA'NHOOD. *f.* [from man.]
 1. Human nature. *Milton.*
 2. Virility; not womanhood. *Dryden.*
 3. Virility; not childhood.
 4. Courage; bravery; resolution; fortitude. *Sidney.*
MAN'AC } *a.* [maniacus, Latin.]
MAN'ACAL. } Raging with madness. *Grew.*
MA'NIFEST. *a.* [manifestus, Latin.]
 1. Plain; open; not concealed. *Rom.*
 2. Detected. *Dryden.*
MANIFE'ST. *f.* [manifesto, Italian.] Declaration; publick protestation. *Dryden.*
TO MANIFE'ST. *v. a.* [manifeste, Fr. manifesto, Lat.] To make appear; to make publick; to shew plainly; to disclose. *Hammond.*
MANIFESTA'TION. *f.* [from manifest.] Discovery; publication. *Tillotson.*
MANIFE'STIBLE. *a.* Easy to be made evident. *Brown.*
MANIFESTLY. *ad.* [from manifest.] Clearly; evidently. *Swift.*
MANIFESTNESS. *f.* [from manifest.] Perspicuity; clear evidence.
MANIFE'STO. *f.* [Italian.] Publick protestation. *Addison.*
MA'NIFOLD. *a.* [many and fold.] Of different kinds; many in number; multiplied. *Shakespeare.*
MANIFO'LED. *a.* [many and fold.] Having many complications. *Spenser.*
MA'NIFOLDLY. *ad.* [from manifold.] In a manifold manner. *Sidney.*
MANIGLIONS. *f.* [in gunnery.] Two handles on the back of a piece of ordnance. *Bailey.*
MA'NIKIN. *f.* [manniken, Dutch.] A little man. *Shakespeare.*
MA'NIPLE. *f.* [manipulus, Latin.]
 1. A handful.
 2. A small band of soldiers.
MA'NI'ULAR. *a.* [from manipulus, Lat.] Relating to a maniple.
MANKYLLER. *f.* [man and killer.] Murderer. *Dryden.*
MANKIND. *f.* [man and kind.]
 1. The race or species of human beings. *Raleigh.*
 2. Resembling man not woman in form or nature. *Shakespeare.*
MA'NLIKE. *a.* [man and like.] Having the completion of man. *Sidney.*
MA'NLESS. *a.* [man and less.] Without men; not manned. *Bacon.*
MA'N-

MANLINESS. *f.* [from *manly*.] Dignity; bravery; stoutness. *Locke.*

MANLY. *a.* [from *man*.] Manlike; becoming a man; firm; brave; stout; undaunted; undismayed. *Dryden.*

MANNA. *f.* *Manna* is properly a gum, and is honey-like juice concreted into a solid form, seldom so dry but it adheres more or less to the fingers in handling: 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, but which are of the same genus, being both varieties of the ash: the finest *manna* of all is that which oozes naturally out of the leaves in August. *Hill.*

MANNER. *f.* [*maniere*, French.]

1. Form; method. *Dryden.*

2. Custom; habit; fashion. *New Testament.*

3. Certain degree. *Bacon.*

4. Sort; kind. *Atterbury.*

5. Mien; cast of the look. *Clarissa.*

6. Peculiar way. *Clarendon.*

7. Way; fort. *Atterbury.*

8. Character of the mind. *Addison.*

9. *Manners* in the plural. General way of life; morals; habits. *L'Esrange.*

10. [In the plural.] Ceremonious behaviour; studied civility. *Dryden.*

MANNERLINESS. *f.* [from *mannerly*.] Civility; ceremonious complaisance. *Hale.*

MANNERLY. *a.* [from *manner*.] Civil; ceremonious; complaisant. *Rogers.*

MANNERLY. *ad.* Civilly; without rudeness. *Shakespeare.*

MANNIKIN. *f.* [*man* and *kkin*, German.] A little man; a dwarf.

MANNISH. *a.* [from *man*.] Having the appearance of a man; bold; masculine; impudent. *Sidney.*

MANOR. *f.* [*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 men of worth, for him and his heirs to dwell upon, and to exercise some jurisdiction. *Coivel.*

MANQUELLER. *f.* [man and *epellan*, Saxon.] A murderer; a mankiller; a manslayer. *Carew.*

MANSE. *f.* [*mansio*, Latin.] A parsonage house.

MANSION. *f.* [*mansio*, Latin.]

1. Place of residence; abode; house. *Dryden.*

2. Residence; abode. *Denham.*

MANSLAUGHTER. *f.* [*man* and *slaughter*.]

1. Murder; destruction of the human species. *Afcbam.*

2. [In law.] The act of killing a man not wholly without fault, though without malice.

MANSLA'YER. *f.* [*man* and *slay*.] Murderer; one that has killed another. *Numbers.*

MANSU'ETE. *a.* [*mansuetus*, Lat.] Tame; gentle; not ferocious. *Ray.*

MANSUETUDE. *f.* [*mansuetudo*, Latin.] Tameness; gentleness. *Herbert.*

MAN'TEL. *f.* [*mantel*, old Fr.] Work raised before a chimney to conceal it. *Wotton.*

MANTELET. *f.* [*mantelet*, French.]

1. A small cloak worn by women.

2. [In fortification.] A kind of moveable penthouse, made of pieces of timber sawed into planks, which being about three inches thick, are nailed one over another to the height of almost six feet, driven before the pioneers, as blinds to shelter them. *Harris.*

MANTIGER. *f.* [*man* and *tiger*.] A large monkey or baboon. *Arbutnot.*

MAN'TLE. *f.* [*mantell*, Welsh.] A kind of cloak or garment. *Hayward.*

To MAN'TLE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To cloke; to cover. *Shakespeare.*

To MAN'TLE. *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. *Milton.*

4. To gather any thing on the surface; to froth. *Pope.*

5. To ferment; to be in sprightly agitation. *Smith.*

MAN'TUA. *f.* A lady's gown. *Pope.*

MAN'TUAMAKER. *f.* [*mantua* and *maker*.] One who makes gowns for women. *Addison.*

MAN'UAL. *a.* [*manua'is*, Latin.]

1. Performed by the hand. *Dryden.*

2. Used by the hand. *Clarendon.*

MAN'UAL. *f.* A small book, such as may be carried in the hand. *Stillingfleet.*

MANU'BIAL. *a.* [*manubiæ*, Lat.] Belonging to spoil; taken in war.

MANU'BRIUM. *f.* [Latin.] A handle. *Boyle.*

MANUDU'CTION. *f.* [*manudu'ctio*, Lat.] Guidance by the hand. *Brown. South.*

MANUFA'CTURE. *f.* [*manus* and *facio*, Lat.]

1. The practice of making any piece of workmanship.

2. Any thing made by art. *Addison.*

To MANUFA'CTURE. *v. a.* [*manufacturer*, French.] To make by art and labour; to form by workmanship.

MANU-

MANUFACTURER. *f.* [*manufacturier*, French.] A workman; an artificer.

Watts.

To MANUMISE. *v. a.* [*manumitto*, Lat.] To set free; to dismiss from slavery.

MANUMISSION. *f.* [*manumission*, Fr. *manumisso*, Lat.] The act of giving liberty to slaves.

Brown.

To MANUMIT. *v. a.* [*manumitto*, Lat.] To release from slavery.

Dryden.

MANURABLE. *a.* [*from manure*.] Capable of cultivation.

Hale.

MANURANCE. *f.* [*from manure*.] Agriculture; cultivation.

Spenser.

To MANURE. *v. a.* [*manouurer*, Fr.]

1. To cultivate by manual labour.

Milton.

2. To dung; to fatten with composts.

Woodward.

MANURE. *f.* [*from the verb*.] Soil to be laid on lands.

Dryden.

MANUREMENT. *f.* [*from manure*.] Cultivation; improvement.

Wotton.

MANURER. *f.* [*from the verb*.] He who manures land; a husbandman.

MANUSCRIPT. *f.* [*manuscriptum*, Lat.] A book written, not printed.

Wotton.

MAN'Y. *a. comp.* *more*, *superl. most*. [*mæny*, Saxon.]

1. Consisting of a great number; numerous.

Digby.

2. Marking number indefinite.

Exodus.

MAN'Y. *f.*

1. A multitude; a company; a great number; people.

Spenser.

2. *Many* is used much in composition.

MANYCOLOURED. *a.* [*many and colour*.] Having many colours.

Donne.

MANYCORNERED. *a.* [*many and corner*.] Polygonal; having many corners.

Dryden.

MANYHEADED. *a.* [*many and head*.] Having many heads.

Sidney.

MANYLANGUED. *a.* [*many and language*.] Having many languages.

Pope.

MANYPEOPLED. *a.* [*many and people*.] Numerously populous.

Sundys.

MANYTIMES, an adverbial phrase. Often; frequently.

Addison.

MAP. *f.* [*mapa*, low Latin.] A geographical picture on which lands and seas are delineated according to the longitude and latitude.

Sidney.

To MAP. *v. a.* [*from the noun*.] To delineate; to set down.

Shakespeare.

MAPLE tree *f.* A tree frequent in hedgerows.

Mortimer.

MAPPERY. *f.* [*from map*.] The art of planning and designing.

Shakespeare.

To MAR. *v. a.* [*amāran*, Saxon.] To injure; to spoil; to hurt; to mitchief; to damage.

Dryden.

MARANATHA. *f.* [*Syriack*.] It was a

form of the denouncing or anathematizing among the Jews.

St. Paul.

MARA'SMUS. *f.* [*μαρασμός*.] A consumption, in which persons waste much of their substance.

Quincy.

MA'RBLE. *f.* [*marbre*, French; *marmor*, Latin.]

1. Stone used in statues and elegant buildings, capable of a bright polish.

Locke.

2. Little balls of marble with which children play.

Arbutnot.

3. A stone remarkable for the sculpture or inscription; as, the Oxford marbles.

MA'RBLE. *a.*

1. Made of marble.

Waller.

2. Variegated like marble.

Sidney.

To MA'RBLE. *v. a.* [*marbrer*, Fr. from the noun.] To variegate, or vein like marble.

Boyle.

MARBLEHE'ARTED. *a.* [*marble and bear*.] Cruel; insensible; hard-hearted.

Shakespeare.

MA'RCASITE. *f.* The *marcasite* is a solid hard fossil, of an obscurely and irregularly foliaceous structure, of a bright glittering appearance, and naturally found in continued beds among the veins of ores, or in the fissures of stone.

There are only three distinct species of it; one of a bright gold colour, another of a bright silver, and a third of a dead white: the silvery one seems to be peculiarly meant by the writers on the *Materia Medica*.

Marcasite is very frequent in the mines of Cornwall, where the workmen call it *mundick*.

Hill. Newton.

MARCH. *f.* [*from Mars*.] The third month of the year.

Peacbam.

To MARCH. *v. n.* [*marcher*, Fr.]

1. To move in military form.

Shakespeare.

2. To walk in a grave, deliberate, or stately manner.

Sidney. Davies.

To MARCH. *v. n.*

1. To put in military movement.

Boyle.

2. To bring in regular procession.

Prior.

MARCH. *f.* [*marcher*, Fr.]

1. Movement; journey of soldiers.

Blackmore.

2. Grave and solemn walk.

Pope.

3. Deliberate or laborious walk.

Addison.

4. Signals to move.

Knolies.

5. *Marches*, without singular.

Borders;

limits; confines.

Davies.

MA'RCHER. *f.* [*marcheur*, French.] President of the marches or borders.

Davies.

MA'RCHIONESS. *f.* The wife of a marquis.

Shakespeare.

MA'RCHPANE *f.* [*mass-pans*, French.] A kind of sweet bread.

Sidney.

MA'RCID. *a.* [*marcidus*, Latin.] Lean; gining; withered.

Dryden.

MA'RCOUR. *f.* [*marcor*, Latin.] Leannefs; the ftate of withering; wafte of life. *Brown.*

MARE. *f.* [*mape*, Sax.]
 1. The female of a horfe. *Dryden.*
 2. A kind of torpor or ftagnation, which feems to prefs the ftomach with a weight; the night hag. *Drayton.*

MA'RESCHAL. *f.* [*mareschal*, French.] A chief commander of an army. *Prior.*

MA'RGARITE. *f.* [*margarita*, Latin.] A pearl. *Peacbam.*

MA'RGARITES. *f.* An herb.

MARGE. }
 MA'RGENT. } *f.* [*margo*, Latin.]
 MA'RGIN. }

1. The border; the brink; the edge; the verge. *Spenser.*
 2. The edge of a page left blank.

3. The edge of a wound or fore. *Hammond. Sharp.*

MA'RGINAL. *f.* [*marginal*, Fr.] Placed, or written on the margin. *Watts.*

MA'RGINATED. *a.* [*marginatus*, Latin.] Having a margin.

MA'RGRAVE. *f.* [*marck and groff*, Ger.] A title of fovereignty.

MA'RIETS. *f.* A kind of violet.
 MA'RIGOLD. *f.* [*Mary and gold*.] A yellow flower. *Cleveland.*

To MA'RINATE. *v. a.* [*mariner*, Fr.] To falt fish, and then preferve them in oil or vinegar. *King.*

MA'RINE. *a.* [*marinus*, Latin.] Belonging to the fea. *Woodward.*

MA'RINE. *f.* [*la marine*, Fr.]
 1. Sea affairs. *Arbutnot.*

2. A foldier taken on fhipboard to be employed in defcents upon the land.

MA'RINER. *f.* [from *mare*, Lat.] A feaman; a failor. *Swift.*

MA'RJORUM. *f.* [*marjorano*, Lat.] A fragrant plant of many kinds. *Peacbam.*

MA'RISH. *f.* [*marais*, French.] A bog; a fen; a fwamp; watry ground.

Hayward Knolles. Sandys. Milton.

MA'RISH. *a.* Morifh; fenny; boggy; fwampy. *Bacon.*

MA'RITAL. *f.* [*maritus*, Latin.] Pertaining to a husband. *Ayliffe.*

MA'RITATED. *a.* [from *maritus*, Latin.] Having a husband.

MARITIMAL. }
 MA'RITIME. } *a.* [*maritimus*, Latin.]

1. Performed on the fea; marine. *Raleigh.*

2. Relating to the fea; naval. *Wotton.*

3. Bordering on the fea. *Chapman. Milton.*

MARK. *f.* [*marc*, Welsh.]
 1. A token by which any thing is known. *Spenser.*

2. A token; an impreffion. *Addifon.*

3. A proof; an evidence. *Arbutnot.*

4. Notice taken.

5. Conveniency of notice. *Carew;*

6. Any thing at which a miffile weapon is directed. *Davies.*

7. The evidence of a horfe's age. *Bacon.*

8. [*Marque*, French.] Licence of reprints.

9. A fum of thirteen fhillings and fourpence. *Camden.*

10. A character made by thofe who cannot write their names. *Dryden.*

To MARK. *v. a.* [*merken*, Dutch; *meapcan*, Sax.]

1. To impreff with a token, or evidence. *Grew.*

2. To note; to take notice of. *Rom. Smi. Dryden.*

To MARK. *v. n.* To note; to take notice.

MA'RKER. *f.* [from *mark*.]
 1. One that puts a mark on any thing.

2. One that notes, or takes notice.

MA'RKET. *f.* [anciently written *mercat*, of *mercatus*, Lat.]

1. A publick time of buying and felling. *Spenser. Wifd.*

2. Purchase and fale. *Temple.*

3. Rate; price. *Dryden.*

To MA'RKET. *v. n.* To deal at a market; to buy or fell.

MA'RKET-BELL. *f.* [*market and bell*.]
 The bell to give notice that trade may begin in the market. *Shakespeare.*

MA'RKET-CROSS. *f.* [*market and cros*.]
 A cros fet up where the market is held. *Shakespeare.*

MA'RKET-DAY. *f.* [*market and day*.]
 The day on which things are publickly bought and fold. *Addifon.*

MA'RKET-FOLKS. *f.* [*market and folks*.]
 People that come to the market. *Shakespeare.*

MA'RKET-MAN. *f.* One who goes to the market to fell or buy. *Swift.*

MA'RKET-PLACE. *f.* [*market and place*.]
 Place where the market is held. *Sidney.*

MA'RKET-PRICE. } *f.* [*market and price*
 MA'RKET-RATE. } or *rate*.] The price at which any thing is currently fold. *Locke.*

MA'RKET-TOWN. *f.* A town that has the privilege of a ftated market; not a village. *Gay.*

MA'RKETABLE. *a.* [from *market*.]
 1. Such as may be fold; fuch for which a buyer may be found. *Shakespeare.*

2. Current in the market. *Decay of Piety.*

MA'RKMAN. } *f.* [*mark and man*.] A
 MA'RKSMAN. } man fkilful to hit a mark. *Herbert.*

MARL. *f.* [*marl*, Welsh; *mergel*, Dutch.]
 A kind of clay, which is become fatter, and of a more enriching quality, by a better fermentation, and by its having lain
 fo

so deep in the earth as not to have spent or weakened its fertilizing quality. *Quincy.*

To MARL. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To manure with marl. *Cbild.*

To MARL. *v. a.* [from *marline.*] To fasten the sails with marline.

MAR'LINE. *f.* [mean, *Skinner.*] Long wreaths of untwisted hemp dipped in pitch, with which cables are guarded. *Dryden.*

MAR'LINESPIKE. *f.* A small piece of iron for fastening ropes together.

MAR'LPIT. *f.* [*marl* and *pit.*] Pit out of which marl is dug. *Woodward.*

MAR'RLY. *a.* [from *marl.*] Abounding with marl. *Motimer.*

MAR'RMALADE. } *f.* [*marmelade*, French.]

MAR'RMALET. } The pulp of quinces boiled into a consistence with sugar.

MARMORATION. *f.* [*marmor*, Latin.] Incrustation with marble.

MARMO'REAN. *a.* [*marmoreus*, Latin.] Made of marble.

MAR'MOSET. *f.* [*marmouset*, French.] A small monkey. *Shakespeare.*

MARMO'T. } *f.* [Italian.] The *marmotto.*

MARMO'TTO. } *molto*, or mus alpinus, as big or bigger than a rabbit, which abscends all winter, doth live upon its own fat. *Ray.*

MAR'QUETRY. *f.* [*marqueterie*, French.] Checquered work; work inlaid with variegation.

MAR'QUIS. *f.* [*marquis*, French.]

1. In England one of the second order of nobility, next in rank to a duke. *Peash m.*

2. *Marquis* is used by *Shakespeare* for *marcbioness.*

MAR'QUISATE. *f.* [*marquisat*, French.] The feignory of a marquis.

MAR'RRER. *f.* [from *mar.*] One who spoils or hurts. *Ayclam.*

MAR'RIAGE. *f.* [*mariage*, French.] The act of uniting a man and woman for life. *Taylor.*

MAR'RIAGEABLE. *a.* [from *marriage.*]

1. Fit for wedlock; of age to be married. *wife.*

2. Capable of union. *Milton.*

MAR'RIED. *a.* [from *marry.*] Conjugal; connubial. *Dryden.*

MAR'ROW. *f.* [meag, Saxon.] The bones have either a large cavity, or are full of little cells: in both the one and the other there is an oleagenous substance, called *marrow*. *Quincy.*

MAR'ROWBONE. *f.* [*bone* and *marrow.*]

1. Bone boiled for the marrow.

2. In burlesque language, the knees. *L'Esrange.*

MAR'ROWFAT. *f.* A kind of pea.

MAR'ROWLESS. *a.* [from *marrow.*] Void of marrow. *Shakespeare.*

To MARRY. *v. a.* [*marier*, Fr.]

1. To join a man and a woman. *Gay.*

2. To dispose of in marriage. *Bacon.*

3. To take for husband or w. fe. *Shakespeare.*

To MA'RRY. *v. n.* To enter into the conjugal state. *Shakespeare.*

MARSH, { are derived from the Saxon

MARS, { meþrc, a fen. *Gibson.*

MAS, {

MARSH. *f.* [meþrc, Saxon.] A fen; a bog; a swamp. *Drayton.*

MARSH-MALLOW. *f.* [*alibæa*, Latin.] A plant.

MARSH MARIGOLD. *f.* [*populago*, Lat.] A flower. *Dryden.*

MAR'SHAL. *f.* [*mareschal*, Fr.]

1. The chief officer of arms. *Shakespeare.*

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 MA'RSHAL. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To arrange; to rank in order. *Glanville.*

2. To lead as an harbinger. *Shakespeare.*

MAR'SHALLER. *f.* [fr. m *marshal.*] One that arranges; one that ranks in order. *T. app.*

MA'RSHALSEA. *f.* [from *marshal.*] The prison in Southwark belonging to the marshal of the king's household.

MA'RSHALSHIP. *f.* [from *marshal.*] The office of a marshal.

MAR'SH'ELDER. *f.* A gelderrose.

MARSHROCKET. *f.* A species of water-cresses.

MA'RSHY. *a.* [from *marsh.*]

1. Boggy; wet; fenny; swampy. *Dryden.*

2. Produced in marshes. *Dryden.*

MART. *f.* [contracted from *market.*]

1. A place of publick traffick. *Hooker.*

2. Bargain; purchase and sale. *Shakespeare.*

3. Letters of *mart.*

To MART. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To traffick; to buy or sell. *Shakespeare.*

MA'RTEN. } *f.* [*martè*, Fr.]

MAR'TERN. }

1. A large kind of weasel whose fur is much valued.

2. [*Martelet*, Fr.] A kind of swallow that builds in houses; a martlet. *Peacham.*

MA'RTIAL. *a.* [*martial*, Fr. *martialis*, Latin.]

1. Warlike; fighting; given to war; brave. *Spenser. Chapman.*

2. Having a warlike show; suiting war. *Pope.*

3. Belonging to war; not civil. *Bacon.*

4. Borrowing qualities from the planet Mars. *Brown.*

5. Hav-

5. Having parts or properties of iron, which is called *Mars* by the chemists.
- MARTIALIST.** *f.* [from *martial*.] A warrior; a fighter. *Howel.*
- MARTINGAL.** *f.* [*martingale*, French.] It is a broad strap made fast to the girths under the belly of a horse, and runs between the two legs to fasten the other end, under the noseband of the bridle.
- MARTINMAS.** *f.* [*Martin* and *mas*.] The feast of St. Martin; the eleventh of November, commonly *martinmas* or *martle-mas*. *Tuffer.*
- MARTINET.** } *f.* [*martinet*, French.] A
MARTLET. } kind of swallow. *Shakespeare.*
- MARTNETS.** *f.* 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.** *f.* [*μαρτυρ*.] One who by his death bears witness to the truth. *King Charles.*
- To MARTYR.** *v. a.* [from the noun.]
1. To put to death for virtue.
 2. To murder; to destroy. *Suckling.*
- MARTYRDOM.** *f.* [from *martyr*.] The death of a martyr; the honour of a martyr. *Hocker.*
- MARTYROLOGY.** *f.* [*martyrologium*, Lat] A register of martyrs. *Stillington.*
- MARTYROLOGIST.** *f.* [*martyrologiste*, French.] A writer of martyrology.
- MARVEL.** *f.* [*merveille*, French.] A wonder; any thing astonishing. *Shakespeare.*
- MARVEL of Peru.** A flower
- To MARVEL.** *v. n.* [*merveiller*, French.] To wonder; to be astonished. *Shakespeare.*
- MARVELLOUS.** *a.* [*merveilleux*, Fr.]
1. Wonderful; strange; astonishing. *Shakespeare.*
 2. Surpassing credit. *Pope.*
 3. The *marvellous* is any thing exceeding natural power, opposed to the *probable*.
- MARVELLOUSLY.** *ad.* [from *marvellous*.] Wonderfully. *Clarendon.*
- MARVELLOUSNESS.** *f.* [from *marvellous*.] Wonderfulness; strangeness; astonishingness.
- MASCULINE.** *a.* [*majculin*, 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.
- MASCULINELY.** *ad.* [from *masculine*.] Like a man. *Ben. Johnson.*
- MASCULINENESS.** *f.* [from *majculine*.] Masculineness; male figure or behaviour.
- MASH.** *f.* [*masche*, Dutch.]
1. The space between the threads of a net. *Mortimer.*
 2. Any thing mingled or beaten together into an undistinguished or confused body.
 3. A mixture for a horse. *Mortimer.*
- To MASH.** *v. a.* [*mascher*, French.]
1. To beat into a confused mass. *Morse.*
 2. To mix malt and water together in brewing. *Mortimer.*
- MASK.** *f.* [*masque*, French.]
1. A cover to disguise the face; a visor. *Shakespeare.*
 2. Any pretence or subterfuge. *Prior.*
 3. A festive entertainment, in which the company is masked. *Shakespeare.*
 4. A revel; a piece of mummery. *Milton.*
 5. A dramatick performance, written in a tragick stile without attention to rules or probability. *Peacbam.*
- To MASK.** *v. a.* [*masquer*, Fr.]
1. To disguise with a mask or visor. *Hooker.*
 2. To cover; to hide. *Crashaw.*
- To MASK.** *v. n.*
1. To revel; to play the mummer. *Prior.*
 2. To be disguised any way.
- MASKER.** *f.* [from *mask*.] One who revels in a mask; a mummer. *Donne.*
- MASON.** *f.* [*maçon*, French.] A builder with stone. *Wotton.*
- MASONRY.** *f.* [*maçonerie*, Fr.] The craft or performance of a mason.
- MASQUERADE.** *f.* [from *masque*, Fr.]
1. A diversion in which the company is masked. *Pope.*
 2. Disguise. *Felton.*
- To MASQUERADE.** *v. n.* [from the noun.]
1. To go in disguise. *L'Estrange.*
 2. To assemble in masks. *Swift.*
- MASQUERADE.** *f.* [from *masquerade*.] A person in a mask. *L'Estrange.*
- MASS.** *f.* [*masse*, Fr.]
1. A body; a lump; a continuous quantity. *Newton.*
 2. A large quantity. *Davies.*
 3. Bulk; vast body. *Abbot.*
 4. Congeries; assemblage indistinct. *Dryden.*
 5. Gross body; the general. *Dryden.*
 6. [*Missæ*, Latin.] The service of the Romish church. *Atterbury.*
- To MASS.** *v. n.* [from the noun.] To celebrate mass. *Hooker.*
- MASSACRE.** *f.* [*massacre*, Fr.]
1. Butchery; indiscriminate destruction. *Milton.*
 2. Murder. *Shakespeare.*
- To MASSACRE.** *v. a.* [*massacer*, French.] To butcher; to slaughter indiscriminately. *Decay of Piety. Atterbury.*
- MASSICOT.** *f.* [French.] Ceruss calcined by a moderate degree of fire; of this there are

- are three sorts, the white, the yellow, and that of a golden colour, their difference arising from the different degrees of fire applied in the operation. They are used in painting.
- MA'SSINESS. } *f.* [from *massy*.]
 MA'SSIVENESS. } Weight; bulk; ponderousness. *Hakerwill.*
- MA'SSIVE. } *a.* [*massif*, Fr.] Heavy;
 MA'SSY. } weighty; ponderous; bulky;
 continuous. *Dryden.*
- MAST. *f.* [*maſt*, *mât*, French; *mært*, 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.*
- MA'STED. *a.* [from *maſt*.] Furnished with masts.
- MA'STER. *f.* [*meester*, Dutch; *maître*, French.]
 1. One who has servants; opposed to man or servant. *Shakespeare.*
 2. A director; a governor. *Ecclus.*
 3. Owner; proprietor. *Dryden.*
 4. A lord; a ruler. *Guardian.*
 5. Chief; head. *Shakespeare.*
 6. Possessor. *Addison.*
 7. Commander of a trading ship. *Afcham.*
 8. One uncontroled. *Shakespeare.*
 9. A compellation of respect. *Shakespeare.*
 10. A young gentleman. *Dryden.*
 11. One who teaches; a teacher. *Soutb.*
 12. A man eminently skilful in practice or science. *Davies.*
 13. A title of dignity in the universities; as, master of arts.
- To MA'STER. *v. a.* [from the noun.]
 1. To be a master to; to rule; to govern. *Shakespeare.*
 2. To conquer; to overpower. *Davies. Colamy.*
 3. To execute with skill. *Bacon.*
- MA'STERDOM. *f.* [from *maſter*.] Dominion; rule. *Shakespeare.*
- MASTER-HAND. *f.* The hand of a man eminently skilful. *Pope.*
- MASTER-JEST. *f.* Principal jest. *Hudibras.*
- MASTER-KEY. *f.* The key which opens many locks, of which the subordinate keys open each only one. *Dryden.*
- MASTER-LEAVER. *f.* One that leaves or deserts his master. *Shakespeare.*
- MASTER-SINEW. *f.* A large sinew that surrounds the hough, and divides it from the bone by a hollow place, where the wind-galls are usually seated. *Farrier's Dict.*
- MASTER-STRING. *f.* Principal string. *Rowe.*
- MASTER-STROKE. *f.* Capital performance. *Blackmore.*
- MA'STERLESS. *a.* [from *maſter*.]
 1. Wanting a master or owner. *Spenser.*
 2. Ungoverned; unsubdued.
- MA'STERLINESS. *f.* [from *maſterly*.] Eminent skill.
- MA'STERLY. *ad.* With the skill of a master. *Shakespeare.*
- MA'STERLY. *a.* [from *maſter*.]
 1. Suitable to a master; artful; skilful. *Dryden.*
 2. Imperious; with the sway of a master.
- MA'STERPIECE. *f.* [*maſter* and *piece*.]
 1. Capital performance; any thing done or made with extraordinary skill. *Davies.*
 2. Chief excellence. *Clarendon.*
- MA'STERSHIP. *f.* [from *maſter*.]
 1. Dominion; rule; power.
 2. Superiority; pre-eminence. *Dryden.*
 3. Chief work. *Dryden.*
 4. Skill; knowledge. *Shakespeare.*
 5. A title of ironical respect. *Shakespeare.*
- MASTER-TEETH. *f.* [*maſter* and *teeth*.]
 The principal teeth. *Bacon.*
- MA'STERWORT. *f.* A plant.
- MA'STERY. *f.* [from *maſter*.]
 1. Dominion; rule. *Raleigh.*
 2. Superiority; pre-eminence. *2 Tim. ii. 5. L'Eſtrange.*
 3. Skill. *Tillotſon.*
 4. Attainment of skill or power. *Locke.*
- MA'STFUL. *a.* [from *maſt*.] Abounding in mast, or fruit of oak, beech or cheſnut. *Dryden.*
- MASTICA'TION. *f.* [*maſticatio*, Latin.]
 The act of chewing. *Ray.*
- MA'STICATORY. *f.* [*maſticatoire*, Fr.]
 A medicine to be chewed only, not swallowed. *Bacon.*
- MA'STICH. *f.* [*maſtic*, French.]
 1. A kind of gum gathered from trees of the same name. *Wijeman.*
 2. A kind of mortar or cement. *Addison.*
- MA'STICOT. *f.* See MASSICOT.
- MA'STIFF. *f.* *maſtives*, plural. [*maſtin*, French.] A dog of the largest size; a bandog. *Spenser.*
- MA'STLESS. *a.* [from *maſt*.] Bearing no mast. *Dryden.*
- MA'STLIN. *f.* Mixed corn; as, wheat and rye. *Tuſſer.*
- MAT. *f.* [*mætte*, Saxon.] A texture of sedge, flags, or rushes. *Carew.*
- To MAT. *v. a.* [from the noun.]
 1. To cover with mats. *Evelyn.*
 2. To twist together; to join like a mat. *Drayton.*
- MA'TADORE. *f.* [*matador*, Spaniſh.] A hand of cards. *Pope.*
- MATA-

MATACHIN. *f.* [French.] An old dance.

Sidney.

MATCH. *f.* [*meche*, Fr.]

1. Any thing that catches fire. *Bacon.*
2. A contest; a game. *Shakespeare.*
3. One equal to another; one able to contest with another. *Rogers.*
4. One who suits or tallies with another.
5. A marriage. *Shakespeare.*
6. One to be married. *Clarendon.*

To MATCH. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To be equal to. *Shakespeare.*
2. To shew an equal. *South.*
3. To equal; to oppose. *Milton.*
4. To suit; to proportion. *Roscommon.*
5. To marry; to give in marriage. *Donne.*

To MATCH. *v. n.*

1. To be married. *Sidney.*
2. To suit; to be proportionate; to tally.

MA'TCHABLE. *a.* [from *match*.]

1. Suitable; equal; fit to be joined. *Spenser.*
2. Correspondent. *Woodward.*

MA'TCHLESS. *a.* [from *match*.] Without an equal. *Waller.*

MA'TCHLESSLY. *f.* In a manner not to be equalled.

MA'TCHLESSNESS. *f.* [from *matchless*.] State of being without an equal.

MA'TCHMAKER. *f.* [*match* and *make*.]

1. One who contrives marriages. *Hudibras.*
2. One who makes matches to burn.

MATE. *f.* [*maca*, Saxon.]

1. A husband or wife. *Spenser.*
2. A companion, male or female. *Milton.*
3. The male or female of animals. *Milton.*
4. One that sails in the same ship. *Rosc.*
5. One that eats at the same table.
6. The second in subordination; as, the master's mate.

To MATE. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To match; to marry. *Spenser.*
2. To be equal to. *Dryden.*
3. To oppose; to equal. *Shakespeare.*
4. [*Matter*, French.] To subvert; to confound; to crush. *Shakespeare.*

MATE'RIAL. *a.* [*materiel*, Fr.]

1. Consisting of matter; corporeal; not spiritual. *Davies.*
2. Important; momentous; essential. *Whitgift.*

MATERIALS. *f.* The substance of which any thing is made. *Brown.*

MATERIALIST. *f.* [from *material*.] One who denies spiritual substances. *Dryden.*

MATE'RIALITY. *f.* [*materialité*, Fr.] Corporeity; material existence; not spirituality. *Digby.*

MATE'RIALLY. *ad.* [from *material*.]

1. In the state of matter. *Boyle.*

2. Not formally.

3. Importantly; essentially. *South.*

MATE'RIALNESS. *f.* [from *material*.]

State of being material; importance. *Spenser.*

MATE'RIATE. } *a.* [*materiatu*s, Lat.]

MATE'RIATED. } Consisting of matter. *Bacon.*

MATERIA'TION. *f.* [from *materia*, Lat.] The act of forming matter.

MATE'RNAL. *a.* [*materne*, Fr. *maternus*, Lat.] Motherly; befitting or pertaining to a mother. *Dryden.*

MATE'RNITY. *f.* [from *maternus*, Latin.] The character or relation of a mother.

MAT-FELON. *f.* A species of knap-weed.

MATHEMA'TICAL. } *a.* [*mathematicus*,

MATHEMA'TICK. } Lat.] Considered according to the doctrine of the mathematicians. *Denham.*

MATHEMA'TICALLY. *ad.* [from *mathematick*.] According to the laws of the mathematical sciences. *Bentley.*

MATHEMAT'ICIAN. *f.* [*mathematicus*, Lat.] A man versed in the mathematics. *Addison.*

MATHEMA'TICKS. *f.* [*μαθηματικά*.] That science which contemplates whatever is capable of being numbered or measured. *Harris.*

MA'THES. *f.* An herb. *Ainsworth.*

MATHE'SIS. *f.* [*μάθησις*.] The doctrine of mathematicks.

MA'TIN. *a.* [*matine*, French.] Morning; used in the morning. *Milton.*

MA'TIN. *f.* Morning. *Shakespeare.*

MA'TINS. *f.* [*matines*, French.] Morning worship. *Cleveland. Stillingfleet.*

MA'TRASS. *f.* [*matras*, Fr.] A chemical glass vessel made for digestion or distillation, being sometimes bellied, and sometimes rising gradually taper into a conical figure. *Quincy.*

MA'TRICE. *f.* [*matrix*, Latin.]

1. The womb; the cavity where the fœtus is formed. *Bacon.*

2. A mould; that which gives form to something inclosed. *Woodward.*

MA'TRICIDE. *f.* [*matricidium*, Lat.]

1. Slaughter of a mother. *Brown.*
2. A mother killer.

To MATRI'ULATE. *v. a.* [from *matricula*, Lat.] To enter or admit to a membership of the universities of England. *Walton.*

MATRI'ULATE. *f.* [from the verb.] A man matriculated. *Arbutnot.*

MATRI'CULATION. *f.* [from *matriculate*.] The act of matriculating. *Ayliffe.*

MATRIMO'NIAL. *a.* [*matrimonial*, Fr.] Suitable to marriage; pertaining to marriage; connubial; nuptial; hymeneal. *Dryden.*

MATRI-

MATRIMONIALY. *ad.* [from *matrimonial*.] According to the manner or laws of marriage. *Ayliffe.*

MATRIMONY. *f.* [*matrimonium*, Latin.] Marriage; the nuptial state. *Com. Prayer.*

MATRIX. *f.* [Lat. *matrice*, Fr.] Womb; a place where any thing is generated or formed. *Brown.*

MATRON. *f.* [*matrone*, French.]
1. An elderly lady. *Tatkr.*
2. An old woman. *Pope.*

MATRONAL. *a.* [*matronalis*, Latin.] Suitable to a matron; constituting a matron. *Ba.*

MATRONLY. *a.* [*matron* and *like*.] Elderly; and ancient. *L'Estrange.*

MATROSS. *f.* *Matresses* are a sort of soldiers next in degree under the gunners, who assist about the guns in traversing, springing, firing, and loading them. *Bailey.*

MATTER. *f.* [*materia*, Latin.]
1. Body; substance extended. *Davies. 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. *Bacon.*

6. Cause of disturbance. *Shakespeare.*

7. Subject of suit or complaint. *Atts.*

8. Import; consequence; importance; moment. *Shakespeare.*

9. Thing; object; that which has some particular relation. *Bacon.*

10. Question considered. *South.*

11. Space or quantity nearly computed. *L'Estrange.*

12. Purulent running. *Wiseman.*

13. Upon the **MATTER.** With respect to the main; nearly. *Bishop Sanderfon.*

TO MATTER. *v. n.* [from the noun.]
1. To be of importance; to import. *Ben. Johnson.*

2. To generate matter by suppuration. *Sidney.*

TO MATTER. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To regard; not to neglect.

MATTERY. *a.* [from *matter*.] Purulent; generating matter. *Harvey.*

MATTOCK. *f.* [*matoc*, Saxon.]
1. A kind of toothed instrument to pull up wood. *Shakespeare.*

2. A pickax. *Knolles.*

MATTRESS. *f.* [*matras*, French.] A kind of quilt made to lie upon. *Dryden.*

MATURATION. *f.* [from *maturus*, Lat.]
1. The act of ripening; the state of growing ripe. *Bentley.*

2. The suppuration of excrementitious or extravasated juices into matter. *Quincy.*

MATURATIVE. *a.* [from *maturus*, Lat.]
1. Ripening; conducive to ripeness. *Brown.*

2. Conducive to the suppuration of a sore. *Wiseman.*

MATURE. *a.* [*maturus*, Latin.]
1. Ripe; perfected by time. *Prior.*

2. Brought near to completion. *Shakespeare.*

3. Well-disposed; fit for execution; well-digested.

TO MATURE. *v. a.* [*maturus*, Latin.] To ripen; to advance to ripeness. *Bacon.*

MATURELY. *ad.* [from *mature*.]
1. Ripely; completely. *Swift.*

2. With counsel well digested. *Bentley.*

3. Early; soon. *Rogers.*

MATURITY. *f.* [*maturitas*, Latin.] Ripeness; completion.

MAUDLIN. *a.* Drunk; fuddled. *Southern.*

MAUDLIN. *f.* [*ageratum*, Lat.] A plant.

MAUGRE. *a.* [*malgré*, French.] In spite of; notwithstanding. *Burnet.*

MAVIS. *f.* [*mavis*, French.] A thrush. *Spenser.*

TO MAUL. *v. a.* [from *malleus*, Lat.] To beat; to bruise; to hurt in coarse or butcherly manner. *Dryden.*

MAUL. *f.* [*malleus*, Latin.] A heavy hammer. *Prov.*

MAUND. *f.* [*manb*, Saxon; *mande*, Fr.] A hand basket.

TO MAUNDER. *v. n.* [*maudire*, French.] To grumble; to murmur. *Wiseman.*

MA'UNDERER. *f.* [from *maunder*.] A murmurer.

MAUNDY-THURSDAY. *f.* The thursday before Good-friday.

MAUSOLEUM. *f.* [Latin.] A pompous funeral monument.

MAW. *f.* [*maga*, Saxon.]
1. The stomach of animals. *Sidney.*

2. The craw of birds. *Arbutnot.*

MA'WKISH. *a.* Apt to give satiety. *Pope.*

MA'WKISHNESS. *f.* [from *mawkish*.] Aptness to cause loathing.

MA'WMET. *f.* A puppet, anciently an idol.

MA'WMISH. *a.* Foolish; idle; nauseous. *L'Estrange.*

MAW-WORM. *f.* Gut-worms frequently creep into the stomach; whence they are called stomach or *maw-worms*. *Harvey.*

MA'XILLAR. } *a.* [*maxillaris*, Latin.]

MA'XILLARY. } Belonging to the jaw-bone. *Bacon.*

MA'XIM. *f.* [*maximum*, Latin.] An axiom; a general principle; a leading truth. *Rogers.*

MAY, auxiliary verb, preterite *might*. [*magian*, 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. *Bacon.*

3. To be by chance. *Shakespeare.*

4. To have power. *Bacon.*

5. A word expressing desire. *Dryden.*

MAY-

- MAY-be. Perhaps. *Spenser, Creech.*
- MAY. *f.* [*Maius*, Latin.] The fifth month of the year; the confine of Spring and Summer; the early or gay part of life. *Shakespeare.*
- To MAY. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To gather flowers on *May* morning. *Sidney.*
- MAY-BUG. *f.* [*May* and *bug*.] A chaffer.
- MAY-DAY. *f.* [*May* and *day*.] The first of *May*. *Shakespeare.*
- MAY-FLOWER. *f.* [*May* and *flower*.] A plant. *Bacon.*
- MAY-FLY. *f.* [*May* and *fly*.] An insect. *Walton.*
- MAY-GAME. *f.* [*May* and *game*.] Diversion; sport; such as are used on the first of *May*. *Bacon.*
- MAY-LILY. *f.* The same with *lily* of the valley.
- MAY-POLE. *f.* [*May* and *pole*.] Pole to be danced round in *May*. *Pope.*
- MAY-WEED. *f.* [*May* and *weed*.] A species of chamomile. *Miller.*
- MA'YOR. *f.* [*major*, Latin.] The chief magistrate of a corporation, who, in London and York, is called *Lord Mayor*. *Knolles.*
- MA'YORALTY. *f.* [from *mayor*.] The office of a mayor. *Bacon.*
- MA'YORESS. *f.* [from *mayor*.] The wife of a mayor.
- MA'ZARD. *f.* [*mascoire*, French.] A jaw. *Hudibras.*
- MAZE. *f.*
1. A labyrinth; a place of perplexity and winding passages. *Thomson.*
 2. Confusion of thought; uncertainty; perplexity. *Sidney.*
- To MAZE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To bewilder; to confuse. *Spenser.*
- MA'ZY. *a.* [from *maze*.] Perplexed; confused. *Dryden.*
- MAZER. *f.* [*maeser*, Dutch.] A maple cup. *Spenser.*
- M. D. *Medicinae Doctor*, doctor of physick.
- ME. The oblique case of *I*. *Pope.*
- ME'ACOCK. *f.* [*mes coq*, Skinner.] An uxorious or effeminate man.
- ME'ACOCK. *a.* Tame; timorous; cowardly. *Shakespeare.*
- MEAD. *f.* [*mædo*, Saxon.] A kind of drink made of water and honey. *Dryden.*
- MEAD. *γ f.* [*mæde*, Saxon.] Ground
- ME'ADOW. *f.* somewhat watery, not plowed. *Waller.*
- MEADOW-SAFFRON. *f.* [*colchicum*, Lat.] A plant. *Miller.*
- MEADOW-SWEET. *f.* [*ulmaria*, Latin.] A plant.
- ME'AGER. *a.* [*maigre*, French.]
1. Lean; wanting flesh; starved. *Dryden.*
 2. Poor; hungry. *Dryden.*
- To ME'AGER. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To make lean. *Knolles.*
- ME'AGERNESS. *f.* [from *meager*.]
1. Leanness; want of flesh.
 2. Scantness; bareness. *Bacon.*
- MEAK. *f.* A hook with a long handle. *Tuffer.*
- MEAL. *f.* [male, Saxon.]
1. The act of eating at a certain time. *Rubb.*
 2. A repast. *Shakespeare.*
 3. A part; a fragment. *Bacon.*
 4. The flower or edible part of corn. *Wotton.*
- To MEAL. *v. a.* [*meler*, Fr.] To sprinkle; to mingle. *Shakespeare.*
- ME'ALMAN. *f.* [*meal* and *man*.] One that deals in meal.
- ME'ALY. *a.* [from *meal*.]
1. Having the taste or soft insipidity of meal. *Arbutnot.*
 2. Besprinkled, as with meal. *Brown.*
- MEALY-MOUTHED. *a.* Soft mouthed; unable to speak freely. *L'Estrange.*
- MEALYMO'UTHEDNESS. *f.* Bashfulness; restraint of speech.
- MEAN. *a.* [*mæne*, Saxon.]
1. Wanting dignity; of low rank or birth. *Sidney.*
 2. Low-minded; base; ungenerous; spiritless. *Smalridge.*
 3. Contemptible; despicable. *Pope.*
 4. Low in the degree of any property; low in worth. *Dryden.*
 5. [*Moyen*, French.] Middle; moderate; without excess. *Sidney.*
 6. Intervening; intermediate. *1 King's.*
- MEAN *f.* [*moyen*, French]
1. Mediocrity; middle rate; medium. *Shakespeare.*
 2. Measure; regulation. *Spenser.*
 3. Interval; interim; mean time. *Spenser.*
 4. Instrument; measure; that which is used in order to any end. *Hooker.*
 5. By all MEANS. Without doubt; without hesitation.
 6. By no MEANS. Not in any degree; not at all. *Addison.*
 7. Revenue; fortune. *Shakespeare.*
 8. MEAN-TIME. } In the intervening
- MEAN WHILE } time. *Swift.*
- To MEAN. *v. n.* [*meenen*, Dutch.] To have in mind; to intend; to purpose. *Milton.*
- To MEAN. *v. a.*
1. To purpose; to intend; to design. *Milton.*
 2. To intend; to hint covertly; to understand. *Dryden.*
- MEANDER. *f.* Maze; labyrinth; flexuous passage; serpentine winding. *Hare.*
- MEANDROUS. *a.* [from *meander*.] Winding; flexuous.
- ME'ANING. *f.* [from *mean*.]
1. Purpose; intention. *Shakespeare.*
 2. Habitual

2. Habitual intention. *Roscommon.*
 3. The sense; the thing understood. *Pope.*
MEANLY. *ad.* [from *mean.*]
 1. Moderately; not in a great degree. *Dryden.*
 2. Without dignity; poorly. *Milton.*
 3. Without greatness of mind; ungenuinely. *Prior.*
 4. Without respect. *Watts.*
ME'ANNESS. *f.* [from *mean.*]
 1. Want of excellence. *Hooker.*
 2. Want of dignity; low rank; poverty. *South.*
 3. Lowness of mind. *South.*
 4. Sordidness; niggardliness.
MEANT, *perf. and part. pass. of to mean.* *Prior.*
MEASE. *f.* A *mease* of herrings is five hundred. *Anjsworth.*
ME'ASLES. *f.*
 1. *Measles* are a critical eruption in a fever, well known in the common practice. *Quincy.*
 2. A disease of swine. *Ben. Johnson.*
 3. A disease of trees. *Mortimer.*
ME'ASLED. *a.* [from *measles.*] Infected with the measles. *Hudibras.*
ME'ASLY. *a.* [from *measles.*] Scabbed with the measles. *Swift.*
ME'ASURABLE. *a.*
 1. Such as may be measured. *Bentley.*
 2. Moderate; in small quantity.
ME'ASURABLENESS. *f.* [from *measurable.*] Quality of admitting to be measured.
ME'ASURABLY. *ad.* [from *measurable.*] Moderately. *Eccluj.*
ME'ASURE. *f.* [*mesure*, French.]
 1. That by which any thing is measured. *Arbutnot.*
 2. The rule by which any thing is adjusted or proportioned. *More.*
 3. Proportion; quantity settled. *Hooker.*
 4. A stated quantity; as, a measure of wine. *Shakespeare.*
 5. Sufficient quantity. *Shakespeare.*
 6. Allotment; portion allotted. *Milton. Tillston.*
 7. Degree. *Abbot.*
 8. Proportionate time; musical time. *Prior.*
 9. Motion harmonically regulated. *Dryd.*
 10. A stately dance. *Shakespeare.*
 11. Moderation; not excess. *Shaksp.*
 12. Limit; boundary. *Psalms.*
 13. Any thing adjusted. *Taylor, Smalr.*
 14. Syllables metrically numbered; metre. *Dryden.*
 15. Tune; proportionate notes. *Spenser.*
 16. Mean of action; mean to an end. *Carendon.*
 17. To have hard *measure*; to be hardly dealt by.
To ME'ASURE. *v. a.* [*mesurer*, French.]

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 measure. *Matt.*
ME'ASURELESS. *a.* [from *measure.*] Immenſe; immeasurable. *Shakespeare.*
ME'ASUREMENT. *f.* [from *measure.*] Measurement; act of measuring.
ME'ASURER. *f.* [from *measure.*] One that measures.
ME'AT. *f.* [*met*, French.]
 1. Flesh to be eaten. *Bacon.*
 2. Food in general. *Shakespeare.*
ME'ATED. *a.* [from *meat.*] Fed; foddered. *Tuſſer.*
MEATHE. *f.* [*medd*, Welsh.] Drink. *Milton.*
MECHA'NICAL. } *a.* [*mechanicus*, Latin;
MECHA'NICK. } from *μηχανη.*]
 1. Mean; servile; of mean occupation. *Roscommon.*
 2. Constructed by the laws of mechanicks. *Dryden.*
 3. Skilled in mechanicks.
MECHA'NICK. *f.* A manufacturer; a low workman. *South.*
MECHA'NICKS. *f.* [*mechanica*, Latin.] Dr. Wallis defines *mechanicks* to be the geometry of motion.
MECHA'NICALLY. *ad.* [from *mechanick.*] According to the laws of mechanism. *Ray. Newton.*
MECHA'NICALNESS. *f.* [from *mechanick.*]
 1. Agreeableness to the the laws of mechanism.
 2. Meanness,
MECHANICIAN. *f.* A man professing or studying the construction of machines. *Boyle.*
MECHA'NISM. *f.* [*mechanisme*, French.]
 1. Action according to mechanick laws. *Arbutnot.*
 2. Construction of parts depending on each other in any complicated fabrick.
MECHO'ACAN. *f.* A large root, twelve or fourteen inches long, and of the thickness of a man's wrist, usually divided into two branches at the bottom: it is brought from the province of *mechoacan* in South America: the root in powder is a gentle and mild purgative. *Lill.*
MECO'NIUM. *f.* [*μυκόνιον.*]
 1. Expresſed juice of poppy.
 2. The first excrement of children. *Arbutnot.*
MEDAL. *f.* [*medaille*, French.]
 1. An ancient coin. *Alaſter.*

2. A piece stamped in honour of some remarkable performance.
- MEDA'LLICK.** *a.* [from *medal.*] Pertaining to medals. *Addison.*
- MEDA'LLION.** *f.* [*medaillon*, French.] A large antique stamp or medal. *Addison.*
- MEDALLIST.** *f.* [*medailliste*, French.] A man skilled or curious in medals. *Addison.*
- TO ME'DDLE.** *v. n.* [*middelen*, Dutch.]
1. To have to do. *Bacon.*
 2. To interpose; to act in any thing. *Dryden.*
 3. To interpose or intervene importantly or officiously. *Prov.*
- TO ME'DDLE.** *v. a.* [from *mesler*, French.] To mix; to mingle. *Spenser.*
- ME'DDLER.** *f.* [from *meddle.*] One who busies himself with things in which he has no concern. *Bacon.*
- ME'DDLESOME.** *a.* Intermeddling. *Ainsworth.*
- MEDIA'STINE.** *f.* The fimbriated body about which the guts are convolved. *Arbutnot.*
- TO ME'DIATE.** *v. n.* [from *medius*, Lat.]
1. To interpose as an equal friend to both parties. *Rogers.*
 2. To be between two. *Digby.*
- TO ME'DIATE.** *v. a.*
1. To form by mediation. *Clarendon.*
 2. To limit by something in the middle. *Holder.*
- ME'DIATE.** *r.* [*mediat*, French.]
1. Interposed; intervening. *Prior.*
 2. Middle; between two extremes. *Prior.*
 3. Acting as a means. *Wotton.*
- ME'DIATELY.** *ad.* [from *mediate.*] By a secondary cause. *Raleigh.*
- MEDIA'TION.** *f.* [*mediation*, French.]
1. Interposition; intervention; agency between two parties, practised by a common friend. *Bacon.*
 2. Agency; an intervenient power. *South.*
 3. Intercession; entreaty for another.
- MEDIA'TOR.** *f.* [*mediateur*, French.]
1. One that intervenes between two parties. *Bacon.*
 2. An intercessor; an entreater for another. *Stillingfleet.*
 3. One of the characters of our blessed Saviour. *Milton.*
- MEDIA'TORIAL.** } *a.* [from *mediator.*]
- MEDIATORY.** } Belonging to a mediator. *Fiddes.*
- MEDIA'TORSHIP.** *f.* [from *mediator.*] The office of mediator.
- MEDIA'TRIX.** *f.* [*medius*, Latin.] A female mediator. *Ainsworth.*
- MELIC.** *f.* [*melicu*, Latin.] A plant. *Miller.*
- ME'DICAL.** *a.* [*medicus*, Latin.] Physical; relating to the art of healing. *Brown.*
- ME'DICALLY.** *ad.* [from *medical.*] Physically; medicinally. *Brown.*
- MEDICAMENT.** *f.* [*medicamentum*, Lat.] Any thing used in healing; generally topical applications. *Hammond.*
- MEDICAMENTAL.** *a.* [from *medicament.*] Relating to medicine, internal or topical.
- MEDICAMENTALLY.** *ad.* [from *medicamental.*] After the manner of medicine. *Brown.*
- TO ME'DICATE.** *v. a.* [*medico*, Latin.] To tincture or impregnate with any thing medicinal. *Rambler.*
- MEDICA'TION.** *f.* [from *medicate.*]
1. The act of tincturing or impregnating with medicinal ingredients. *Bacon.*
 2. The use of physick. *Brown.*
- MEDICINABLE.** *a.* Having the power of physick. *Bacon.*
- MEDICIN'AL.** *a.*
1. Having the power of healing; having physical virtue. *Milton.*
 2. Belonging to physick. *Butler.*
- MEDICINALLY.** *ad.* [from *medicinal.*] Physically. *Dryden.*
- ME'DICINE.** *f.* [*medicine*, French; *medicina*, Latin.] Any remedy administered by a physician. *Dryden.*
- TO ME'DICINE.** *v. a.* [from the noun.] To operate as physick. *Shakespeare.*
- MEDI'ETY.** *f.* [*medieté*, French.] Middle state; participation of two extremes; half. *Brown.*
- MEDIO'CRITY.** *f.* [*mediocritas*, Latin.]
1. Small degree; middle rate; middle state. *Wotton.*
 2. Moderation; temperance. *Hooker.*
- TO ME'DITATE.** *v. a.* [*meditor*, Lat.]
1. To plan; to scheme; to contrive. *Dryden.*
 2. To think on; to revolve in the mind. *Spenser.*
- TO ME'DITATE.** *v. n.* To think; to muse; to contemplate. *Taylor.*
- MEDITA'TION.** *f.* [*meditatio*, Latin.]
1. Deep thought; close attention; contrivance; contemplation. *Bentley.*
 2. Thought employed upon sacred objects. *Granville.*
 3. A series of thoughts, occasioned by any object or occurrence.
- MEDITATIVE.** *a.* [from *meditate.*]
1. Addicted to meditation.
 2. Expressing intention or design.
- MEDITERRANE.** } *a.* [*medius* and
- MEDITERRANEAN.** } *terra*, Latin.]
- MEDITERRANEOUS.** }
1. Encircled with land. *Brerewood.*
 2. Inland; remote from the sea. *Brown.*
- ME'DIUM.** *f.* [*medium*, Latin.]
1. Any thing intervening. *Bacon.*
 2. Any^o thing used in ratiocination, in order to a conclusion. *Baker.*
 3. The

M E E

3. The middle place or degree; the just temperature between extremes. *L'Estre.*
- ME/DLAR.** *f.* [*mespilus*, Latin.]
1. A tree. *Miller.*
 2. The fruit of that tree. *Cleveland.*
- To **MEDLE.** } *v. a.* To mingle. *Spenser.*
To **MED'LY.** }
- MED'LY.** *f.* A mixture; a miscellany; a mingled mass. *Walfb.*
- MED'DLEY.** *a.* Mingled; confused. *Dryd.*
- MEDU'LLAR.** } *a.* [*medullaire*, French.]
MEDU'LLARY. } Pertaining to the marrow. *Cheyne.*
- MEED.** *f.* [*meb*, Saxon.]
1. Reward; recompence. *Milton.*
 2. Present; gift. *Shakespeare.*
- MEEK.** *a.* [*minkr*, Islandick.] Mild of temper; not proud; not rough; soft; gentle. *Collier.*
- To **ME'EKEN.** *v. a.* [from *meeke*.] To make meek; to soften. *Tbomson.*
- ME'EKLY.** *ad.* [from *meeke*.] Mildly; gently. *Stepney.*
- ME'EKNESS.** *f.* [from *meeke*.] Gentleness; mildness; softness of temper. *Atterbury.*
- MEER.** *a.* [See **MERE.**] Simple; unmixed.
- MEER.** *f.* [See **MERE.**] A lake; a boundary.
- ME'ERED.** *a.* Relating to a boundary. *Shakespeare.*
- MEET.** *a.*
1. Fit; proper; qualified. Now rarely used. *W'itigif.*
 2. **MEET** *with.* Even with. *Shakesp.*
- To **MEET.** *v. a.* pret. *I met*; *I have met*; particip. *met.*
1. To come face to face; to encounter. *Shakespeare.*
 2. To join another in the same place. *Shakespeare.*
 3. To close one with another. *Addison.*
 4. To find; to be treated with; to light on. *Pope.*
 5. To assemble from different parts. *Milton.*
- To **MEET.** *v. n.*
1. To encounter; to close face to face.
 2. To encounter in hostility.
 3. To assemble; to come together. *Tillotson.*
 4. To **MEET** *with.* To light on; to find. *Addison.*
 5. To **MEET** *with.* To join. *Shakesp.*
 6. To **MEET** *with.* To encounter; to engage. *Shakespeare.*
 7. A latinism. To obviate. *Bacon.*
 8. To advance half way. *Soutb.*
 9. To unite; to join.
- ME'ETER.** *f.* [from *meet*.] One that accosts another. *Shakespeare.*
- ME'ETING.** *f.* [from *meet*.]
1. An assembly; a convention. *Spratt.*
 2. A congress. *Shakespeare.*

M E L

3. A conventicle; an assembly of dissenters.
 4. A conflux: as, the meeting of two rivers.
- ME'ETING-HOUSE.** *f.* [*meeting and house*.] Place where dissenters assemble to worship. *Addison.*
- ME'ETLY.** *ad.* [from the adjective.] Fitly; properly.
- ME'ETNESS.** *f.* [from *meet*.] Fitness; propriety.
- ME'GRIM.** *f.* [from *Hemicranij*.] Disorder of the head. *Bacon.*
- To **MEINE.** *v. a.* To mingle.
- ME'INY.** *f.* [*meizgu*, Saxon.] A retinue; domestick servants. *Shakespeare.*
- MELANAGO'GUES.** *f.* [from *μελανος* and *αγω*.] Such medicines as are supposed particularly to purge off black choler.
- MELANCHO'LUK.** *a.* [from *melancholy*.] Disordered with melancholy; fanciful; hypochondriacal. *Clarendon.*
- MELANCHO'LY.** *f.* [from *μελανος* and *χολη*.]
1. A disease supposed to proceed from a redundance of black bile. *Quincy.*
 2. A kind of madness, in which the mind is always fixed on one object. *Shakespeare.*
 3. A gloomy, penfive, discontented temper. *Taylor.*
- MELANCHO'LY.** *a.* [*melancolique*, Fr.]
1. Gloomy; dismal. *Denbam.*
 2. Diseased with melancholy; fanciful; habituall dejected. *Locke.*
- MELICE'RIS.** *f.* [*μελικερης*.] *Melicris* is a tumour inclosed in a cystis, and consisting of matter like honey: it gathers without pain, and gives way to presture, but returns again. *Sbarrp.*
- ME'LILOT.** *f.* [*melilot*, Fr. *melilotus*, Lat.] A plant. *Miller.*
- To **MELI'ORATE.** *v. a.* [*meliorer*, French; from *melior*, Lat.] 'To better; to improve. *Soutb.*
- MELIORA'TION.** *f.* [*melioration*, French.] Improvement; act of bettering. *Bacon.*
- MELI'ORITY.** *f.* [from *melior*, Lat.] State of being better. *Bacon.*
- To **MELL.** *v. n.* [*meler*, Fr.] To mix; to meddle. *Spenser.*
- MELLY'FEROUS.** *a.* Productive of honey.
- MELLIFICATION.** *f.* [*mellifico*, Latin.] The art or practice of making honey. *Arbutnot.*
- MELLY'FLUENCE.** *f.* [*mel* and *flu*, Lat.] A honied flow; a flow of sweetness.
- MELLY'FLUENT.** } *a.* [*mel* and *fluo*, Lat.]
MELLY'FLUOUS. } Flowing with honey. *Raleigh.*
- MEL'LOW.** *a.*
1. Soft with ripeness; full ripe. *Digby.*
 2. Soft in sound. *Dryden.*
 3. Soft; unctuous. *Bacon.*

MEM

MEN

4. Drunk; melted down with drink.
Roscommon.
- To MELLOW. *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 MELLOW. *v. n.* To be matured; to ripen. *Donne.*
- MELLOWNESS. *f.* [from *mellow*.]
1. Maturity of fruits; ripeness; softness by maturity. *Digby.*
2. Maturity; full age.
- MELOCO'TON. *f.* [*melocotone*, Spanish.] A quince.
- MELO'DIOUS. *a.* [from *melody*.] Musical; harmonious. *Milton.*
- MELO'DIOUSLY. *ad.* [from *melodious*.] Musically; harmoniously.
- MELO'DIOUSNESS. *f.* [from *melodious*.] Harmoniousness; musicalness.
- ME'LODY. *f.* [*μελωδία*.] Musick; harmony of sound. *Hooker.*
- ME'LO'N. *f.* [*melo*, Latin.]
1. A plant. *Miller.*
2. The fruit. *Numb.*
- MELON-THISTLE. *f.* A plant.
- To MELT. *v. a.* [*mý'tan*, Saxon.]
1. To dissolve; to make liquid; commonly by heat. *Locke.*
2. To dissolve; to break in pieces. *Burnet.*
3. To soften to love or tenderness. *Addison.*
4. To waste away. *Shakespeare.*
- To MELT. *v. n.*
1. To become liquid; to dissolve. *Dryden.*
2. To be softened to pity, or any gentle passion. *Shakespeare.*
3. To be dissolved; to lose substance. *Shakespeare.*
4. To be subdued by affliction. *Psalms.*
- MELTER. *f.* [from *melt*.] One that melts metals. *Sidney.*
- MELTINGLY. *ad.* [from *melting*.] Like something melting. *Sidney.*
- MELWEL. *f.* A kind of fish.
- MEMBER. *f.* [*membre*, French.]
1. A limb; a part appendant to the body. *James.*
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. *f.* [*membrana*, Latin.] A membrane is a web of several sorts of fibres, interwoven together for the covering and wrapping up some parts: the fibres of the membranes give them an elasticity, whereby they can contract, and closely grasp, the parts they contain. *Quincy. Brown.*
- MEMBRANA'CEOUS. } *a.* [*membraneux*,
MEMBRA'NEOUS. } French.]
MEMBRA'NOUS. } consisting of membranes, *Boyle.*
- MEME'NTO. *f.* [Latin.] A memorial notice; a hint to awaken the memory. *Bacon.*
- MEMO'IR. *f.* [*memoire*, French.]
1. An account of transactions familiarly written. *Prior.*
2. Hint; notice; account of any thing. *Arbutnot.*
- MEMORABLE. *a.* [*memorabilis*, Latin.] Worthy of memory; not to be forgotten. *Sidney.*
- MEMORABLY. *ad.* [from *memorable*.] In a manner worthy of memory.
- MEMORA'NDUM. *f.* [Latin.] A note to help the memory. *Swift.*
- MEMORIAL. *a.* [*memorialis*, Latin.]
1. Preervative of memory. *Broome.*
2. Contained in memory. *Watts.*
- ME'MORIAL. *f.* A monument; something to preserve memory. *South.*
- MEMORIALIST. *f.* [from *memorial*.] One who writes memorials. *Sp. Eator.*
- MEMORIZE. *v. a.* [from *memory*.] To record; to commit to memory by writing. *Wotton.*
- MEMORY. *f.* [*memoria*, Latin.]
1. The power of retaining or recollecting things past; retention; reminiscence; recollection. *Locke.*
2. Exemption from oblivion. *Shakespeare.*
3. Time of knowledge. *Milton.*
4. Memorial; monumental record. *Addison.*
5. Reflection; attention. Not in use. *Shakespeare.*
- MEN, the plural of *man*. *Clarendon.*
- MEN-PLEASER. *f.* [*men* and *pleaser*.] One too careful to please others. *Eph.*
- To ME'NACE. *v. a.* [*menacer*, French.] To threaten; to threaten. *Shakespeare.*
- ME'NACE. *f.* [*menace*, Fr. from the verb.] Threat. *Brown.*
- ME'NACER. *f.* [*menaceur*, Fr.] A threatener; one that threatens. *Philips.*
- MENA'GE. *f.* [French.] A collection of animals. *Addison.*
- MENAGOGUE. *f.* [*μνῆς* and *ἄγω*.] A medicine that promotes the flux of the menes.
- To MEND. *v. a.* [*emendo*, Latin.]
1. To repair from breach or decay. *Chron.*
2. To correct; to alter for the better. *Temple.*
3. To help; to advance. *Locke.*
4. To improve; to increase. *Dryden.*
- To MEND. *v. n.* To grow better; to advance in any good. *Pope.*
- ME'NDABLE. *a.* [from *mend*.] Capable of being mended.
- MENDA'CITY. *f.* [from *mendax*, Latin.] Falshood. *Brown.*
- ME'NDER. *f.* [from *mend*.] One who makes any change for the better. *Shakespeare.*
- ME'NDICANT,

MENDICANT. *a.* [*mendicans*, Lat.] Begging; poor to a state of beggary. *Fiddes.*
MENDICANT. *f.* [*mendicant*, French.] A beggar; one of some begging fraternity.
To MENDICATE. *v. a.* [*mendico*, Latin; *mendier*, French.] To beg; to ask alms.
MENDICITY. *f.* [*mendicitas*, Latin.] The life of a beggar.
MENDS for *amends.* *Shakespeare.*
ME'NIAL. *a.* [from *meiny*.] Belonging to the retinue, or train of servants.
ME'NIAL. *f.* One of the train of servants.
MENINGES. *f.* [*μηνιγγες*.] The *meninges* are the two membranes that envelope the brain, which are called the *pia mater* and *dura mater*; the latter being the exterior involucrum. *Wijeman.*
MENO'LOGY. *f.* [*μηνολόγιον*.] A register of months. *Stirling fleet.*
ME'NOW. *f.* commonly *minnow*. A fish. *Ainsworth.*
MENSAL. *a.* [*mensalis*, Latin.] Belonging to the table. *Clarissa.*
MENSTRUAL. *a.* [*menstruus*, Latin.]
 1. Monthly; happening once a month; lasting a month. *Bentley.*
 2. Pertaining to a menstruum. *Bacon.*
MENSTRUOUS. *a.* [*menstruus*, Latin.] Having the catamenia. *Brown.*
MENSTRUUM. *f.* All liquors are called *menstruums* which are used as solvents, or to extract the virtues of ingredients by infusion, decoction. *Quincy, Newton.*
MENSURABILITY. *f.* [*mensurabilité*, Fr.] Capacity of being measured.
MENSURABLE. *a.* [*mensura*, Lat.] Measurable; that may be measured. *Holder.*
MENSURAL. *a.* [from *mensura*, Latin.] Relating to measure.
To MENSURATE. *v. a.* [from *mensura*, Latin.] To measure; to take the dimension of any thing.
MENSURATION. *f.* [from *mensura*, Lat.] The act or practice of measuring; result of measuring. *Arbutnot.*
ME'NTAL. *a.* [*mentis*, Latin.] Intellectual; existing in the mind. *Milton.*
ME'NTALLY. *ad.* [from *mental*.] Intellectually; in the mind; not practically, but in thought or meditation. *Bentley.*
ME'NTION. *f.* [*mentio*, Latin.] Oral or written expression, or recital of any thing. *Rogers.*
To MENTION. *v. a.* [*mentionner*, Fren.] To write or express in words or writing. *Isaiab.*
MEPHITICAL. *a.* [*mephitis*, Latin.] Ill favoured; stinking. *Quincy.*
MERA'CIOUS. *a.* [*meracus*, Lat.] Strong; racy.
MERCABLE. *a.* [*mercor*, Latin.] To be sold or bought. *Diss.*

MERCANTANT. *f.* [*mercantante*, Ital.] A foreigner, or foreign trader. *Sbak.*
MERCANTILE. *a.* Trading; commercial. *Watts.*
MERCAT. *f.* [*mercatus*, Latin.] Market; trade. *Spratt.*
MERCATURE. *f.* [*mercatura*, Lat.] The practice of buying and selling.
MERCENARINESS. *f.* [from *mercenary*.] Venality; respect to hire or reward. *Boyle.*
MERCENARY. *a.* [*mercenarius*, Latin.] Venal; hired; sold for money. *Haywood.*
MERCENARY. *f.* [*mercenaire*, French.] A hireling; one retained or serving for pay. *Sandys.*
MERCER. *f.* [*mercier*, French.] One who sells silks. *Howel.*
MERCERY. *f.* [*mercerie*, Fr. from *mercier*.] Trade of mercers; dealing in silks. *Graunt.*
To MERCHANT. *v. n.* [*mercbander*, Fr.] To transact by traffick. *Bacon.*
MERCHANTISE. *f.* [*mercbandise*, Fr.]
 1. Traffick; commerce; trade. *Taylor.*
 2. Wares; any thing to be bought or sold. *Bacon.*
To MERCHANTISE. *v. n.* To trade; to traffick; to exercise commerce. *Brerew.*
MERCHANT. *f.* [*mercband*, French.] One who trafficks to remote countries. *Addis.*
MERCHANTLY. } *a.* Like a merchant. *Answo.*
MERCHANTLIKE. } chant.
MERCHANT-MAN. *f.* A ship of trade. *Taylor.*
MERCHANTABLE. *a.* [from *merchant*.] Fit to be bought or sold. *Brown.*
MERCIALE. *a.* This word in *Spenser* signifies *merciful*.
MERCIFUL. *a.* [*mercy* and *full*.] Compassionate; tender; kind; unwilling to punish; willing to pity and spare. *Deut.*
MERCIFULLY. *ad.* [from *merciful*.] Tenderly; mildly; with pity. *Asterbury.*
MERCIFULNESS. *f.* [from *merciful*.] Tenderness; willingness to spare. *Hammond.*
MERCILESS. *a.* [from *mercy*.] Void of mercy; pitiless; hard hearted. *Shakespeare. Denbam.*
MERCILESSLY. *ad.* [from *merciless*.] In a manner void of pity.
MERCILESSNESS. *f.* [from *merciless*.] Want of pity.
MERCURIAL. *a.* [*mercurialis*, Latin.]
 1. Formed under the influence of Mercury; active; sprightly. *Bacon.*
 2. Consisting of quicksilver.
MERCURIFICATION. *a.* [from *mercury*.] The act of mixing any thing with quicksilver. *Boyle.*
MERCURY. *f.* [*mercurius*, Latin.]
 1. The chemist's name for quicksilver is *mercury*. *Hill.*
 2. Sprightly qualities. *Popc.*

3. A news paper.
 4. It is now applied to the carriers of news.
- MERCURY.** *f.* [*mercurialis*, Lat.] A plant.
Miller.
- MERCY.** *f.* [*merci*, French.]
 1. Tendernefs; goodness; pity; willingness to fave; clemency; mildnefs; unwillingnefs to punish.
Pfalms.
 2. Pardon.
Dryden.
 3. Difcretion; power of a&ing at pleasure.
Swift.
- MERCY-SEAT.** *f.* [*mercy* and *feat*.] 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 cherubims, of the same metal, which with their wings extended forwards, feemed to form a throne.
Exod.
- MERE.** *a.* [*merus*, Latin.] That or this only; fuch and nothing elfe; this only.
Atterbury.
- MERE** or *mer.* [*mepe*, Saxon.] A pool or lake.
Gibfon.
- MERE.** *f.* [*mepe*, Saxon.]
 1. A pool; commonly a large pool or lake.
Camden.
 2. A boundary.
Bacon.
- MERELY.** *ad.* [*mere*.] Simply; only; *Swift.*
- MERETRICIOUS.** *a.* [*meretricius*, Latin.] Whorifh; fuch as is pra&itised by prostitutes; alluring by falfe fhew.
- MERETRICIOUSLY.** *ad.* [*meretriciosus*.] Whorifhly; after the manner of whores.
- MERETRICIOUSNESS.** *f.* [*meretriciosus*.] Falfe allurements like thofe of trumpefs.
- MERIDIAN.** *f.* [*meridien*, French.]
 1. Noon; mid-day.
Dryden.
 2. The line drawn from north to fouth, which the fun croffes at noon.
Watts.
 3. The particular place or ftate of any thing.
Hale.
 4. The higheft point of glory or power.
Waller.
- MERIDIAN.** *a.*
 1. At the point of noon.
Milton.
 2. Extended from north to fouth.
Boyle.
 3. Raifed to the higheft point.
- MERIDIONAL.** *a.* [*meridional*, French.]
 1. Southern.
Brown.
 2. Southerly; having a fouthern a&pect.
Wotton.
- MERIDIONALITY.** *f.* [*meridional*.] Pofition in the fouth; a&pect towards the fouth.
- MERIDIONALLY.** *ad.* [*meridional*.] With a fouthern a&pect.
Brown.
- MERIT.** *f.* [*meritum*, Latin.]
 1. Defert; excellence deferving honour or reward.
Dryden.
 2. Reward deferved.
Prior.
3. Claim; right.
Dryden.
- To MERIT.** *v. a.* [*meriter*, French.]
 1. To deferve; to have a right to claim any thing as deferved.
South.
 2. To deferve; to earn.
Shakefpeare.
- MERITO'RIOUS.** *a.* [*meritoire*, Fr. from *merit*.] Deferving of reward; high in defert.
Bifhop Sanderfon.
- MERITO'RIOUSLY.** *ad.* [*meritoriosus*.] In fuch a manner as to deferve reward.
Wotton.
- MERITO'RIOUSNESS.** *f.* [*meritoriosus*.] The a&ct or ftate of deferving well.
South.
- MERITOT.** *f.* [*oscilum*, Latin.] A kind of play.
- MERLIN.** *f.* A kind of hawk.
Sidney.
- MERMAID.** *f.* [*mer*, the fea, and *maid*.] A fea woman.
Davies.
- MERMAID'S TRUMPET.** *f.* A kind of fifh.
- MERRILY.** *ad.* [*from merry*.] Gaily; merrily; theerfully; with mirth.
Granville.
- MERRIMAKE.** *f.* [*merry* and *make*.] A feftival; a meeting for mirth.
Spenser.
- To MERRIMAKE.** *v. n.* To feaft; to be jovial.
Gay.
- MERRIMENT.** *f.* [*from merry*.] Mirth; gaiety; cheerfulness; laughter.
Hooker.
- MERRINESS.** *f.* [*from merry*.] Mirth; merry difpofition.
Shakefpeare.
- MERRY.** *a.*
 1. Laughing; loudly cheerful; gay of heart.
Addifon.
 2. Caufing laughter.
Shakefpeare.
 3. Prosperous.
Dryden.
 4. To make MERRY. To junket; to be jovial.
L'Eftrange.
- MERRY-A'NDREW.** *f.* A buffoon; a zany; a jack-pudding.
L'Eftrange.
- MERRYTHOUGHT.** *f.* [*merry* and *thought*.] A forked bone on the body of fowls.
Eachard.
- MESERA'ICK.** *f.* [*μεσάρικον*.] Belonging to the myfentery.
Brown.
- MER'SION.** *f.* [*merfio*, Latin.] The a&ct of fining.
- MESE'EMS,** imperfonal verb, I think; it appears to me.
Sidney.
- MESENTERY.** *f.* [*μεστέριον*.] That round which the guts are convolved.
Arbuth.
- MESENTERICK.** *a.* [*mesenterique*, Fr.] Relating to the mefentery.
Cheyne.
- MESH.** *f.* [*maefche*, Dutch.] The interftice of a net; the fpace between the threads of a net.
Blackmore.
- To MESH.** *v. a.* [*from the noun*.] To catch in a net; to enfnare.
Drayton.
- ME'SHY.** *a.* [*from mesh*.] Reticulated; of net-work.
Cazew.
- ME'SLIN.** *f.* [*for mi&ellane*.] Mixed corn: as, wheat and rie.
Hoker.
- MESQ-**

MESOLEU'CYS. *f.* [*μεσόλευκος*.] A precious stone, black, with a streak of white in the middle.

MESO'LOGARITHMS. *f.* [*μέσος*, *λόγος*, and *αριθμός*.] The logarithms of the cosines and tangents, so denominated by *Kepler*.

MESO'MELAS. *f.* [*μεσομέλας*.] A precious stone.

MES'PISE. *f.* [probably misprinted for *mespris*; *mespris*, Fr.] Contempt; scorn.

MESS. *f.* [*mes*, old French.] A dish; a quantity of food sent to table together.

To MESS. *v. n.* To eat; to feed.

MESSAGE. *f.* [*message*, Fr.] An errand; any thing committed to another to be told to a third.

MESSENGER. *f.* [*messager*, French.] One who carries an errand; one who brings an account or foretold of any thing.

MESSIAH. *f.* [from the Hebrew.] The Anointed; the Christ.

MESSIEURS. *f.* [Fr. plural of *monsieur*.] Sirs; gentlemen.

ME'SSMATE. *f.* [*mes* and *mate*.] One who eats at the same table.

MES'SUAGE. *f.* [*messuagium*, law Latin.] The house and ground set apart for household uses.

MET, the preterite and part. of *meet*.

METAGRA'MMATISM. *f.* [*μετά* and *γράμμα*.] Anagrammatism, or *metagrammatism*, is a dissolution of a name truly written into its letters, as its elements, and a new connexion of it by artificial transposition, making some perfect sense applicable to the person named.

METABASIS. *f.* [Greek.] In rhetoric, a figure by which the orator passes from one thing to another.

META'BOLA. *f.* [*μεταβολή*.] In medicine, a change of time, air, or disease.

METACARPUS. *f.* [*μετακάρπιον*.] In anatomy, a bone of the arm made up of four bones, which are joined to the fingers.

METACARPAL. *a.* [from *metacarpus*.] Belonging to the metacarpus.

MET'AL. *f.* [*metal*, French.]

1. *Metal* is a firm, heavy, and hard substance, opaque, fusible 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.

METALE'PSIS. *f.* [*μετάληψις*.] A conti-

nuation of a trope in one word through a succession of significations.

META'LLICAL } *a.* [from *metallum*,
META'LLICK. } Lat.] Partaking of metal; containing metal; consisting of metal.

METALLIFEROUS. *a.* [*metallum* and *fero*, Latin.] Producing metals.

META'LLINE. *a.* [from *metal*.]

1. Impregnated with metal.

2. Consisting of metal.

MET'ALIST. *f.* [*metalliste*, Fr.] A worker in metals; one skilled in metals.

METALLOGRAPHY. *f.* [*metallum* and *γραφω*.] An account or description of metals.

METALLURGIST. *f.* [*metallum* and *εργον*.] A worker in metals.

METALLURGY. *f.* [*metallum* and *εργον*.] The art of working metals, or separating them from their ore.

To METAMO'RPHOSE. *v. a.* [*μεταμορφώω*.] To change the form or shape of any thing.

METAMO'RPHOSIS. *f.* [*μεταμόρφωσις*.] Transformation; change of shape.

METAPHOR. *f.* [*μετάφορα*.] 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 comprized in a word.

METAPHORICAL. } *a.* [*metaphorique*,
METAPHOR'ICK. } Fr.] Not literal; not according to the primitive meaning of the word; figurative.

METAPHRA'SE. *f.* [*μετάφρασις*.] A mere verbal translation from one language into another.

METAPHRA'ST. *f.* [*μετάφραστης*.] A literal translator; one who translates word for word from one language into another.

METAPHYSICAL. } *a.*

1. Versed in metaphysics; relating to metaphysics.

2. In *Shakespeare* it means supernatural or preternatural.

METAPHYSICK. } *f.* [*metaphysique*,
METAPHYSICKS. } Fr. *μεταφυσικόν*.] Ontology; the doctrine of the general affections of substances existing.

META'PHYSIS. *f.* [*μεταφυσις*.] Transformation; metamorphosis.

METAPLASM. *f.* [*μεταπλασμός*.] A figure in rhetoric, wherein words or letters are transposed contrary to their natural order.

META STASIS. *f.* [*μετάστασις*.] Translation or removal.

META-

METATARSAL. *a.* [from *metatarsus.*] Belonging to the metatarsus. *Shar.p.*

METATARSUS. *f.* [μέτα and ταρσός.] The middle of the foot, which is composed of five small bones connected to those of the first part of the foot. *Wise man.*

META'THESIS. *f.* [μετάθεσις.] A transposition.

TO METE. *v. a.* [*metior, Lat.*] To measure; to reduce to measure. *Holder. Creech.*

ME'TEWAND. *f.* [*mete and yard,* or *ME'TEYARD.*] A staff of a certain length wherewith measures are taken. *Ascham.*

TO METEMPSYCHO'SE. *v. a.* [from *metempsychosis.*] To translate from body to body. *Peacham.*

METEMPSYCHO'SIS. *f.* [μετεμψύχωσις.] The transmigration of souls from body to body. *Brown.*

ME'TEOR. *f.* [μετέωρα.] Any bodies in the air or sky that are of a flux and transitory nature. *Donne.*

METEOROLOGICAL. *a.* [from *meteorology.*] Relating to the doctrine of meteors. *Howel.*

METEOROLOGIST. *f.* [from *meteorology.*] A man skilled in meteors, or studious of them. *Howel.*

METEOROL'OGY. *f.* [μετεωρα and λόγος.] The doctrine of meteors. *Brown.*

METE'OROUS. *a.* [from *meteor.*] Having the nature of a meteor. *Milton.*

ME'TER. *f.* [from *mete.*] A measurer.

METHEGLIN. *f.* [*meddyglyn, Welsh.*] Drink made of honey boiled with water and fermented. *Dryden.*

ME'THINKS, verb impersonal. I think; it seems to me. *Spenser.*

METHOD. *f.* [*methode, Fr. μέθοδος.*] The placing of several things, or performing several operations in the most convenient order. *Watts.*

METHO'DICAL. *a.* [*methodique, Fr. from method.*] Ranged or proceeding in due or just order. *Addison.*

METHO'DICALLY. *ad.* [from *methodical.*] According to method and order. *Suckling.*

TO ME'THODISE. *v. a.* [from *method.*] To regulate; to dispose in order. *Addison.*

METHODIST. *f.* [from *method.*]

1. A physician who practises by theory. *Boyle.*
2. One of a new kind of puritans lately arisen, so called from their profession to live by rules and in constant method.

METHO'UHT. The pret. of *methinks.*

METONYMICAL. *a.* [from *metonymy.*] Put by metonymy for something else.

METONYMICALLY. *ad.* [from *metonymical.*] By metonymy; not literally. *Boyle.*

METONYMY. *f.* [*metonymie, Fr. μετωνυ-*

μία.] A rhetorical figure, by which one word is put for another, as the matter for for the materiate; *be died by steel,* that is, by a sword. *Tilloison.*

METOP'OSCOPY. *f.* [μέτωπον and σκέπη.] The study of physiognomy.

ME'TRE. *f.* [μέτρον.] Speech confined to a certain number and harmonick disposition of syllables. *Ascham.*

ME'TRICAL. *a.* [*metricus, Latin.*] Pertaining to metre or numbers.

METRO'POLIS. *f.* [μήτηρ and πόλις.] The mother city; the chief city of any country or district. *Addison.*

METROPOLITAN. *f.* [*metropolitanus, Lat.*] A bishop of the mother church; an archbishop. *Clarendon.*

METROPO'LITAN. *a.* Belonging to a metropolis. *Raleigh.*

METROPOLITICAL. *a.* [from *metropolis.*] Chief or principal of cities. *Knolles.*

ME'TTLE. *f.* Spirit; spriteliness; courage. *Clarendon.*

ME'TTTLED. *a.* Spritely; courageous. *Ben. Johnson.*

ME'TTTLESOME. *a.* [from *mettle.*] Spritely; lively; gay; brisk; airy. *Tatler.*

ME'TTTLESOMELY. *ad.* [from *mettle.*] With spriteliness.

MEW. *f.* [*mue, Fr.*]

1. A cage; an inclosure; a place where any thing is confined. *Fairfax.*
2. [*Mæp, Saxon.*] A sea-fowl. *Carew.*

TO MEW. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To shut up; to confine; to imprison; to inclose. *Spenser.*
2. To shed the feathers. *Walton.*
3. To cry as a cat. *Greav.*

TO MEWL. *v. n.* [*miauler, French.*] To squall as a child. *Shakespeare.*

MEZE'REON. *f.* A species of spurge laurel. *Hill.*

ME'ZZOTINTO. *f.* [Italian.] A kind of graving, so named as nearly resembling paint, the word importing half-painted; it is done by beating the whole into asperity with a hammer, and then rubbing it down with a stone.

MEYNT. *ad.* Mingled. Obsolete. *Spenser.*

MI'ASM. *f.* [from *μιασμός, iniquo, to infect.*] Such particles or atoms as are supposed to arise from distempered, putrefying, or poisonous bodies. *Harvey.*

MICE, the plural of *mouse.* *1 Sam.*

MICHA'ELMAS. *f.* [*Michael and masi.*] The feast of the archangel *Michael,* celebrated on the twenty-ninth of September. *Carew.*

TO MICHE. *v. n.* To be secret or covered. *Hanmer.*

MICHER. *f.* [from *miche.*] A lazy loiterer, who skulks about in corners and by-places; hedge-creeper. *Sidney.*

MICKLE.

- MICKLE.** *a.* [*micel*, Saxon.] Much; great. *Camden.*
- MICROCOSM.** *f.* [*μικροσμος* and *χοςμος*.] The little world. Man is so called. *Denham.*
- MICROGRAPHY.** *f.* [*μικρος* and *γραφω*.] The description of the parts of such very small objects as are discernable only with a microscope. *Greuv.*
- MICROSCOPE.** *f.* [*μικροσ* and *σκοπειω*.] An optick instrument, contrived various ways to give to the eye a large appearance of many objects which could not otherwise be seen. *Bentley.*
- MICROMETER.** *f.* [*μικροσ* and *μετρον*.] An instrument contrived to measure small spaces.
- MICROSCOPICAL.** *a.* [from *micro-*]
- MICROSCOPICK.** *a.* [*cope*.]
- Made by a microscope. *Arbutnot.*
 - Assisted by a microscope. *Tbomson.*
 - Resembling a microscope. *Pope.*
- MID.** *a.*
- Middle; equally between two extremes. *Rozve.*
 - It is much used in composition.
- MID-COURSE.** *f.* [*mid* and *course*.] Middle of the way. *Milton.*
- MID-DAY.** *f.* [*mid* and *day*.] Noon; meridian. *Donne.*
- MIDDEST.** *superl.* of *mid*. *Spenser.*
- MIDDLE.** *a.* [*middle*, Saxon.]
- Equally distant from the two extremes. *Bacon, Rogers.*
 - Intermediate; intervening. *Davies.*
 - Middle finger; the long finger. *Sbarp.*
- MIDDLE.** *f.*
- Part equally distant from two extremities. *Judges.*
 - The time that passes, or events that happen between the beginning and end. *Dryden.*
- MIDDLE-AGED.** *a.* [*middle* and *age*.] Placed about the middle of life. *Swift.*
- MIDDLEMOST.** *a.* [from *middle*.] Being in the middle. *Newton.*
- MIDDLING.** *a.* [from *middle*.]
- Of middle rank. *L'Estrange.*
 - Of moderate size; having moderate qualities of any kind. *Graunt.*
- MIDLAND.** *a.* [*mid* and *land*.]
- That which is remote from the coast. *Howel.*
 - In the midst of the land; mediterranean. *Dryden.*
- MIDGE.** *f.* [*mige*, Saxon.] A gnat.
- MID-HEAVEN.** *f.* [*mid* and *heaven*.] The middle of the sky. *Milton.*
- MIDLEG.** *f.* [*mid* and *leg*.] Middle of the leg. *Eacon.*
- MIDMOST.** *a.* [from *mid*.] The middle. *Pope.*
- MIDNIGHT.** *f.* The depth of night; twelve at night. *Atterbury.*
- MIDRIFF.** *f.* [*midhryft*, Saxon.] The diaphragm. *Milton.*
- MID-SEA.** *f.* [*mid* and *sea*.] The Mediterranean sea. *Dryden.*
- MIDSHIPMAN.** *f.* *Midshipmen* are officers aboard a ship, whose station, when they are on duty, is some on the quarter-deck, others on the poop, &c. They are usually young gentlemen, who having served their time as volunteers, are now upon their preferment.
- MIDST.** *f.* Middle. *Taylor.*
- MIDST.** *a.* [from *middest*.] Midmost; being in the middle. *Dryden.*
- MIDSTRE'AM.** *f.* [*mid* and *stream*.] Middle of the stream. *Dryden.*
- MIDSUMMER.** *f.* [*mid* and *summer*.] The summer solstice. *Swift.*
- MIDWAY.** *f.* [*mid* and *way*.] The part of the way equally distant from the beginning and end. *Shakespeare.*
- MIDWAY.** *a.* Middle between two places. *Shakespeare.*
- MIDWAY.** *ad.* In the middle of the passage. *Dryden.*
- MIDWIFE.** *f.* A woman who assists women in childbirth. *Donne.*
- MIDWIFERY.** *f.* [from *midwife*.]
- Assistance given at childbirth.
 - Act of production; help to production. *Cbild.*
 - Trade of a midwife.
- MIDWINTER.** *f.* [*mid* and *winter*.] The winter solstice. *Dryden.*
- MIEN.** *f.* [*mine*, Fr.] Air; look; manner. *Waller.*
- MIGHT,** the preterite of *may*. *Locke.*
- MIGHT.** *f.* [*micht*, Saxon.] Power; strength; force. *Ayliffe.*
- MIGHTILY.** *ad.* [from *mighty*.]
- With great power; powerfully; efficaciously; forcibly. *Hooker.*
 - Vehemently; vigorously; violently. *Shakespeare.*
 - In a great degree; very much. *Spenser.*
- MIGHTINESS.** *f.* [from *mighty*.] Power; greatness; height of dignity. *Shakespeare.*
- MIGHTY.** *a.* [from *micht*.]
- Powerful; strong. *Genesis.*
 - Excellent, or powerful in any act. *Dry.*
- MIGHTY.** *ad.* In a great degree. *Prior.*
- MIGRATION.** *f.* [*migratio*, Latin.] Act of changing place. *Woodward.*
- MILCH.** *a.* [from *milk*.] Giving milk. *Graunt.*
- MILD.** *a.* [*mi'b*, Saxon.]
- Kind; tender; good; indulgent; merciful; compassionate; not cruel. *Rogers.*
 - Soft; gentle; not violent. *Pope.*
 - Not acrid; not corrosive; not scrimonious. *Arbutnot.*

4. Not sharp; mellow; sweet; having no mixture of acidity. *Davies.*
- MILDEW.** *f.* [*mildeape*, Saxon.] *Mildew* is a disease that happens in plants, by a dewy moisture which falls, and by its acrimony corrodes, gnaws, and spoils, the inmost substance of 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 is frequently found in great plenty, preying upon this exudation. Whenever a tree has been greatly affected by this *mildew*, it seldom recovers it in two or three years. *Hill.*
- To MILDEW.** *v. a.* To taint with mildew. *Gay.*
- MILDLY.** *ad.* [from *mild.*]
1. Tenderly; not severely. *Dryden.*
 2. Gently; not violently. *Bacon.*
- MILDNESS.** *f.* [from *mild.*]
1. Gentleness; tenderness; mercy; clemency. *Addison.*
 2. Contrariety to acrimony.
- MILE.** *f.* [*mille passus*, Latin.] The usual measure of roads in England, one thousand seven hundred and sixty yards. *Clarendon.*
- MILESTONE.** *f.* [*mile and stone.*] Stone set to mark the miles.
- MILFOIL.** *f.* [*millefolium*, Lat.] A plant, the same with yarrow. *Dryden.*
- MILIARY.** *a.* [*milium*, millet.] Small; resembling a millet seed. *Cheyne.*
- MILIARY fever.** A fever that produces small eruptions.
- MILICE.** *f.* [French.] Standing force. *Temple.*
- MILITANT.** *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. *Rogers.*
- MILITAR.** } *a.* [*militaris*, Lat.]
- MILITARY.** }
1. Engaged in the life of a soldier; soldierly. *Hooker.*
 2. Suiting a soldier; pertaining to a soldier; warlike. *Prior.*
 3. Effected by soldiers. *Bacon.*
- MILITIA.** *f.* [Latin.] The trainbands; the standing force of a nation. *Clarendon.*
- MILK.** *f.* [mealc, Sax.]
1. The liquor with which animals feed their young from the breast. *Wiseman. Floyer.*
 2. Emulsion made by confusion of seeds. *Bacon.*
- To MILK.** *v. a.* [from the noun.]
1. To draw milk from the breast by the hand. *Pope.*
2. To suck. *Shakespeare.*
- MILKEN.** *a.* [from *milk.*] Consisting of milk. *Temple.*
- MILKER.** *f.* [from *milk.*] One that milks animals. *Dryden.*
- MILKINESS.** *f.* [from *milky.*] S. itaefis like that of milk; approach to the nature of milk. *Floyer.*
- MILKLIVERED.** *a.* [*milk and liver.*] Cowardly; timorous; faint-hearted. *Shakespeare.*
- MILKMAID.** *f.* [*milk and maid.*] Woman employed in the dairy. *Addison.*
- MILKMAN.** *f.* [*milk and man.*] A man who sells milk.
- MILKPAIL.** *f.* [*milk and pail.*] Vessel into which cows are milked. *Watts.*
- MILKPAN.** *f.* [*milk and pan.*] Vessel in which milk is kept in the dairy. *Bacon.*
- MILKPO'TTAGE.** *f.* [*milk and pottage.*] Food made by boiling milk with water and oatmeal. *Locke.*
- MILKSCORE.** *f.* [*milk and score.*] Account of milk owed for, scored on a board. *Addison.*
- MILKSOP.** *f.* [*milk and sop.*] A soft, mild, effeminate, feeble-minded man. *Spenser.*
- MILKTOOTH.** *f.* [*milk and tooth.*] *Milk-teeth* are those small teeth which come forth before when a foal is about three months old. *Farrier's Dict.*
- MILKTHISTLE.** *f.* [*milk and thistle.*] plants that have a white juice are named milky.] An herb.
- MILKTREFOIL.** *f.* An herb.
- MILKVETCH.** *f.* A plant.
- MILKWEED.** *f.* [*milk and weed.*] A plant.
- MILKWHITE.** *a.* [*milk and white.*] White as milk. *Dryden.*
- MILKWORT.** *f.* [*milk and wort.*]
- Milkwort* is a bell-shaped flower. *Miller.*
- MILKWOMAN.** *f.* [*milk and woman.*] A woman whose business is to serve families with milk. *Arbutnot.*
- MILKY.** *a.* [from *milk.*]
1. Made of milk.
 2. Resembling milk. *Arbutnot.*
 3. Yielding milk. *Roscommon.*
 4. Soft; gentle; tender; timorous. *Shakespeare.*
- MILKY-WAY.** *f.* [*milky and way.*] The galaxy. The *milky-way* is a broad white path or track, encompassing the whole heavens, and extending itself in some places with a double path, but for the most part with a single one. It hath been discovered to consist of an innumerable quantity of fixed stars, different in situation and magnitude, from the confused mixture of whose light its whole colour is supposed to be occasioned. The galaxy hath usually been the region in which new stars

- stars have appeared; which have then become invisible again. *Greech.*
- MILL, f.** [*μύλη.*] An engine or fabrick in which corn is ground to meal, or any other body is comminuted. *Sbarp.*
- To MILL, v. a.** [from the noun; *μυλεῖν.*]
1. To grind; to comminute.
 2. To beat up chocolate.
 3. To stamp coin in the mints. *Addison.*
- MILL COG, f.** The denticulations on the circumference of wheels, by which they lock into other wheels. *Mortimer.*
- MILL-DAM, f.** [*mill* and *dam.*] The mound, by which the water is kept up to raise it for the mill. *Mortimer.*
- MILL-HORSE, f.** Horse that turns a mill. *Sidney.*
- MILLMO'UNTAINS, f.** An herb.
- MILL-TEETH, f.** [*mill* and *teeth.*] The grinders. *Arbutnot.*
- MILLE'NARIAN, f.** [from *millenarius*, Lat.] One who expects the millennium.
- MILLE'NARY, a.** [*millenaire*, Fr.] Consisting of a thousand. *Arbutnot.*
- MILLE'NIST, f.** One that holds the millennium.
- MILLE'NNIUM, f.** [Latin.] A thousand years; generally taken for 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. *Burnet.*
- MILLE'NNIAL, a.** [from *millennium*, Lat.] Pertaining to the millennium.
- MILLEPEDES, f.** [*mille* and *pes*, Latin.] Wood-lice, so called from their numerous feet. *Mortimer.*
- MILLER, f.** [from *mill.*] One who attends a mill. *Brown.*
- MILLER, f.** A fly.
- MILLER'S-THUMB, f.** A small fish found in brooks, called likewise a bulhead.
- MILLE'SIMAL, a.** [*millesimus*, Latin.] Thousandth. *Watts.*
- MILLET, f.** [*milium*, Lat.]
1. A plant. *Arbutnot.*
 2. A kind of fish. *Carew.*
- MILLINER, f.** One who sells ribands and dresses for women. *Tatler.*
- MILLION, f.** [*millione*, Italian.]
1. The number of a hundred myriads, or ten hundred thousand. *Shakespeare.*
 2. A proverbial name for any very great number. *Locke.*
- MILLIONTH, a.** [from *million.*] The ten hundred thousandth. *Bentley.*
- MILLSTONE, f.** [*mill* and *stone.*] The stone by which corn is comminuted. *L'Estrange.*
- MILT, f.** [*milt*, Dutch.]
1. The sperm of the male fish. *Walton.*
 2. [Milt, Saxon.] The spleen.
- To MILF, v. a.** [from the noun.] To impregnate the roe or spawn of the female fish.
- MIL'FER, f.** [from *mit.*] The he of any fish, the she being called spawner. *Walton.*
- MILT'WORT, f.** An herb.
- MIME, f.** [*μῖμος.*] A buffoon who practices gesticulations, either representative of some action, or merely contrived to raise mirth. *Ben. Johnson.*
- To MIME, v. n.** To play the mime. *Ben. Johnson.*
- MIM'ER, f.** [from *mime.*] A mimick; a buffoon. *Milton.*
- MIMICAL, a.** [*mimicus*, Latin.] Imitative; besitting a mimick; acting the mimick. *Dryden.*
- MIMICALLY, ad.** [from *mimical.*] In imitation; in a mimical manner.
- MIM'ICK, f.** [*mimicus*, Lat.]
1. A ludicrous imitator; a buffoon who copies another's act or manner. *Prior.*
 2. A mean or servile imitator.
- MIMICK, a.** [*mimicus*, Latin.] Imitative. *Swift.*
- To MIM'ICK, v. a.** [from the noun.] To imitate as a buffoon; to ridicule by a burlesque imitation. *Granville.*
- MIM'ICKRY, f.** [from *mimick.*] Burlesque imitation. *Spectator.*
- MIMO'GRAPHER, f.** [*mimus* and *γράφω.*] A writer of farces.
- MINACIOUS, a.** [*minax*, Lat.] Full of threats.
- MINA'CITY, f.** [from *minax*, Lat.] Disposition to use threats.
- MINATORY, a.** [*minor*, Latin.] Threatening. *Bacon.*
- To MINCE, v. a.** [from *minis*.]
1. To cut into very small parts. *South.*
 2. To mention any thing scrupulously, by a little at a time; to palliate. *Woodward.*
- To MINCE, v. n.**
1. To walk nicely by short steps. *Pope.*
 2. To speak small and imperfectly. *Dryden.*
- MIN'CEINGLY, ad.** [from *mince*] In small parts; not fully. *Hooker.*
- MIND, f.** [*gemin*, Sax.]
1. Intelligent power. *Shakespeare.*
 2. Liking; choice; inclination; propensity; affection. *Hooker.*
 3. Thoughts; sentiments. *Dryden.*
 4. Opinion. *Granville.*
 5. Memory; remembrance. *Atterbury.*
- To MIND, v. a.** [from the noun.]
1. To mark; to attend. *Roscommon.*
 2. To put in mind; to remind. *Burnet.*
- To MIND, v. n.** To incline; to be disposed. *Spenser.*

M I N

M I N

M'NDED. *a.* [from *mind.*] Disposed; inclined; affected. *Tillotson.*

M'NDFUL. *a.* [*mind* and *full.*] Attentive; having memory. *Hammond.*

M'NDFULLY. *ad.* [from *mindful.*] Attentively.

M'NDFULNESS. *f.* [from *mindful.*] Attention; regard.

M'NDLLESS. *a.* [from *mind.*]

1. Inattentive; regardless. *Prior.*
2. Not ended with a mind; having no intellectual powers. *Davies.*

MIND-STRICKEN. *a.* [*mind* and *stricken.*] Moved; affected in his mind. *Sidney.*

MINE, pronoun possessive. [myn, Sax.] Belonging to me. *Dryden.*

MINE. *f.* [*mwyn* or *mwun*, Welsh.]

1. A place or cavern in the earth which contains metals or minerals. *Boyle.*
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. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To dig mines or burrows. *Woodward.*

To MINE. *v. a.* To sap; to ruin by mines; to destroy by slow degrees. *Shakespeare.*

M'NER. *f.* [*mineur*, Fr.]

1. One that digs for metals. *Dryden.*
2. One who makes military mines. *Tatler.*

M'NERAL. *f.* [*minerals*, Lat.] Fossile body; matter dug out of mines. *Woodward.*

M'NERAL. *a.* Consisting of fossile bodies. *Woodward.*

M'NERALIST. *f.* [from *mineral.*] One skilled or employed in minerals. *Boyle.*

MINERA'LOGIST. *f.* [from *mineral* and *λόγος.*] One who discourses on minerals. *Brown.*

MINERA'LOGY. *f.* [from *mineral* and *λόγος.*] The doctrine of minerals.

MINE'VER. *f.* A skin with specks of white.

To M'NGLE. *v. a.* To mix; to join; to compound; to unite with something so as to make one mass. *Rogers. Thomson.*

To M'NGLE. *v. n.* To be mixed; to be united with. *Rowe.*

M'NGLE. *f.* [from the verb.] Mixture and medley; confused mass. *Dryden.*

M'NGLER. *f.* [from the verb.] He who mingles.

M'NIATURE. *f.* [*miniature*, Fr.] Representation in a small compass; representation less than the reality. *Pbilips.*

MINIKIN. *a.* Small; diminutive. *Shakespeare.*

MINIKIN. *f.* A small sort of pins.

M'NIM. *f.* [from *minimus*, Lat.] A small being; a dwarf. *Milton.*

M'NIMUS. *f.* [Latin.] A being of the least size. *Shakespeare.*

M'NION. *f.* [*mignon*, French.] A favourite; a darling; a low dependant. *Swift.*

M'NIOUS. *a.* [from *minium*, Latin.] Of the colour of red lead or vermilion. *Brown.*

To M'NISH. *v. a.* [from *diminish.*] To lessen; to lop; to impair. *Psalms.*

M'NISTER. *f.* [*minister*, Lat.]

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. *Addison.*
4. A delegate; an official. *Shakespeare.*
5. An agent from a foreign power.

To M'NISTER. *v. a.* [*ministro*, Latin.] To give; to supply; to afford. *Otway.*

To M'NISTER. *v. n.*

1. To attend; to serve in any office. *1 Cor.*
2. To give medicines. *Shakespeare.*
3. To give supplies of things needful; to give assistance. *South. Smalridge.*
4. To attend on the service of God. *Romans.*

MINISTERIAL. *a.* [from *minister.*]

1. Attendant; acting at command. *Brown.*
2. Acting under superior authority. *Rogers.*
3. Sacerdotal; belonging to the ecclesiasticks or their office. *Hooker.*
4. Pertaining to ministers of state.

M'NISTERY. *f.* [*ministerium*, Lat.] Office; service. *Digby.*

MINISTRAL. *a.* [from *minister.*] Pertaining to a minister.

M'NISTRANT. *a.* [from *minister.*] Attendant; acting at command. *Pope.*

MINISTRATION. *f.* [from *ministro*, Lat.]

1. Agency; intervention; office of an agent delegated or commissioned. *Taylor.*
2. Service; office; ecclesiastical function. *Atterbury.*

M'NIUM. *f.* [Latin.] Melt lead in a broad earthen vessel unglazed, and stir it till it be calcined into a grey powder; this is called the calx of lead; continue the fire, stirring it in the same manner, and it becomes yellow; in this state it is used in painting; after this put it into a reverberatory furnace, and it will calcine further, and become of a fine red, which is the common *minium* or red lead. *Hill.*

M'NISTRY. *f.* [*ministerium*, Lat.]

1. Office; service. *Spratt.*
2. Office of one set apart to preach; ecclesiastical function. *Locke.*
3. Agency; interposition. *Bentley.*
4. Business. *Dryden.*
5. Fet-

5. Persons employed in the publick affairs of a state. *Swift.*
- MINNOW.** *f.* 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 and sky colour, his belly being milk-white, and his back almost black. *Walton.*
- MINOR.** *a.* [Latin.]
1. Petty; inconsiderable. *Brown.*
 2. Less; smaller. *Clarendon.*
- MINOR.** *f.*
1. One under age. *Davies.*
 2. The second or particular proposition in the syllogism. *Arbutnot.*
- TO MINORATE.** *v. a.* [from *minor*, Lat.] To lessen. *Glanville.*
- MINORATION.** *f.* [from *minorate*.] The act of lessening; diminution. *Brown.*
- MINORITY.** *f.* [from *minor*, Lat.]
1. The state of being under age. *Shakespeare.*
 2. The state of being less. *Brown.*
 3. The smaller number.
- MINOTAUR.** *f.* [*minos* and *taurus*.] A monster invented by the poets, half man and half bull. *Shakespeare.*
- MINSTER.** *f.* [*minstrepe*, Saxon.] A monastery; an ecclesiastical fraternity; a cathedral church. The word is yet retained at York and Lichfield.
- MINSTREL.** *f.* [*menestril*, Spanish.] A musician; one who plays upon instruments. *Sandys.*
- MINSTRELSEY.** *f.* [from *minstrel*.]
1. Musick; instrumental harmony. *Davies.*
 2. A number of musicians. *Milton.*
- MINT.** *f.* [*minze*, Saxon.] A plant.
- MINT.** *f.* [*munte*, Dutch.]
1. The place where money is coined. *Addison.*
 2. Any place of invention. *Shakespeare.*
- TO MINT.** *v. a.* [from the noun.]
1. To coin; to stamp money. *Bacon.*
 2. To invent; to forge. *Bacon.*
- MINTAGE.** *f.* [from *mint*.]
1. That which is coined or stamped. *Milton.*
 2. The duty paid for coining.
- MINTER.** *f.* [from *mint*.] Coiner. *Camden.*
- MINTMAN.** *f.* [*mint* and *man*.] One skilled in coinage. *Bacon.*
- MINTMASTER.** *f.* [*mint* and *master*.]
1. One who presides in coinage. *Boyle.*
 2. One who invents. *Locke.*
- MINUET.** *f.* [*menuet*, Fr.] A stately regular dance. *Stepney.*
- MINUM.** *f.*
1. [With printers.] A small sort of printing letter.
 2. [With musicians.] A note of slow time. *Bailey.*
- MINUTE.** *a.* [*minutus*, Lat.] Small; little; slender; small in bulk. *South.*
- MINUTE.** *f.* [*minutum*, Lat.]
1. The sixtieth part of an hour. *Shakespeare.*
 2. Any small space of time. *South.*
 3. The first draught of any agreement in writing.
- TO MINUTE.** *v. a.* [*minuter*, French.] To set down in short hints. *Speetator.*
- MINUTE-BOOK.** *f.* [*minute* and *book*.] Book of short hints.
- MINUTE-GLASS.** *f.* [*minute* and *glass*.] Glass of which the sand measures a minute.
- MINUTELY.** *ad.* [from *minute*.] To a small point; exactly. *Locke.*
- MINUTELY.** *ad.* [from *minute*, the substantive.] Every minute; with very little time intervening. *Hammond.*
- MINUTENESS.** *f.* [from *minute*.] Smallness; exility; inconsiderableness. *Bentley.*
- MINUTE-WATCH.** *f.* A watch in which minutes are more distinctly marked than in common watches which reckon by the hour. *Boyle.*
- MINX.** *f.* A young, pert, wanton girl. *Shakespeare.*
- MIRACLE.** *f.* [*miraculum*, Lat.]
1. A wonder; something above human power. *Shakespeare.*
 2. [In theology.] An effect above human or natural power, performed in attestation of some truth. *Bentley.*
- MIRACULOUS.** *a.* [*miraculeux*, Fr. from *miracle*.] Done by miracle; produced by miracle; effected by power more than natural. *Herbert.*
- MIRACULOUSLY.** *ad.* [from *miraculous*.] By miracle; by power above that of nature. *Dryden.*
- MIRACULOUSNESS.** *f.* [from *miraculous*.] The state of being effected by miracle; superiority to natural power.
- MIRADOR.** *f.* [Spanish, from *mirar*, to look.] A balcony. *Dryden.*
- MIRE.** *f.* [*mocr*, Dutch.] Mud; dirt. *Roscommon.*
- TO MIRE.** *v. a.* [from the noun.] To whelm in the mud. *Shakespeare.*
- MIRE.** *f.* [*mýra*, Sax.] An ant; a pismire.
- MIRINESS.** *f.* [from *miry*.] Dirtiness; fullness of mire.
- MIRKSOME.** *f.* Dark; obscure. *Spenser.*
- MIRROR.** *f.* [*miroir*, Fr.]
1. A looking-glass; any thing which exhibits representations of objects by reflection. *Davies.*
 2. It is used for pattern. *Hooker.*
- MIRBOR-**

M I S

MIRROR-STONE. *f.* [*selenites*, Latin.] A kind of transparent stone.

MIRTH. *f.* [*myrthos*, Saxon.] Merriment; jollity; gaiety; laughter. *Pope.*

MIRTHFUL. *a.* [*mirtb* and *full*.] Merry; gay; cheerful. *Ben. Johnson.*

MIRTHLESS. *a.* [from *mirtb*.] Joyless; cheerless.

MIRY. *a.* [from *mir*.]
 1. Deep in mud; muddy. *Temple.*
 2. Consisting of mire. *Shakespeare.*

MIS, an inseparable particle used in composition to mark an ill sense, or depravation of the meaning: as, *chance*, luck; *miscance*, ill luck; *to like*, to be pleased; *to dislike*, to be offended.

MISACCEPTATION. *f.* [*mis* and *acceptation*.] The act of taking in a wrong sense.

MISADVENTURE. *f.* [*misaventure*, Fr.]
 1. Mischance; misfortune; ill luck; bad fortune. *Clarendon.*
 2. [In law.] Manslaughter.

MISADVENTURED. *a.* [from *misadventure*.] Unfortunate. *Shakespeare.*

MISADVISED. *a.* [*mis* and *advised*.] Ill directed.

MISAIMED. *a.* [*mis* and *aim*.] Not aimed rightly. *Spenser.*

MISANTHROPE. } *f.* [*μισάνθρωπος*.]
MISANTHROPOS. } A hater of man-
 kind. *Shakespeare.*

MISANTHROPY. *f.* [from *misanthrope*.] Hatred of mankind.

MISAPPLICATION. *f.* [*mis* and *application*.] Application to a wrong purpose. *Brown.*

To MISAPPLY. *v. a.* [*mis* and *apply*.] To apply to wrong purposes. *Howel.*

To MISAPPREHEND. *v. a.* [*mis* and *apprehend*.] Not to understand rightly. *Locke.*

MISAPPREHENSION. *f.* [*mis* and *apprehension*.] Mistake; not right apprehension. *Glanville.*

To MISASCRIBE. *v. a.* [*mis* and *ascribe*.] To ascribe falsely. *Boyle.*

To MISASSIGN. *v. a.* [*mis* and *assign*.] To assign erroneously. *Boyle.*

To MISBECOME. *v. a.* [*mis* and *become*.] Not to become; to be unseemly; not to suit. *Sidney.*

MISBEGOT. } *a.* [*begot* or *begotten*,
MISBEGOTTEN. } with *mis*.] Unlaw-
 fully or irregularly begotten. *Dryden.*

To MISBEHAVE. *v. n.* [*mis* and *behave*.] To act ill or improperly.

MISBEHAVIOUR. *f.* [*mis* and *behaviour*.] Ill conduct; bad practice. *Addison.*

MISBELIEF. *f.* [*mis* and *belief*.] False religion; a wrong belief.

MISBELIEVER. *f.* [*mis* and *believer*.] One that holds a false religion, or believes wrongly. *Dryden.*

M I S

To MISCALCULATE. *v. a.* [*mis* and *calculate*.] To reckon wrong.

To MISCALL. *v. a.* [*mis* and *call*.] To name improperly. *Glanville.*

MISCARRIAGE. *f.* [*mis* and *carriage*.]
 1. Unhappy event of an undertaking. *Woodward.*
 2. Abortion; act of bringing forth before the time. *Graunt.*

To MISCARRY. *v. n.* [*mis* and *carry*.]
 1. To fail; not to have the intended event. *Addison.*
 2. To have an abortion. *Pope.*

MISCELLANE. *f.* [*miscellaneous*, Latin.] Mixed corn. *Bacon.*

MISCELLANEOUS. *a.* [*miscellaneous*, Lat.] Mingled; composed of various kinds. *Brown.*

MISCELLANEOUSNESS. *f.* [from *miscellaneous*.] Composition of various kinds.

MISCELLANY. *a.* [*miscellaneous*, Latin.] Mixed of various kinds. *Bacon.*

MISCELLANY. *f.* A mass formed out of various kinds. *Pope.*

To MISCAST. *v. a.* [*mis* and *cast*.] To take a wrong account of. *Brown.*

MISCHANCE. *f.* [*mis* and *chance*.] Ill luck; ill fortune. *South.*

MISCHIEF. *f.* [*mischief*, old French.]
 1. Harm; hurt; whatever is ill and injuriously done. *Rowe.*
 2. Ill consequence; vexatious affair. *Swift.*

To MISCHIEF. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To hurt; to harm; to injure. *Spratt.*

MISCHIEFMAKER. *f.* [from *mischief* and *make*.] One who causes mischief.

MISCHIEVOUS. *a.* [from *mischief*.]
 1. Harmful; hurtful; destructive; noxious; pernicious. *South.*
 2. Spiteful; malicious.

MISCHIEVOUSLY. *ad.* Noxiously; hurtfully; wickedly. *Dryden.*

MISCHIEVOUSNESS. *f.* [from *mischievous*.] Hurtfulness; perniciousness; wickedness. *South.*

MISCIABLE. *a.* [from *miscio*, Latin.] Possible to be mingled. *Arbutnot.*

MISCITATION. *f.* [*mis* and *citation*.] Unfair or false quotation. *Collier.*

To MISQUOTE. *v. a.* [*mis* and *cite*.] To quote wrong.

MISCLAIM. *f.* [*mis* and *claim*.] Mistaken claim. *Bacon.*

MISCONCEIT. } *f.* [*mis* and *conceit*,
MISCONCEPTION. } and *conception*.]
 False opinion; wrong notion. *Hooker.*

MISCONDUCT. *f.* [*mis* and *conduct*.] Ill behaviour; ill management. *Addison. Rogers.*

To MISCONDUCT. *v. a.* [*mis* and *conduct*.] To manage amiss. **MISCON-**

- MISCONSTRUCTION.** *f.* [*mis* and *con-*
struction.] Wrong interpretation of words
or things. *Shakespeare.*
- To **MISCO'NSTRUE.** *v. a.* [*mis* and *con-*
strue.] To interpret wrong. *Raleigh.*
- MISCONT'NUANCE.** *f.* [*mis* and *conti-*
nuaunce.] Cessation; intermission.
- MISCREANCE.** } *f.* [*from miscreance,*
MISCREANCY. } or *meseroiance, Fr.*]
Unbelief; false faith; adherence to a false
religion. *Spenser.*
- MISCREANT.** *f.* [*mescreant, French.*]
1. One that holds a false faith; one who
believes in false gods. *Hooker.*
2. A vile wretch. *Addison.*
- MISCREA'TE.** } *a.* [*mis* and *created.*]
MISCREA'TED. } Formed unnaturally
or illegitimately; made as by a blunder of
nature. *Shakespeare.*
- MISDE'ED.** *f.* [*mis* and *deed.*] Evil action.
Dryden.
- To **MISDE'EM.** *v. a.* [*mis* and *deem.*] To
judge ill of; to mistake. *Davies.*
- To **MISDEME'AN.** *v. a.* [*mis* and *demean.*]
To behave ill. *Shakespeare.*
- MISDEMEA'NOR.** *f.* [*mis* and *demean.*]
Offence; ill behaviour. *South.*
- To **MISDO'.** *v. a.* [*mis* and *do.*] To do
wrong; to commit a crime. *Milton.*
- To **MISDO'.** *v. n.* To commit faults.
Dryden.
- MISDO'ER.** *f.* [*from misdo.*] An offender;
a criminal. *Spenser.*
- To **MISDO'UBT.** *v. a.* [*mis* and *doubt.*] To
suspect of deceit or danger. *Shakespeare.*
- MISDO'UBT.** *f.* [*mis* and *doubt.*]
1. Suspicion of crime or danger. *Shakespeare.*
2. Irresolution; hesitation. *Shakespeare.*
- MISE** *f.* [*French.*] Issue. Law term.
- To **MISEMPLOY.** *v. a.* [*mis* and *employ.*]
To use to wrong purposes. *Asterbury.*
- MISEMPLYMENT.** *f.* [*mis* and *employ-*
ment.] Improper application. *Hale.*
- MISER.** *f.* [*miser, Latin.*]
1. A wretched person; one overwhelmed
with calamity. *Sidney.*
2. A wretch; a mean fellow. *Shakespeare.*
3. A wretch covetous to extremity.
Otway.
- MISERABLE.** *a.* [*miserable, French.*]
1. Unhappy; calamitous; wretched.
South.
2. Wretched; worthless. *Job.*
3. Culpably parsimonious; stingy.
- MISERABLENESS.** *f.* [*from miserable.*]
State of misery.
- MISERABLY.** *ad.* [*from miserable.*]
1. Unhappily; calamitously. *South.*
2. Wretchedly; meanly. *Sidney.*
- MISERY.** *f.* [*miseria, Latin.*]
1. Wretchedness; unhappiness. *Locke.*
2. Calamity; misfortune; cause of misery.
Shakespeare.
3. [*From miser.*] Covetousness; avarice.
Watson.
- To **MISFA'SHION.** *v. a.* [*mis* and *fashion.*]
To form wrong. *Hackerwill.*
- MISFO'RTUNE.** *f.* [*mis* and *fortune.*] Ca-
lamity; ill luck; want of good fortune.
Sidney.
- To **MISGIVE.** *v. a.* [*mis* and *give.*] To
fill with doubt; to deprive of confidence.
Milton.
- MISGO'VERNMENT.** *f.* [*mis* and *govern-*
ment.]
1. Ill administration of publick affairs.
Raleigh.
2. Ill management. *Taylor.*
3. Irregularity; inordinate behaviour.
Shakespeare.
- MISGUIDANCE.** *f.* [*mis* and *guidance.*]
False direction. *South.*
- To **MISGUIDE.** *v. a.* [*mis* and *guide.*] To
direct ill; to lead the wrong way. *Locke.*
- MISHAP.** *f.* [*mis* and *hap.*] Ill chance; ill
luck. *Spenser.*
- MIS'HMASH.** *f.* *Ains.* A low word. **A**
mingle
- To **MISINFE'R.** *v. a.* [*mis* and *infer.*] To
infer wrong. *Hooker.*
- To **MISINFORM.** *v. a.* [*mis* and *inform.*]
To deceive by false accounts. *2 Mac.*
- MISINFORMA'TION.** *f.* [*from misinform.*]
False intelligence; false accounts. *South.*
- To **MISINTERPRET.** *v. a.* [*mis* and *inter-*
pret.] To explain to a wrong sense.
Ben. Johnson.
- To **MISJO'IN.** *v. a.* [*mis* and *join.*] To
join unfitly or improperly. *Dryden.*
- To **MISJU'DGE.** *v. a.* [*mis* and *judge.*] To
form false opinions; to judge ill. *Pope.*
- To **MISLA'Y.** *v. a.* [*mis* and *lay.*] To lay
in a wrong place. *Dryden.*
- MISLA'YER.** *f.* [*from mislay.*] One that
puts in the wrong place. *Bacon.*
- To **MISLE'AD.** *v. a.* [*mis* and *lead.*] To
guide a wrong way; to betray to mischief
or mistake. *Bacon.*
- MISLE'ADER.** *f.* [*from mislead.*] One that
leads to ill. *Shakespeare.*
- To **MISLI'KE.** *v. a.* [*mis* and *like.*] To dis-
approve; to be not pleased with. *Herbert.*
- MISLI'KE.** *f.* [*from the verb.*] Disappro-
bation; distaste. *Fairfax.*
- MISLI'KER.** *f.* [*from mislike.*] One that
disapproves. *Astham.*
- MIS'LEN.** *f.* [*corrupted from miscellane.*]
Mixed corn. *Mortimer.*
- To **MIS'LIVE.** *v. n.* [*mis* and *live.*] To
live ill. *Spenser.*
- To **MISMA'NAGE.** *v. a.* [*mis* and *manage.*]
To manage ill. *Locke.*
- MISMA'NAGEMENT.** *f.* [*mis* and *manage-*
ment.] Ill management; ill conduct.
Locke.
To

- To MISMA'TCH.** *v. a.* [*mis* and *match.*] To match unsuitably. *Southern.*
- To MISNA'ME.** *v. a.* [*mis* and *name.*] To call by the wrong name. *Boyle.*
- MISNO'MER.** *f.* [French.] In law, an indictment or any other act vacated by a wrong name.
- To MISOBSE'RVE.** *v. a.* [*mis* and *observe.*] Not to observe accurately. *Locke.*
- MISO'GAMIST.** *f.* [*μισῶ* and *γάμος.*] A marriage hater.
- MISO'GYNY.** *f.* [*μισῶ* and *γυνή.*] Hatred of women.
- To MISO'RDER.** *v. a.* [*mis* and *order.*] To conduct ill; to manage irregularly. *Shakespeare.*
- MISO'RDER.** *f.* [from the verb.] Irregularity; disorderly proceedings. *Camden.*
- MISO'RDERLY.** *a.* [from *misorder.*] Irregular. *Ascham.*
- To MISPE'ND.** *v. a.* preterite and part. passive *mispend.* [*mis* and *spend.*]
1. To spend ill; to waste; to consume to no purpose. *Ben. Johnson.*
 2. To waste, with the reciprocal pronoun. *Philips.*
- MISPE'NDER.** *f.* [from *mispend.*] One who spends ill or prodigally. *Norris.*
- MISPERSUAS'ION.** *f.* [*mis* and *persuasion.*] Wrong notion; false opinion. *Decay of Piety.*
- To MISPLA'CE.** *v. a.* [*mis* and *place.*] To put in a wrong place. *South.*
- To MISPRI'SE.** *v. a.*
1. To mistake. *Shakespeare.*
 2. To slight; to scorn; to despise. *Shakespeare.*
- MISPRI'SION.** *f.* [from *misprize.*]
1. Scorn; contempt. *Shakespeare.*
 2. Mistake; misconception. *Glanville.*
 3. [In common law.] It signifies neglect, negligence, or oversight. *Misprision* of treason is the concealment, or not disclosing, of known treason; for the which the offenders are to suffer imprisonment during the king's pleasure, lose their goods and the profits of their lands. *Misprision* of felony, is the letting any person, committed for treason or felony, or suspicion of either, to go before he be indicted. *Cowel.*
- To MISPRO'PORTION.** *v. a.* [*mis* and *proportion.*] To join without due proportion.
- MISPRO'UD.** *a.* [*mis* and *proud.*] Viciously proud. *Shakespeare.*
- To MISQUO'TE.** *v. a.* [*mis* and *quote.*] To quote falsely. *Shakespeare.*
- To MISREC'ITE.** *v. a.* [*mis* and *recite.*] To recite not according to the truth.
- To MISRECKON.** *v. a.* [*mis* and *reckon.*] To reckon wrong; to compute wrong. *Swift.*
- To MISRELA'TE.** *v. a.* [*mis* and *relate.*] To relate inaccurately or falsely. *Boyle.*
- MISRELA'TION.** *f.* [from *misrelate.*] False or inaccurate narrative. *Bishop Bramhall.*
- To MISREMEMBER.** *v. a.* [*mis* and *remember.*] To mistake by trusting to memory. *Boyle.*
- To MISREPO'RT.** *v. a.* [*mis* and *report.*] To give a false account of. *Hooker.*
- MISREPO'RT.** *f.* [from the verb.] False account; false and malicious representation. *Denham.*
- To MISREPRESENT.** *v. a.* [*mis* and *represent.*] To present not as it is; to falsify to disadvantage. *Swift.*
- MISREPRESENTA'TION.** *f.* [from *misrepresent.*]
1. The act of misrepresenting. *Swift.*
 2. Account maliciously false. *Atterbury.*
- MISRU'LE.** *f.* Tumult; confusion; revel. *Pope.*
- MISS.** *f.* [contracted from *missrefs.*]
1. The term of honour to a young girl. *Swift.*
 2. A strumpet; a concubine; a prostitute. *Hudibras.*
- To MISS.** *v. a.* [*missen*, Dutch.] *Missed* preter. *miss* part.
1. Not to hit by the mind; to mistake. *Milton.*
 2. Not to hit by manual aim. *Pope.*
 3. To fail of obtaining. *Sidney.*
 4. To discover something to be unexpectedly wanting. *1 Sam.*
 5. To be without. *Shakespeare.*
 6. To omit. *Prior.*
 7. To perceive want of. *South.*
- To MISS.** *v. n.*
1. To fly wide; not to hit. *Waller.*
 2. Not to succeed. *Bacon.*
 3. To fail; to mistake.
 4. To be lost; to be wanting. *Shakespeare. 1 Sam. Milton.*
 5. To miscarry; to fail. *Milton.*
 6. To fail to obtain, learn, or find. *Atterbury.*
- MISS.** *f.* [from the verb.]
1. Loss; want.
 2. Mistake; error. *Ascham.*
- MISSAL.** *f.* [*missale*, Lat. *missal*, French.] The mass book. *Stillingfleet.*
- To MISSA'Y.** *v. n.* [*mis* and *say.*] To say ill or wrong. *Hakerwill.*
- To MISSE'EM.** *v. n.* [*mis* and *seem.*]
1. To make false appearance. *Spenser.*
 2. To misbecome. *Spenser.*
- To MISSE'RVE.** *v. a.* [*mis* and *serve.*] To serve unfaithfully. *Arbutnot.*
- To MISSHA'PE.** *v. a.* part. *misshaped* and *misshapen.* [*mis* and *shape.*] To shape ill; to form ill; to deform. *Bentley.*
- MISSILE.** *a.* [*missilis*, Latin.] Thrown by the hand; striking at distance. *Pope.*
- MY'S-**

M'SSION. *f.* [*m'f'ion*, Latin.]

1. Commission; the state of being sent by supreme authority. *Milton. Aterbury.*
2. Persons sent on any account. *Bacon.*
3. Dismission; discharge. *Bacon.*
4. Faction; party. Not in use. *Shak. sp.*

M'SSIONARY. } *f.* [*m'f'ionaire*, French.]
MISSIONER. } One sent to propagate religion. *Dryden.*

M'SSIVE. *a.* [*m'f'ive*, French.]

1. Such as may be sent. *Ayliffe.*
2. Used at distance. *Dryden.*

M'SSIVE. *f.* [French.]

1. A letter sent: it is retained in Scotland in that sense. *Bacon.*
2. A messenger. *Shakespeare.*

MISSPEAK. *v. a.* [*m'is* and *sp'ak*.] To speak wrong. *Denne.*

MIST. *f.* [*m'ist*, Saxon.]

1. A low thin cloud; a small thin rain not perceived in drops. *Roscommon.*
2. Any thing that dims or darkens. *Dryden.*

To **MIST.** *v. a.* [from the noun.] To cloud; to cover with a vapour or steam. *Shakespeare.*

MISTA'KABLE. *a.* [from *m'istake*.] Liable to be conceived wrong. *Brown.*

To **MISTA'KE.** *v. a.* [*m'is* and *take*.] To conceive wrong; to take something for that which it is not. *Stirlingfleet.*

To **MISTA'KE.** *v. n.* To err; not to judge right. *Ral. igb.*

MISTA'EN. pret. and part. pass. of *m'istake*, for *m'istaken*. *Shakespeare.*

To **be MISTA'KEN.** To err. *Waller.*

MISTA'KE. *f.* [from the verb.] Misconception; error. *Tillotson.*

MISTA'KINGLY. *ad.* [from *m'istaking*.] Erroneously; falsely. *Boyle.*

To **MISTA'TE.** *v. a.* [*m'is* and *state*.] To state wrong. *Bishop Sanderson.*

To **MISTE'ACH.** *v. a.* [*m'is* and *teach*.] To teach wrong. *Bishop Sanderson.*

To **MISTE'MPER.** *v. a.* [*m'is* and *temper*.] To temper ill. *Shakespeare.*

M'ISTER. *a.* [from *m'istier*, trade, French.] What *m'ister*, what kind. *Spenser.*

To **MISTE'RM.** *v. a.* [*m'is* and *term*.] To term erroneously. *Shakespeare.*

To **MISTH'INK.** *v. a.* [*m'is* and *think*.] To think ill; to think wrong. *Milton.*

To **MISTIME.** *v. a.* [*m'is* and *time*.] Not to time right; not to adapt properly with regard to time.

M'ISTINESS. *f.* [from *m'isty*.] Cloudiness; state of being overcast. *Bacon.*

M'ISTION. *f.* [from *m'istus*, Latin.] The state of being misted.

MISTLETOE. *f.* [*m'ystletan*, Sax. *m'istel*, Danish, *bird's nest*; and *tan*, a twig.] A plant. This plant is always produced from seed, and is not to be cultivated in the earth, as most other plants, but will always grow

upon trees; from whence the ancients accounted it a super-plum, who thought it to be an excrescence on the tree without the seed being previously lodged there, which opinion is now generally confessed. The *mistletoe* thrush, which feeds upon the berries of this plant in winter when it is ripe, doth open the seed from tree to tree; for the viscous part of the berry, which immediately surrounds the seed, doth sometimes fasten it to the outward part of the bird's beak, which to get disengaged of, he strikes his beak at the branches of a neighbouring tree, and so leaves the seed sticking by this viscous matter to the bark, which, if it lights upon a smooth part of the tree, will fasten itself, and the following winter put out and grow: the trees which this plant doth most readily take upon are the apple, the ash, and some other smooth rind trees: whenever a branch of an oak tree hath any of these plants growing upon it, it is cut off, and preserved by the curious in their collections of natural curiosities. *Miller.*

MISTLIKE. *a.* [*m'ist* and *like*.] Resembling a mist. *Shakespeare.*

MISTOLD, particip. pass. of *m'istell*.

MISTOOK, particip. pass. of *m'istake*. *Kilton.*

M'ISTRESS. *f.* [*m'istress*, French.]

1. A woman who governs; correlative to subject or to servant. *A. but not.*
2. A woman skilled in any thing. *Addis.*
3. A woman teacher. *Swift.*
4. A woman beloved and courted. *Clarendon.*
5. A term of contemptuous address. *Shakespeare.*
6. A whore; a concubine.

MISTRU'ST. *f.* [*m'is* and *trust*.] Diffidence; suspicion; want of confidence. *Milton.*

To **MISTRU'ST.** *v. a.* [*m'is* and *trust*.] To suspect; to doubt; to regard with diffidence. *Corley.*

MISTRU'STFUL. *a.* [*m'istrust* and *full*.] Diffident; doubting. *Waller.*

MISTRU'STFULNESS. *f.* [from *m'istrustful*.] Diffidence; doubt. *Sidney.*

MISTRU'STFULLY. *ad.* [from *m'istrustful*.] With suspicion; with mistrust.

MISTRU'STLESS. *a.* [from *m'istrust*.] Confident; unsuspecting. *Carew.*

M'ISTY. *a.* [from *m'ist*.]

1. Clouded; overspread with mists. *Wotton.*
2. Obscure; dark; not plain.

To **MISUNDERSTA'ND.** *v. a.* [*m'is* and *understand*.] To misconceive; to mistake. *Sou. b.*

MISUNDERSTA'NDING. *f.* [from *m'isunderstand*.]

1. Difference; disagreement. *Swift.*
2. Error.

2. Error; misconception.
MISUSAGE. *f.* [from *misuse*.]
 1. Abuse; ill use.
 2. Bad treatment.
To MISUSE. *v. a.* [*mis* and *use*.] To treat or use improperly; to abuse. *South.*
MISUSE. *f.* [from the verb.] Bad use; bad treatment. *Atterbury.*
To MISWEEN. *v. n.* [*mis* and *ween*.] To misjudge; to distrust. *Spenser.*
To MISWEND. *v. n.* [*mis* and *wendan*, Saxon] To go wrong. *Fairfax.*
MISY. *f.* A kind of mineral. *Hill.*
MITE. *f.* [*nite*, French; *mijt*, Dutch.]
 1. A small insect found in cheese or corn; a weevil. *Philips.*
 2. The twentieth part of a grain. *Arbut.*
 3. Any thing proverbially small. *Dryden.*
 4. A small particle. *Ray.*
MITELLA. *f.* A plant.
MITHRIDATE. *f.* *Mithridate* is one of the capital medicines of the shops, consisting of a great number of ingredients, and has its name from its inventor Mithridates, king of Pontus. *Quincy.*
MITHRIDATE *mustard.* *f.* A plant.
MITIGANT. *a.* [*mitigars*, Latin.] Lenient; lenitive.
To MITIGATE. *v. a.* [*mitigo*, Lat. *mitiger*, French.]
 1. To soften; to make less rigorous. *Hooker.*
 2. To alleviate; to make mild; to assuage. *Hooker.*
 3. To mollify; to make less severe. *Milton.*
 4. To cool; to moderate. *Addison.*
MITIGATION. *f.* [*mitigatio*, Lat.] Abatement of any thing penal, harsh, or painful. *Bacon.*
MITRE. *f.* [*mitre*, Fr. *mitra*, Latin.]
 1. An ornament for the head. *Dryden.*
 2. A kind of episcopal crown. *Watts.*
MITRE. } *f.* [Among workmen.] A kind
MITER. } of joining two boards together.
MITRED. *a.* [*mitré*, Fr. from *mitre*.] Adorned with a mitre. *Prior.*
MUTTENT. *a.* [*mittens*, Latin.] Sending forth; emitting. *Wiseman.*
MITTENS. *f.* [*mitains*, French.]
 1. Coarse gloves for the winter. *Peach.*
 2. Gloves that cover the arm without covering the fingers.
MITTIMUS. [Latin.] A warrant by which a justice commits an offender to prison.
To MIX. *v. a.* [*misceo*, Latin.]
 1. To unite different bodies into one mass; to put various ingredients together. *2 Esdr.*
 2. To form out of different considerations. *Bacon.*
 3. To join; to mingle. *Shakespeare.*
MIXEN. *f.* [*mixen*, Saxon.] A dunghil; a lajstall.

MIXTION. *f.* [*mixtion*, French.] Mixture
 confusion of one body with another. *Brown.*
MIXTLY. *ad.* [from *mix*.] With coalition of different parts into one.
MIXTURE. *f.* [*mixtura*, Latin.]
 1. The act of mixing; the state of being mixed. *Arbutnot.*
 2. A mass formed by mingled ingredients. *Shakespeare.*
 3. That which is added and mixed. *Atterbury.*
MIZMAZE. *f.* A maze; a labyrinth. *Locke.*
MIZZEN. *f.* [*mezzen*, 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. *f.* A bog; a quagmire. *Ainsworth.*
MNEMONICKS. *f.* [*μνημονικὰ*.] The art of memory.
MO. *a.* [*ma*, Saxon.] Making greater number; more. *Spenser.*
MO. *ad.* Further; longer. *Shakespeare.*
To MOAN. *v. a.* [from *mænan*, Saxon, to grieve.] To lament; to deplore.
To MOAN. *v. n.* To grieve; to make lamentation. *Thomson.*
MOAN. *f.* Lamentation; audible sorrow. *Pope.*
MOAT. *f.* [*motte*, French.] A canal of water round a house or castle for defence.
To MOAT. *v. a.* [*motter*, French, from the noun.] To surround with canals by way of defence. *Dryden.*
MOB. *f.* [contracted from *mobile*, Latin.] The croud; a tumultuous rout. *Dryden.*
MOB. *f.* A kind of female head dress.
To MOB. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To harass, or overbear by tumult.
MOBBISH. *a.* [from *mob*.] Mean; done after the manner of the mob.
To MOBLE. *v. a.* To dress grossly or inelegantly. *Shakespeare.*
MOBBY. *f.* An American drink made of potatoes.
MOBILE. *f.* [*mobile*, French.] The populace; the rout; the mob. *L'Esfrange.*
MOBILITY. *f.* [*mobilité*, Fr. *mobilitas*, Latin.]
 1. Nimbleness; activity. *Blackmore.*
 2. [In cant language.] The populace. *Dryden.*
 3. Fickleness; inconstancy.
MOCHO STONE. *f.* *Mochostones* are nearly related to the agat kind, of a clear horny grey, with declinations representing mosses, shrubs, and branches, in the substance of the stone. *Woodward.*
To MOCK. *v. a.* [*mocquer*, French.]
 1. To deride; to laugh at; to ridicule. *Shakespeare.*
 2. To

2. To deride by imitation; to mimick in contempt. *Shakespeare.*
 3. To defeat; to elude. *Shakespeare.*
 4. To fool; to tantalize; to play on contemptuously. *Milton.*
 To **MOCK**. *v. n.* To make contemptuous sport. *Job.*
MOCK. *f.* [from the verb.]
 1. Ridicule; act of contempt; sneer; sneer. *Tillotson.*
 2. Imitation; mimickry. *Crasbar.*
MOCK. *a.* False; counterfeit; not real. *Dryd n.*
MOCKABLE. *a.* [from *mock*.] Exposed to derision. *Shakespeare.*
MOCK-PRIVET. } *f.* Plants. *Ainsw.*
MOCK-WILLOW. }
MOCKEL. *a.* [the same with *mickle*.] Much; many. *Spenser.*
MOCKER. *f.* [from *mock*.]
 1. One who mocks; a scorner; a scoffer. *Soutb.*
 2. A deceiver; an elusory impostor.
MOCKERY. *f.* [*moquerie*, French.]
 1. Derision; scorn; iportive insult. *Watts.*
 2. Ridicule; contemptuous merriment. *Hooker.*
 3. Sport; subject of laughter. *Shakespeare.*
 4. Vanity of attempt. *Shakespeare.*
 5. Imitation; counterfeit appearance; vain show. *Shakespeare.*
MOCKING-BIRD. *f.* [*mocking and bird*.] An American bird, which imitates the note of other birds.
MOCKINGLY. *ad.* [from *mockery*.] In contempt; petulantly; with insult.
MOCKING-STOCK. *f.* [*mocking and stock*.] A butt for merriment.
MO'DAL. *a.* [*modale*, Fr. *modalis*, Latin.] Relating to the form or mode, not the essence. *Glanville.*
MODALITY. *f.* [from *modal*.] Accidental difference; modal accident. *Holder.*
MODE. *f.* [*mode*, Fr. *modus*, Latin.]
 1. Form; external variety; accidental discrimination; accident. *Watts.*
 2. Gradation; degree. *Pope.*
 3. Manner; method; form; fashion. *Tayl.*
 4. State; appearance. *Shakespeare.*
 5. [*Mode*, French.] Fashion; custom. *Temple.*
MO'DEL. *f.* [*modulus*, Latin.]
 1. A representation in miniature 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 includes. *Shakespeare.*
 4. Standard; that by which any thing is measured. *Soutb.*
 To **MO'DEL**. *v. a.* [*modeler*, French.] To plan; to shape; to mould; to form; to delineate. *Addison.*

MO'DELLER. *f.* [from *model*.] Planner; schemer; contriver. *Spiculator.*
MO'DERATE. *a.* [*moderatus*, Latin.]
 1. Temperate; not excessive. *Ecclus.*
 2. Not hot of temper. *Swift.*
 3. Not luxurious; not expensive. *Shakespeare.*
 4. Not extreme in opinion; not sanguine in a tenet. *Smalridge.*
 5. Placed between extremes; holding the mean. *Hooker.*
 6. Of the middle rate. *Dryden.*
 To **MO'DERATE**. *v. a.* [*moderor*, Latin; *moderer*, French.]
 1. To regulate; to restrain; to fill; to pacify; to quiet; to repress. *Spenser.*
 2. To make temperate. *Blackmore.*
MO'DERATELY. *ad.* [from *moderate*.]
 1. Temperately; mildly.
 2. In a middle degree. *Waller.*
MO'DERATENESS. *f.* [from *moderate*.] State of being moderate; temperateness.
MODERATION. *f.* [*moderatio*, Latin.]
 1. Forbearance of extremity; the contrary temper to party violence. *Atterbury.*
 2. Calmness of mind; equanimity. *Milton.*
 3. Frugality in expence.
MO'DERATOR. *f.* [*moderator*, Latin.]
 1. The person or thing that calms or restrains. *Walton.*
 2. One who presides in a disputation, to restrain the contending parties from indecency, and confine them to the question. *Bacon.*
MO'DERN. *f.* [*moderne*, French.]
 1. Late; recent; not ancient; not antique. *Bacon.*
 2. In *Shakespeare*, vulgar; mean; common.
MODERNS. *f.* Those who have lived lately, opposed to the ancients. *Boyle.*
MODERNISM. *f.* Deviation from the ancient and classical manner. *Swift.*
TO MO'DERNISE. *v. a.* To adapt ancient compositions to modern persons or things.
MO'DERNNESS. *f.* [from *modern*.] Novelty.
MO'DEST. *a.* [*modeste*, French.]
 1. Not arrogant; not presumptuous. *Young.*
 2. Not impudent; not forward. *Dryden.*
 3. Not loose; not unchaste. *Addison.*
MO'DESTLY. *ad.* [from *modest*.]
 1. Not arrogantly; not presumptuously. *Pope.*
 2. Not impudently; not forwardly; with modesty. *Shakespeare.*
 3. Not loosely; not lewdly.
 4. Not excessively; with moderation.
MO'DESTY. *f.* [*modestia*, Fr. *mod-est-é*, Lat.]
 1. Not arrogance; not presumptuousness. *Hooker.*
 2. Not impudence; not forwardness.
 3. Mode-

3. Moderation; decency. *Shakespeare.*
 4. Chastity; purity of manners. *Dryden.*
MODESTY-PIECE. *f.* A narrow lace which runs along the upper part of the stays before. *Addison.*
MO'DICUM. *f.* [Latin.] Small portion; pittance. *Dryden.*
MODIFIABLE. *a.* [from *modify.*] That may be diversified by accidental differences. *Locke.*
MODIFICABLE. *a.* [from *modify.*] Diversifiable by various modes.
MODIFICATION. *f.* [*modification, Fr.*] The act of modifying any thing, or giving it new accidental differences. *Newton.*
To MODIFY. *v. a.* [*modifier, French.*]
 1. To change the form or accidents of any thing; to shape. *Newton.*
 2. To soften; to moderate. *Dryden.*
MOD'ILLON. *f.* [French.] *Modillons*, in architecture, are little brackets which are often set under the corinthian and composite orders, and serve to support the projection of the larmier or drip. *Harris.*
MO'DISH. *a.* [from *mode.*] Fashionable; formed according to the reigning custom. *Addison.*
MO DISHLY. *ad.* [from *modish.*] Fashionably.
MO'DISHNESS. *f.* [from *modish.*] Affectation of the fashion.
To MO'DULATE. *v. a.* [*modulus, Latin.*] To form found to a certain key, or to certain notes. *Anon.*
MODULATION. *f.* [from *modulate*; *modulation, French.*]
 1. The act of forming any thing to certain proportion. *Woodward.*
 2. Sound modulated; agreeable harmony. *Thomson.*
MO'DULATOR. *f.* [from *modulate.*] He who forms sounds to a certain key; a tuner. *Derbam.*
MO'DULE. *f.* [*modulus, Latin.*] An empty representation; a model. *Shakespeare.*
MO'DUS. *f.* [Latin.] Something paid as a compensation for tithes on the supposition of being a moderate equivalent. *Swift.*
MO'DWALL. *f.* A bird.
MOE. *a.* [ma, Saxon. See Mo.] More; a greater number. *Hooker.*
MO'HAIR. *f.* [*mohere, French.*] Thread or stuff made of camels or other hair. *Pope.*
MO'HOCK. *f.* The name of a cruel nation of America given to ruffians who were imagined to infest the streets of London. *Gay, Dennis.*
MO'YDERED. *a.* Crazed.
MO'IDORE. *f.* [*moede, French.*] A Portugal coin, rated at one pound seven shillings.
MO'JETTY. *f.* [*moitié, French, from mien, the middle.*] Half; one of two equal parts. *Clarendon.*

To MOIL. *v. a.* [*mouiller, French.*]
 1. To dawb with dirt. *Krobes,*
 2. To weary. *Chapman.*
To MOIL. *v. n.* [*mouiller, French.*]
 1. To labour in the mire. *Bacon.*
 2. To toil; to drudge. *L'Estrange.*
MOIST. *a.* [*moïste, French.*]
 1. Wet, not dry; wet, not liquid; wet in a small degree. *Pope.*
 2. Juicy; succulent.
To MOIST. *v. a.* [from *moist.*] To
To MO'ISTEN. *v. a.* } make damp; to make wet to a small degree; to damp. *Shakespeare.*
MO'ISTENER. *f.* [from *moisten.*] The person or thing that moistens.
MO'ISTNESS. *f.* [from *moist.*] Dampness; wetness in a small degree. *Addison.*
MO'ISTURE. *f.* [*moiteur, Fr. from moïst*] Small quantity of water or liquid. *Sidney.*
MOKES of a net. The meshes.
MOKY. *a.* Dark.
MOLE. *f.* [mæl, 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 discolouration of the body. *Pope.*
 3. A mound; a dyke. *Sandys.*
 4. A little beast that works under ground. *More.*
MOLEBAT. *f.* A fish.
MOLECAST. *f.* [*mole and cast.*] Hillock cast up by a mole. *Mortimer.*
MO'LECATCHER. *f.* [*mole and catcher.*] One whose employment is to catch moles. *Tuffer.*
MO'LEHILL. *f.* [*mole and bill.*] Hillock thrown up by the mole working under ground. *Fairfax.*
To MOLE'ST. *v. a.* [*molester, French.*] To disturb; to trouble; to vex. *Locke.*
MOLESTATION. *f.* [*molestia, Latin.*] Disturbance; uneasiness caused by vexation. *Norris.*
MOLE'STER. *f.* [from *moleß.*] One who disturbs.
MOLETRACK. *f.* [*mole and track.*] Course of the mole under ground. *Mortimer.*
MOLEWARP. *f.* [*mole and peoppan, Sax.*] A mole. *Drayton.*
MOLLIENT. *a.* [*moliens, Latin.*] Softening.
MOLLIFIABLE. *a.* [from *mollify.*] That may be softened.
MOLLIFICATION. *f.* [from *mollify.*]
 1. The act of mollifying or softening. *Bacon.*
 2. Pacification; mitigation. *Shakespeare.*
MOLLIFIER. *f.* [from *mollify.*]
 1. That which softens; that which appeases. *Bacon.*
 2. He that pacifies or mitigates.
To MOLLIFY. *v. a.* [*mollio, Latin.*]

1. To soften; to make soft.
 2. To allwage. *Isaiab.*
 3. To appease; to pacify; to quiet. *Spenser.*
 4. To qualify; to lessen any thing harsh or burdensome. *Clarendon.*
 MO'L TEN. part. pass. from *melt.* *Bacon.*
 MO'LY. *f.* [*moly*, Latin.] *Moly*, or wild garlick, 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. } *f.* [*mellazzo*, Italian.]
 MOLA'SSES. } Treacle; the spume or scum of the juice of the sugar-cane.
 MOME. *f.* A dull, stupid blockhead; a stock, a post. *Shakespeare.*
 MO'MENT. *f.* [*m:ment*, Fr. *m.mentum*, Latin.]
 1. Consequence; importance; weight; value. *Bentley.*
 2. Force; impulsive weight. *B. Johnson.*
 3. An indivisible particle of time. *Prior.*
 MOMENTALLY. *ad.* [*momentum*, Latin.] For a moment. *Brown.*
 MOMENTA'NEOUS. } *a.* [*momentanus*,
 MO'MENTANY. } Latin.] Lasting but a moment. *Bacon.*
 MO'MENTARY. *a.* [*from moment.*] Lasting for a moment; done in a moment. *Dryden.*
 MOME'NTOUS. *a.* [*from momentum*, Lat.] Important; weighty; of consequence. *Addison.*
 MO'MMERY. *f.* [*momerie*, French.] An entertainment in which maskers play frolicks. *Rowe.*
 MONACHAL. *a.* [*μοναχικός*.] *Monastick*; relating to monks, or conventual orders.
 MONACHISM. *f.* [*monachisme*, Fr.] The state of monks; the monastick life.
 MONAD. } *f.* [*μονάς*.] An indivisible
 MONADE. } thing. *More.*
 MON'ARCH. *f.* [*μοναρχος*.]
 1. A governor invested with absolute authority; a king. *Temple.*
 2. One superior to the rest of the same kind. *Dryden.*
 3. President. *Shakespeare.*
 MONA'RCHAL. *a.* Suiting a monarch; regal; princely; imperial. *Milton.*
 MONA'RCHICAL. *a.* [*μοναρχικός*.] Vested in a single ruler. *Brown.*
 To MON'ARCHISE. *v. n.* [*from monarch.*] To play the king. *Shakespeare.*
 MON'ARCHY. *f.* [*monarchie*, Fr. *μοναρχία*.]
 1. The government of a single person. *Aterbury.*
 2. Kingdom; empire. *Shakespeare.*
 MON'ASTERY. *f.* [*monasterium*, Latin.] House of religious retirement; convent. *Dryden.*

MONA'STICK. } *a.* [*monasticus*, Latin.]
 MONA'STICAL. } Religiously reclude. *Brown.*
 MONA'STICALLY. *ad.* [*from monastick.*] Reclusely; in the manner of a monk. *Swift.*
 MO'NDAY. *f.* [*from moon and day.*] The second day of the week.
 MO'NEY. *f.* [*moneta*, Latin.] Metal coined for the purposes of commerce. *Swift.*
 MO'NEYBAG. *f.* [*money and bag.*] A large purse. *Shakespeare.*
 MO'NEYCHANGER. *f.* [*money and change.*] A broker in money. *Arbutnot.*
 MONEYED. *a.* [*from money.*] Rich in money: often used in opposition to those who are possessed of lands. *Locke.*
 MO'NEYER. *f.* [*from money.*]
 1. One that deals in money; a banker.
 2. A coiner of money.
 MO'NEYLESS. *a.* [*from money.*] Wanting money; pennyles. *Swift.*
 MO'NEYMATTER. *f.* [*money and matter.*] Account of debtor and creditor. *Arbut.*
 MO'NEYS CRIVENER. *f.* [*money and scrivener.*] One who raises money for others. *Arbutnot.*
 MO'NEYWORT. *f.* A plant.
 MO'NEYSWORTH. *f.* [*money and worth.*] Something valuable. *L'Estrange.*
 MON'GCORN. *f.* [*manç*, Saxon, and *corn.*] Mixed corn: as, wheat and rie.
 MO'NGER. *f.* [*mançere*, Saxon, a trader.] A dealer; a seller: as, a fishmonger. *Hudibras.*
 MO'NGREL. *a.* [*from manç*, Saxon, or *mengen*, to mix, Dutch.] Of a mixed breed. *Dryden.*
 MO'NIMENT. *f.* [*from moneo*, Latin.] It seems to signify inscription in *Spenser.*
 To MO'NISH. *v. a.* [*monico*, Latin.] To admonish. *Ascham.*
 MO'NISHER. *f.* [*from monish.*] An admonisher; a monitor.
 MON'ITION. *f.* [*monitio*, Latin.]
 1. Information; hint. *Holler.*
 2. Instruction; document. *L'Estrange.*
 MO'NITOR. *f.* [*Latin.*] One who warns of faults, or informs of duty; one who gives useful hints. It is used of an upper scholar in a school commissioned by the master to look to the boys. *Locke.*
 MO'NITORY. *a.* [*monitorius*, Lat.] Conveying useful instruction; giving admonition. *L'Estrange.*
 MO'NITORY. *f.* Admonition; warning. *Bacon.*
 MONK. *f.* [*μοναχός*.] One of a religious community bound by vows to certain observances. *Knolles.*
 MON'KEY. *f.* [*monikin*, a little man.]
 1. An ape; a baboon; a jackanapes. An animal bearing some resemblance of man. *Granville.*
 2. A

2. A word of contempt, or slight kindness. *Shakespeare.*
MONKERY. *f.* [from *monk*.] The monastic life. *Hall.*
MONKHOOD. *f.* [*monk* and *hood*.] The character of a monk. *Atterbury.*
MONKISH. *a.* [from *monk*.] Monastic; pertaining to monks. *Smith.*
MONK'S-HOOD. *f.* A plant.
MONK'S-RHUBARB. *f.* A species of dock.
MONOCHORD. *f.* [*μόνος* and *χορδή*.] An instrument of one string.
MONOCULAR. } *a.* [*μόνος* and *oculus*.]
MONOCULOUS. } One-eyed. *Glanville.*
MONODY. *f.* [*μονωδία*.] A poem sung by one person not in dialogue.
MONOGAMIST. *f.* [*μόνος* and *γάμος*.] One who disallows second marriages.
MONOGAMY. *f.* [*μίγος* and *γάμος*.] Marriage of one wife.
MONOGRAM. *f.* [*μόνος* and *γράμμα*.] A cypher; a character compounded of several letters.
MONOLOGUE. *f.* [*μόνος* and *λόγος*.] A scene in which a person of the drama speaks by himself; a soliloquy. *Dryden.*
MONOMACHY. *f.* [*μονομαχία*.] A duel; a single combat.
MONOME. *f.* In algebra, a quantity that has but one denomination or name. *Harris.*
MONOPETALOUS. *a.* [*μονός* and *πέταλον*.] It is used for such flowers as are formed out of one leaf, howsoever they may be seemingly cut into small ones.
MONOPOLIST. *f.* [*monopolur*, French.] One who engrossing or patent obtains the sole power or privilege of vending any commodity.
TO MONOPOLIZE. *v. a.* [*μονός* and *πωλέω*] To have the sole power or privilege of vending any commodity. *Arbutb.*
MONOPTOTE. *f.* [*μονός* and *πίπτωσις*.] Is a noun used only in some one oblique case. *Clarke.*
MONOSTICH. *f.* [*μόνοςτιχόν*.] A composition of one verse.
MONOSYLLABICAL. *a.* [from *monosyllable*.] Consisting of words of one syllable.
MONOSYLLABLE. *f.* [*μόνος* and *σύλλαβη*.] A word of only one syllable. *Dryden.*
MONOSYLLABLED. *a.* [from *monosyllable*.] Consisting of one syllable. *Cleaveland.*
MONOTONY. *f.* [*μονωτονία*.] Uniformity of sound; want of variety in cadence. *Pope.*
MONSIEUR. *f.* [French.] A term of reproach for a Frenchman. *Shakespeare.*
MONSOON. *f.* [*monson*, French.] Monsoons are shifting trade winds in the East Indian ocean, which blow periodically; some for half a year one way, others but for

three months, and then shift and blow for six or three months directly contrary. *Harris. Ray.*
MONSTER. *f.* [*monstrum*, Latin.]
 1. Something out of the common order of nature. *Locke.*
 2. Something horrible for deformity, wickedness, or mischief. *Pope.*
TO MONSTER. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To put out of the common order of things. *Shakespeare.*
MONSTROSITY. } *f.* The state of being monstrous, or out of the common order of the universe. *Bacon.*
MONSTROUS. *a.* [*monstruosus*, Latin.]
 1. Deviating from the stated order of nature. *Locke.*
 2. Strange; wonderful. *Shakespeare.*
 3. Irregular; enormous. *Pope.*
 4. Shocking; hateful. *Bacon.*
MONSTROUSLY. *ad.* Exceedingly; very much. *Bacon.*
MONSTROUSLY. *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. *f.* [from *monstrous*.] Enormity; irregular nature or behaviour. *Shakespeare.*
MONTANT. *f.* [French.] A term in fencing. *Shakespeare.*
MONTE'RO. *f.* [Spanish.] A horseman's cap. *Bacon.*
MONTE'RH. *f.* [from the name of the inventor.] A vessel in which glasses are washed. *King.*
MONTH. *f.* [*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 zodiack: 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. *f.* Longing desire. *Shakespeare.*
MONTHLY. *a.* [from *month*.]
 1. Continuing a month; performed in a month. *Bentley.*
 2. Happening every month. *Dryden.*
MONTHLY. *ad.* Once in a month. *Hooker.*
MONTO'IR. *f.* [French.] in horsemanship, a stone as high as the stirrups, which Italian riding-masters mount their horses from. *Dix.*
MONUMENT. *f.* [*monument*, French.]
 I, ANY

M O O

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.** *a.* [from *monument.*]
 1. Memorial; preserving memory. *Pope.*
 2. Raised in honour of the dead; belonging to a tomb. *Crashaw.*
- MOOD.** *f.* [*modus, Latin.*]
 1. The form of an argument. *Baker.*
 2. Style of music. *Milton.*
 3. The change 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.** *a.* [from *mood.*]
 1. Angry; out of humour. *Shakespeare.*
 2. Mental; intellectual.

- MOON.** *f.* [*luna.*]
 1. The changing luminary of the night, called by poets Cynthia or Phœbe. *Shakespeare.*
 2. A month.

- MOON-BEAM.** *f.* [*moon and beam.*] Rays of lunar light. *Bacon.*

- MOON-CALF.** *f.* [*moon and calf.*]
 1. A monster; a false conception; supposed perhaps anciently to be produced by the influence of the moon. *Shakespeare.*
 2. A dolt; a stupid fellow. *Dryden.*

- MOON-EYED.** *a.* [*moon and eye.*]
 1. Having eyes affected by the revolutions of the moon.
 2. Dim-eyed; purblind.

- MOONFERN.** *f.* A plant.
MOON-FISH. *f.* *Moon-fish* is so called, because the tail fin is shaped like a half moon. *Grew.*

- MOONLESS.** *a.* [from *moon.*] Not enlightened by the moon. *Dryden.*

- MOONLIGHT.** *f.* [*moon and light.*] The light afforded by the moon. *Hooker.*

- MOONLIGHT.** *a.* Illuminated by the moon. *Pope.*

- MOONSHINE.** *f.* [*moon and shine.*]
 1. The lustre of the moon. *Shakespeare.*
 2. [In burlesque.] A month. *Shakespeare.*

- MOONSHINE.** } *a.* [*moon and shine.*] Il-
MOONSHINY. } luminated by the moon. *Clarendon.*

- MOONSTONE.** *f.* A kind of stone.

- MOONSTRUCK.** *a.* [*moon and struck.*] Lunatick; affected by the moon. *Milton.*

- MOON-TREFOIL.** *f.* [*medicago, Latin.*] A plant. *Miller.*

- MOONWORT.** *f.* [*moon and wort.*] Stationflower, honesty. *Miller.*

- MOONY.** *a.* [from *moon.*] Lunated; hav-

M O R

- ing a crescent for the standard resembling the moon. *Philips.*
MOOR. *f.* [*moer, Dutch; modder, Teutonic, clay.*]
 1. A marsh; a fen; a bog; a track of low and watry grounds. *Spenser.*
 2. A negro; a black-a-moor. *Shakespeare.*

- To MOOR.** *v. a.* [*morer, French.*] To fasten by anchors or otherwise. *Dryden.*

- To MOOR.** *v. n.* To be fixed; to be stationed. *Arbutnot.*

- To blow a MOOR.** To sound the horn in triumph, and call in the whole company of hunters. *Ainsworth.*

- MO'ORCOCK.** *f.* [*moor and cock.*] The male of the moorhen.

- MO'ORHEN.** *f.* [*moor and hen.*] A fowl that feeds in the fens, without web feet. *Bacon.*

- MO'ORISH.** *f.* [from *moor.*] Marshy; watry. *Hale.*

- MO'ORLAND.** *f.* [*moor and land.*] Marsh; fen; watry ground. *Swift.*

- MO'ORSTONE.** *f.* A species of granite. *Woodward.*

- MO'ORY.** *a.* [from *moor.*] Marshy; fenny; *Fairfax.*

- MOOSE.** *f.* The large American deer.

- To MOOF.** *v. a.* To plead a mock cause; to state a point of law by way of exercise, as was commonly done in the inns of court at appointed times.

- MOOT case or point.** A point or case unsettled and disputable. *Locke.*

- MO'OTED.** *a.* Plucked up by the root.

- MO'OTER.** *f.* [from *moot.*] A disputer of moot points.

- MOP.** *f.* [*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. *Shakespeare.*

- To MOP.** *v. a.* [from the noun.] To rub with a mop.

- To MOP.** *v. n.* [from *mock.*] To make wry mouths in contempt. *Shakespeare.*

- To MOPE.** *v. n.* To be stupid; to drowse; to be in a constant daydream. *Rowe.*

- To MOPE.** *v. a.* To make spiritless; to deprive of natural powers. *Locke.*

- MO'PE-EYED.** *a.* Blind of one eye.

- MO'PPET.** } *f.* A puppet made of rags
MO'PSEY. } as a mop; a fondling name for a girl. *Dryden.*

- MO'PU.** *f.* A drone; a dreamer. *Swift.*

- MO'RAL.** *a.* [*moral, Fr. moralis, Latin.*]

1. Relating to the practice of men towards each other, as it may be virtuous or criminal; good or bad. *Hooker.*

2. Reasoning or instructing with regard to vice and virtue. *Shakespeare.*
3. Popular; such as is known in general business of life. *Tillotson.*
- MORAL**, *f.*
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**. *v. n.* [from the adjective.] To moralise; to make moral reflections. *Shakespeare.*
- MORALIST**, *f.* [*moraliste*, French.] One who teaches the duties of life. *Addison.*
- MORALITY**, *f.* [*moralité*, Fr. from *moral*.]
1. The doctrine of the duties of life; ethics. *Baker.*
2. The form of an action which makes it the subject of reward, or punishment. *Soutb.*
- To **MORALIZE**. *v. a.* [*moraliser*, Fr.] To apply to moral purposes; to explain in a moral sense. *L'Esrange.*
- To **MORALIZE**. *v. n.* To speak or write on moral subjects.
- MORALIZER**, *f.* [from *moraliser*.] He who moralizes.
- MORALLY**, *ad.* [from *moral*.]
1. In the ethical sense. *Rymer.*
2. According to the rules of virtue. *Dryden.*
3. Popularly. *L'Esrange.*
- MORALS**, *f.* The practice of the duties of life; behaviour with respect to others. *Soutb.*
- MORA'SS**, *f.* [*marais*, French.] Fen; bog; moor. *Watts.*
- MORBID**, *f.* [*morbidus*, Lat.] Diseased; in a state contrary to health. *Arbutnot.*
- MORBIDNESS**, *f.* [from *morbid*.] State of being diseased.
- MORBI'FICAL**. } *a.* [*morbus* and *facio*,
MORBI'FICK. } Lat.] Causing diseases. *Arbutnot.*
- MORBO'SE**, *a.* [*morbosus*, Lat.] Proceeding from disease; not healthy.
- MORBO'SITY**, *f.* [from *morbosus*, Lat.] Diseased state. *Brown.*
- MORDA'CIOUS**, *a.* [*mordax*, Lat.] Biting; apt to bite.
- MORDA'CITY**, *f.* [*mordacitas*, Lat.] Biting quality. *Bacon.*
- MORDICANT**, *f.* [*mordicant*, Fr.] Biting; acrid. *Boyle.*
- MORDICA'TION**, *f.* [from *mordicant*.] The act of corroding or biting. *Bacon.*
- MORE**, *a.* [*maere*, Saxon.]
1. In greater number; in greater quantity; in greater degree. *Shakespeare.*
2. Greater. *As.*
- MORE**, *ad.*
1. To a greater degree. *Bacon.*
2. The particle that forms the comparative degree; as, *more* happy. *Bacon.*
3. Again; a second time. *Tatler.*
4. Longer; yet continuing; with the negative particle. *Shakespeare.*
- MORÉ**, *f.*
1. A greater quantity; a greater degree. *Shakespeare.*
2. Greater thing; other thing. *Locke.*
3. Second time; longer time.
- MORE'L**, *f.* [*solanum*, Lat.]
1. A plant.
2. A kind of cherry. *Mortimer.*
- MOR'ELAND**, *f.* [moorland, Saxon.] A mountainous or hilly country; a tract of Staffordshire is called the *Morlands*.
- MOREO'VER**, *f.* [*more* and *over*.] Beyond what has been mentioned. *Shakespeare. Psalms.*
- MORGLA'Y**, *f.* A deadly weapon. *Ains.*
- MORI'GEROUS**, *a.* [*morigerus*, Latin.] Obedient; obsequious.
- MORION**, *f.* [Fr.] A helmet; armour for the head; a casque. *Ruleigs.*
- MORI'SCO**, *f.* [*morisco*, Spanish.] A dancer of the morris or moorish dance. *Shak.*
- MORKIN**, *f.* A wild beast, dead through sickness or mischance. *Bailey.*
- MOR'LING**. } *f.* Wool plucked from a
MOR'TLING. } dead sheep. *Ainsworth.*
- MOR'MO**, *f.* [*μορμω*.] Bugbear; false terror.
- MORN**, *f.* [*maerne*, Saxon.] The first part of the day; the morning. *Lee.*
- MORNING**, *f.* 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**, *f.* A loose gown worn before one is formally dressed. *Add.*
- MOR'NING-STAR**, *f.* The planet Venus when she shines in the morning. *Spenser.*
- MOROSE**, *a.* [*morosus*, Latin.] Sour of temper; peevish; sullen. *Watts.*
- MORO'SELY**, *ad.* [from *morose*.] Sourly; peevishly. *Gov. of the Tongue.*
- MORO'SENESS**, *f.* [from *morose*.] Sourness; peevishness. *Watts.*
- MORO'SITY**, *f.* [*morositas*, Lat.] Moroseness; sourness; peevishness. *Clarendon.*
- MOR'RIS**. } *f.* [that is, *morris*]
MOR'RIS-DANCE. } *dance.*
1. A dance in which bells are gingled, or staves or swords clashed, which was learned by the Moors.
2. *Nine mens MORRIS*. A kind of play with nine holes in the ground. *Shakespeare.*
- MOR'RIS-DANCER**, *f.* [*morris* and *dancer*.] One who dances à la *moresco*, the moorish dance. *Temple.*
- MORPHEW**, *f.* [*morphee*, Fr.] A scurf on the face.
- MOR'ROW**, *f.* [*morragen*, Saxon.]
1. The

1. The day after the present day. *Cowley.*
 2. To MORROW. On the day after this current day. *Prior.*
- MORSE. *f.* A sea-horse. *Brown.*
- MORSEL. *f.* [*morcellus*, low Latin.]
 1. A piece fit for the mouth; a mouthful. *South.*
 2. A piece; a meal. *L'Estrange.*
 3. A small quantity. *Boyle.*
- MORSURE. *f.* [*morfure*, Fr. *morfura*, Lat.]
 The act of biting.
- MORT. *f.* [*morte*, Fr.]
 1. A tunc founded at the death of the game. *Shakespeare.*
 2. A great quantity.
- MORTAL. *a.* [*mortalis*, Lat.]
 1. Subject to death; doomed sometime to die. *1 Cor.*
 2. Deadly; destructive; procuring death. *Bacon.*
 3. Bringing death. *Pope.*
 4. Human; belonging to man. *Milton.*
 5. Extreme; violent. *Dryden.*
- MORTAL. *f.* Man; human being. *Tickel.*
- MORTALITY. *f.* [from *mortal*.]
 1. Subjection to death; state of a being subject to death. *Watts.*
 2. Death. *Shakespeare.*
 3. Power of destruction. *Shakespeare.*
 4. Frequency of death. *Graunt.*
 5. Human nature. *Pope.*
- MORTALLY. *ad.* [from *mortal*.]
 1. Irrecoverably; to death. *Dryden.*
 2. Extremely; to extremity. *Granville.*
- MORTAR. *f.* [*mortarium*, Lat.]
 1. A strong 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. *f.* [*morter*, Dutch; *mortier*, French.] Cement made of lime and sand with water, and used to join stones or bricks. *Mortimer.*
- MORTGAGE. *f.* [*mort and gage*, French.]
 1. A dead pledge; a thing put into the hands of a creditor. *Arbutnot.*
 2. The state of being pledged. *Bacon.*
- To MORTGAGE. *v. a.* To pledge; to put to pledge. *Arbutnot.*
- MORTGAGE. *f.* [from *mortgage*.] He that takes or receives a mortgage. *Templ.*
- MORTGAGER. *f.* [from *mortgage*.] He that gives a mortgage.
- MORTIFEROUS. *a.* [*mortifer*, Latin.] Fatal; deadly; destructive. *Hammond.*
- MORTIFICATION. *f.* [*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. *Arbutnot.*
4. Humiliation; subjection of the passions. *Tillotson.*
5. Vexation; trouble. *L'Estrange.*
- To MORTIFY. *v. a.* [*mortifier*, Fr.]
 1. To destroy vital quantities.
 2. To destroy active powers, or essential qualities. *Bacon.*
 3. To subdue inordinate passions. *Shakespeare.*
 4. To macerate or harrass the body to compliance with the mind. *Brown.*
 5. To humble; to depress; to vex. *Addison.*
- To MORTIFY. *v. r.*
 1. To gangrene; to corrupt. *Bacon.*
 2. To be subdued; to die away.
- MORTISE. *f.* [*mortaise*, Fr.] A hole cut into wood that another piece may be put into it. *Shakespeare. Ray.*
- To MORTISE. *v. a.* To cut with a mortise; to join with a mortise. *Drayton.*
- MORTMAIN. *f.* [*morte and main*, Fr.] Such a state of possession as makes it unalienable. *Spenser.*
- MORTPAY. *f.* [*mort and pay*.] Dead pay; payment not made. *Bacon.*
- MORTRESS. *f.* A dish of meat of various kinds beaten together. *Bacon.*
- MORTUARY. *f.* [*mortuaire*, Fr. *mortuarium*, Latin.] A gift left by a man at his death to his parish church, for the recompence of his personal tythes and offerings not duly paid.
- MOSAICK. *a.* [*mosaïque*, Fr.] *Mosaick* is a kind of painting in small pebbles, cockles, and shells of sundry colours. *Milton.*
- MO'SCHATEL. *f.* A plant.
- MOSQUE. *f.* [*moſcbit*, Turkish.] A Mahometan temple.
- MOSS. *f.* [*meoſ*, Saxon.] A plant. Though *moſs* was formerly supposed to be only an excreſcence produced from the earth and trees, yet it is no 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. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To cover with moss. *Shakespeare.*
- MO'SSINESS. *f.* [from *moſsy*.] The state of being covered or overgrown with moss. *Bacon.*
- MO'SSY. *a.* [from *moſs*.] Overgrown with moss. *Pope.*
- MOST. *a.* the superlative of *more*. [*mæſt*, Saxon.] Consisting of the greatest number; consisting of the greatest quantity. *Pope.*
- MOST. *ad.*
 1. The particle noting the superlative degree; as, the *moſt* incentive. *Cheyne.*

M O T

M O V

2. In the greatest degree. *Locke.*
- MOST.** *f.*
1. The greatest number. *Addison.*
 2. The greatest value. *L'Esfrange.*
 3. The greatest degree; the greatest quantity. *Bacon.*
- MO'STICK.** *f.* A painter's staff. *Ainsworth.*
- MO'STLY.** *adj.* [from *most*.] For the greatest part. *Bacon.*
- MO'STWHAT.** *f.* [*most* and *what*.] For the most part. *Hammond.*
- MOTATION.** *f.* Act of moving.
- MOTE.** *f.* [*mot*, Saxon.] A small particle of matter; any thing proverbially little. *Bacon.*
- MOTE** for *might*. *Spenser.*
- MOTH.** *f.* [*moð*, Saxon.] A small winged insect that eats cloths and hangings. *Dryden.*
- MO'THER.** *f.* [*moðor*, Saxon; *moeder*, Dutch.]
1. A woman that has born a child; correlative to son or daughter. *Shakespeare.*
 2. That which has produced any thing. *Arbutnot.*
 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.*
 8. [*Moeder*, Dutch.] A thick substance concreting in liquors; the lees or scum concentered. *Dryden.*
- MO'THER.** *a.* Had at the birth; native. *Shakespeare.*
- To **MO'THER.** *v. n.* To gather concretion. *Dryden.*
- MO'THER** of *pearl*. A kind of coarse pearl; the shell in which pearls are generated. *Hakerwill.*
- MO'THERHOOD.** *f.* [from *mother*.] The office or character of a mother. *Donne.*
- MO'THERLESS.** *a.* [from *mother*.] Destitute of a mother. *Waller.*
- MO'THERLY.** *a.* Belonging to a mother; suitable to a mother. *Raleigh.*
- MO'THERLY.** *ad.* [from *mother*.] In manner of a mother. *Donne.*
- MO'THERWORT.** *f.* [*cardiaca*, Latin.] A plant. *Miller.*
- MO'THERY.** *a.* [from *mother*.] Concreted; full of concretions; dreggy; feculent; used of liquors.
- MOTHMULLEIN.** *f.* [*blattaria*, Latin.] A plant. *Miller.*
- MO'THWORT.** *f.* [*moth* and *wort*.] An herb.
- MO'THY.** *a.* [from *moth*.] Full of moths. *Shakespeare.*
- MO'TION.** *f.* [*motio*, Lat.]
1. The act of changing place.
 2. Manner of moving the body; port; gait. *Waller.*
 3. Change of posture; action. *Dryden.*
 4. Tendency of the mind; thought. *South.*
 5. Proposal made. *Shakespeare.*
 6. Impulse communicated. *Dryden.*
- To **MOTION.** *v. a.* [from the noun.] To propose.
- MO'TIONLESS.** *a.* [from *motion*.] Wanting motion; being without motion. *Blackmore.*
- MO'TIVE.** *a.* [*motivus*, Lat.]
1. Causing motion; having moment. *Hooker.*
 2. Having the power to move; having power to change place. *Wilkins.*
- MO'TIVE.** *f.* [*motif*, Fr.]
1. That which determines the choice; that which incites the action. *Shakespeare.*
 2. Mover. *Shakespeare.*
- MO'TLEY.** *a.* Mingled of various colours. *Shakespeare.*
- MO'TOR.** *f.* A mover. *Brown.*
- MOTORY.** *a.* [*motorius*, Latin.] Giving motion. *Ray.*
- MO'TTO.** *f.* [*motto*, Italian.] A sentence added to a device, or prefixed to any thing written. *Addison.*
- To **MOVE.** *v. a.* [*moveo*, Lat.]
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. *Davis.*
 4. To persuade; to prevail on the mind. *Knolles.*
 5. To affect; to touch pathetically; to stir passion. *Shakespeare.*
 6. To make angry. *Shakespeare.*
 7. To put into commotion. *Ruth.*
 8. To conduct regularly in motion. *Milton.*
- To **MOVE.** *v. n.*
1. To go from one place to another. *Shakespeare.*
 2. To walk; to bear the body. *Dryden.*
 3. To go forward. *Dryden.*
 4. To change the posture of the body in ceremony. *Esther.*
- MO'VEABLE.** *a.* [from *move*.]
1. Capable of being moved; not fixed; portable. *Addison.*
 2. Changing the time of the year. *Holder.*
- MO'VEABLES.** *f.* [*meubles*, Fr.] Goods; furniture; distinguished from real or immoveable possessions. *Shakespeare.*
- MO'VEABLENESS.** *f.* [from *moveable*.] Mobility; possibility to be moved.
- MO'VE-**

MO'VEABLY. *ad.* [from *moveable*.] So as it may be moved. *Greco.*

MO'VELESS. *a.* Unmov'd; not to be put out of the place. *Boyle.*

MO'VEMENT. *f.* [*mouvement*, Fr.]
1. Manner of moving. *Pope.*
2. Motion.

MO'VENT. *a.* [*movens*, Latin.] Moving. *Greco.*

MO'VENT. *f.* [*movens*, Lat.] That which moves another. *Glanville.*

MO'VEVER. *f.* [from *move*.]
1. The person or thing that gives motion. *Wilkins.*

2. Something that moves, or stands not still. *Dryden.*

3. A proposer. *Bacon.*

MO'VING. *part. a.* Pathetic; touching; adapted to affect the passions. *Blackmore.*

MOVINGLY. *a.* [from *moving*.] Pathetically; in such a manner as to seize the passions. *Addison.*

MOUGHT for *might*.

MOULD. *f.* [*mogel*, Swedish.]

1. A kind of 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. *Dryden.*

4. The matrix in which any thing is cast; in which any thing receives its form. *Blackmore.*

5. Cast; form. *Prior.*

6. The future or contexture of the skull.

To MOULD. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To contract concreted matter; to gather mould. *Bacon.*

To MOULD. *v. a.* To cover with mould. *Knolles.*

To MOULD. *v. a.* [from the noun.]
1. To form; to shape; to model. *Wotton.*

2. To knead: as, to mould bread.

MOULDABLE. *a.* [from *mould*.] What may be moulded. *Bacon.*

MOULDER. *f.* [from *mould*.] He who moulds.

To MOULDER. *v. n.* [from *mould*.] To be turned to dust; to perish in dust. *Clarendon.*

To MOULDER. *v. a.* [from *mould*.] To turn to dust. *Pope.*

MOULDINESS. *f.* [from *mouldy*.] The state of being mouldy. *Bacon.*

MOULDING. *f.* [from *mould*.] Ornamental cavities in wood or stone. *Mixon.*

MOULDWARP. *f.* [*moild* and *peppan*, Saxon.] A mole; a small animal that throws up the earth. *Walton.*

MO'ULDY. *a.* [from *mould*.] Overgrown with concretions. *Addison.*

To MOULT. *v. n.* [*muyten*, Dutch.] To shed or change the feathers; to lose feathers. *Suckling.*

To MOUNCH. } *v. a.* To eat, *Shakespeare.*

To MAUNCH. } *v. a.* To eat, *Shakespeare.*

MOUND. *f.* [*mundian*, Saxon, to defend.] Any thing raised to fortify or defend. *Milton.*

To MOUND. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To fortify with a mound.

MOUNT. *f.* [*mons*, Lat.]
1. A mountain; a hill. *Dryden.*

2. An artificial hill raised in a garden, or other place. *Knolles.*

3. A publick treasure; a bark. *Bacon.*

To MOUNT. *v. n.* [*monter*, Fr.]
1. To rise on high. *Shakespeare.*

2. To tower; to be built up to great elevation. *Job.*

3. To get on horseback. *Shakespeare.*

4. [For *amount*.] To rise in value. *Pope.*

To MOUNT. *v. a.*
1. To raise aloft; to lift on high. *Shakespeare.*

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 particular 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 MOUNTAIN. *f.* [*montaigne*, French.] A large hill; a vast protuberance of the earth. *Shakespeare.*

MOUNTAIN. *a.* [*montanus*, Latin.] Found on the mountains. *Shakespeare.*

MOUNTAINEER. *f.* [from *mountain*.]
1. An inhabitant of the mountains. *Bentley.*

2. A savage; a free booter; a rustick. *Milton.*

MO MOUNTAINET. *f.* [from *mountain*.] A hillock. *Sidney.*

MO MOUNTAINOUS. *a.* [from *mountain*.]
1. Hilly; full of mountains. *Burnet.*

2. Large as mountains; huge; bulky. *Prior.*

3. Inhabiting mountains. *Bacon.*

MO MOUNTAINOUSNESS. *f.* [from *mountainous*.] State of being full of mountains. *Brewerwood.*

MO MOUNTAIN-PARSLEY. *f.* [*qreselinum*, Lat.] A plant.

MO MOUNTAIN-ROSE. *f.* [*chamærododendron*, Lat.] A plant.

MO MOUNTANT. *a.* [*montans*, Lat.] Rising on high. *Shakespeare.*

MO MOUNTEBANK. *f.* [*montare in banco*, Italian.]

M O U

M O W

1. A doctor that mounts a bench in the market, and boasts his infallible remedies and cures. *Hudibras.*
 2. Any boastful and false pretender. *Shakespeare.*

To MOUNTBANK. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To cheat by false boasts or pretences. *Shakespeare.*

MOUNTENANCE. *f.* Amount of a thing. *Spenser.*

MOUNTER. *f.* [from *mount*] One that mounts. *Drayton.*

MOUNTY. *f.* [*montée*, French.] The rise of a hawk. *Sidney.*

- To MOURN. *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. *2 Sam.*

- To MOURN. *v. a.*
 1. To grieve for; to lament. *Addison.*
 2. To utter in a sorrowful manner. *Milton.*

MOURNE. *f.* [*morne*, French.] The round end of a staff; the part of a lance to which the steel part is fixed. *Sidney.*

- MOURNER. *f.* [from *mourn*.]
 1. One that mourns; one that grieves. *Shakespeare.*
 2. One who follows a funeral in black. *Dryden.*
 3. Something used at funerals. *Dryden.*

MOURNFUL. *a.* [*mourn* and *full*.]
 1. Having the appearance of sorrow. *Dryden.*

2. Causing sorrow. *Shakespeare.*
 3. Sorrowful; feeling sorrow. *Prior.*
 4. Betokening sorrow; expressive of grief. *Shakespeare.*

MOURNFULLY. *ad.* [from *mournful*.]
 Sorrowfully; with sorrow. *Shakespeare.*

- MOURNFULNESS. *f.* [from *mournful*.]
 1. Sorrow; grief.
 2. Shew of grief; appearance of sorrow.

- MOURNING. *f.* [from *mourn*.]
 1. Lamentation; sorrow. *2 Esdras.*
 2. The dress of sorrow. *Dryden.*

MOURNINGLY. *ad.* [from *mourning*.]
 With the appearance of sorrowing. *Shakespeare.*

MOUSE. plural *mice*. *f.* [*mys*, Saxon.] The smallest of all beasts; a little animal haunting houses and corn fields. *Derbam.*

TO MOUSE. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To catch mice. *Shakespeare.*

MOUSEHUNT. *f.* [*mouse* and *hunt*] Mouser; one that hunts mice. *Shakespeare.*

MOUSE HOLE. *f.* [*mouse* and *hole*.] Small hole. *Stirlingfleet.*

MOUSER. *f.* [from *mouse*.] One that catches mice. *Swift.*

MOUSETAIL. *f.* An herb.

MOUSE-TRAP. *f.* [*mouse* and *trap*.] A snare or gin in which mice are taken. *Male.*

- MOUTH. *f.* [*muð*, Saxon.]
 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. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To speak big; to speak in a strong and loud voice; to vociferate. *Addison.*

- To MOUTH. *v. a.*
 1. To utter with a voice affectedly big. *Shakespeare.*
 2. To chew; to eat. *Shakespeare.*
 3. To seize in the mouth. *Dryden.*
 4. To form by the mouth. *Brown.*

MOUTHED. *a.* [from *mouth*.] Furnished with a mouth. *Pope.*

MOUTH-FRIEND. *f.* [*mouth* and *friend*.] One who professes friendship without intending it. *Shakespeare.*

- MOUTHFUL. *f.* [*mouth* and *full*.]
 1. What the mouth contains at once.
 2. Any proverbially small quantity. *L'Estrange.*

MOUTH-HONOUR. *f.* [*mouth* and *honour*.] Civility outwardly expressed without sincerity. *Shakespeare.*

MOUTHLESS. *a.* [from *mouth*.] Without a mouth.

MOW. *f.* [*mope*, Saxon, a heap.] A loft or chamber where hay or corn is laid up. *Tuffer.*

- To MOW. *v. a.* preter. *mowed*, part. *mown*. [*mepin*, Saxon.]
 1. To cut with a scythe. *Spenser.*
 2. To cut down with speed and violence. *Dryden.*

To MOW. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To put in a mow.

To MOW. *v. n.* To gather the harvest. *Waller.*

MOW. *f.* [*moë*, Fr.] Wry mouth; distorted face. *Common Prayer. Shakespeare.*

To MOW. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To make mouths; to distort the face. *Asham.*

To MOWBURN. *v. n.* [*mow* and *burn*.] To ferment and heat in the mow for want of being dry. *Morimer.*

MO'WER. *f.* [from *mow*.] One who cuts with a scythe. *Shakespeare.*

MOXA.

M U C

M U F

MOXA. *f.* An Indian moss, used in the cure of the gout by burning it on the part aggrieved. *Temple.*

MOYLE. *f.* A mule; an animal generated between the horse and the ass. *Carew. May.*

MUCH. *a.* [*mucbo*, Spanish.] Large in quantity; long in time; many in number. *L'Estrange.*

MUCH. *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. *Graville.*
 5. Nearly. *Temple.*

MUCH. *f.*
 1. A great deal; multitude in number; abundance in quantity. *Dryden.*
 2. More than enough; a heavy service or burthen. *Milton.*
 3. Any assignable quantity or degree. *South.*

4. An uncommon thing; something strange. *Tilghson.*
 5. To make MUCH of. To treat with regard; to fondle. *Sidney.*

MUCH *at one.* Of equal value; of equal influence. *Dryden.*

MUCHWHAT. *ad.* [*much* and *what*.] Nearly. *Atterbury.*

MUCHEL. *a.* [*fr muckle* or *micke*. [*mýcel*, Saxon.] Much. *Spenser.*

MUCID. *f.* [*mucidus*, Lat.] Slimy; mufty. *Ansford.*

MUCIDNESS. *f.* [*from mucid*.] Sliminess; muftiness. *Ansford.*

MUCILAGE. *f.* [*mucilage*, French.] A slimy or viscous body; a body with moisture sufficient to hold it together. *Evelyn.*

MUCILAGINOUS. *a.* [*mucilagineux*, Fr. *from mucilage*.] Slimy; viscous; soft with some degree of tenacity. *Greav.*

MUCILAGINOUSNESS. *f.* [*from mucilagineous*.] Sliminess; viscosity.

MUCK. *f.* [*meox*, Saxon.]
 1. Dung for manure of grounds. *Glancville.*

2. Any thing low, mean, and filthy. *Spenser.*

3. To run a MUCK, signifies, to run madly and attack all that we meet. *Dryden.*

TO MUCK. *v. a.* To manure with muck; to dung. *Toffr.*

MUCKENDER. *f.* [*mucboir*, French.] A handkerchief. *Dorset.*

TO MUCKER. *v. n.* To scramble for money; to hoard up.

MUCKERER. *f.* [*from mucker*.] One that muckers.

MUCKHILL. *f.* [*muck* and *bill*.] A dung-hil. *Burton.*

MUCKINESS. *f.* [*from mucky*.] Nastiness; filth.

MUCKLE. *a.* [*mýcel*, Saxon.] Much. *Mucksweat*. *f.* Profuse sweat.

MUCKWORM. *f.* [*muck* and *worm*.]
 1. A worm that lives in dung.

2. A miser; a curmudgeon. *Swift.*

MUCKY. *a.* [*from muck*.] Nasty; filthy. *Spenser.*

MUCOUS. *a.* [*mucosus*, Latin.] Slimy; viscous. *Brown.*

MUCOUSNESS. *f.* [*from mucous*.] Sliminess; viscosity.

MUCRO. *f.* [*Latin*.] A point. *Brown.*

MUCRONATED. *a.* [*macro*, Latin.] Narrowed to a sharp point. *Woodward.*

MUCULENT. *a.* [*from mucus*, Lat.] Viscous; slimy.

MUCUS. *f.* [*Latin*.] Is most properly used for that which flows from the papillary processes through the os cribriforme into the nostrils; but it is also used for any slimy liquor or moisture. *A but not.*

MUD. *f.* [*modder*, Dutch.] The slime and unignous matter at the bottom of still water. *Addison.*

TO MUD. *v. a.* [*from the noun*.]
 1. To bury in the slime or mud. *Shakespeare.*

2. To make turbid; to pollute with dirt. *Glancville.*

MUDDILY. *ad.* [*from muddy*.] Turbidly; with foul mixture. *Dryden.*

MUDDINESS. *f.* [*from muddy*.] Turbidity; foulness caused by mud, dregs, or sediment. *Addison.*

TO MUDDLE. *v. a.* [*from mud*.]
 1. To make turbid; to foul. *Prior.*

2. To make half drunk; to cloud or stupefy. *Arbutnot.*

MUDDY. *a.* [*from mud*.]
 1. Turbid; foul with mud. *Shakespeare.*

2. Impure; dark; gross. *Shakespeare.*

3. Soiled with mud. *Dryden.*

4. Dark; not bright. *Swift.*

5. Cloudy; dull. *Shakespeare.*

TO MUDDY. *v. a.* [*from mud*.] To make muddy; to cloud; to disturb. *Greav.*

MUDSUCKER. *f.* [*mud* and *sucker*.] A sea fowl. *Drbam.*

MUDWALL. *f.* [*mud* and *wall*.] A wall built without mortar. *South.*

MUDWALLED. *a.* [*mud* and *wall*.] Having a mudwall. *Prior.*

TO MUE. *v. a.* [*muer*, Fr.] To moult; to change feathers.

MUFF. *f.* [*muff*, Swedish.] A soft cover for the hands in winter. *Cleveland.*

TO MUFFLE. *v. a.*
 1. To cover from the weather. *Dryden.*

2. To blindfold. *Shakespeare.*

3. To conceal; to involve. *Sandys.*

TO MUFFLE. *v. n.* [*maffelen*, *moffelen*, Dutch.] To speak inwardly; to speak without

- without clear and distinct articulation.
Holder.
- MUFFLER. *f.* [from *muffe*.] *Arbutnot.*
1. A cover for the face.
2. A part of a woman's dress by which the face was covered. *Shakespeare.*
- MUFTI. *f.* [a Turkish word.] The high priest of the Mahometans. *Goy.*
- MUG. *f.* A cup to drink in. *Goy.*
- MUGGY. } *a.* [a cant word.] Moist;
MUGGISH. } damp; mouldy. *Mortim.*
- MUGHOUSE. *f.* [*mug* and *house*.] An alehouse; a low house of entertainment. *Tickell.*
- MUGIENT. *a.* [*magicus*, Latin.] Bellowing. *Brown.*
- MULATTO. *f.* [Spanish.] One begot between a white and black.
- MULBERRY. } *f.* [morberrig, Sax.]
MULBERRY tree. }
- MULCT. *f.* [*multa*, Latin.] A fine; a penalty: used commonly of pecuniary penalty. *Dryden.*
- TO MULCT. *v. a.* [*multo*, Latin.] To punish with fine or forfeiture. *Bacon.*
- MULE. *f.* [*mule*, Fr. *mula*, Lat.] An animal generated between a he ass and a mare, or sometimes between a horse and a she ass. *Ray.*
- MULETEER. *f.* [*muletier*, French.] Mule-driver; horse-boy. *Shakespeare.*
- MULIEBRITY. *f.* [*muliebris*, Latin.] Womanhood; the contrary to virility.
- TO MULL. *v. a.* [*nollitus*, Latin.]
1. To soften, as wine when burnt and sweetened. *Shakespeare.*
2. To heat any liquor, and sweeten and spice it. *Gay.*
- MULLAR. *f.* [*mouleur*, French.] A stone held in the hand with which any powder is ground upon a horizontal stone. *Peacham.*
- MULLIN. *f.* [*verbofum*, Latin.] A plant. *Milner.*
- MULLET. *f.* [*mulus*, French.] A sea fish. *Pope.*
- MULLYGRUBS. *f.* Twisting of the guts. *Answerb.*
- MULLOCK. *f.* Rubbish. *Answerb.*
- MULSE. *f.* Wine boiled and mingled with honey. *D. & C.*
- MULTANGULAR. *a.* [*multus* and *angulus*, Latin.] Many cornered; having many corners; polygonal.
- MULTANGULARLY. *ad.* [from *multangular*.] Polygonally; with many corners. *Greco.*
- MULTANGULARNESS. *f.* [from *multangular*.] The state of being polygonal.
- MULTICA'PSULAR. *a.* [*multus* and *capsula*, Latin.] Divided into many partitions or cells.
- MULTICA'VOUS. *a.* [*multus* and *cavus*, Latin.] Full of holes.
- MULTIFA'RIOUS. *a.* [*multifarius*, Lat.] Having great multiplicity; having different respects. *More. Evelyn.*
- MULTIFA'RIOUSLY. *ad.* [from *multifarius*.] With multiplicity. *Bentley.*
- MULTIFA'RIOUSNESS. *f.* [from *multifarius*.] Multiplied diversity. *Norris.*
- MULTIFIDOUS. *a.* [*multifidus*, Latin.] Having many partitions; cleit into many branches. *Brown.*
- MULTIFORM. *a.* [*multiformis*, Latin.] Having various shapes or appearances. *Milton.*
- MULTIFO'RMIETY. *f.* [*multiformis*, Lat.] Diversity of shapes or appearances subsisting in the same thing.
- MULTILA'TERAL. *a.* [*multus* and *lateralis*, Latin.] Having many sides.
- MULTILOQUOUS. *a.* [*multiloquus*, Lat.] Very talkative.
- MULTINO'MINAL. *a.* [*multus* and *nomen*, Latin.] Having many names.
- MULTIPAROUS. *f.* [*multiparus*, Latin.] Bringing many at a birth. *Brown.*
- MULTIPE'DE. *f.* [*multipeda*, Latin.] An insect with many feet. *Bailey.*
- MULTIPLE. *a.* [*multiplex*, Latin.] A term in arithmetick, when one number contains another several times: as, nine is the multiple of three, containing it three times.
- MULTIPLIABLE. *a.* [*multipliable*, Fr. from *multiply*.] Capable to be multiplied.
- MULTIPLIABLENESS. *f.* [from *multipliable*.] Capacity of being multiplied.
- MULTIPLICABLE. *a.* [from *multiplico*, Latin.] Capable of being arithmetically multiplied.
- MULTIPLICAND. *j.* [*multiplicandus*, Lat.] The number to be multiplied in arithmetick. *Cocker.*
- MULTIPLICATE. *f.* [from *multiplico*, Latin.] Consisting of more than one. *Derham.*
- MULTIPLICATION. *f.* [*multiplicatio*, Latin.]
1. The act of multiplying or increasing any number by addition or production of more of the same kind. *Brown.*
2. [In arithmetick.] The increasing of any one number by another, so often as there are units in that number, by which the one is increased. *Cocker.*
- MULTIPLICATOR. *f.* [from *multiplico*, Latin.] The number by which another number is multiplied.
- MULTIPLICITY. *f.* [*multiplicité*, French.]
1. More than one of the same kind. *South.*
2. State of being many. *Dryden.*
- MULTIPLICIOUS. *f.* [*multiplex*, Latin.] Manifold. *Brown.*
- MULTI-

MULTIPLIER. *f.* [from *multiply.*]
 1. One who multiplies or increases the number of any thing. *Decay of Piety.*
 2. The multiplier in arithmetick. *Cocker.*

TO MULTIPLY. *v. a.* [*multiplico, Latin.*]
 1. To increase in number; to make more by generation, accumulation, or addition. *Milton.*
 2. To perform the process of arithmetical multiplication. *Brown.*

TO MULTIPLY. *v. n.*
 1. To grow in number. *Wisd.*
 2. To increase themselves. *Shakespeare.*

MULTIPOTENT. *a.* [*multus and potens, Latin.*] Having manifold power. *Shakespeare.*

MULTIPRESENCE. *f.* [*multus and presentis, Latin.*] The power or act of being present in more places than one at the same time. *Hall.*

MULTISCIOUS. *a.* [*multifiscus, Latin.*] Having variety of knowledge.

MULTISILICUOUS. *a.* [*multus and siliqua, Latin.*] The same with corniculate: used of plants, whose seed is contained in many distinct seed-vessels.

MULTITUDE. *f.* [*multitudo, Latin.*]
 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. *a.* [from *multitude.*]
 1. Having the appearance of a multitude. *Shakespeare.*
 2. Manifold. *Shakespeare.*

MULTIVAGANT. } *a.* [*multiwagus, Lat.*]
MULTIVAGOUS. } That wanders or strays much abroad.

MULTIVIOUS. *a.* [*multus and via, Lat.*] Having many ways; manifold.

MULTOCULAR. *a.* [*multus and oculus, Latin.*] Having more eyes than two. *Derham.*

MUM. *interject.* A word denoting prohibition to speak; silence; hush. *Hudibras.*

MUM. *f.* [*munne, German.*] Ale brewed with wheat. *Mortimer.*

TO MUMBLE. *v. n.* [*mompelen, Dutch.*]
 1. To speak inwardly; to grumble; to mutter. *Shakespeare.*
 2. To chew; to bite softly. *Dryden.*

TO MUMBLE. *v. a.*
 1. To utter with a low inarticulate voice. *Shakespeare.*
 2. To mouth gently. *Pope.*
 3. To slubber over; to suppress; to utter imperfectly. *Dryden.*

MUMBLER. *f.* [from *mumble.*] One that speaks inarticulately; a mutterer.

MUMBLINGLY. *aa.* [from *mumbling.*] With inarticulate utterance.

TO MUMM. *v. a.* [*mumme, Danish.*] To mask; to frolic in disguise. *Spenser.*

MUMMER. *f.* [*munne, Danish.*] A masker; one who performs frolics in a personated dress. *Milton.*

MUMMERY. *f.* [*momerie, French.*] Masking; frolic in masks; to lery. *Bacon.*

MUMMY. *f.* [*numis, Fr. mumie, Latin; from the Arabick.*]
 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. *v. a.* [*mompelin, Dutch.*]
 1. To nibble; to bite quick; to chew with a continued motion. *Otway.*
 2. To talk low and quick.

3. [In cant language.] To go a begging.

MUMPER. *f.* A Beggar.

MUMPS. *f.* [*mompelen, Dutch.*] Sullenness; silent anger. *Stinner.*

MUMPS. *f.* The squinancy. *Ainsworth.*

TO MUNCH. *v. a.* [*manger, French.*] To chew by great mouthfuls. *Shakespeare.*

TO MUNCH. *v. n.* To chew eagerly by great mouthfuls. *Dryden.*

MUNCHER. *f.* [from *munch.*] One that munches.

MUND. *f.* Peace, from which our lawyers call a breach of the peace, *mundbrech*: so Edmund is happy peace; Æthelmund, noble peace; Ælmond, all peace. *Gibson.*

MUNDANE. *a.* [*mundanus, Lat.*] Belonging to the world. *Glanville.*

MUNDATION. *f.* [*mundus, Latin.*] The act of cleansing.

MUNDATORY. *a.* [from *mundus, Lat.*] Having the power to cleanse.

MUNDICK. *f.* A kind of marcasite or semimetal found in tin mines.

MUNDIFICATION. *f.* [*mundus and facio, Latin.*] Cleansing any body. *Quincy.*

MUNDIFICATIVE. *a.* [*mundus and facio, Latin.*] Cleansing; having the power to cleanse. *Brown.*

TO MUNDIFY. *v. a.* [*mundus and facio, Latin.*] To cleanse; to make clean. *Harvey.*

MUNDIVAGANT. *a.* [*mundigavus, Lat.*] Wandering through the world.

MUNDUNGUS. *f.* Stinking tobacco. *Bailey.*

MUNERARY. *a.* [from *munus, Latin.*] Having the nature of a gift.

MUNGREL. *f.* Any thing generated between different kinds; any thing partaking of the qualities of different causes or parents. *Shakespeare.*

MUNGREL. *a.* Generated between different natures; base-born; degenerate. *Shakespeare.*

MUNICIPAL. *a.* [*municipalis, Latin.*] Belonging to a corporation. *Dryden.*

MUNI

- MUNIFICENCE.** *f.* [*munificentia*, Latin.] Liberality; the act of giving. *Addison.*
- MUNIFICENT.** *a.* [*munificus*, Latin.] Liberal; generous. *Aterbury.*
- MUNIFICENTLY.** *ad.* [from *munificent.*] Liberally; generously.
- MUNIMENT.** *f.* [*munimentum*, Latin.]
1. Fortification; strong hold.
 2. Support; defence.
- TO MUNIFY.** *v. a.* [*munio*, Latin.] To fortify; to strengthen. A word not in use. *Bacon.*
- MUNITION.** *f.* [*munitio*, Latin.]
1. Fortification; strong hold. *Hale.*
 2. Ammunition; materials for war. *Fairbairn.*
- MUNNION.** *f.* *Munnions* are the upright posts, that divide the lights in a window frame. *Moxon.*
- MURAGE.** *f.* [from *murus*, Lat.] Money paid to keep walls in repair.
- MURAL.** *a.* [*muralis*, Lat.] Pertaining to a wall. *Evelyn.*
- MURDER.** *f.* [*moerdon*, Saxon.] The act of killing a man unlawfully. *Shakespeare.*
- TO MURDER.** *v. a.* [from the noun.]
1. To kill a man unlawfully. *Dryden.*
 2. To destroy; to put an end to. *Shakespeare.*
- MURDERER.** *f.* [from *murder.*] One who has shed human blood unlawfully. *Sidney.*
- MURDERESS.** *f.* [from *murderer.*] A woman that commits murder. *Dryden.*
- MURDERMENT.** *f.* [from *murder.*] The act of killing unlawfully.
- MURDEROUS.** *a.* Bloody; guilty of murder. *Shakespeare. Prior.*
- MURE.** *f.* [*mur*, Fr. *murus*, Lat.] A wall. Not in use. *Shakespeare.*
- TO MURE.** *v. a.* To inclose in walls. *Knolles.*
- MURENGER.** *f.* [*murus*, Latin.] An overseer of a wall.
- MURIA'TICK.** *a.* Partaking of the taste or nature of brine. *Arbutnot.*
- MURK.** *f.* [*mork*, Danish.] Darkeness; want of light. *Shakespeare.*
- MURK.** *f.* Husks of fruit. *Ainsworth.*
- MURKY.** *a.* [*morck*, Danish.] Dark; cloudy; wanting light. *Addison.*
- MURMUR.** *f.* [*murmur*, Latin.]
1. A low shrill noise. *Pope.*
 2. A complaint half suppressed. *Dryden.*
- TO MURMUR.** *v. n.* [*murmuro*, Latin.]
1. To give a low shrill sound. *Pope.*
 2. To grumble; to utter secret discontent. *Wake.*
- MURMURER.** *f.* [from *murmur.*] One who repines; a grumbler; a repiner. *Gov. of the Tongue. Blackmore.*
- MURNIVAL.** *f.* Four cards.
- MURRAIN.** *f.* The plague in cattle. *Gartb. Carew.*
- MURRE.** *f.* A kind of bird. *Carew.*
- MURREY.** *a.* [*more*, Fr. *morello*, Italian; from *moro*, a mour.] Darkly red. *Boyle.*
- MURRION.** *f.* [often written *morion.*] A helmet; a casque. *King.*
- MURTH of Corn.** *f.* Plenty of grain.
- MUSCADEL.** } *a.* [*muscat*, *muscadel*, Fr.]
- MUSCADINE.** } [*moscatello*, Italian.] A kind of sweet grape, sweet wine and sweet pear.
- MUSCLE.** *f.* [*muscle*, Fr. *musculus*, Latin.]
1. *Muscle* is a bundle of thin and parallel plates of fleshy threads or fibres, inclosed 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, inclosed likewise by a common membrane: each lesser fibre consists of very small vesicles or bladders, into which we suppose the veins, arteries and nerves to open. *Quincy.*
 2. A bivalve shell fish. *Hakerwill.*
- MUSCOSITY.** *f.* [*muscosus*, Latin.] Mofiness.
- MUSCULAR.** *a.* [from *musculus*, Latin.] Performed by muscles. *Arbutnot.*
- MUSCULARITY.** *f.* [from *muscular.*] The state of having muscles. *Grew.*
- MUSCULOUS.** *a.* [*musculeux*, Fr. *musculosus*, Latin.]
1. Full of muscles; brawny.
 2. Pertaining to a muscle. *More.*
- MUSE.** *f.* [from the verb.]
1. Deep thought; close attention; absence of mind. *Milton.*
 2. The power of poetry. *Cowley.*
- TO MUSE.** *v. n.* [*musar*, Fr.]
1. To ponder; to think close; to study in silence. *Hooker.*
 2. To be absent of mind. *Shakespeare.*
 3. To wonder; to be amazed. *Shakespeare.*
- MUSEFUL.** *a.* [from *muse.*] Deep thinking. *Dryden.*
- MUSER.** *f.* [from *muse.*] One who muses; one apt to be absent of mind.
- MUSET.** *f.* [in hunting.] The place through which the hare goes to relief. *Barley.*
- MUSEUM.** *f.* [*μουσειον*] A repository of learned curiosities.
- MUSHROOM.** *f.* [*mousseron*, French.]
1. *Mushrooms* are by curious naturalists esteemed perfect plants, though their flowers and seeds have not as yet been discovered. *Miller.*
 2. An upstart; a wretch risen from the dunghill. *Bacon.*
- MUSHROOMSTONE.** *f.* [*mushroom and stone.*] A kind of fossil.
- MUSICK.** *f.* [*μουσική*]
1. The science of harmonical sounds. *Dryden.*
 2. Instrumental or vocal harmony. *Milton.*
- MUSI-**

MUSICAL. *a.* [*musical*, Fr. from *musick*.]

1. Harmonious; melodious; sweet sounding. *Milton.*

2. Belonging to musick. *Aldison.*

MUSICALLY. *ad.* [from *musical*.] Harmoniously; with sweet sound. *Addison.*

MUSICALNESS. *f.* [from *musical*.] Harmony.

MUSICIAN. *f.* [*musicus*, Latin.] One skilled in harmony; one who performs upon instruments of musick. *Bacon.*

MUSK. *f.* [*muschio*, Italian; *musc*, French.] *Musk* is a dry, light and friable substance of a dark blackish colour, with some tinge of a purplish or blood colour in it, feeling somewhat smooth or unctuous: its smell is high, perfumed: it is brought from the East Indies: the animal which produces it is of the size of a common goat. *Hill.*

MUSK. *f.* [*musca*, Latin.] Grape hyacinth or grape flower. *Miller.*

MUSKAPPLE. *f.* A kind of apple. *Ainwerb.*

MUSKCAT. *f.* [*musk* and *cat*.] The animal from which musk is got.

MUSKCHERRY. *f.* A sort of cherry.

MUSKET. *f.* [*musquet*, French.]

1. A soldier's handgun. *Bacon.*

2. A male hawk of a small kind. *Stakeff.*

MUSKETEER. *f.* [from *musket*.] A soldier whose weapon is his musket. *Clarendon.*

MUSKETON. *f.* [*mouqueton*, French.] A blunderbuss; a short gun of a large bore.

MUSKINESS. *f.* [from *musk*.] The scent of musk.

MUSKMELON. *f.* [*musk* and *melon*.] A fragrant melon. *Bacon.*

MUSKPEAR. *f.* [*musk* and *pear*.] A fragrant pear.

MUSKROSE. *f.* [*musk* and *rose*.] A rose so called, I suppose, from its fragrance.

Bacon. Milton. Boyle.

MUSKY. *a.* [from *musk*.] Fragrant; sweet of scent. *Milton.*

MUSLIN. *f.* A fine stuff made of cotton. *Gay.*

MUSROL. *f.* [*muserole*, French.] The noseband of a horse's bridle. *Bailey.*

MUSS. *f.* A scramble. *Shakespeare.*

MUSSITATION. *f.* [*muscito*, Lat.] Murmur; grumble.

MUSSULMAN. *f.* A Mahometan believer.

MUST. *verb imperfect.* [*musten*, Dutch.] To be obliged. It is only used before a verb. *Must* is of all persons and tenses, and used of persons and things. *Grewo.*

MUST. *f.* [*mustum*, Latin.] New wine; new wort. *Dryden.*

To MUST. *v. a.* [*mus*, Welsh, stinking.] To mould; to make mouldy. *Mortimer.*

To MUST. *v. n.* To grow mouldy.

MUSTACHES. *f.* [*mustaches*, Fr.] Whiskers; hair on the upper lip. *Sperfer.*

MUSTARD. *f.* [*muostard*, Welsh; *muostard*, French.] A plant. The flower consists of four leaves, which are placed in form of a cross. *Swift.*

To MUSTER. *v. n.* To assemble in order to form an army. *Blackmore.*

To MUSTER. *v. a.* [*muusteren*, Dutch.]

1. To review forces. *Locke.*

2. To bring together. *Shakespeare. Woodrow.*

MUSTER. *f.* [from the verb.]

1. A review of a body of forces. *B. Johnson.*

2. A register of forces mustered. *South.*

3. A collection: as, a *muster* of peacocks.

4. *To pass MUSTER.* To be allowed. *South.*

MUSTERBOOK. *f.* [*muster* and *book*.] A book in which the forces are registered. *Shakespeare.*

MUSTERMASTER. *f.* [*muster* and *master*.] One who superintends the muster to prevent frauds. *Knives.*

MUSTER-ROLL. *f.* [*muster* and *roll*.] A register of forces. *Pope.*

MUSTILY. *ad.* [from *musty*.] Mouldily.

MUSTINESS. *f.* [from *musty*.] Mould; damp fulness. *Ewlyn.*

MUSTY. *a.* [from *must*.]

1. Mouldy; spoiled with damp; moist and fetid. *Bacon.*

2. Stale; spoiled with age. *Harvey.*

3. Vapid with fetidness. *Pope.*

4. Dull; heavy; wanting activity; wanting practice in the occurrences of life. *Addison.*

MUTABILITY. *f.* [*mutabilité*, French.]

1. Changeableness; not continuance in the same state. *Hooker. Suckling. Stillingfleet.*

2. Inconstancy; change of mind. *Shakespeare.*

MUTABLE. *a.* [*mutabilis*, Latin.]

1. Subject to change; alterable. *South.*

2. Inconstant; unsettled. *Shakespeare. Mill.*

MUTABLENESS. *f.* [from *mutable*.] Changeableness; uncertainty.

MUTATION. *f.* [*mutatio*, French; *mutatio*, Latin.] Change; alteration. *Bacon.*

MUTE. *a.* [*muet*, Fr. *mutus*, Latin.] Silent; not vocal; not having the use of voice. *Dryden.*

MUTE. *f.*

1. One that has no power of speech. *Shakespeare.*

2. A letter which can make no sound. *Holder.*

To MUTE. *v. n.* [*mutir*, French.] To dung as birds. *Top.*

MUTELY. *ad.* [from *mute*.] Silently; not vocally. *Milton.*

To MUTILATE. *v. a.* [*mutiler*, French; *mutilo*, Latin.] To deprive of some essential part. *Addison.*

MUTILATION. *f.* [*mutilation*, Fr. *mutilatio*, Latin.] Deprivation of a limb, or any essential part. *Clarendon.*

4 M **MU TINE.**

M Y R

M Y S

MUTINE. *f.* [*mutin*, French.] A mutineer. *Shakespeare.*

MUTINEER. *f.* [from *mutin*, French.] A mover of sedition. *Dryden.*

MUTINOUS. *a.* [*mutiné*, French.] Seditious; busy in insurrection; turbulent. *Waller.*

MUTINOUSLY. *ad.* [from *mutinous*.] Seditiously; turbulently. *Sidney.*

MUTINOUSNESS. *f.* [from *mutinous*.] Seditiousness; turbulence.

TO MUTINY. *v. n.* [*mutiner*, French.] To rise against authority; to make insurrection. *South.*

MUTINY. *f.* [from the verb.] Insurrection; sedition. *Temple.*

TO MUTTER. *v. n.* [*mutire*, Latin.] To grumble; to murmur. *Burton. Dryden.*

TO MUTTER. *v. a.* To utter with imperfect articulation. *Greech.*

MUTTER. *f.* [from the verb.] Murmur; obscure utterance. *Milton.*

MUTTERER. *f.* [from *mutter*.] Grumbler; murmurer.

MUTTERINGLY. *ad.* [from *muttering*.] With a low voice.

MUTTON. *f.* [*mouton*, French.]

1. The flesh of sheep dressed for food. *Swift.*
2. A sheep: now only in ludicrous language. *Hayward.*

MUTTONFIST. *f.* [*mutton* and *fist*.] A hand large and red. *Dryden.*

MUTUAL. *a.* [*mutuel*, French.] Reciprocal; each acting in return or correspondence to the other. *Pope.*

MUTUALLY. *ad.* [from *mutual*.] Reciprocally; in return. *Newton.*

MUTUALITY. *f.* [from *mutual*.] Reciprocation. *Shakespeare.*

MUZZLE. *f.* [*musseau*, French.]

1. The mouth of any thing. *Sidney.*
2. A fastening for the mouth, which hinders to bite. *Dryden.*

TO MUZZLE. *v. n.* To bring the mouth near. *L'Estrange.*

TO MUZZLE. *v. a.*

1. To bind the mouth. *Dryden.*
2. To fondle with the mouth close. *L'Estrange.*

MY. *pronoun possessive.* Belonging to me. *Bramball.*

MYNCHEN. *f.* [*mynchen*, Saxon.] A nun. *DiB.*

MYOGRAPHY. *f.* [*μουγραφία*.] A description of the muscles.

MYOLOGY. *f.* [*myologie*, French.] The description and doctrine of the muscles. *Cheyne.*

MYOPY. *f.* Shortness of sight.

MYRIAD. *f.* [*μύριας*.]

1. The number of ten thousand.
2. Prove bially any great number. *Milton.*

MYRMIDON. *f.* [*μυρμιδών*.] Any ruder

ruffian; so named from the soldiers of Achilles. *Swift.*

MYROBALAN. *f.* [*myrobalanus*, Latin.] A fruit. The *myrobalans* are a dried fruit, of which we have five kinds: they are fleshy, generally with a stone and kernel, having the pulpy part more or less of an austere acrid taste: they are the production of five different trees growing in the East Indies, where they are eaten preserved. *Hill.*

MYROPOLIST. *f.* [*μύρον* and *πωλείω*] One who sells unguents.

MYRRH. *f.* [*myrrha*, Latin.] *Myrrh* is a vegetable product of the gum resin kind, sent to us in loose granules from the size of a pepper corn to that of a walnut, of a reddish brown colour, with more or less of an admixture of yellow: its taste is bitter and acrid, with a peculiar aromack 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. *a.* [*myrrhynus*, Lat.] Made of the myrrhine stone. *Milton.*

MYRTIFORM. *f.* [*myrtus* and *form*.] Having the shape of myrtle.

MYRTLE. *f.* [*myrtus*, Latin.] A fragrant tree. *Shakespeare.*

MYSELF. *f.* [*my* and *self*.] An emphatical word added to *I*: as, *I myself do it*; that is, not *I* by proxy; not another. *Shakespeare.*

MYSTAGO'GUE. *f.* [*μυσταγωγός*.] One who interprets divine mysteries; also one who keeps church relics, and shews them to strangers.

MYSTERIARCH. *f.* [*μυστήριον* and *ἀρχή*.] One presiding over mysteries.

MYSTERIOUS. *a.* [*mysterieux*, French.]

1. Inaccessibile to the understanding; awfully obscure. *Denham.*
2. Artfully perplexed. *Swift.*

MYSTERIOUSLY. *ad.* [from *mysterious*.]

1. In a manner above understanding.
2. Obscurely; enigmatically. *Taylor.*

MYSTERIOUSNESS. *f.* [from *mysterious*.]

1. Holy obscurity. *Taylor.*
2. Artful difficulty or perplexity.

TO MYSTERIZE. *v. a.* [from *mystery*.] To explain as enigmas. *Brown.*

MYSTERY. *f.* [*μυστήριον*.]

1. Something above human intelligence; something awfully obscure. *Taylor.*
2. An enigma; any thing artfully made difficult. *Shakespeare.*
3. A trade; a calling: in this sense it should, according to *Warburton*, be written *mystery*, from *mestier*, French, a trade. *Spenser. Shakespeare.*

MYSTICAL. } *a.* [*mysticus*, Latin.]

MYSTICK. }

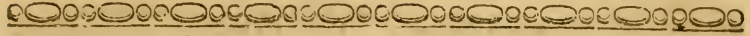
1. Sacredly obscure. *Hooker.*
2. In-

M Y T

2. Involving some secret meaning; emblematical. *Taylor.*
 3. Obscure; secret. *Dryden.*
MYSTICALLY. *ad.* [from *mystical.*] In a manner, or by an act, implying some secret meaning. *Donne.*
MYSTICALNESS. *f.* [from *mystical.*] Involvement of some secret meaning.
MYTHOLOGICAL. *a.* [from *mythology.*] Relating to the explication of fabulous history. *Brown.*

M Y T

- MYTHOLOGICALLY.** *ad.* [from *mythological.*] In a manner suitable to the system of fables.
MYTHOLOGIST. *f.* [from *mythology.*] A relator or expofitor of the ancient fables of the heathens. *Creech. Norris.*
To MYTHOLOGIZE. *v. n.* [from *mythology.*] To relate or explain the fabulous history of the heathens.
MYTHOLOGY. *f.* [μῦθος and λόγος.] System of fables. *Bentley.*



N.

N A K

- N,** A semivowel, has in English an invariable sound: as, *no, name, net;* it is sometimes after *m* almost lost; as, *condemn, condemn.*
To NAB. *v. a.* [*nappa*, Swedish.] To catch unexpectedly.
NADIR. *f.* [Arabick.] The point under foot directly opposite to the zenith. *Creech.*
NAFF. *f.* A kind of tufted sea-bird.
NAG. *f.* [*nagge*, Dutch.] A small horse. A horse in familiar language. *Prior.*
NAIL. *f.* [*nægl*, Saxon.]
 1. The horny substance at the ends of the fingers and toes. *Dryden.*
 2. The talons of birds and 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.
On the nail. Readily; immediately; without delay. *Swift.*
To NAIL. *v. a.*
 1. To fasten with nails. *Milton.*
 2. To stud with nails. *Dryden.*
NAILER. *f.* [from *nail.*] A nail-maker.
NAKED. *a.* [*nacod*, Saxon.]
 1. Wanting cloaths; uncovered; bare. *Bacon.*
 2. Unarmed; defenceless; unprovided. *Shakespeare.*
 3. Plain; evident; not hidden. *Shakespeare.*
 4. Mere; simple; abstracted. *Hacker.*
NAKEDLY. *ad.*
 1. Without covering.
 2. Simply; merely. *Holder.*
 3. Discoverably; evidently. *Daniel.*
NAKEDNESS. *f.* [from *naked.*]
 1. Nudity; want of covering. *Milner.*
 2. Want of provision for defence. *Gen.*

N A P

3. Plainness; evidence; want of concealment. *Shakespeare.*
NAME. *f.* [*nama*, Saxon.]
 1. The discriminative appellation of an individual. *Shakespeare.*
 2. The term by which any species is distinguished.
 3. Person. *Dryden.*
 4. Reputation; character.
 5. Renown; fame; celebrity. *Bacon.*
 6. Power delegated. *Shakespeare.*
 7. Fictitious imputation. *Dryden.*
 8. Appearance; not reality. *Shakespeare.*
 9. An opprobrious appellation. *Granville.*
To NAME. *v. a.*
 1. To discriminate by a particular appellation. *Shakespeare.*
 2. To mention by name. *Ecclus.*
 3. To specify; to nominate. *Locke.*
 4. To utter; to mention. *Ger.*
NAMELESS. *a.* [from *name.*]
 1. Not distinguished by any discriminative appellation. *Dunham.*
 2. One of which the name is not known. *Atterbury.*
 3. Not famous.
NAMELY. *ad.* [from *name.*] Particularly; specially. *Hooker. Addison.*
NAMEER. *f.* [from *name.*] One who calls any by name.
NAMESAKE. *f.* One that has the same name with another. *Addison.*
NAP. *f.* [*hnappan*, Saxon.]
 1. Slumber; a short sleep. *Sidney.*
 2. [*hnappa*, Saxon.] Down; villous substance. *Spenser.*
To NAP. *v. a.* [*hnappan*, Saxon.] To sleep; to be drowsy or secure. *Hudibras. Creech.*
NAPE.

N A R

NAPE. *f.* The joint of the neck behind.
Bacon.

NA'PERY. *f.* [*naperia*, Italian.] Table-linen.

NA'PHEW. *f.* [*napus*, Latin.] An herb.

NA'PHTHA. *f.* [*naphtha*, Latin.] *Naphtha* is a very pure, clear, and thin mineral fluid, of a very pale yellow, with a cast of brown in it. It is soft and oily to the touch, of a sharp and unpleasing taste, and of a brisk and penetrating smell; of the bituminous kind. It is extremely ready to take fire. It is principally used externally in paralytick cafes.

NA'PPINESS. *f.* [from *nappy*.] The quality of having a nap.

NA'PKIN. *f.* [from *nap*.]
1. Cloaths used at table to wipe the hands.
Wilkins.
2. A handkerchief. Obsolete. *Shakespeare.*

NA'PLESS. *a.* [from *nap*.] Wanting nap; threadbare.
Shakespeare.

NA'PPY. *a.* [from *nap*.] Frothy; spumy.
Gay.

NARC'ISSUS. *f.* [Latin; *narcisse*, French.] A daffodil.
Thomson.

NARCO'TICK. *a.* [*ναρκόω*; *narcotique*, Fr.] Producing torpor, or stuporaction.
Quincy. Brown.

NARD. *f.* [*nardus*, Latin.]
1. Spikenard.
2. An odorous shrub. *Ben. Johnson.*

NARE. *f.* [*naris*, Latin.] A nostril.
Hudibras.

NA'REWHALE. *f.* A species of whale.
Brown.

NA'RRABLE. *a.* [from *narro*.] Capable to be told.

NARRA'TION. *f.* [*narratio*, Latin.] Account; relation; history.
Abbott.

NARRATIVE. *a.* [*narratif-ve* Fr. from *narro*, Latin.]
1. Relating; giving an account. *Ayliffe.*
2. Storytelling; apt to relate things past.
Pope.

NARRATIVE. *f.* A relation; an account.
South.

NARRATIVELY. *ad.* [from *narrative*.] By way of relation.
Ayliffe.

NARRA'TOR. *f.* [*narrateur*, French.] A teller; a relater.
Watts.

To NAR'KIFY. *v. a.* [from *narro*, Lat.] To relate; to give account of. *Shakespeare.*

NAR'ROW. *a.* [ne ru, Saxon.]
1. Not broad or wide. *Shakespeare.*
2. Small; of no great extent. *Brown.*
3. Covetous; avaritious. *Sidney.*
4. Contracted; ungenerous. *Spratt.*
5. Near; within a small distance. *Dryd.*
6. Close; vigilant; attentive. *Milton.*

To NAR'ROW. *v. a.*
1. To diminish with respect to breadth.
Brown. Temple.

N A T

2. To contract; to impair in dignity.
Locke.

3. To contract in sentiment. *Pope.*

4. To confine; to limit. *Watts.*

5. [In farriery.] A horse is said to *narrow*, when he does not take ground enough.
Farr. Dict.

NAR'ROWLY. *ad.* [from *narrow*.]
1. With little breadth or wideness.
2. Contractedly; without extent. *Swift.*
3. Closely; vigilantly. *Shakespeare.*
4. Nearly; within a little. *Swift.*
5. Avaritiously; sparingly.

NAR'ROWNESS. *f.* [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.*

NA'S. [from *ne has* or *has not*.] *Spenser.*

NA'SAL. *a.* [*nasus*, Latin.] Belonging to the nose.
Holder. Brown.

NA'STY. *a.* [*nast*, *nat*, German, wet.]
1. Dirty; filthy; fordid; nauseous; polluted. *Swift.*
2. Obscene; leud.

NA'STILY. *ad.* [from *nasty*.]
1. Dirtily; filthily; nauseously. *Bacon.*
2. Obscenely; grossly.

NA'STINESS. *f.* [from *nasty*.]
1. Dirt; filth. *Hayward.*
2. Obscenity; grossness of ideas. *South.*

NA'TAL. *a.* [*natal*, French.] Native; relating to nativity. *Camden. Prior.*

NATA'TION. *f.* [*natatio*, Latin.] The act of swimming.
Brown.

NA'THLESS. *ad.* [*na*, that is *not*, *the less*, Saxon.] Nevertheless. *Milton.*

NA'THMORE. *ad.* [*na the more*.] Never the more. *Spenser.*

NA'TION. *f.* [*nation*, Fr. *natio*, Latin.] A people distinguished from another people.
Raleigh.

NA'TIONAL. *a.* [*national*, Fr. from *nation*.]
1. Publick; general; not private; not particular. *Addison.*
2. Bigotted to one's own country.

NA'TIONALLY. *ad.* [from *national*.] With regard to the nation. *South.*

NA'TIONALNESS. *f.* [from *national*.] Reference to the people in general.

NA'TIVE. *a.* [*nativus*, Latin; *natif-ve*, French.]
1. Produced by nature; not artificial. *Davies.*
2. Natural; such as is according to nature. *Swift.*
3. Conferred by birth. *Denham.*
4. Pertaining to the time or place of birth. *Shakespeare.*
5. Original. *Milton.*

NA'TIVE. *f.*
1. One

N A T

1. One born in any place; original inhabitant. *Bacon.*
2. Offspring.
- NATIVENESS. *f.* [from *native.*] State of being produced by nature.
- NATIVITY. *f.* [*nativité*, French.]
1. Birth; issue into life. *Bacon. Shakespeare.*
2. State or place of being produced. *Milt.*
- NATURAL. *a.* [*naturel*, French.]
1. Produced or effected by nature. *Wilkins. Temple. Swift. Wotton.*
2. Illegitimate. *Shakespeare.*
3. Bestowed by nature. *Addison.*
4. Not forced; not farfetched; dictated by nature. *Wotton.*
5. Tender; affectionate by nature. *Shakespeare.*
6. Unaffected; according to truth and reality. *Addison.*
7. Opposed to violent; as, a *natural* death.
- NATURAL. *f.* [from *nature.*]
1. An idiot; a fool. *Shakespeare. Locke.*
2. Native; original inhabitant. *Raleigh.*
3. Gift of nature; nature; quality. *Wotton.*
- NATURALIST. *f.* [from *natural.*] A student in physicks. *Addison.*
- NATURALIZATION. *f.* [from *naturalize.*] The act of investing aliens with the privileges of native subjects. *Bacon.*
- To NATURALIZE. *v. a.* [from *natural.*]
1. To invest with the privileges of native subjects. *Darwin.*
2. To make easy like things natural. *Scot.*
- NATURALLY. *ad.* [from *natural.*]
1. According to unassisted nature. *Hooker.*
2. Without affectation. *Shakespeare.*
3. Spontaneously.
- NATURALNESS. *f.* [from *natural.*]
1. The state of being given or produced by nature. *Scot.*
2. Conformity to truth and reality; not affectation. *Dryden.*
- NATURE. *f.* [*natura*, Latin.]
1. An imaginary being supposed to preside over the material and animal world. *Shakespeare. Cowley.*
2. The native state or properties of any thing. *Hale.*
3. The constitution of an animated body. *Shakespeare.*
4. Disposition of mind. *Shakespeare.*
5. The regular course of things. *Shakespeare.*
6. The compass of natural existence. *Glanville.*
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.*

N A U

11. Physicks; the science which teaches the qualities of things. *Pope.*
- NATUR'ITY. *f.* [from *nature.*] The state of being produced by nature. *Brown.*
- NA'VAL. *a.* [*naval*, French.]
1. Consisting of ships. *Waller.*
2. Belonging to ships. *Temple.*
- NAVE. *f.* [*nav*, Saxon.]
1. The middle part of the wheel in which the axle moves. *Shakespeare.*
2. [From *navis*, *nave*, old French.] The middle part of the church distinct from the aisles or wings. *Ayliffe.*
- NA'VEL. *f.* [*nafela*, *navela*, Saxon.]
1. The point in the middle of the belly, by which embryos communicate with the parent. *Brown.*
2. The middle; the interior part. *Milt.*
- NA'VELGALL. *f.* *Navelgall* is a bruise on the top of the chine of the back, behind the saddle, right against the *navel*.
- NA'VELWORT. *f.* An herb. *Miller.*
- NA'VEW. *f.* [*navus*, Lat. *navcau*, Fr.] An herb. *Miller.*
- NAUGHT. *a.* [*naht*, *naphiht*, Saxon.] Bad; corrupt; worthless. *Hooker.*
- NAUGHT. *f.* Nothing. This is commonly, though improperly, written *nought*. *Shakespeare.*
- NA'UGHTILY. *ad.* [from *naughtly.*] Wickedly; corruptly.
- NA'UGHTINESS. *f.* [from *naughtly.*] Wickedness; badness. *Sidney.*
- NA'UGHTY. *a.* [from *naught.*] Bad; wicked; corrupt. *Sidney.*
- NA'VIGABLE. *a.* [*navigable*, French.] Capable of being passed by ships or boats. *Raleigh.*
- NA'VIGABLENESS. *f.* [from *navigable.*] Capacity to be passed in vessels.
- To NA'VIGATE. *v. n.* [*navigo*, Lat.] To sail; to pass by water. *Arbutnot.*
- To NA'VIGATE. *v. a.* To pass by ships or boats. *Arbutnot.*
- NAVIGATION. *f.* [*navigation*, French.]
1. The act or practice of passing by water. *Bacon.*
2. Vessels of navigation. *Shakespeare.*
- NAVIGA'TOR. *f.* [*navigoteur*, French.] Sailor; seaman; traveller by water. *Brere.*
- NA'ULAGE. *f.* [*naulum*, Latin.] The freight of passengers in a ship.
- NAU'MACHY. *f.* [*naumachie*, Fr. *naumachia*, Latin.] A mock sea fight.
- To NAU'SEATE. *v. n.* [from *nauseo*, Lat.] To grow squeamish; to turn away with disgust. *Watts.*
- To NAU'SEATE. *v. a.*
1. To loath; to reject with disgust. *Brown.*
2. To strike with disgust. *Swift.*
- NAU'SEOUS. *a.* [from *nausea*, Lat. *nausee*, French.] Loathsome; disgusting. *Denham.*
- NAU'

NAUSEOUSLY. *ad.* [from *nauseus*.] Loathsome; disgustfully. *Dryden.*

NAUSEOUSNESS. *f.* [from *nauseus*.] Loathsomeness; quality of raising disgust. *Dryden.*

NAUTICAL. } *a.* [*nauticus*, Latin.] Per-
NAUTICK. } taining to sailors. *Cam.*

NAUTILUS. *f.* [Latin; *nautilus*, French.] A shell fish furnished with something analogous to oars and a sail. *Pope.*

NAVY. *f.* [from *navis*, Latin.] An assembly of ships; a fleet. *Clarendon.*

NAY. *ad.* [*na*, Saxon, or *ne aye*.]

1. No; an adverb of negation. *Denham.*
2. Not only so but more. *Ben. Johnson.*
3. Word of refusal. *Acts.*

NAY WORD. *f.* [*nay* and *word*.]

1. The saying nay. *Shakespeare.*
2. A proverbial reproach; a bye word. *Shakespeare.*

NE. *ad.* [Saxon.] Neither; and not. *Spenser.*

NEAF. *f.* [*nefi*, Islandick.] A fish. *Shakespeare.*

To NEAL. *v. a.* [*onælan*, Saxon.] To temper by a gradual and regulated heat. *Digby. Moxon.*

To NEAL. *v. n.* To be tempered in fire. *Bacon.*

NEAP. *a.* [*neppod*, Saxon; *νεαρις*, poor.] Low; decreescent. Used only of the tide. *Hakewill.*

NEAR. *prep.* [*neþ*, Saxon.] At no great distance from; close to; nigh. *Dryden.*

NEAR. *ad.*

1. Almost.
2. At hand; not far off. *Dryden.*
3. Within a little. *Bacon.*

NEAR. *a.*

1. Not distant. *Genesis.*
2. Advanced towards the end of an enterprise or disquisition. *Hooker.*
3. Close; not rambling. *Dryden.*
4. Closely related. *Leviticus.*
5. Intimate; familiar; admitted to confidence. *Shakespeare.*
6. Touching; pressing; affecting; dear. *Shakespeare.*
7. Parsimonious, inclining to covetousness.

NEAR hand. Closely. *Bacon.*

NEARLY. *ad.* [from *near*.]

1. At no great distance. *Atterbury.*
2. Closely; pressingly. *Milton. Swift.*
3. In aiggardly manner.

NEARNESS. *f.* [from *near*.]

1. Closeness; not remoteness. *Hooker. Duffa.*
2. Alliance of blood or affection. *Bacon.*
3. Tendency to avarice; caution of expence. *Bacon.*

NEAT. *f.* [*neat nÿzen*, Saxon.]

1. Black cattle; oxen. *Shakespeare. May.*
2. A cow or ox. *Shakespeare.*

NEAT. *a.* [*net*, French.]

1. Elegant, but without dignity. *Pope.*
2. Cleanly. *Milton.*
3. Pure; unadulterated; unmingled. *Chapman.*

NE'ATHERD. *f.* [*neaðÿrd*, Saxon.] A cow-keeper; one who has the care of black cattle. *Dryden.*

NEATLY. *a.* [from *neat*.]

1. Elegantly, but without dignity; spruce-ly. *Shakespeare.*
2. Cleanly.

NEATNESS. *f.* [from *neat*.]

1. Spruceness; elegance without dignity. *Hooker.*
2. Cleanliness.

NEB. *f.* [*nebbe*, Saxon.]

1. Nose; beak; mouth. Retained in the north. *Shakespeare.*
2. [In Scotland.] The bill of a bird.

NE'BUL.A. *f.* [Latin.] It is applied to appearances, like a cloud in the human body; as to films upon the eyes

NE'BULOUS. *a.* [*nebulosus*, Latin.] Misty; cloudy.

NE'CESSARIES. *f.* [from *necessary*.] Things not only convenient but needful. *Hamm.*

NE'CESSARILY. *ad.* [from *necessary*.]

1. Indispensably. *Hooker.*
2. By inevitable consequence. *Hooker.*

NE'CESSARINE'S. *f.* [from *necessary*.] The state of being necessary.

NE'CESSARY. *a.* [*necessarius*, Latin.]

1. Needful; indispensably requisite. *Tillotson.*
2. Not free; fatal; impelled by fate.
3. Conclusive; decisive by inevitable consequence. *Tillotson.*

To NECE'SSITATE. *v. a.* [from *necessitas*, Latin.] To make necessary; not to leave free. *Duffa.*

NECESSITA'TION. *f.* [from *necessitate*.] The act of making necessary; fatal compulsion. *Bramhall.*

NECE'SSITATED. *a.* [from *necessity*.] In a state of want. *Shakespeare.*

NECE'SSITOUS. *a.* [from *necessity*.] Pressed with poverty. *Clarendon.*

NECE'SSITOUSNESS. *f.* [from *necessitous*.] Poverty; want; need. *Burnet.*

NECE'SSITUDE. *f.* [*necessitudo*, Latin.]

1. Want; need. *Hale.*
2. Friendship.

NECESSITY. *f.* [*necessitas*, Latin.]

1. Cogency; compulsion; fatality. *Milt.*
2. State of being necessary; indispensable-ness. *Shakespeare.*
3. Want; need; poverty. *Clarendon.*
4. Things necessary for human life. *Shakespeare.*
5. Cogency of argument; inevitable consequence. *Raleigh.*

NECK. *f.* [*hneca*, Saxon; *neck*, Dutch.]

1. The

NEE

1. The part between the head and body. *Shakespeare.*
2. A long narrow part. *Bacon.*
3. *On the neck*; immediately after. *Shakespeare.*
4. *To break the neck* of an affair; to hinder any thing being done; or, to do more than half.
- NECKBEFF. *f.* [*neck and beef.*] The coarse flesh of the neck of cattle. *Swift.*
- NECKCLOATH. *f.* [*neck and cloth.*] That which men wear on their neck. *Gay.*
- NECKERCHIEF. } *f.* A forget; hand-
NECKATEE. } kerchief for a woman's neck.
- NECKLACE. *f.* [*neck and lace.*] An ornamental string of beads or precious stones, worn by women on their neck. *Arbut.*
- NECKWEED. *f.* [*neck and weed.*] Hemp. *Cant.*
- NECROMANCER. *f.* [*νεκρός; and μάγισ.*] One who by charms can converse with the ghosts of the dead. *Swift.*
- NECROMANCY. *f.* [*νεκρός; and μάγισ;* *necr'm'nce*, French.]
1. The art of revealing future events, by communication with the dead. *Brown.*
2. Enchantment; conjuration. *Abbot.*
- NECTARED. *a.* [*from nectar.*] Tinged with nectar. *Milton.*
- NECTAREOUS. *a.* [*nectareus*, Latin.] Resembling nectar; sweet as nectar. *Pope.*
- NECTARINE. *a.* [*from nectar.*] Sweet as nectar. *Milton.*
- NECTARINE. *f.* [*nectarine*, French.] A fruit of the plum kind. This fruit differs from a peach in having a smooth rind and the flesh firmer. *Miller.*
- NEED. *f.* [*neod*, Saxon; *nood*, Dutch.]
1. Exigency; pressing difficulty; necessity. *Shakespeare.*
2. Want; distressful poverty. *Shakespeare.*
3. Want; lack of any thing for use. *Baker.*
- To NEED. *v. a.* To want; to lack. *Matt.*
- To NEED. *v. n.*
1. To be wanted; to be necessary. *Spenser.*
2. To have necessity of any thing. *Locke.*
- NEEDER. *f.* [*from need.*] One that wants any thing. *Shakespeare.*
- NEEDFUL. *a.* [*need and full.*] Necessary; indispensably requisite. *Common Prayer.*
- NEEDFULLY. *ad.* [*from needful.*] Necessarily. *Ben. Johnson.*
- NEEDFULNESS. *f.* [*from needful.*] Necessity.
- NEEDILY. *ad.* [*from needy.*] In poverty; poorly.
- NEEDINESS. *f.* [*from needy.*] Want; poverty. *Bacon.*
- NEEDLE. *f.* [*na:dl*, Saxon.]
1. A small instrument pointed at one end

NEG

- to pierce cloth, and perforated at the other to receive the thread. *Dryden.*
2. The small steel bar which in the mariners compass stands regularly north and south. *Burnet.*
 - NEEDLE-FISH. *f.* [*needle and fish.*] A kind of sea fish. *Woodward.*
 - NEEDLE-FUL. *f.* [*needle and full.*] As much thread as is generally put at one time in the needle.
 - NEEDLER. } *f.* [*from needle.*] He
NEEDLEMAKER. } who makes needles.
 - NEEDLEWORK. *f.* [*needle and work.*]
1. The business of a sempstress.
2. Embroidery by the needle. *Addison.*
 - NEEDLESSLY. *ad.* [*from needless.*] Unnecessarily; without need. *Holder.*
 - NEEDLES-NESS. *f.* [*from needless.*] Unnecessariness. *Locke.*
 - NEEDLES. *a.* [*from need.*] Unnecessary; not requisite. *Hooker. Shakespeare.*
 - NEEDMENT. *f.* [*from need.*] Something necessary. *Spenser.*
 - NEEDS. *ad.* [*needer*, Saxon, unwilling.] Necessarily; by compulsion; indispensably. *Darwin.*
 - NEEDY. *a.* [*from need.*] Poor; necessitous; distressed by poverty. *Spenser.*
 - NE'ER. {for never.} *Hudibras.*
 - To NEESE. *v. n.* [*nyse*, Danish; *niesen*, Dutch.] To sneeze; to discharge stultencies by the nose. *2 Kings.*
 - NEF. *f.* [*old French*, from *navic*.] The body of a church. *Addison.*
 - NEFARIOUS. *a.* [*nefarius*, Latin.] Wicked; abominable. *Aylmer.*
 - NEGATION. *f.* [*negatio*, Latin; *negation*, French.]
1. Denial; the contrary to affirmation. *Bentley. Rogers.*
2. Description by negative. *Watts.*
 - NEGATIVE. *a.* [*negatif*, Fr. *negativus*, Latin.]
1. Denying; contrary to affirmative.
2. Implying only the absence of something. *Doubt.*
3. Having the power to withhold, though not to compel. *King Charles.*
 - NEGATIVE. *f.*
1. A proposition by which something is denied. *Tillotson.*
2. A particle of denial; as, *not*. *Clavel.*
 - NEGATIVELY. *ad.* [*from negative.*]
1. With denial; in the form of denial; not affirmatively. *Boyle.*
2. In form of speech implying the absence of something. *Hooker.*
 - To NEGLECT. *v. a.* [*neglectus*, Latin.]
1. To omit by carelessness. *Mattew.*
2. To treat with scornful heedlessness.
3. To postpone. *Shakespeare.*
 - NEGLECT. *f.* [*neglectus*, Latin]

NEI

NES

1. Instance of inattention.
 2. Careless treatment.
 3. Negligence; frequency of neglect. *Denham.*
 4. State of being unregarded *Prior.*
- NEGLECTER.** *f.* [from *neglect*.] One who neglects.
- NEGLECTFUL.** *a.* [*neglect* and *full*.]
1. Heedless; careless; inattentive. *Arbutnot.*
 2. Treating with indifference. *L'cke.*
- NEGLECTION.** *f.* [from *neglect*.] The state of being negligent.
- NEGLECTFULLY.** *ad.* [from *neglectful*.] With heedless inattention.
- NEGLECTIVE.** *a.* [from *neglect*.] Inattentive to, or regardless of. *King Charles.*
- NEGIGENCE.** *f.* [*negligence*, *Fr. negligentia*, *Latin.*] Habit of omitting by heedlessness, or of acting carelessly. *Shakespeare.*
- NEGIGENT.** *a.* [*negligent*, *Fr. negligens*, *Latin.*]
1. Careless; heedless; habitually inattentive. *2 Chron.*
 2. Careless of any particular. *Baruch.*
 3. Scornfully regardless. *Swift.*
- NEGIGENTLY.** *ad.* [from *negligent*.]
1. Carelessly; heedlessly; without exactness. *Bacon.*
 2. With scornful inattention.
- TO NEGOTIATE.** *v. n.* [*negociare*, *French.*] To have intercourse of business; to traffic; to treat. *Bacon.*
- NEGOTIATION.** *f.* [*negociation*, *Fr.* from *negotiate*.] Treaty of business. *How.*
- NEGOTIATOR.** *f.* [*negociateur*, *Fr.* from *negotiate*.] One employed to treat with others. *Swift.*
- NEGOTIATING.** *a.* [from *negotiate*.] Employed in negotiation.
- NEGRO.** *f.* [*Spanish*; *negre*, *French*] A blackmoore. *Brown.*
- NEIF.** *f.* [*nefs*, *Islandick*; *neef*, *Scottish*.] *Fife.*
- TO NEIGH.** *v. n.* [*hnægan*, *Saxon.*] To utter the voice of a horse. *Smith.*
- NEIGH.** *f.* [from the verb.] The voice of an horse. *Shakespeare.*
- NEIGHBOUR.** *f.* [*nehgebun*, *Saxon.*]
1. One who lives near to another. *Clarend.*
 2. One who lives in familiarity with another. *Shakespeare.*
 3. Any thing next or near. *Shakespeare.*
 4. Intimate; confidant. *Shakespeare.*
 5. [In divinity.] One partaking of the same nature, and therefore entitled to good offices. *Spratt.*
- TO NEIGHBOUR.** *v. a.* [from the noun.] To adjoin to; to confine on. *Shakespeare.*
- NEIGHBOURHOOD.** *f.* [from *neighbour*.]
1. Place adjoining. *Addison.*
 2. State of being near each other. *Swift.*

3. Those that live within reach of communication.
- NEIGHBOURLY.** *a.* [from *neighbour*.] Becoming a neighbour; kind; civil. *Arbutnot.*
- NEIGHBOURLY.** *ad.* [from *neighbour*.] With social civility.
- NEITHER.** *conjunct.* [*napðær*, *Saxon*, *neither*.]
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. *1 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.** *pronoun.* Not either; nor one nor other. *Dryden.*
- NEOPHYTE.** *f.* [*neophyte*, *Fr. veos* and *φυω*.] One regenerated; a convert.
- NEOTERIC.** *a.* [*neotericus*, *Latin.*] Modern; novel; late. *Grewe.*
- NEP.** *f.* [*nepeta*, *Latin.*] An herb.
- NEPENTHE.** *f.* [*νη* and *πενθε*.] A drug that drives away all pains. *Pope.*
- NEPHEW.** *f.* [*nepos*, *Latin*; *neveu*, *Fr.*]
1. The son of a brother or sister. *Lock.*
 2. The grandson. Out of use. *Hooker.*
 3. Descendant, however distant. Out of use.
- NEPHRITICK.** *a.* [*νεφριτικω*; *nephretique*, *French.*]
1. Belonging to the organs of urine.
 2. Troubled with the stone. *Arbutnot.*
 3. Good against the stone. *Woodward.*
- NEPOTISM.** *f.* [*nepotism*, *French.*] Fondness for nephews. *Addison.*
- NERVE.** *j.* [*nervus*, *Latin.*] The nerves are the organs of sensation passing from the brain to all parts of the body. *Shakespeare.*
2. It is used by the poets for sinew or tendon. *Pope.*
- NERVELESS.** *a.* [from *nerve*.] Without strength. *Dunciad.*
- NERVOUS.** *a.* [*nervosus*, *Latin.*]
1. Well strung; strong; vigorous. *Pope.*
 2. Relating to the nerves.
 3. Having weak or diseased nerves. *Cheyne.*
- NERVY.** *a.* [from *nerve*.] Strong; vigorous. *Shakespeare.*
- NE'SCIENCE.** *f.* [from *nescio*, *Latin.*] Ignorance; the state of not knowing. *Glanville.*
- NESH.** *a.* [*nepc*, *Saxon.*] Soft; easily hurt.
- NESS.**
1. A termination added to an adjective to change it into a substantive, denoting *state* or *quality*; as, *poisonous*, *poisonousness*; from *nisse*, *Saxon.*
 2. The termination of many names of places where there is a headland or promontory;

montory; from *nepe*, Saxon, a headland; as *INVERNESS*.

NEST. *f.* [*neſt*, Saxon.]

1. The bed formed by the bird for incubation. *Deuteronomy.*
2. Any place where animals are produced. *Bentley.*
3. An abode; place of residence. *Shakespeare.*
4. A warm close habitation. *Spenser.*
5. Boxes or drawers; little pockets or conveniences.

To **NEST.** *v. n.* [from the noun.] To build nests. *Howell.*

NESTEGG. *f.* [*neſt* and *egg*.] An egg left in the nest. *Hudibras.*

To **NESTLE.** *v. n.* [from *neſt*.] To settle; to harbour. *Bacon.*

To **NESTLE.** *v. a.*

1. To house, as in a nest. *Donne.*
2. To cherish, as a bird her young. *Chapman.*

NESTLING. *f.* [from *neſtle*.] A bird just taken out of the nest.

NET. *f.* [*nati*, Gothick; *net*, Saxon.] A texture woven with large interstices or meshes. *Taylor.*

NETHER. *a.* [*neoder*, Sax. *neder*, Dut.]

1. Lower; not upper. *Peacocks. Dryden.*
2. Being in a lower place. *Milton.*
3. Infernal; belonging to the regions below. *Dryden.*

NETHERMOST. *f.* [*superl.* of *nether*.] Lowest. *Psalms.*

NETTLE. *f.* [*netel*, Saxon.] A stinging herb well known.

To **NETTLE.** *v. a.* [from the noun.] To sting; to irritate. *Bentley.*

NETWORK. *f.* [*net* and *work*.] Any thing reticulated or decussated, at equal distances. *Spenser.*

NEVER. *ad.* [*ne ever*, *næfre*, 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. *Mattbew.*
4. It is much used in composition; as, *never-ending*, having no end. *Milton.*

NEVERTHELESS. *ad.* [*never the less*.] Notwithstanding that. *Bacon.*

NEUROLOGY. *f.* [*νεῦρον* and *λόγος*.] A description of the nerves.

NEURATOMY. *f.* [*νεῦρον* and *τέμνω*.] The anatomy of the nerves.

NEUTER. *a.* [*neuter*, Latin; *neutre*, Fr.]

1. Indifferent; not engaged on either side. *Addison.*
2. [In grammar.] A noun that implies no sex. *Dryden.*

NEUTER. *f.* One indifferent and unengaged. *Addison.*

NEUTRAL. *a.* [*neutral*, Fr.]

1. Indifferent; not engaged on either side. *Bacon.*

2. Neither good nor bad. *Davies.*
3. Neither acid nor alkaline. *Arbutnot.*

NEUTRAL. *f.* One who does not act nor engage on either side. *Bacon.*

NEUTRALITY. *f.* [*neutralité*, Fr.]

1. A state of indifference, of neither friendship nor hostility. *Addison.*
2. A state between good and evil. *Donne.*

NEUTRALLY. *ad.* [from *neutral*.] Indifferently.

NEW. *a.* [*newyd*, Welsh; *neop*, Saxon; *neuf*, Fr.]

1. Not old; fresh. *Burnet.*
2. Modern. *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. *ad.* This is used in composition for *newly*. *Sidney. Cowley.*

NEWFANGLED. *a.* [*new* and *fangle*.] Formed with vain or foolish love of novelty. *Atterbury.*

NEWFANGLEDNESS. *f.* [from *new-fangled*.] Vain and foolish love of novelty. *Sidney.*

NEWEL. *f.*

1. The compass round which the staircase is carried. *Bacon.*
2. Novelty. *Spenser.*

NEWING. *f.* Yest. *Ainsworth.*

NEWLY. *ad.* [from *new*.] Freshly; lately. *Spenser.*

NEWNESS. *f.* [from *new*.] Freshness; lateness; novelty; recentness; state of being new. *Sidney. South.*

NEWS. *f.* without the singular. [from *new*; *nouvelles*, Fr.]

1. Fresh account of any thing. *Waller.*
2. Papers which give an account of the transactions of the present times. *Pope.*

NEWS-MONGER. *f.* [*news* and *monger*.] One whose employment it is to hear and to tell news. *Shakespeare.*

NEWT. *f.* [*Newt* is supposed by *Skinner* to be contracted from *an evet*.] Eft; (small lizard. *Shakespeare.*

NEW-YEAR'S-GIFT. *f.* Present made on the first day of the year. *Shakespeare. Stillingsfleet.*

NEXT. *a.* [*next*, Saxon.]

1. Nearest in place. *Bacon.*
2. Nearest in any gradation. *Clarendon.*

NEXT. *ad.* At the time or turn immediately succeeding. *Addison.*

NIAS. *f.* [*niais*, French.] Simple, silly, and foolish. *Bailey.*

NIB. *f.* [*nebbe*, Dutch.]

1. The bill or beak of a bird.
2. The point of a pen. *Derham.*

NIBBED. *a.* [from *nib.*] Having a nib,
To NIBBLE. *v. a.* [from *nib,* the beak or
mouth.]

1. To bite by little at a time; to eat slowly. *Shakespeare. Cleveland.*
2. To bite as a fish does the bait. *Gay.*

To NIBBLE. *v. n.*

1. To bite at. *Shakespeare.*
2. To carp at; to find fault with. *Tillotson.*

NIBBLER. *f.* [from *nibble.*] One that bites by little at a time.

NICE. *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. *Shakespeare.*
3. Fastidious; squeamish. *Milton.*
4. Easily injured; delicate.
5. Formed with minute exactness. *Addison.*

NICELY. *ad.* [from *nice.*]

1. Accurately; minutely; scrupulously. *Donne.*
2. Delicately. *Atterbury.*

NICENESS. *f.* [from *nice.*]

1. Accuracy; minute exactness. *Dryden.*
2. Superfluous delicacy or exactness. *Sidney.*

NICETY. *f.* [from *nice.*]

1. Minute accuracy. *Prior.*
2. Accurate performance. *Addison.*
3. Fastidious delicacy; squeamishness. *Spenser.*
4. Minute observation; punctilious discrimination; subtilty. *Locke.*
5. Delicate management; cautious treatment. *Swift.*
6. Effeminate softness.
7. Niceties in the plural, dainties or delicacies in eating.

NICHAR, *f.* A plant. *Mil'er.*

NICHE, *f.* [French.] A hollow in which a statue may be placed. *Wolton.*

NICK. *f.* [*nicke,* 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. *Shakespeare.*
4. A winning throw. *Prior.*

To NICK. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To hit; to touch luckily; to perform by some slight artifice. *Hudibras.*
2. To cut in nicks or notches. *Shakespeare.*
3. To suit, as tallies cut in nicks. *Camden.*
4. To defeat or cozen. *Shakespeare.*

NICKNAME. *f.* [*nom de nique,* French.]

A name given in scoff or contempt.

Ben. Johnson.

To NICKNAME. *v. a.* To call by an opprobrious appellation. *Denham.*

To NICTATE. *v. a.* [*nicto,* Latin.] To wink. *Ray.*

NIDE. *f.* [*nidus,* Latin.] A brood: as, a nide of pheasants.

NIDGET. *f.* [corrupted from *nitbing* or *niding.*] *Camden.*

NIDIFICA'TION. *f.* [*nidificatio,* Latin.] The act of building nests. *Derbam.*

NIDING. *a.* [from *nid,* Saxon, vileness.] *Niding,* an old English word signifying abstract, base minded. *Carew.*

NIDO'ROUS. *a.* [*nidoreux,* from *nidor.*] Resembling the smell or taste of roasted fat. *Bacon.*

NIDOROSITY. *f.* [from *nidorous.*] Erufta- tion with the taste of undigested roast- meat. *Floyer.*

NIDULA'TION. *f.* [*nidulor,* Latin.] The time of remaining in the nest. *Brown.*

NIECE. *f.* [*niece, niece,* Fr. *neptis,* Lat.] The daughter of a brother or sister. *Waller.*

NIGGARD. *f.* [*ninggr,* Islandick.] A miser; a curmudgeon. *Sidney.*

NIGGARD. *a.* Sordid; avaricious; parcimonious. *Dryden. Shakespeare.*

To NIGGARD. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To stint. *Shakespeare.*

NIGGARDISH. *a.* [from *niggard.*] Having some disposition to avarice.

NIGGARDLINESS. *f.* [from *niggardly.*] Avarice; fordid parcimony. *Addison.*

NIGGARDLY. *a.* [from *niggard.*] Avaricious; fordidly parcimonious. *Hall. Dryden. Sidney.*

NIGGARDLY. *ad.* Sparingly; parcimoniously. *Shakespeare.*

NIGGARDNESS. *f.* [from *niggard.*] Avarice; fordid parcimony. *Sidney.*

NIGH. *prep.* [*nyh,* Saxon.] At no great distance from. *Garth.*

NIGH. *ad.*

1. Not at a great distance. *John. Phil.*
2. To a place near. *Milton.*

NIGH. *a.*

1. Near; not distant; not remote. *Prior.*
2. Allied closely by blood. *Knolles.*

To NIGH. *v. n.* [from the particle.] To approach; to advance; to draw near. *Spenser.*

NIGHLY. *ad.* [from *nigh* the adjective.] Nearly; within a little. *Locke.*

NIGHNESS. *f.* [from *nigh.*] Nearness; proximity.

NIGHT. *f.* [*nauts,* Gothick; *niht,* Sax.] The time of darkness; the time from sun-set to sun-rise. *Shakespeare. Crashaw.*

To-NIGHT. *adverbially.* In this night; at this night. *Jof.*

NIGHT-

- NIGHTERA'WLER.** *f.* [*night and brawl-er.*] One who raises disturbances in the night. *Shakespeare.*
- NIGHTCAP.** *f.* [*night and cap.*] A cap worn in bed, or in undress. *Swift.*
- NIGHTCROW.** *f.* [*night and crow.*] A bird that cries in the night. *Shakespeare.*
- NIGHTDEW.** *f.* [*night and dew.*] Dew that wets the ground in the night. *Dryden.*
- NIGHTDOG.** *f.* [*night and dog.*] A dog that hunts in the night. *Shakespeare.*
- NIGHTDRESS.** *f.* The dress worn at night. *Pope.*
- NIGHTED.** *a.* [*from night.*] Darkened; clouded; black. *Shakespeare.*
- NIGHTFAREING.** *f.* [*night and fare.*] Travelling in the night. *Gay.*
- NIGHTFIRE.** *f.* [*night and fire.*] Ignis fatuus; Will-a-Wisp. *Herbert.*
- NIGHTFLY.** *f.* [*night and fly.*] Moth that flies in the night. *Shakespeare.*
- NIGHTFOUNDERED.** *f.* [*from night and founder.*] Lost or distressed in the night. *Milton.*
- NIGHTGOWN.** *f.* [*night and gown.*] A loose gown used for an undress. *Pope.*
- NIGHTHAG.** *f.* [*night and hag.*] Witch supposed to wander in the night. *Milton.*
- NIGHTINGALE.** *f.* [*from night, and galan, Saxon, to sing.*]
1. A small bird that sings in the night with remarkable melody; Philomel. *Shak.*
 2. A word of endearment. *Shakespeare.*
- NIGHTLY.** *ad.* [*from night.*]
1. By night. *Addison.*
 2. Every night. *Shakespeare.*
- NIGHTLY.** *a.* [*from night.*] Done by night; acting by night. *Dryden.*
- NIGHTMAN.** *f.* [*night and man.*] One who carries away ordure in the night.
- NIGHTMARE.** *f.* [*night, and according to Temple, mara, a spirit.*] A morbid oppression in the night, resembling the pressure of weight upon the breast. *Shakespeare. Arbutnot.*
- NIGHTPIECE.** *f.* [*night and piece.*] A picture so coloured as to be supposed seen by candle light. *Addison.*
- NIGHTRAIL.** *f.* [*night and reil, Saxon, a gown.*] A loose cover thrown over the dress at night. *Addison.*
- NIGHTRAVEN.** *f.* [*night and raven.*] A bird supposed of ill omen, that cries loud in the night. *Spenser.*
- NIGHTRULE.** *f.* [*night and rule.*] A tumult in the night. *Shakespeare.*
- NIGHTSHADE.** *f.* [*night shade, Saxon.*]
1. A plant of two kinds, common and deadly night-shade. *Miller.*
- NIGHTSHINING.** *f.* [*night and shine.*] Shewing brightness in the night.
- NIGHTWALK.** *f.* [*night and walk.*] Walk in the night.
- NIGHTWALKER.** *f.* [*night and walk.*]
- One who roves in the night upon ill designs. *Ascham.*
- NIGHTWARELING.** [*night and warble.*] Singing in the night. *Milton.*
- NIGHTWARD.** *a.* [*night and ward.*] Approaching towards night. *Milton.*
- NIGHTWATCH.** *f.* [*night and watch.*] A period of the night as distinguished by change of the watch. *Psalms.*
- NIGRESCENT.** *a.* [*nigrescens, Latin.*] Growing black.
- NIGRIFICATION.** *f.* [*niger and facio.*] The act of making black.
- NIHILITY.** *f.* [*nihilité, Fr. nihilum, Lat.*] Nothingness. *Watts.*
- To NILL.** *v. a.* [*from ne will.*] Not to will; to refuse. *Ben. Johnson.*
- NILL.** *f.* The shining sparks of brass in trying and melting the ore.
- To NIM.** *v. a.* [*nemen, Dutch, to take.*] To steal. *Hudibras.*
- NIMBLE.** *a.* [*from nim.*] Quick; active; ready; speedy; lively; expeditious. *Spenser.*
- NIMBLENESS.** *f.* [*from nimble.*] Quickness; activity; speed. *Hooker.*
- NIMBLEWITTED.** *a.* [*nimble and wit.*] Quick; eager to speak. *Bacon.*
- NIMBLY.** *ad.* [*from nimble.*] Quickly; speedily; actively. *Davies. Boyle.*
- NIMBLESS.** *f.* Nimbleness. *Spenser.*
- NIMIETY.** *f.* [*nimietas, school Latin.*] The state of being too much.
- NIMMER.** *f.* [*from nim.*] A thief; a pilferer.
- NINCOMPOOP.** *f.* [*corruption of the Lat. non compos.*] A fool; a trifler. *Addison.*
- NINE.** *f.* [*nigon, Saxon.*] One more than eight.
- NINEFOLD.** *f.* [*nine and fold.*] Nine times. *Milton. Gay.*
- NINEPINS.** *f.* [*nine and pin.*] A play where nine pieces of wood are set up on the ground to be thrown down by a bowl. *Peacomb.*
- NINESCORE.** *a.* [*nine and score.*] Nine times twenty. *Addison.*
- NINETEEN.** *a.* [*nigontyne, Saxon.*] Nine and ten.
- NINETEENTH.** *a.* [*nigontecða, Saxon.*] The ordinal of nineteen; the ninth after the tenth.
- NINETY.** *a.* [*hundnigontig, Saxon.*] Nine times ten.
- NINTH.** *a.* [*negða, Saxon.*] That which precedes the tenth. *Brown.*
- NINTIETH.** *a.* [*hundnigontecogða, Sax.*] The tenth nine times told.
- NINNY.** *f.* [*ninno, a child, Spanish.*] A fool; a simpleton. *Swift.*
- NINNYHAMMER.** *f.* [*from ninny.*] A simpleton. *Addison.*
- To NIP.** *v. a.* [*nippen, Dutch.*]
1. To pinch off with the nails; to bite with the teeth. *Bacon.*
 2. To

NIT

2. To cut off by any slight means, *Mortimer.*
3. To blast; to destroy before full growth. *Arbutnot.*
4. To pinch as frost. *Shakespeare.*
5. To vex; to bite. *Spenser.*
6. To satirise; to ridicule; to taunt sarcastically. *Ascham.*

NIP. *f.* [from the verb.]

1. A pinch with the nails or teeth. *Ascham.*
2. A small cut. *Shakespeare.*
3. A blast. *Stepney.*
4. A taunt; a sarcasm.

NIPPER. *f.* [from *nip.*] A satirist.

Ascham.

NIPPERS. *f.* [from *nip.*] Small pincers.

NIPPINGLY. *ad.* [from *nip.*] With bitter sarcasm.

NIPPLE. *f.* [*nýpele*, Saxon.]

1. The teat; the dug. *Ray.*
2. The orifice at which any animal liquor is separated. *Derbam.*

NIPPLEWORT. *f.* [*Lampfana.*] A very common weed.

NISI PRIUS. *f.* [In law.] A judicial writ, which lieth in case where the inquest is panelled, and returned before the justices of the bank; the one party or the other making petition to have this writ for the ease of the country. It is so called from the first words of the writ, *nisi opud talem locum prius venerit.*

NIT. *f.* [*hnrtu*, Saxon.] The egg of a louse. *Derbam.*

NITENCY. *f.* [*nitentia*, Latin.]

1. Lustre; clear brightness.
2. [From *nitōr.*] Endeavour; spring. *Boyle.*

NOTHING. *f.* A coward, dastard, poltroon.

NOTID. *a.* [*nitidus*, Lat.] Bright; shining; lustrous. *Boyle.*

NITRE. *f.* [*nitre*, Fr. *nitrum*, Lat.] The salt which we know at this time, under the name of *nitre* or salt-petre, is a crystalline pellucid, but somewhat whitish substance, of an acrid and bitterish taste, impressing a peculiar sense of coldness upon the tongue. This salt, though it affords, by means of fire, an acid spirit capable of dissolving almost every thing, yet manifests no sign of its containing any acid at all in its crude state. *Nitre* is of the number of those salts which are naturally blended in imperceptible particles in earths, stones, as the particles of metals in their ores. The earth from which *nitre* is made, both in Persia and the East-Indies, is a kind of yellowish marl found in the bare cliffs of the sides of hills exposed to the northern and eastern winds. From this

NOB

marl the salt is separated by water; but the crystals into which it shoots, as we receive them from the East-Indies, are small, imperfect, and impure. Earths of whatever kind, moistened by the dung and excrement of animals, frequently afford *nitre* in large quantities. The earths at the bottom of pigeonhouses, and those of stables and cow-houses, all afford *nitre*, on being thrown into water and boiled. In France, where very little *nitre* is imported, they make it from the rubbish of old mortar and plaister of buildings. There is no question but a manufactory of *nitre* might be established in England to as much advantage as that of France. The natrum or *nitre* of the ancients, is a genuine, native, and pure salt, extremely different from our *nitre*, and from all other native salts; being a fixed alkali.

NITROUS. *a.* [*nitreux*, Fr. from *nitre.*] Impregnated with nitre. *Blackmore.*

NITRY. *a.* [from *nitre.*] Nitrous. *Gay.*

NITILY. *ad.* [from *nitry.*] Loufily. *Hayward.*

NITTY. *a.* [from *nit.*] Abounding with the eggs of lice.

NIVAL. *a.* [*nivālis*, Latin.] Abounding with snow. *Diſ.*

NIVEOUS. *a.* [*niveus*, Lat.] Snowy. *Brow.*

NIZY. *f.* A dunce; a simpleton.

NO. *ad.* [*na*, Saxon.]

1. The word of refusal. *Calamy.*
2. The word of denial. *Bacon.*
3. It sometimes strengthens a following negative; *no not.* *Waller.*

NO. *a.*

1. Not any; none. *Pope.*
2. *No one*; none; not any one. *Smalridge.*

To NOBILITATE. *v. a.* [*nobilito*, Latin.] To make noble.

NOBILITY. *f.* [*nobilitas*, Latin.]

1. Antiquity of family joined with splendour. *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. *Shakespeare.*
4. Dignity; grandeur; greatness. *Sidney.*

NOBLE. *a.* [*noble*, Fr. *nobilis*, Lat.]

1. Of an ancient and splendid family.
2. Exalted to a rank above commonalty. *Dryden.*
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. *f.*

1. One of high rank. *Bacon.*
2. *A*

N O D

2. A coin rated at six shillings and eightpence. *Camden. Bacon.*
- NO'BLE *liverwort*. [*Hepatica*.] A plant.
- NO'BLEMAN. *f.* [*noble and man*.] One who is ennobled. *Dyd n.*
- NO'BLENESS. *f.* [from *noble*.]
 1. Greatness; worth; dignity; magnanimity. *Shakespeare. Taylor.*
 2. Splendour of descent.
- NO'BLESS. *f.* [*nobleſſe, Fr.*]
 1. Nobility. This word is not now used. *Spenser.*
 2. Dignity; greatness. *Ben. Johnson.*
 3. Noblemen collectively. *Shakespeare.*
- NO'BLY. *ad.* [from *noble*.]
 1. Of ancient and splendid extraction. *Dryden.*
 2. Greatly; illustriously. *Shakespeare.*
 3. Grandly; splendidly. *Addison.*
- NO'BODY. *f.* [*no and body*.] No one; not any one. *Clarendon.*
- NO'CENT. *a.* [*nocens, Latin*.]
 1. Guilty; criminal. *Bacon.*
 2. Hurtful; mischievous. *Milton.*
- NOCK. *f.* [*nocchia, Italian*.]
 1. A slit; a nick; a notch.
 2. The fundament. *Hudibras.*
- NOCTAMBULO. *f.* [*nox and ambulo, Lat.*] One who walks in his sleep. *Arbutnot.*
- NOCTIDIAL. *a.* [*noctis and dies*.] Comprising a night and a day. *Holder.*
- NOCTIFEROUS. *a.* [*nox and fero*.] Bringing night.
- NOCTIVAGANT. *a.* [*noctivagus, Latin*.] Wandering in the night.
- NOCTUARY. *f.* [from *noctis, Lat.*] An account of what passes by night. *SpeEtator.*
- NOCTURN. *f.* [*nocturne, Fr. nocturnus, Latin*.] An office of devotion performed in the night. *Stillingfleet.*
- NOCTURNAL. *a.* [*nocturnus, Latin*.] Nightly. *Dryden.*
- NOCTURNAL. *f.* An instrument by which observations are made in the night.
- To NOD. *v. n.* [Of uncertain derivation.]
 1. To decline the head with a quick motion. *Shakespeare.*
 2. To pay a slight bow. *Shakespeare.*
 3. To bend downwards with quick motion.
 4. To be drowsy. *Addison.*
- NOD. *f.* [from the verb.]
 1. A quick declination of the head. *Locke.*
 2. A quick declination. *Shakespeare.*
 3. The motion of the head in drowsiness. *Locke.*
 4. A slight obeisance. *Shakespeare.*
- NODATION. *f.* [from *nodo*.] The act of making knots.
- NODDER. *f.* [from *nod*.] One who makes nods. *Pope.*

N O M

- NO'DDLE. *f.* [*hnol, Saxon*.] A head; in contempt. *Ben. Johnson. Stillingfleet.*
- NO'DDY. *f.* [from *naudin, French*.] A simpleton; an idiot. *L'Estrange.*
- NODE. *f.* [*nodus, Lat.*]
 1. A knot; a knob.
 2. A swelling on the bone. *Wiseman.*
 3. Interfection. *Holder.*
- NODOSITY. *f.* [from *nodosus, Lat.*] Complication; knot. *Brown.*
- NO'DOUS. *a.* [*nodosus, Lat.*] Knotty; full of knots. *Brown.*
- NO'DULE. *f.* [*nodulus, Latin*.] A small lump. *Woodward.*
- NO'GGEN. *a.* Hard; rough; harsh. *E. cape of King Charles.*
- NO'GGIN. *f.* [*noffel, German*.] A small mug. *Arbutnot.*
- NO'VANCE. *f.* [See ANNOIANCE.] Mischief; inconvenience. *Shakespeare.*
- To NOIE. *v. a.* To annoy. An old word disused. *Tuffer.*
- NOI'ER. *f.* [from *noie*.] One who annoys. *Tuffer.*
- NOI'OUS. *a.* [*noioso, Italian*.] Hurtful; mischievous. *Spenser.*
- NOISE. *f.* [*noise, Fr.*]
 1. Any kind of sound. *Bacon.*
 2. Outcry; clamour; boasting or importunate talk. *Baker.*
 3. Occasion of talk. *Addison.*
- To NOISE. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To sound loud. *Milton.*
- To NOISE. *v. a.* To spread by rumour, or report. *Luke. Wotton. Bentley.*
- NOI'SEFUL. *a.* [*noise and full*.] Loud; clamorous. *Dryden.*
- NOI'SELESS. *a.* [from *noise*.] Silent; without sound. *Shakespeare.*
- NOI'SINESS. *f.* [from *noisy*.] Loudness of sound.
- NOI'SEMAKER. *f.* [*noise and maker*.] Clamorous. *L'Estrange.*
- NOI'SOME. *a.* [*noioso, Italian*.]
 1. Noxious; mischievous; unwholesome. *Hooker.*
 2. Offensive; disgusting. *Shakespeare.*
- NOI'SOMELY. *ad.* [from *noisome*.] With a fætid stench; with an infectious steam.
- NOI'SOMENESS. *f.* [from *noisome*.] Aptness to disgust; offensiveness. *Scrub.*
- NOI'SY. *a.* [from *noise*.]
 1. Sounding loud.
 2. Clamorous; turbulent. *Smith.*
- NOLL. *f.* [*hnol, Saxon*.] A head; a noddle. *Shakespeare.*
- NO'LI *me tangere*, [Lat.]
 1. Kind of cancerous swelling.
 2. A plant. *Mortimer.*
- NOLI'TION. *f.* [*nolitio, Lat.*] Unwillingness. *Haie.*
- NO'MBLES. *f.* The entrails of a deer. *NOMEN.*

NON

NOMENCLATOR. *f.* [Lat. *nomenclateur*, Fr.] One who calls things or persons by their proper names. *Addison.*

NOMENCLATURE. *f.* [*nomenclature*, Fr. *nomenclatura*, Lat.]

1. The act of naming. *Bacon.*

2. A vocabulary; a dictionary. *Brown.*

NOMINAL. *a.* [*nominalis*, Latin.] Referring to names rather than to things. *Locke.*

NOMINALLY. *ad.* [from *nominal*.] By name; titularly.

To NOMINATE. *v. a.* [*nomino*, Latin.]

1. To name; to mention by name.

Wotton.

2. To entitle.

Spenser.

3. To set down; to appoint by name.

Shakespeare.

NOMINATION. *f.* [*nomination*, Fr. from *nominate*.]

1. The act of mentioning by name. *Wotton.*

2. The power of appointing. *Clarendon.*

NOMINATIVE. [*nominatif*, Fr.] The case that primarily designates the name of any thing.

NON. *v. a.* [Latin.] Not. It is never used separately, but sometimes prefixed to words with a negative power. *Pierce.*

NONAGE. *f.* [*non* and *age*.] Minority; time of life before legal maturity.

Craslow. Hale.

NONCE. *f.* [The original of this word is uncertain.] Purpose; intent; design.

Cleaveland.

NONCONFORMITY. *f.* [*non* and *conformity*.]

1. Refusal of compliance.

Watts.

2. Refusal to join in the established religion.

South.

NONCONFORMIST. *f.* [*non* and *conformist*.] One who refuses to join in the established worship.

Swift.

NONE. *a.* [ne ane, Sax.]

1. Not one.

Addison.

2. Not any.

Fenton.

3. Not other.

Genesis.

4. *None* of sometimes signifies only emphatically not.

Psalms.

NONE/TITY. *f.* [*non* and *entity*.]

1. Nonexistence,

Bentley.

2. A thing not existing.

South.

NONEXISTENCE. *f.* [*non* and *existence*.] Inexistence; state of not existing.

Brown.

NONJURING. *a.* [*non* and *juro*, Latin.] Belonging to those who will not swear allegiance to the Hanoverian family. *Swift.*

NONJUROR. *f.* [from *non* and *juror*.] One who who conceiving James II. unjustly deposed, refuses to swear allegiance to those who have succeeded him.

NONNATURALS. *f.* [*non naturalia*.] Physicians reckon these to be six, viz, air,

NOP

meat and drink, sleep and watching, motion and rest, retention and excretion, and the passions of the mind. *Brown.*

NONPAREIL. *f.* [*non* and *pareil*, Fr.]

1. Excellence unequalled. *Shakespeare.*

2. A kind of apple.

3. Printers letter of a small size, on which small Bibles and Common Prayers are printed.

NONPLUS. *f.* [*non* and *plus*, Lat.] Puzzle; inability to say or do more.

South. Locke.

To NONPLUS. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

To confound; to puzzle. *Hudibras. South.*

NONRESIDENCE. *f.* [*non* and *residence*.]

Failure of residence.

Swift.

NONRESIDENT. *f.* [*non* and *resident*.]

One who neglects to live at the proper place.

Swift.

NONRESISTANCE. *f.* [*non* and *resistance*.] The principle of not opposing the king; ready obedience to a superior.

NONSENSE. *f.* [*non* and *sense*.]

1. Unmeaning or ungrammatical language.

Pope.

2. Trifles; things of no importance.

Thomson.

NONSENSICAL. *a.* [from *nonsense*.] Unmeaning; foolish.

Ray.

NONSENSICALNESS. *f.* [from *nonsensical*.] Ungrammatical jargon.

NONSO/LVENT. *f.* [*non* and *solvent*.] One who cannot pay his debts.

NONSOLUTION. *f.* [*non* and *solution*.] Failure of solution.

Broome.

NONSPARING. *a.* [*non* and *sparing*.] Merciless; all-destroying.

Shakespeare.

To NONSUIT. *v. a.* [*non* and *suit*.] To deprive of the benefit of a legal process for some failure in the management.

Swift.

NOODLE. *f.* [from *noddle* or *noddy*.] A fool; a simpleton.

NOOK. *f.* [from *een boeck*, German.] A corner.

Davies.

NOON. *f.* [*non*, Sax.]

1. The middle hour of the day. *Dryden.*

2. It is taken for midnight. *Dryden.*

NOO'NDAY. *f.* [*noon* and *day*.] Midday.

Shakespeare.

NOO'NDAY. *a.* Meridional. *Addison.*

NOO'NING. *f.* [from *noon*.] Repose at noon.

NOO'TIDE. *f.* [*noon* and *tide*.] Midday.

Shakespeare.

NOO'TIDE. *a.* Meridional. *Shakespeare.*

NOOSE. *f.* [*nosada*, entangled.] A running knot which the more it is drawn binds the closer.

Sandys.

To NOOSE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To tie in a noose. *Government of the Tongue.*

NOPE. *f.* A kind of bird called a bullfinch or redtail.

NOR,

N O S

NOR. *conjunct.* [*ne er.*]
 1. A particle marking the second or subsequent branch of a negative proposition. *Shakespeare.*
 2. Two negatives are sometimes joined, but ill. *Shakespeare.*
 3. *Nor* is sometimes used in the first branch for neither; as,
 I *nor* love myself, *nor* thee. *B. Johnson.*

NORTH. *f.* [*norð*, Saxon.] The point opposite to the sun in the meridian. *Shakespeare.*

NORTH. *a.* Northern. *Numbers.*

NORTHEAST. *f.* [*noordoost*, Dutch.] The point between the north and east. *Arbutnot.*

NORTHERLY. *a.* [from *north.*] Being towards the north. *Derbam.*

NORTHERN. *a.* [from *north.*] Being in the north. *Shakespeare.*

NORTHSTAR. *f.* [*north* and *star.*] The polestar. *Shakespeare.*

NORTHWARD. *a.* [*north* and *peard*, Saxon.] Being towards the north.

NORTHWARD. } *ad.* [*north* and
NORTHWARDS. } *peard*, Saxon.]
 Towards the north. *Shakespeare.*

NORTHWEST. *f.* [*north* and *west.*] The point between the north and west. *Brown.*

NORTHWIND. *f.* [*north* and *wind.*] The wind that blows from the north. *Milton.*

NOSE. *f.* [*næpe*, *noza*, Sax.]
 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. *Holder.*
 3. Scent; sagacity. *Collier.*
 4. To lead by the **NOSE.** To drag by force: as, a bear by his ring. To lead blindly. *Shakespeare.*
 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. *v. a.* [from the noun.]
 1. To scent; to smell. *Shakespeare.*
 2. To face; to oppose.

To NOSE. *v. n.* To look big; to bluster. *Shakespeare.*

NOSE/BLEED. *f.* [*nose* and *bleed.*] A kind of herb.

NOSE/GAY. *f.* [*nose* and *gay.*] A posie; a bunch of flowers. *Shakespeare. Pope.*

NOSELESS. *a.* [from *nose.*] Wanting a nose. *Shakespeare.*

NOSE SMART. *f.* [*nose* and *smart.*] The herb cresses.

NO'SLE. *f.* [from *nose.*] The extremity of a thing: as, the *nose* of a pair of bellows.

NO'SOLOGY. *f.* [*νόσος*; and *λόγος.*] Doctrine of diseases.

N O T

NOSOPOET'ICK. *a.* [*νόσος*; and *ποίησις*.] Producing disease. *Arbutnot.*

NO'STRIL. *f.* [*nose*, and *δύπλ*, a hole, Sax.] The cavity in the nose. *Bacon.*

NO'STRUM. *f.* [Latin.] A medicine not yet made publick, but remaining in some single hand. *Stalling fleet.*

NOT. *ad.* [*ne auzt*, Saxon; *niet*, Dutch.]
 1. The particle of negation or refusal. *Spenser.*
 2. It denotes cessation or extinction. No more. *Job.*

NOTABLE. *a.* [*notable*, Fr. *notabilis*, Lat.]
 1. Remarkable; memorable; observable. *Sidney. Clarendon.*
 2. Careful; bustling. *Addison.*

NOTABLENESS. *f.* [from *notable.*] Appearance of business.

NOTABLY. *ad.* [from *notable.*]
 1. Memorably; remarkably. *Bacon.*
 2. With consequence; with shew of importance. *Addison.*

NOTARIAL. *a.* [from *notary.*] Taken by a notary. *Ayliffe.*

NOTARY. *f.* [*notaire*, Fr. from *notarius*, Latin.] An officer whose business it is to take notes of any thing which may concern the publick. *Hooker.*

NOTATION. *f.* [*notatio*, Latin.]
 1. The act or practice of recording any thing by marks: as, by figures or letters. *Cocker.*
 2. Meaning; signification. *Hammond.*

NOTCH. *f.* [*nocchia*, Italian.] A nick; a hollow cut in any thing. *Greuv.*

To NOTCH. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To cut in small hollows. *Greuv.*

NOTCHW'ED. *f.* [*notch* and *w'eed.*] An herb called orach.

NOTE. [for *ne note.*] May not. *Spenser.*

NOTE. *f.* [*nota*, Lat. *note*, Fr.]
 1. Mark; token. *Hooker.*
 2. Notice; heed. *Shakespeare.*
 3. Reputation; consequence. *Abbot.*
 4. Reproach; stigma. *Shakespeare.*
 5. Account; information; intelligence. *Shakespeare.*
 6. Tune; voice. *Hooker.*
 7. Single sound in music. *Dryden.*
 8. State of being observed. *Bacon.*
 9. Short hint; small paper. *Shakespeare.*
 10. Abbreviation; symbol. *Baker.*
 11. A small letter. *Dryden.*
 12. Written paper. *Swift.*
 13. A paper given in confession of a debt. *Arbutnot.*
 14. Explanatory annotation. *Felton.*

NOTEBOOK. *f.* [*note* and *book.*] A book in which notes and memorandums are let down. *Shakespeare.*

To NOTE. *v. a.* [*noto*, Latin; *noter*, Fr.]
 1. To observe; to remark; to heed; to attend. *Addison.*
 2. To

NOT

NOU

2. To deliver; to set down. *Hooker.*
 3. To charge with a crime. *Dryden.*
 4. [In musick.] To set down the notes of a tune.
- NOTED.** *part. a.* [from *note.*] Remarkable; eminent; celebrated. *Boyle.*
- NOTER.** *f.* [from *note.*] He who takes notice.
- NOTHING.** *f.* [no and *thing*; *natbing*, Scot-tish.]
 1. Negation of being; nonentity; uni-versal negation; opposed to something. *Bentley.*
 2. Nonexistence. *Shakespeare.*
 3. Not any thing; no particular thing. *Addison.*
 4. No other thing. *Wak.*
 5. No quantity or degree. *Clarendon.*
 6. No importance; no use. *Spenser.*
 7. No possession or fortune. *Shakespeare.*
 8. No difficulty; no trouble. *Ray.*
 9. A thing of no proportion. *Bacon.*
 10. Trifle; something of no consideration. *Shakespeare.*
 11. Nothing has a kind of adverbial signi-fication. In no degree. *Knolles.*
- NOTHINGNESS.** *f.* [from *notbing.*]
 1. Nihilty; nonexistence. *Donne.*
 2. Thing of no value. *Hudibras.*
- NOTICE.** *f.* [*notice*, Fr. *notitia*, Lat.]
 1. Remark; heed; observation; regard. *Locke.*
 2. Information; intelligence given or re-ceived. *Shakespeare.*
- NOTIFICATION.** *f.* [*notification*, French, from *notify.*] Act of making known. *Hold.*
- To NOTIFY.** *v. a.* [*notifier*, Fr. *notifico*, Lat.] To declare; to make known. *Hooker. Whitgift.*
- NOTION.** *f.* [*notion*, Fr.]
 1. Thought; representation of any thing formed by the mind. *Newton.*
 2. Sentiment; opinion. *Atterbury. Shakespeare.*
- NOTIONAL.** *a.* [from *notion.*]
 1. Imaginary; ideal. *Prior.*
 2. Dealing in ideas, not realities. *Glanville.*
- NOTIONALITY.** *f.* [from *notional.*] Empty, ungrounded opinion. *Glanville.*
- NOTIONALLY.** *ad.* [from *notional.*] In idea; mentally. *Norris.*
- NOTORIETY.** *f.* [*notoriété*, Fr. from *no-torious.*] Publick knowledge; publick ex-posure. *Addison.*
- NOTORIOUS.** *a.* [*notorius*, Lat. *notoire*, Fr.] Publickly known; evident to the world; apparent; not hidden. *Whitgift.*
- NOTORIOUSLY.** *ad.* [from *notorious.*] Publickly; evidently. *Clarendon.*
- NOTORIOUSNESS.** *f.* [from *notorious.*] Publick fame.
- To NOTT.** *v. a.* To shear. *Ainsworth.*
- NOTWHEAT.** *f.* [*not* and *wheat.*] Of wheat there are two sorts; French, which is bearded, and requireth the best soil, and *notwheat*, so termed because it is unbearded.
- NOTWITHSTANDING.** *conj.* This word is properly a participial adjective, as it is compounded of *not* and *withstanding*, and answers exactly to the Latin *non obstante.*
 1. Without hindrance or obstruction from. *Decay of Piety.*
 2. Although. *Addison.*
 3. Nevertheless; however. *Hooker.*
- NOTUS.** *f.* [Latin.] The southwind. *Milt.*
- NOVATION.** *f.* [*novatio*, Latin.] The introduction of something new.
- NOVATOR.** *f.* [Latin.] The introducer of something new.
- NOVEL.** *a.* [*novellus*, Latin.]
 1. New; not ancient. *King Charles.*
 2. [In the civil law.] Appendant to the code, and of later enactment. *Ayliffe.*
- NOVEL.** *f.* [*nouvelle*, French.]
 1. A small tale. *Dryden.*
 2. A law annexed to the code. *Ayliffe.*
- NOVELIST.** *f.* [from *novel.*]
 1. Innovator; assertor of novelty. *Bacon.*
 2. A writer of novels.
- NOVELTY.** *f.* [*nouveauté*, French.] New-ness; state of being unknown to former times. *Hooker.*
- NOVEMBER.** *f.* [Latin.] The eleventh month of the year, or the ninth reckoned from March.
- NOVENARY.** *f.* [*novenarius*, Latin.] Number of nine. *Brown.*
- NOVERCAL.** *a.* [*novercalis*, from *nover-ca*, Latin.] Having the manner of a step-mother. *Dirham.*
- NOUGHT.** *f.* [ne auht, Sax.]
 1. Not any thing; nothing. *Fairfax.*
 2. To set at *nought*; not to value; to slight. *Proverbs.*
- NOVICE.** *f.* [*novice*, Fr. *novitius*, Latin.]
 1. One not acquainted with any thing; a fresh-man. *Shakespeare.*
 2. One who has entered a religious house, but not yet taken the vow.
- NOVITIATE.** *f.* [*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.** *f.* [*novitas*, Latin.] Newness; novelty. *Brown.*
- NOUL.** The crown of the head. See **NOIL.** *Spenser.*
- NOULD.** Ne would; would not. *Spenser.*
- NOUN.** *f.* [*nom*, French; *nomen*, Latin.] The name of any thing in grammar. *Clarke.*
- To NOURISH.** *v. a.* [*nourrier*, French; *nutrio*, Lat.]
 1. To encrease or support by food. *Tbomson.*
 2. To support; to maintain. *Shakespeare.*

3. To encourage; to foment. *Hooker.*
 4. To train, or educate. *1 Tim.*
 5. To promote growth or strength, as food. *Bacon.*
- To NOURISH. *v. n.* To gain nourishment. Unusual. *Bacon.*
- NOURISHABLE. *a.* [from *nourish*.] Susceptive of nourishment. *Grew.*
- NOURISHER. *f.* [from *nourish*.] The person or thing that nourishes. *Shakespeare. Bacon.*
- NOURISHMENT. *f.* [from *nourishment*, Fr.]
 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. *Mit.*
 3. Sustentation; supply of things needful. *Hooker.*
- NOURSLING. *f.* The nurse; the nursling. *Spenser.*
- NOURITURE. *f.* [from *nouriture*, French.] Education; institution. *Spenser.*
- To NOURSEL. *v. a.* To nurse up. *Spenser.*
- NOW. *ad.* [nu, Saxon.]
 1. At this time; at the time present. *Tillotson.*
 2. A little while ago. *Shakespeare.*
 3. At one time; at another time. *Pope.*
 4. It is sometimes a particle of connection; 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 familiar speech. *L'Estrange.*
 6. Now and then; at one time and another; uncertainly. *Dryden.*
- NOW. *f.* Present moment. *Cowley.*
- NOWA'DAYS. *ad.* In the present age; *Garrick.*
- NO'WED. *a.* [from *noué*, French.] Knotted; inwreathed. *Brown.*
- NOWES. *f.* [from *nou*, old French.] The marriage knot. *Craspaw.*
- NO'WHERE. *ad.* [no and where.] Not in any place. *Tillotson.*
- NO'WISE. *f.* Not any manner or degree. *Bentley.*
- NO'XIOUS. *a.* [from *noxius*, Latin.]
 1. Hurtful; harmful; baneful. *Brown.*
 2. Guilty; criminal. *Brambail.*
- NO'XIOUSNESS. *f.* [from *noxious*.] Hurtfulness; insalubrity. *Hammond.*
- NO'XIOUSLY. *ad.* [from *noxious*.] Hurtfully; perniciously.
- NO'ZLE. *f.* [from *nose*.] The nose; the snout; the end. *Arbutnot.*
- To NU'BBLE. *v. a.* To bruise with handy cuffs. *Ainsworth.*
- NU'BIFEROUS. *a.* [from *nubifer*, Lat.] Bringing clouds. *Milton.*
- To NU'BILATE. *v. a.* [from *nubilo*, Latin.] To cloud. *Pope.*
- NU'BILE. *a.* [from *nubile*, Fr. *nubilis*, Latin.] Marriageable; fit for marriage. *Prior.*
- NU'CIFEROUS. *a.* [from *nuces* and *fero*, Lat.] Nutbearing. *Dryden.*
- NU'CLEUS. *f.* [Latin.] A kernel; any thing about which matter is gathered or conglutinated. *Woodward.*
- NUDA'TION. *f.* [from *nudo*, Lat.] The act of making bare or naked. *Bentley.*
- NU'DITY. *f.* [from *nudité*, Fr. *nudus*, Latin.] Naked parts. *Dryden.*
- NU'EL. See NEWEL.
- NUGACITY. *f.* [from *nugacis*, Latin.] Futility; trifling talk or behaviour. *Mit.*
- NUGATION. *f.* [from *nugor*, Latin.] The act or practice of trifling. *Bacon.*
- NUGATORY. *a.* [from *nugatorius*, Lat.] Trifling; futile. *Bentley.*
- NUISANCE. *f.* [from *nuisance*, French.]
 1. Something noxious or offensive. *South.*
 2. [In law.] Something that incommodes the neighbourhood. *Bacon.*
- To NULL. *v. a.* [from *nullus*, Latin.] To annul; to annihilate. *Milton.*
- NULL. *a.* [from *nullus*, Latin.] Void; of no force; ineffectual. *Swift.*
- NULL. *f.* Something of no power, or no meaning. *Bacon.*
- NULLIBETY. *f.* [from *nullibi*, Latin.] The state of being nowhere. *Bacon.*
- To NU'LLIFY. *v. a.* [from *nullus*, Latin.] To annul; to make void. *Bacon.*
- NU'LLITY. *f.* [from *nullité*, French.]
 1. Want of force or efficacy. *South.*
 2. Want of existence. *Bacon.*
- NUMB. *a.* [from *nummen*, Saxon.]
 1. Torpid; chill; motionless. *Shakespeare.*
 2. Producing chillness; benumbing. *Shakespeare.*
- To NUMB. *v. a.* To make torpid; to deaden; to stupify. *Shakespeare.*
- NUMBEDNESS. *f.* [from *numbed*.] Interruption of sensation. *Wijeman.*
- To NUM'BER. *v. a.* [from *nombrev*, Fr. *numero*, Latin.]
 1. To count; to tell; to reckon how many. *Numbers.*
 2. To reckon as one of the same kind. *Iaiab.*
- NUMBER. *f.* [from *nombre*, French.]
 1. The species of quantity by which it is computed how many. *Shakespeare.*
 2. Any particular aggregate of units; as, even or odd. *Shakespeare.*
 3. Many; more than one. *Addison.*
 4. Multitude that may be counted. *Mit.*
 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 one. *Clarke.*

NUN

NUR

NUMBERER. *f.* [from *number.*] He who numbers.

NUMBERLESS. *a.* [from *number.*] Innumerable; more than can be reckoned. *Denham. Swift.*

NUMBLESS. *f.* [*nombles, French.*] The entrails of a deer. *Bayley.*

NUMBNESS. *f.* [from *numb.*] Torpor; deadness; stupefaction. *Milton.*

NUMERABLE. *a.* [*numerabilis, Latin.*] Capable to be numbered.

NUMERAL. *a.* [*numeral, French.*] Relating to number; consisting of number. *Locke.*

NUMERALLY. *ad.* [from *numeral.*] According to number. *Brown.*

NUMERARY. *a.* [*numerus, Latin.*] Any thing belonging to a certain number. *Ayliffe.*

NUMERATION. *f.* [*numeration, French.*]

1. The art of numbering. *Locke. Brown.*
2. The rule of arithmetick which teaches the notation of numbers and method of reading numbers regularly noted.

NUMERATOR. *f.* [*Latin.*]

1. He that numbers.
2. [*Numerateur, Fr.*] That number which serves as the common measure to others.

NUMERICAL. *a.* [from *numerus, Latin.*]

1. Numeral; denoting number. *Locke.*
2. The same not only in kind or species, but number. *Soub.*

NUMERICALLY. *ad.* [from *numerical.*] Respecting sameness in number. *Boyle.*

NUMERIST. *f.* [from *numerus, Latin.*] One that deals in numbers. *Brown.*

NUMEROSITY. *f.* [from *numerosus, Lat.*]

1. Number; the state of being numerous. *Brown.*
2. Harmony; numerous flow.

NUMEROUS. *a.* [*numerosus, Latin.*]

1. Containing many; consisting of many; not few. *Waller.*
2. Harmonious; consisting of parts rightly numbered; melodious; musical. *Waller. Dryden.*

NUMEROUSNESS. *f.* [from *numerosus.*]

1. The quality of being numerous.
2. Harmony; musicalness. *Dryden.*

NUMMARY. *a.* [from *nummus, Lat.*] Relating to money. *Arbutnot.*

NUMSKULL. *f.* [*numb and skull.*]

1. A dullard; a dunce; a dolt; a block-head.
2. The head. In burlesque.

NUMSKULLED. *a.* [from *numskull.*] Dull; stupid; doltish.

NUN. *f.* A woman dedicated to the severer duties of religion, secluded in a cloister from the world. *Addison.*

NUN. *f.* A kind of bird. *Ainsworth.*

NUNCIATURE. *f.* [from *nuncio, Latin.*] The office of a nuncio.

NUNICIO. *f.* [*Italian, from nuncius, Latin.*]

1. A messenger; one that brings tidings. *Shakespeare.*
2. A kind of spiritual envoy from the pope. *Atterbury.*

NUNCHION. *f.* A piece of victuals eaten between meals. *Hudibras.*

NUNCUPATIVE. } *a.* [*nuncupatif, Fr.*]

NUNCUPATORY. } Publickly or solemnly declaratory; verbally pronounced.

NUNDINAL. } *a.* [*nundinal, Fr. from*

NUN'DINARY. } [*nundinae, Latin.*] Belonging to fairs.

NUNNERY. *f.* [from *nun.*] A house of nuns, of women dedicated to the severer duties of religion. *Dryden.*

NUPTIAL. *a.* [*nuptial, French; nuptialis, Latin.*] Pertaining to marriage.

NUPTIALS. *f.* [*nuptiæ, Latin.*] Marriage. *Dryden.*

NURSE. *f.* [*nourrice, French.*]

1. A woman that has the care of another's child. *Raleigh.*
2. A woman that has care of a sick person. *Shakespeare.*
3. One who breeds, educates, or protects. *Shakespeare.*
4. An old woman in contempt. *Blackm.*
5. The state of being nursed. *Cleaveland.*
6. In composition, any thing that supplies food. *Walton.*

To NURSE. *v. a.* [*nourrir, French.*]

1. To bring up a child not one's own. *Exodus.*
2. To bring up any thing young. *Dryden.*
3. To feed; to keep; to maintain. *Addison.*
4. To tend the sick.
5. To pamper; to foment; to encourage. *Davies.*

NURSER. *f.* [from *nurse.*]

1. One that nurses. *Shakespeare.*
2. A promoter; a fomentor.

NURSERY. *f.* [from *nurse.*]

1. The act or office of nursing. *Shakespeare.*
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. *Shakespeare.*

NURSLING. *f.* [from *nurse.*] One nursed up; a fondling. *Dryden.*

NURTURE. *f.* [contracted from *nourriture, French.*]

1. Food; diet. *Milton.*
2. Education; institution. *Spenser.*

To NURTURE. *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

NUT

To NU'STLE. *v. a.* To fondle; to cherish.
Ainsworth.

NUT. *f.* [hnut, 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.
Ray.

NU'TBROWN. *a.* [nut and brown.] Brown like a nut kept long.
Milton.

NU'TCRACKERS. *f.* [nut and crack.] An instrument used to enclose nuts and break them.
Atifson.

NU'TGALL. *f.* [nut and gall] Excrescence of an oak.
Brown.

NU THATCH. }
NU'TJOBBER. } *f.* A bird, *Ainsw.*
NU'TPECKER. }

NU'THOOK. *f.* [nut and hook.] A stick with a hook at the end.
Shakspeare.

NU'TMEG. *f.* [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 sweet-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 aromatick 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

NYS

bruised, a very fragrant smell; and the trunk or branches, cut or broken off, yield a red liquor like blood.
Hill.

NUTSHELL. *f.* [nut and shell.] The hard substance that incloses the kernel of the nut.
Shakspeare.

NU'TTREE. *f.* [nut and tree.] A tree that bears nuts; a hazle.
Dryden.

NUTRICATION. *f.* [nutricatio, Latin.] Manner of feeding or being fed.
Brown.

NU'TRIMENT. *f.* [nutrimentum, Latin.] Food; aliment.
Soutb.

NUTRIMENTAL. *a.* [from nutriment] Having the qualities of food.
Arbutnot.

NUTRITION. *f.* [nutrition, French.] The act or quality of nourishing.
Glanv.

NUTRI'TIOUS. *a.* [from nutrio, Latin.] Having the quality of nourishing.
Arbut.

NU'TRITIVE. *a.* [from nutrio, Lat.] Nourishing; nutrimental.

NU'TRITURE. *f.* [from nutrio, Lat.] The power of nourishing.
Harvey.

To NU'ZZLE. *v. a.* [corrupted from nurse.]

1. To nurse; to foster.
Sidney.

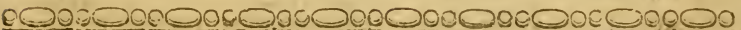
2. To go with the nose down like a hog.
Arbutnot.

NYPH. *f.* [νύμφη.]

1. A goddess of the woods, meadows, or waters.
Davies.

2. A lady. In poetry.
Waller.

NYS. [A corruption of *ne is.*] None is; not is.
Spenser.



O.

OAK

O Has in English, a long sound; as, *drone, groan, stone*; or short, *got, knot, shot*. It is usually denoted long by a fersive *a* subjoined; 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 Prety.

2. O is used by *Shakspeare* for a circle or oval; as, within this wooden O.

OAF. *f.*

1. A changeling; a foolish child left by the fairies.
Drayton.

2. A dolt; a blockhead; an idiot.

OAFISH. *a.* [from *caf.*] Stupid; dull; doltish.

OAFISHNESS. *f.* [from *ofisb.*] Stupidity; dullness.

OAK. *f.* [ac, æc, Saxon.] The oak-tree hath

OAR

male flowers. The embryos afterwards become acorns in hard scaly cups; the leaves are sinuated. The species are five. *Miller.*

OAK. [Evergreen.] The wood of this tree is very good for many sorts of tools.
Miller.

OAK'APPLE. *f.* [oak and apple.] A kind of spongy excrescence on the oak.
Bacon.

OAK'EN. *a.* [from *oak.*] Made of oak; gathered from oak.
Arbutnot.

OAK'ENPIN. *f.* An apole.
Mortimer.

OAK'KUM. *f.* Cords untwisted and reduced to hemp.
Raleigh.

OAR. *f.* [sape, Saxon.] A long pole with a broad end, by which vessels are driven in the water.
Wkins.

To OAR. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To row.
Pepe.

- To OAR.** *v. a.* To impel by rowing.
Shakespeare.
- O'ARY.** *a.* [from *oar.*] Having the form or use of oars
Milton.
- OAST.** *f.* A kiln. Not in use. *Mortimer.*
- OATCAKE.** *f.* [oat and cake.] Cake made of the meal of oats.
Peacbam.
- OATEN.** *a.* [from *oat.*] Made of oats; bearing oats.
Shakespeare.
- OATH.** *f.* [að, Saxon.] An affirmation, negation, or promise, corroborated by the attestation of the Divine Being.
Bacon.
- OATHABLE.** *a.* [from *oath.*] A word not used.] Capable of having an oath administered.
Shakespeare.
- OATHBREAKING.** *f.* [oath and break.] Perjury; the violation of an oath.
Shakespeare.
- OATMALT.** *f.* [oat and malt.] Malt made of oats.
Mortimer.
- OATMEAL.** *f.* [oat and meal.] Flower made by grinding oats.
Arbutnot.
- OATMEAL.** *f.* An herb.
Ainsworth.
- OATS.** *f.* [aten, Saxon.] A grain, which in England is generally given to horses.
Swift.
- OATTHISTLE.** *f.* [oat and thistle.] An herb.
Ainsworth.
- OBAMULATION.** *f.* [obamulatio, from *obamulo*, Lat.] The act of walking about.
D. A.
- To OBDUCE.** *v. a.* [obduco, Latin.] To draw over as a covering.
Hale.
- OBDUCTION.** *f.* [from *obduco*, *obduco*, Latin.] The act of covering, or laying a cover.
- OB DURACY.** *f.* [from *obdurate*.] Inflexible wickedness; impenitence; hardness of heart.
South.
- OB DURATE.** *a.* [obduratus, Latin.]
1. Hard of heart; inflexibly obstinate in ill; hardened.
Shakespeare.
2. Hardened; firm; stubborn.
South.
3. Harsh; rugged.
Swift.
- OB DURATELY.** *ad.* [from *obdurate*.] Stubbornly; inflexibly.
- OB DURATENESS.** *f.* [from *obdurate*.] Stubbornness; inflexibility; impenitence.
- OB DURATION.** *f.* [from *obdurate*.] Hardness of heart.
Hooker.
- OB DURED.** *a.* [obduratus, Lat.] Hardened; inflexible.
Milton.
- OBEDIENCE.** *f.* [obedientia, Latin.] Obedient usefulness; submission to authority.
Bacon.
- OBE DIENT.** *a.* [obediens, Latin.] Submissive to authority; compliant with command or prohibition; obsequious,
Tillotson.
- OBE DIENTIAL.** *a.* [obedientiel, Fr. from *obedient*.] According to the rule of obedience.
Wake.
- OBE DIENTLY.** *ad.* [from *obedient*.] With obedience.
Tillotson.
- OBEISANCE.** *f.* [obeissance, Fren.] A bow or courtesy; an act of reverence.
Shakespeare.
- O'BELISK.** *f.* [obeliscus, Latin.]
1. A magnificent 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 the form of a dagger. [†].
Grew.
- OBEQUITA'TION.** *f.* [from *obequito*, Lat.] The act of riding about.
- OBERRA'TION.** *f.* [from *oberro*, Latin.] The act of wandering about.
- OB'ESE.** *a.* [obesus, Latin.] Fat; loaded with flesh.
- OB'ESNESS.** *f.* [from *obese*.] Morbid fatness.
Grew.
- OBE'SITY.** *f.* fatness.
- To OBEY.** *v. a.* [obeir, French.] To pay submission to; to comply with, from reverence to authority.
Romans.
- O'BJECT.** *f.* [objet, French.]
1. That about which any power or faculty is employed.
Hammond.
2. Something presented to the senses to raise any affection or emotion in the mind.
Atterbury.
3. [In grammar.] Any thing influenced by somewhat else.
Clarke.
- OBJECTGLASS.** *f.* Glass remotest from the eye.
Newton.
- To O'BJECT.** *v. a.* [objecter, Fr. *objicio*, *objicium*, Latin.]
1. To oppose; to present in opposition.
Bacon. Pope.
2. To propose as a charge criminal, or a reason adverse.
Whitgift.
- OBJECTION.** *f.* [objection, Fr. *objectio*, Latin.]
1. The act of presenting any thing in opposition.
Shakespeare.
2. Criminal charge.
Burnet.
3. Adverse argument.
Walsh.
4. Fault found.
- O'BJECTIVE.** *a.* [objectif, French.]
1. Belonging to the object; contained in the object.
Watts.
2. Made an object; proposed as an object.
Hale.
- O'BJECTIVELY.** *ad.* [from *objective*.]
1. In manner of an object.
Locke.
2. In a state of opposition.
Brown.
- O'BJECTIVENESS.** *f.* [from *objective*.] The state of being an object.
Hale.
- OBJECTOR.** *f.* [from *object*.] One who offers objections.
Blackmore.
- OBIT.** *f.* [a corruption of *obit*, or *obivit*.] Funeral obsequies.
Ainsworth.
- To OBJURGATE.** *v. a.* [objurgo, Latin.] To chide; to reprove.
- OBJURGA'TION.** *f.* [objurgatio, Latin.] Reproof; reprehension.
Bramhall.
- OBJURGATORY.** *a.* [objurgatorius, Lat.] Reprehensory; culpatory; chiding.
OBLA'TE.

OBLATE. *a.* [*oblatus*, Latin.] Flatted at the poles. Used of a spheroid. *Cheyne.*

OBLATION. *f.* [*oblation*, Fr. *oblatus*, Lat.] An offering; a sacrifice. *South.*

OBLECTATION. *f.* [*oblectatio*, Latin.] Delight; pleasure.

To OBLIGATE. *v. a.* [*obligo*, Latin.] To bind by contract or duty.

OBLIGATION. *f.* [*obligatio*, from *obligo*, Latin.]

1. The binding power of any oath, vow, duty; contract. *Glanville.*

2. An act which binds any man to some performance. *Taylor.*

3. Favour by which one is bound to gratitude. *South.*

OBLIGATORY. *a.* [from *obligate*.] Imposing an obligation; binding; coercive. *Taylor.*

To OBLIGE. *v. a.* [*obliger*, Fr. *obligo*, Latin.]

1. To bind; to impose obligation; to compel to something. *Rogers.*

2. To indebt; to lay obligations of gratitude. *Dryden.*

3. To please; to gratify. *South.*

OBLIGEE. *f.* [from *oblige*.] The person bound by a legal or written contract.

OBLIGEMENT. *f.* [*obligement*, French.] Obligation. *Dryden.*

OBLIGER. *f.* He who binds by contract.

OBLIGING. *part. a.* [*obligeant*, Fr. from *oblige*.] Civil; complaisant; respectful; engaging. *Pope.*

OBLIGINGLY. *ad.* [from *obliging*.] Civilly; complaisantly. *Addison.*

OBLIGINGNESS. *f.* [from *obliging*.]

1. Obligation; force. *Decay of Piety.*

2. Civility; complaisance.

OBLIQUATION. *f.* [*obliquatio*, from *obliquus*, Latin.] Declination from perpendicularity; obliquity. *Newton.*

OBLIQUE. *a.* [*obliquus*, Latin.]

1. Not direct; not perpendicular; not parallel. *Bacon.*

2. Not direct. Used of sense. *Shakespeare.*

3. [In grammar.] Any case in nouns except the nominative.

OBLIQUELY. *ad.* [from *oblique*.]

1. Not directly; not perpendicularly. *Brown.*

2. Not in the immediate or direct meaning. *Addison.*

OBLIQUENESS. *f.* [*obliquité*, Fr. from *oblique*.]

OBLIQUITY. *f.* [*oblique*.]

1. Deviation from physical rectitude; deviation from parallelism or perpendicularity. *Milton.*

2. Deviation from moral rectitude. *South.*

To OBLITERATE. *v. a.* [*ob* and *littera*, Latin.]

1. To efface any thing written,

2. To wear out; to destroy; to efface.

Hale.

OBLITERATION. *f.* [*obliteratio*, Latin.] Effacement; extinction. *Hale.*

OBLIVION. *f.* [*oblivio*, Latin.]

1. Forgetfulness; cessation of remembrance. *Brown.*

2. Amnesty; general pardon of crimes in a state. *Davies.*

OBLIVIOUS. *a.* [*obliviosus*, Latin.] Causing forgetfulness. *Philips.*

OBLONG. *a.* [*oblongus*, Latin.] Longer than broad. *Harris.*

OBLONGLY. *ad.* [from *oblong*.] In an oblong direction. *Cheyne.*

OBLONGNESS. *f.* [from *oblong*.] The state of being oblong.

O'BLOQUY. *f.* [*obloquor*, Latin.]

1. Centurious speech; blame; slander. *Daniel.*

2. Cause of reproach; disgrace. *Shakespeare.*

OBLUTE SCENCE. *f.* [from *oblutesco*, Latin.] Loss of speech. *Brown.*

OBNOXIOUS. *f.* [*obnoxius*, Latin.]

1. Subject. *Bacon.*

2. Liable to punishment. *Calamy.*

3. Liable; exposed. *Hayward.*

OBNOXIOUSNESS. *f.* [from *obnoxius*.] Subjection; liability to punishment.

OBNOXIOUSLY. *ad.* [from *obnoxius*.] In a state of subjection; in the state of one liable to punishment.

To O'BNUBILATE. *v. a.* [*obnubilo*, Lat.] To cloud; to obscure.

O'BOLE. *f.* [*obolus*, Latin.] In pharmacy, twelve grains. *Ainsworth.*

OBREPTION. *f.* [*obreptic*, Latin.] The act of creeping on.

To OEROGATE. *v. a.* [*oerogo*, Latin.] To proclaim a contrary law for the dissolution of the former.

OBSCENE. *a.* [*obscenus*, Latin.]

1. Immodest; not agreeable to chastity of mind. *Milton.*

2. Offensive; disgusting. *Dryden.*

3. Inauspicious; ill omened. *Dryden.*

OBSCENELY. *a.* [from *obscene*.] In an impure and unchaste manner.

OBSCENENESS. *f.* [from *obscene*.] Impurity of thought or language; unchastity; lewdness. *Dryden.*

OBSCENITY. *f.* [from *obscene*.] Purity of thought or language; unchastity; lewdness. *Dryden.*

OBSCURATION. *f.* [*obscuratio*, Latin.]

1. The act of darkening. *Burnet.*

2. A state of being darkened.

OBSCURE. *a.* [*obscurus*, Latin.]

1. Dark; unenlightened; gloomy, hindering sight. *Milton.*

2. Living in the dark. *Shakespeare.*

3. Not easily intelligible; abstruse; difficult. *Dryden.*

4. Not noted; not observable. *Atterbury.*

To OBSCURE. *v. a.* [*obscurus*, Latin.]

1. To

1. To darken; to make dark. *Pope.*
 2. To make less visible. *Brown.*
 3. To make less intelligible. *Holder.*
 4. To make less glorious, beautiful, or illustrious. *Dryden.*
- OBSCURELY.** *ad.* [from *obscurus*.]
 1. Not brightly; not luminously.
 2. Out of sight; privately; without notice. *Addison.*
 3. Not clearly; not plainly.
- OBSCURENESS.** } *f.* [*obscuritas*, Latin.]
OBSCURITY. }
1. Darknes; want of light. *Donne.*
 2. Unnoticed state; privacy. *Dryden.*
 3. Darknes of meaning. *Boyle. Locke.*
- OBSECRATION.** *f.* [*obsecratio*, Latin.]
 Intreaty; supplication. *Stillingfleet.*
- OBSEQUES.** *f.* [*obseques*, French.]
 1. Funeral rites; funeral solemnities. *Sidney.*
 2. It is found in the singular, perhaps more properly. *Crasbaro.*
- OBSEQUIOUS.** *a.* [from *obsequium*, Lat.]
 1. Obedient; compliant; not resisting. *Milton.*
 2. In *Shakespeare*, funeral.
- OBSEQUIOUSLY.** *ad.* [from *obsequious*.]
 1. Obediently; with compliance. *Dryden.*
 2. In *Shakespeare* it signifies, with funeral rites.
- OBSEQUIOUSNESS.** *f.* [from *obsequious*.]
 Obedience; compliance. *South.*
- OBSERVABLE.** *a.* [from *observo*, Latin.]
 Remarkable; eminent. *Rogers.*
- OBSERVABLY.** *ad.* [from *observabile*.] In a manner worthy of note. *Brown.*
- OBSERVANCE.** *f.* [*observance*, French.]
 1. Respect; ceremonial reverence. *Dryden.*
 2. Religious rite. *Rogers.*
 3. Attentive practice. *Rogers.*
 4. Rule of practice. *Shakespeare.*
 5. Careful obedience. *Rogers.*
 6. Observation; attention. *Hale.*
 7. Obedient regard. *Wotton. Rosecommon.*
- OBSERVANT.** *a.* [*observans*, Latin.]
 1. Attentive; diligent; watchful. *Ral.*
 2. Respectfully attentive. *Pope.*
 3. Nearly dutiful; submissive. *Raleigh.*
- OBSERVANT.** *f.* A slavish attendant. *Shakespeare.*
- OBSERVATION.** *f.* [*observatio*, Latin.]
 1. The act of observing, noting, or remarking. *Rogers.*
 2. Notion gained by observing; note; remark. *Watts.*
- OBSERVATOR.** *f.* [*observator*, Fr. from *observo*, Latin.] One that observes; a remarker. *Dryden.*
- OBSERVATORY.** *f.* [*observatoire*, Fr.]
 A place built for astronomical observations. *Woodward.*
- To OBSERVE.** *v. a.* [*observo*, Latin.]
 1. To watch; to regard attentively. *Taylor.*
 2. To find by attention; to note. *Locke.*
 3. To regard or keep religiously. *Exod.*
 4. To obey; to follow.
- To OBSERVE.** *v. n.*
 1. To be attentive. *Watts.*
 2. To make a remark. *Pope.*
- OBSERVER.** *f.* [from *observo*.]
 1. One who looks vigilantly on persons and things. *Swift.*
 2. One who looks on; the beholder. *Donne.*
 3. One who keeps any law or custom or practice. *Bacon.*
- OBSERVINGLY.** *ad.* [from *observando*.]
 Attentively; carefully. *Shakespeare.*
- OBSSESSION.** *f.* [*obsessio*, Latin.]
 1. The act of besieging.
 2. The first attack of Satan, antecedent to possession.
- OBSDIONAL.** *a.* [*obsidionalis*, Lat.] Belonging to a siege. *Dt.*
- OBSOLETE.** *a.* [*obsoletus*, Latin.] Worn out of use; disused; unfashionable. *Swift.*
- OBSOLE'TENESS.** *f.* [from *obsoleto*.] State of being worn out of use; unfashionableness.
- OBSTACLE.** *f.* [*obstacle*, Fr. *obstaculum*, Latin.]
 Something opposed; hindrance; obstruction. *Collier.*
- OBSTETRICATION.** *f.* [from *obstetrico*, Latin.] the office of a midwife.
- OBSTETRICK.** *a.* [from *obstetrix*, Latin.]
 Midwifish; besetting a midwife; doing the midwife's office. *Dunciad.*
- OBSTINACY.** *f.* [*obstinatio*, Latin.] Stubbornness; contumacy; pertinacy; persistency. *Locke.*
- OBSTINATE.** *a.* [*obstinatus*, Latin.] Stubborn; contumacious; fixed in resolution. *Dryden.*
- OBSTINATELY.** *ad.* [from *obstinatus*.]
 Stubbornly; inflexibly. *Clarendon.*
- OBSTINATENESS.** *f.* [from *obstinatus*.]
 Stubbornness.
- OBSTIPATION.** *f.* [from *obstipio*, Latin.]
 The act of stopping up any passage.
- OBSTREPEROUS.** *a.* [*obstreperus*, Lat.]
 Loud; clamorous; noisy; turbulent; vociferous. *Dryden.*
- OBSTREPEROUSLY.** *ad.* [from *obstreperous*.]
 Loudly; clamorously.
- OBSTREPEROUSNESS.** *f.* [from *obstreperous*.]
 Loudness; clamour; noise.
- OBSTRUCTION.** *f.* [from *obstruere*, Lat.]
 Obligation; bond. *Milton.*
- To OBSTU'CT.** *v. a.* [*obstruo*, Latin.]
 1. To hinder; to be in the way of; to block up; to bar. *Arbutnot.*
 2. To oppose; to retard.
- OBSTRU'CTER.** *f.* [from *obstruere*.] One that hinders or opposes.
- OBSTRU'C-**

OBSTRUCTION. *f.* [*obstructio*, Latin.]

1. Hindrance; difficulty. *Denham.*
2. Obstacle; impediment. *Clarendon.*
3. [In physics.] The blocking up of any canal in the human body, so as to prevent the flowing of any fluid through it.

Quincy.

4. In *Shakespeare* it once signifies something heaped together. *Shakespeare.*

OBSTRUCTIVE. *a.* [*obstruere*, Fr. from *obstruere*.] Hindering; causing impediment.

Hammond.

OBSTRUCTIVE. *f.* Impediment; obstacle.

Hammond.

OBSTRUENT. *a.* [*obstruens*, Latin.] Hindering; blocking up.

OBSTUPEFACTION. *f.* [*obstufefacio*, Lat.] The act of inducing stupidity.

OBSTUPEFACTIVE. *a.* [from *obstufefacio*, Latin.] Obstructing the mental powers.

Abbott.

TO OBTAIN. *v. a.* [*obtineo*, Latin.]

1. To gain; to acquire; to procure. *Eph.*
2. To impetrate; to gain by concession.

Hooker.

TO OBTAIN. *v. n.*

1. To continue in use. *Baker.*
2. To be established. *Dryden.*
3. To prevail; to succeed. *Bacon.*

OBTAINABLE. *a.* [from *obtain*.] To be procured.

Arbutnot.

OBTAINER. *f.* [from *obtain*.] He who obtains.

TO OBTEMPERATE. *v. a.* [*obtemperer*, Fr. *obtempero*, Latin.] To obey.

TO OBTE'ND. *v. a.* [*obtendo*, Latin.]

1. To oppose; to hold out in opposition.
2. To pretend; to offer as the reason of any thing.

Dryden.

OBTENE'BRATION. *f.* [*ob* and *tenebræ*, Latin.] Darkness; the state of being darkened.

Bacon.

OBTE'NSION. *f.* [from *obtend*.] The act of obtaining.

TO OBTEST. *v. a.* [*obtestor*, Latin.] To beseech; to supplicate.

Dryden.

OBTESTATION. *f.* [*obtestatio*, Lat. from *obtest*.] Supplication; entreaty.

OBTR'ECTA'TION. *f.* [*obtr'ecto*, Latin.] Slender; detraction; calumny.

TO OBTRUDE. *v. a.* [*obtrudo*, Latin.] To thrust into any place or state by force or imposture.

Hall.

OBTRUDER. *f.* [from *obtrude*.] One that obtrudes.

Boyle.

OBTRUSION. *f.* [from *obtrusus*, Latin.] The act of obtruding.

King Charles.

OBTRUSIVE. *a.* [from *obtrude*.] Inclined to force one's self or any thing else, upon others.

Milton.

TO OBTUND. *v. a.* [*obtundo*, Latin.] To blunt; to dull; to quell; to deaden.

Harvey.

OBTURATION. *f.* [from *obturatus*, Lat.]

The act of stopping up any thing with something smeared over it.

OBTUSANGULAR. *a.* [from *obtuse* and *angle*.] Having angles larger than right angles.

OBTUSE. *a.* [*obtusus*, Latin.]

1. Not pointed; not acute.
2. Not quick; dull; stupid. *Milton.*
3. Not shrill; obscure: as, an *obtuse* sound.

OBTUSELY. *ad.* [from *obtuse*.]

1. Without a point,
2. Dully; stupidly.

OBTUSENESS. *f.* [from *obtuse*.] Bluntness; dulness.

OBTUSION. *f.* [from *obtuse*.]

1. The act of dulling.
2. The state of being dulled. *Harvey.*

OBVENTION. *f.* [*obvenio*, Latin.] Something happening not constantly and regularly, but uncertainly.

Spenser.

TO OBVERT. *v. a.* [*obverto*, Latin.] To turn towards.

Boyle.

TO O'BVIATE. *v. a.* [from *obvius*, Latin; *obvier*, French.] To meet in the way; to prevent.

Woodward.

O'BVIOUS. *a.* [*obvius*, Latin.]

1. Meeting any thing; opposed in front to any thing. *Milton.*
2. Open; exposed. *Milton.*
3. Easily discovered; plain; evident.

Dryden.

O'BVIOUSLY. *ad.* [from *obvius*.] Evidently; apparently.

Locke.

O'BVIOUSNESS. *f.* [from *obvius*.] State of being evident or apparent.

Boyle.

TO OBU'MBRATE. *v. a.* [*obumbro*, Lat.] To shade; to cloud.

OBUMBRA'TION. *f.* [from *obumbro*, Lat.] The act of darkening or clouding.

OCCA'SION. *f.* [*occafio*, Latin.]

1. Occurrence; casualty; incident. *Hooker.*
2. Opportunity; convenience. *Genesis.*
3. Accidental cause. *Spenser.*
4. Reason not cogent, but opportune. *Shakespeare.*
5. Incidental need; casual exigence.

Baker.

TO OCCA'SION. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To cause casually. *Atterbury.*
2. To cause; to produce. *Temple.*
3. To influence. *Locke.*

OCCA'SIONAL. *a.* [from *occafio*.]

1. Incidental; casual. *Brown.*
2. Producing by accident.
3. Produced by occasion or incidental exigence. *Dryden.*

OCCA'SIONALLY. *ad.* [from *occafionalis*.] According to incidental exigence.

Woodward.

OCCA'SIONER. *f.* [from *occafio*.] One that causes or promotes by design or accident.

Sanderfon.

OCC'ES-

- OCCECA'TION.** *f.* [*occæcatis*, Lat.] The act of blinding or making blind. *Sanderf.*
- OCCIDENT.** *f.* [from *occidens*, Lat.] The West. *Shakespeare.*
- OCCIDENTAL.** *a.* [*occidentalis*, Latin.] Western. *Howel.*
- OCCIDUOUS.** *a.* [*occidens*, Latin.] Western.
- OCCIPITAL.** *a.* [*occipitalis*, Latin.] Placed in the hinder part of the head.
- OCCIPUT.** *f.* [Latin.] The hinder part of the head. *Butler.*
- OCCISION.** *f.* [from *occiso*, Latin.] The act of killing.
- To OCCLUDE.** *v. a.* [*occludo*, Latin.] To shut up. *Brown.*
- OCCLU'SE.** *a.* [*occlusus*, Latin.] Shut up; closed. *Holder.*
- OCCLUSION.** *f.* [*occlusio*, Lat.] The act of shutting up.
- OCCULT.** *a.* [*occultus*, Latin.] Secret; hidden; unknown; undiscoverable. *Newton.*
- OCCULTA'TION.** *f.* [*occultatio*, Latin.] In astronomy, is the time that a star or planet is hidden from our sight. *Harris.*
- OCCULTNESS.** *f.* [from *occult.*] Secretness; state of being hid.
- OCCUPANCY.** *f.* [from *occupans*, Latin.] The act of taking possession. *Warburton.*
- OCCUPANT.** *f.* [*occupans*, Latin.] He that takes possession of any thing. *Bacon.*
- To OCCUPATE.** *v. a.* [*occupo*, Latin.] To take up. *Bacon.*
- OCCUPA'TION.** *f.* [*occupatio*, Latin.]
1. The act of taking possession. *Bacon.*
 2. Employment; business. *Wake.*
 3. Trade; calling; vocation. *Shakespeare.*
- OCCUPIER.** *f.* [from *occupy.*]
1. A possessor; one who takes into his possession. *Raleigh.*
 2. One who follows any employment. *Ezek.*
- To OCCUPY.** *v. a.* [*occupo*, Fr. *occupo*, Latin.]
1. To possess; to keep; to take up. *Brown.*
 2. To busy; to employ. *Ecluf.*
 3. To follow as business. *Comm. Prayer.*
 4. To use; to expend. *Exodus.*
- To OCCUPY.** *v. n.* To follow business. *Luke.*
- To OCCUR.** *v. n.* [*occurro*, Latin.]
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. *Bentley.*
 4. To obviate; to make opposition to. *Bentley.*
- OCCURRENCE.** *f.* [*occurrence*, French.]
1. Incident; accidental event. *Locke.*
 2. Occasional presentation. *Watts.*
- OCCURRENT.** *f.* [*occurrent*, Fr. *occurrentis*, Latin.] Incident; any thing that happens. *Hooker.*
- OCCURSION.** *f.* [*occursum*, Latin.] Clash; mutual blow. *Boyle.*
- OCEAN.** *f.* [*oceanus*, Latin.]
1. The main; the great sea. *Shakespeare.*
 2. Any immense expanse. *Locke.*
- OCEAN.** *a.* Pertaining to the main or great sea. *Milton.*
- OCEAN'NICK.** *f.* [from *ocean.*] Pertaining to the ocean. *DiE.*
- OCELLATED.** *a.* [*ocellatus*, Latin.] Resembling the eye. *Derham.*
- OCHRE.** *f.* [*ὄχρα*.] The earths distinguished by the name of ochres have rough or naturally dusty surfaces, are but slightly coherent in their texture, and are composed of fine and soft argillaceous particles, and are readily diffusible in water. They are of various colours. The yellow sort are called ochres of iron, and the blue ochres of copper. *Hill.*
- OCHREOUS.** *a.* [from *ochre.*] Consisting of ochre. *Woodward.*
- OCHREY.** *a.* [from *ochre.*] Partaking of ochre. *Woodward.*
- OCHIMY.** *f.* A mixed base metal.
- OCTAGON.** *f.* [*ὀκτώγωνον* and *γωνία*.] In geometry, a figure consisting of eight sides and angles. *Harris.*
- OCTAGONAL.** *a.* [from *octagon.*] Having eight angles and sides.
- OCTANGULAR.** *a.* [*ὀκτώ* and *angulus*, Latin.] Having eight angles.
- OCTANGULARNESS.** *f.* [from *octangular.*] The quality of having eight angles.
- OCTANT.** } *a.* Is, when a planet is in such position to another, that their places are only distant an eighth part of a circle.
- OCTAVE.** *f.* [*octave*, French.]
1. The eighth Day after some peculiar festival.
 2. [In music.] An eighth or an interval of eight sounds.
 3. Eight days together after a festival. *Ainsworth.*
- OCTAVO.** *a.* [Latin.] A book is said to be in octavo when a sheet is folded into eight leaves. *Boyle.*
- OCTENNIAL.** *a.* [from *octennium*, Latin.]
1. Happening every eighth year.
 2. Lasting eight years.
- OCTOBER.** *f.* [Latin.] The tenth month of the year, or the eighth numbered from March. *Peacbam.*
- OCTOEDRICAL.** *a.* Having eight sides.
- OCTOGENARY.** *a.* [*octogeni*, Latin.] Of eighty years of age.
- OCTONARY.** *a.* [*octonarius*, Latin.] Belonging to the number eight.
- OCTON-**

OCTONO'CULAR. *a.* [*οκτο* and *oculus.*] Having eight eyes. *Derham.*
OCTOPE'TALOUS. *a.* [*ὀκτώ* and *πέταλον.*] Having eight flower leaves.
OCTOSTYLE. *f.* [*ὀκτώ* and *στυλή*, Gr.] The face of a building or ordonnance containing eight columns. *Harris.*
OCTUPLE. *a.* [*οκτυπλος*, Latin.] Eight fold.
O'ULAR. *a.* [from *oculus*, Latin.] Depending on the eye; known by the eye. *Brown.*
O'ULARLY. *ad.* [from *ocular.*] To the observation of the eye. *Brown.*
O'ULATE. *a.* [*oculatus*, Latin.] Having eyes; knowing by the eye.
O'ULIST. *f.* [from *oculus*, Latin.] One who professes to cure distempers of the eyes. *Bacon.*
OCULUS heli. [Latin.] An accidental variety of the agat kind. *Woodward.*
ODD. *a.* [*udda*, Swedish]
 1. Not even; not divisible into equal numbers. *Brown.*
 2. More than a round number. *Burnet.*
 3. Particular; uncouth; extraordinary. *Newton.*
 4. Not noted; not taken into the common account; unheeded. *Shakespeare.*
 5. Strange; unaccountable; fantastical. *Swift.*
 6. Uncommon; particular. *Ascham.*
 7. Unlucky. *Shakespeare.*
 8. Unlikely; in appearance improper. *Addison.*
O'DDLY. *ad.* [from *odd.*]
 1. Not evenly.
 2. Strangely; particularly; unaccountably; uncouthly. *Locke.*
O'DDNESS. *f.* [from *odd.*]
 1. The state of being not even.
 2. Strangeness; particularity; uncouthness. *Dryden. Collier.*
ODDS. *f.* [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. *Shakespeare.*
ODE. *f.* [*ὕδης*.] A poem written to be sung to musick; a lyrick poem. *Milton.*
O'DIBLE. *a.* [from *odi.*] Hateful.
O'DIOUS. *a.* [*odiosus*, Latin.]
 1. Hateful; detestable; abominable. *Spratt. Clarendon.*
 2. Exposed to hate.
 3. Causing hate; insidious. *Milton.*
O'DIOUSLY. *ad.* [from *odious.*]
 1. Hateful; abominably. *Milton.*
 2. Invidiously; so as to cause hate. *Dryden.*
O'DIOUSNESS. *f.* [from *odious.*]
 1. Hatred.

2. The state of being hated. *Sidney.*
O'DIUM. *f.* [Latin.] Invidiousness; quality of provoking hate. *King Charles.*
ODONTALGICK. *a.* [*ὀδών* and *άλγος.*] Pertaining to the tooth-ach.
O'DORATE. *a.* [*odoratus*, Latin.] Scented; having a strong scent, whether laud or fragrant. *Bacon.*
ODORIFEROUS. *a.* [*odorifer*, Lat.] Giving scent; usually, sweet of scent; fragrant; perfumed. *Bacon.*
ODORIFEROUSNESS. *f.* [from *odoriferous.*] Sweetness of scent; fragrance.
ODOROUS. *a.* [*odorus*, Latin.] Fragrant; perfumed. *Cbeyne.*
O'DOUR. *f.* [*odor*, Latin.]
 1. Scent, whether good or bad. *Bacon.*
 2. Fragrance; perfume; sweet scent. *Clarendon.*
O'ECONOMICKS. *f.* [*οικονομικός.*] Management of household affairs. *L'Estr.*
OECUMENICAL. *a.* [*οικουμενικός.*] General; respecting the whole habitable world. *Stillingfleet.*
OEDEMA. *f.* [*οἴδημα.*] A tumour. It is now and commonly by surgeons confined to a white, soft, insensible tumour. *Quincy.*
OEDEMA'TICK. } *a.* [from *oedema.*]
OEDEMATOUS. } Pertaining to an oedema. *Wileman.*
OEILAID. *f.* [from *oeil*, French.] Glance; wink; token. *Shakespeare.*
O'ER. contracted from *over.* *Addison.*
OE'OPHAGUS. *f.* [from *ὀψός*, wicker, from some similitude in the structure of this part to the texture of that; and *φαγω* to eat.] The gullet. *Quincy.*
OF. *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 other. *Tilotsen.*
 3. From; as, one that I brought up of a puppy. *Shakespeare.*
 4. Concerning; relating to; as, all have this sense of war. *Smallridge.*
 5. Out of; as, yet of this little he had some to spare. *Dryden.*
 6. Among; as, any clergyman of my own acquaintance. *Swift.*
 7. By; as, I was entertained of the consul. *Samys.*
 8. According to; as, they do of right belong to you. *Tilotsen.*
 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

OFF

- 11. Noting extraction; as, a man of an ancient family. *Clarendon.*
- 12. Noting adherence, or belonging; as, a Hebrew of my tribe. *Shakespeare.*
- 13. Noting the matter; as, the chariot was of cedar. *Bacon.*
- 14. Noting the motive; as, of my own choice I undertook this work. *Dryden.*
- 15. Noting preference, or postponement; as, I do not like the tower of any place. *Shakespeare.*
- 16. Noting change of; as, O miserable of happy! *Milton.*
- 17. Noting causality; as, good nature of necessity will give allowance. *Dryden.*
- 18. Noting proportion; as, many of an hundred. *Locke.*
- 19. Noting kind or species; as, an affair of the cabinet. *Swift.*

OFF. *ad.* [*of*, Dutch.]

- 1. Of this adverb the chief use is to conjoin it with verbs; as, to *come off*; to *fly off*; to *take off*.
- 2. It is generally opposed to *on*; as, to lay *on*; to take *off*. *Dryden.*
- 3. It signifies distance. *Shakespeare.*
- 4. In painting or statuary, it signifies projection or relief. *Shakespeare.*
- 5. It signifies evanescence; absence or departure. *L'Esrange.*
- 6. It signifies any kind of disappointment; defeat; interruption; as, the affair is *off*.
- 7. From; not toward. *Sidney.*
- 8. *Off hand*; not studied. *L'Esrange.*

OFF. *interj.* & Depart. *Smith.*

OFF. *prep.*

- 1. Not on. *Temple.*
- 2. Distant from. *Addison.*

OFFAL. *f.* [*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. *Soub.*

- 4. Any thing of no esteem. *Shakesp.*

OFFENCE. *f.* [*offensa*, Latin.]

- 1. Crime; act of wickedness. *Fairfax.*
- 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. *Sidney.*

OFFENCEFUL. *a.* [*offence* and *full*.] Injurious. *Shakespeare.*

OFFENCELESS. *a.* [from *offence*.] Unoffending; innocent. *Shakespeare.*

To OFFEND. *v. a.* [*offendo*, Latin.]

- 1. To make angry. *Knolles.*
- 2. To assail; to attack. *Sidney.*
- 3. To transgress; to violate.
- 4. To injure. *Dryden.*

To OFFEND. *v. n.*

OFF

- 1. To be criminal; to transgress the law. *Wisd.*
- 2. To cause anger. *Shakespeare.*
- 3. To commit transgression. *Swift.*

OFFENDER. *f.* [from *offend*]

- 1. A criminal; one who has committed a crime; transgressor. *Isaiah.*
- 2. One who has done an injury. *Shakesp.*

OFFENDRESS. *f.* [from *offender*.] A woman that offends. *Shakespeare.*

OFFENSIVE. *a.* [*offensif*, Fr. from *offensus*, Latin.]

- 1. Causing anger; displeasing; disgusting. *Spenser.*
- 2. Causing pain; injurious. *Bacon.*
- 3. Assailant; not defensive. *Bacon.*

OFFENSIVELY. *ad.* [from *offensive*.]

- 1. Mischievously; injuriously. *Hooker.*
- 2. So as to cause uneasiness or displeasure. *Boyle.*
- 3. By way of attack; not defensively.

OFFENSIVENESS. *f.* [from *offensive*.]

- 1. Injuriousness; mischief.
- 2. Cause of disgust. *Grewo.*

To OFFER. *v. a.* [*offero*, Latin.]

- 1. To present to any one; to exhibit any thing so as that it may be taken or received. *Locke.*
- 2. To sacrifice; to immolate. *Dryden.*
- 3. To bid, as a price or reward. *Dryden.*
- 4. To attempt; to commence. *Mac.*
- 5. To propose. *Locke.*

To OFFER. *v. n.*

- 1. To be present; to be at hand; to present itself. *Sidney.*
- 2. To make an attempt. *Bacon.*

OFFER. *f.* [*offre*, Fr. from the verb.]

- 1. Proposal of advantage to another. *Pope.*
- 2. First advance. *Shakespeare.*
- 3. Proposal made. *Daniel.*
- 4. Price bid; act of bidding a price. *Swift.*

- 5. Attempt; endeavour. *Soub.*
- 6. Something given by way of acknowledgment. *Sidney.*

OFFERER. *f.* [from *offer*.]

- 1. One who makes an offer.
- 2. One who sacrifices, or dedicates in worship. *Soub.*

OFFERING. *f.* [from *offer*.] A sacrifice; any thing immolated, or offered in worship. *Dryden.*

OFFERTORY. *f.* [*offertoire*, Fr.] The thing offered; the act of offering. *Bacon.*

OFFERTURE. *f.* [from *offer*.] Offer; proposal of kindness. A word not in use. *King Charles.*

OFFICE. *f.* [*office*, Fr.]

- 1. A public charge or employment. *Shakespeare.*
- 2. Agency; peculiar use. *Newton.*
- 3. Business; particular employment. *Milton.*

- 4. Act

4. Act of good or ill voluntarily tendered. *Shakespeare.*
5. Act of worship. *Shakespeare.*
6. Formulary of devotions. *Taylor.*
7. Rooms in a house appropriated to particular business. *Shakespeare.*
8. Place where business is transacted. *Bacon.*

To O'FFICE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To perform; to discharge. *Shakespeare.*

- O'FFICER. *f.* [*officier*, Fr.]
1. A man employed by the publick. *Shakespeare.*
 2. A commander in the army. *Dryden.*
 3. One who has the power of apprehending criminals. *Shakespeare.*

O'FFICERED. *a.* [from *officer*.] Commanded; supplied with commanders. *Addison.*

- O'FFICIAL. *a.* [*official*, Fr. from *office*.]
1. Conducive; appropriate with regard to their use. *Brown.*
 2. Pertaining to a publick charge. *Shakespeare.*

O'FFICIAL. *f.* *Official* is that person to whom the cognizance of causes is committed by such as have ecclesiastical jurisdiction. *Ayliffe.*

O'FFICIALTY. *f.* [*officialité*, Fr.] The charge or post of an official. *Ayliffe.*

To O'FFICIATE. *v. a.* [from *office*.] To give in consequence of office. *Milton.*

- To O'FFICIATE. *v. n.*
1. To discharge an office, commonly in worship. *Sandersson.*
 2. To perform an office for another.

O'FFICINAL. *a.* Used in a shop: thus, *officinal* plants are those used in the shops.

O'FFICIOUS. *a.* [*officiosus*, Lat.]

1. Kind; doing good offices. *Milton.*
2. Importunely forward. *Shakespeare.*

O'FFICIOUSLY. *ad.* [from *officious*.]

1. Importunely forward. *Dryden.*
2. Kindly; with unasked kindness. *Dryden.*

O'FFICIOUSNESS. *f.* [from *officious*.]

1. Forwardness of civility, or respect, or endeavour. *South.*
2. Service. *Brown.*

O'FFING. *f.* [from *off*.] The act of steering to a distance from the land.

O'FFSET. *f.* [*off* and *set*.] Sprout; shoot of a plant. *Ray.*

OFFSCOUR'ING. *f.* [*off* and *scour*.] Recrement; part rubbed away in cleaning any thing. *Lam.*

O'FFSPRING. *f.* [*off* and *spring*.]

1. Propagation; generation. *Hooker.*
2. The thing propagated or generated; children. *Davies.*
3. Production of any kind. *Denham.*

To OFFUSCATE. *v. a.* [*offusco*, Latin.] To dim; to cloud; to darken.

OFFUSCATION. *f.* [from *offuscate*.] The act of darkening.

OFT. *ad.* [oft, Saxon.] Often; frequently; not rarely. *Hummond.*

O'FTEN. *ad.* [from oft, Saxon.] Oft; frequently; many times. *Addison.*

OFTENTIMES. *ad.* [*often* and *times*.] Frequently; many times; often. *Hooker.*

OFTTIMES. *ad.* [*oft* and *times*.] Frequently; often. *Dryden.*

OGEE. *f.* A sort of moulding in architecture, consisting of a round and a hollow. *Harris.*

To OGLE. *v. a.* [*oggh*, an eye, Dutch.] To view with side glances, as in fondness. *Addison.*

O'GLER. *f.* [*oggheler*, Dutch.] A spy-gazer; one who views by side glances. *Arbutnot.*

O'GLIO. *f.* [from *olla*, Spanish.] A dish made by mingling different kinds of meat; a medley. *Suckling.*

OH. *interjection.* An exclamation denoting pain, sorrow, or surprise. *Walton.*

OIL. *f.* [oal, Saxon]

1. The juce 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. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To smear or lubricate with oil. *Wotton.*

OILCOLOUR. *f.* [*oil* and *colour*.] Colour made by grinding coloured substances in oil. *Boyle.*

OILINESS. *f.* [from *oily*.] Unctuousness; greasiness; quality approaching to that of oil. *Brown.*

OILMAN. *f.* [*oil* and *man*.] One who trades in oils and pickles.

OILSHOP. *f.* [*oil* and *shop*.] A shop where oils and pickles are sold.

OILY. *a.* [from *oil*.]

1. Consisting of oil; containing oil; having the qualities of oil. *Digby.*
2. Fat; greasy. *Shakespeare.*

OILYGRAIN. *f.* A plant.

OILYPALM. *f.* A tree.

To OINT. *v. a.* [*oint*, Fr.] To anoint; to smear. *Dryden.*

OINTMENT. *f.* [from *oint*.] Unguent; unctuous matter. *Spenser.*

O'KER. *f.* [See OCHRE.] A colour. *Sidney.*

OLD. *a.* [eald, Sax.]

1. Past the middle part of life; not young. *Sidney. Shakespeare.*
2. Of long continuance; begun long ago. *Camden.*
3. Not new. *Bacon.*
4. Ancient; not modern. *Addison.*
5. Of any specified duration. *Shakespeare.*
6. Sub-

O M I

O N

6. Subsisting before something else. *Swift.*
 7. Long practised. *Ezekiel.*
 8. *Of old*; long ago; from ancient times. *Milton.*
- OLDFA'SHIONED. *a.* [*old and fashion.*] Formed according to obsolete custom. *Dryden.*
- OLDEN. *a.* Ancient. *Shakespeare.*
- OLDNESS. *f.* [from *old.*] Old age; antiquity; not newness. *Shakespeare.*
- OLEAGINOUS. *a.* [*oleaginus, Lat.*] Oily; unctuous. *Arbutnot.*
- OLEAGINOUSNESS. *f.* [from *oleaginous.*] Oiliness. *Boyle.*
- OLEANDER. *f.* [*oleandre, Fr.*] The plant rosebay.
- OLEASTER. *f.* [Latin.] Wild olive. *Miller.*
- OLEO'E. *a.* [*oleofus, Lat.*] Oily. *Flyer.*
- TO OLFACT. *v. a.* [*olfactus, Lat.*] To smell. *Hudibras.*
- OLFACTORY. *a.* [*olfactoire, Fr. from olfactio, Lat.*] Having the sense of smelling. *Locke.*
- OLID. } *a.* [*olidus, Lat.*] Stinking;
 OLIDOUS. } *fætid.* *Boyle.*
- OLIGARCHY. *f.* [*ὀλιγαρχία.*] A form of government which places the supreme power in a small number; aristocracy. *Burton.*
- O'LIO. *f.* [*olla, Span.*] A mixture; a med'ey. *Congreve.*
- OLITORY. *f.* [*olitor, Latin.*] Belonging to the kitchen garden. *Evelyn.*
- OLIVASTER. *a.* [*olivastre, Fr.*] Darkly brown; tawny. *Bacon.*
- O'LIVE. *f.* [*olive, Fr. olea, Lat.*] A plant producing oil; the emblem of peace. *Shakespeare.*
- OMBRE. *f.* [*bombre, Spanish.*] A game of cards played by three. *Tatler.*
- O'MEGA. *f.* [*ὠμέγα.*] The last letter of the alphabet, therefore taken in the Holy Scripture for the last. *Rev.*
- O'MELET. *f.* [*omelette, Fr.*] A kind of pancake made with eggs.
- O'MENED. *a.* [from *omen.*] Containing prognosticks. *Pope.*
- O'MEN. *f.* [*omen, Latin.*] A sign good or bad; a prognostick. *Dryden.*
- OMENYUM. *f.* [Latin.] The cawl, called also reticulum, from its structure, resembling that of a net. *Quincy.*
- OMER. *f.* A Hebrew measure about three pints and a half English. *Bailey.*
- TO O'MINATE. *v. a.* [*ominor, Lat.*] To foretoken; to shew prognosticks. *Decay of Piety.*
- OMINA'TION. *f.* [from *ominor, Latin.*] Prognostick. *Brown.*
- O'MINOUS. *a.* [from *omen.*]
1. Exhibiting bad tokens of futurity; fore-shewing ill; inauspicious. *Hayward.*
 2. Exhibiting tokens good or ill. *Bacon.*
- O'MINOUSLY. *ad.* [from *ominous.*] With good or bad omen.
- O'MINOUSNESS. *f.* [from *ominous.*] The quality of being ominous.
- O'MISSION. *f.* [*omissus, Lat.*]
1. Neglect to do something; forbearance of something to be done. *Rogers.*
 2. Neglect of duty, opposed to commission or perpetration of crimes. *Shakespeare.*
- TO O'MIT. *v. a.* [*omitto, Lat.*]
1. To leave out; not to mention. *Bacon.*
 2. To neglect to practise. *Addison.*
- O'MITTANCE. *f.* [from *omit.*] Forbearance. *Shakespeare.*
- OMNIFARIOUS. *a.* [*omnifariam, Latin.*] Of all varieties or kinds. *Philips.*
- OMNIFEROUS. *a.* [*omnis and fero, Lat.*] All-bearing. *DiE.*
- OMNIFICK. *a.* [*omnis and facio, Latin.*] All-creating. *Milton.*
- OMNIFORM. *a.* [*omnis and forma, Lat.*] Having every shape. *D.E.*
- OMNIGENOUS. *a.* [*omnigenus, Lat.*] Consisting of all kinds. *DiE.*
- OMNIPOTENCE. } *f.* [*omnipotentia,*
 OMNIPOTENCY. } *Lat.*] Almighty power; unlimited power. *Tillotson.*
- OMNIPOTENT. *a.* [*omnipotens, Latin.*] Almighty; powerful without limit. *Grew.*
- OMNIPRESENCE. *f.* [*omnis and præsens, Lat.*] Ubiquity; unbounded presence. *Milton.*
- OMNIPRESENT. *a.* [*omnis and præsens, Latin.*] Ubiquitary; present in every place. *Prior.*
- OMNISCIENCE. } *f.* [*omnis and scientia,*
 OMNISCIENCY. } *Lat.*] Boundless knowledge; infinite wisdom. *King Charles.*
- OMNISCIENT. *a.* [*omnis and scio, Latin.*] Infinitely wise; knowing without bounds. *South.*
- OMNISCIOUS. *a.* [*omnis and scio, Latin.*] All-knowing.
- OMNIVOROUS. *a.* [*omnis and voro, Lat.*] All-devouring. *DiE.*
- OMO'PLATE. *f.* [*ὠμοπλάτης and πλατύς.*] The shoulder blade.
- OMPHALOPTICK. *f.* [*ὀμφαλός and ὀπτικός.*] An optic glass that is convex on both sides, commonly called a convex lens.
- ON. *prep.* [*an, 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. *Dryden.*
 3. Noting addition or accumulation; as, mischiefs on mischiefs. *Dryden.*
 4. No-

ONE

ONW

4. Noting a state of progression; as, *whether on thy way?* Dryden.
5. It sometimes notes elevation. Dryden.
6. Noting approach or invasion. Dryden.
7. Noting dependance or reliance; as, *on God's providence their hopes depend.* Smal.
8. At, noting place. Shakspeare.
9. It denotes the motive or occasion of any thing. 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. Shakspeare.
12. In forms of denunciation it is put before the thing threatned. Dryden.
13. Noting imprecation. Shakspeare.
14. Noting invocation. Dryden.
15. Noting the state of any thing. Knolles.
16. Noting stipulation or condition. Dryden.
17. Noting distinction or opposition. Knolles.
18. Noting the manner of an event. Shakspeare.

ON. *ad.*

1. Forward; in succession. Soutb.
2. Forward; in progression. Daniel.
3. In continuance; without ceasing. Crasparw.
4. Not off.
5. Upon the body, as part of dress. Sidney.
6. It notes resolution to advance. Denbam.

ON. *interject.* A word of incitement or encouragement. Shakspeare.

ONCE. *ad.* [from *on'*.]

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. Aterbury.
7. Formerly; at a former time. Addison.

ONE. *a.* [an, œne, Saxon; *een*, Dutch.]

1. Less than two; single; denoted by an unite. Raligh.
2. Indefinitely; any. Shakspeare.
3. Different; diverse; opposed to another. Burnst.
4. One of two: opposed to the other. Boyle, Smallbridge.
5. Particularly one. Spenser.
6. Some future. Davies.

ONE. *f.*

1. A single person. Hooker.
2. A single mass or aggregate. Blackmore.
3. The first hour. Shakspeare.
4. The same thing. Locke.
5. A person. Watts.

6. A person by way of eminence.

Shakspeare.

7. A distinct or particular person. Bacon.

8. Persons united. Shakspeare.

9. Concord; agreement; one mind.

Tillotson.

10. Any person; any man indefinitely.

Sidney, Aterbury.

11. A person of particular character.

Shakspeare.

12. *One* has sometimes a plural, when it stands for persons indefinitely; as, *the great ones of the world.* Glanville.

ONE'EYED. *a.* [one and eye.] Having only one eye. Dryden.

ONEIROCRITICAL. *a.* [ὄνειροκριτικός, Gr.] Interpretative of dreams. Addison.

ONEIROCRITICK. *f.* [ὄνειροκριτικός, Gr.] An interpreter of dreams. Addison.

ONE'NESS. *f.* [from *one*.] Unity; the quality of being one. Hooker. Hammond.

O'NERARY. *a.* [onerarius, Lat.] Fitted for carriage or burthen.

To O'NERATE. *v. a.* [onero, Lat.] To load; to burthen.

ONERATION. *f.* [from *onerate*.] The act of loading. Diet.

O'NEROUS. *a.* [onereux, Fr. onerosus, Lat.] Burthenfome; oppressive. Ayliffe.

ONION. *f.* [oignon, French.] A plant.

O'NLY. *a.* [from *one*; *only*, or *onlike*.]

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 musick.*

O'NLY, *ad.*

1. Simply; singly; merely; barely.

Burnst. Tillotson.

2. So and no otherwise.

Genesis.

3. Singly without more: as, *only* begotten.

O'NOMANCY. *f.* [ὄνομα and μανθία.] Divination by a name. Camden.

ONOMANTICAL. *a.* [ὄνομα and μανθία.] Predicting by names. Camden.

O'NSET. *f.* [on and set.]

1. Attack; storm; assault; first brunt.

Sidney.

2. Something added by way of ornamental appendage. Shakspeare.

To O'NSET. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To set upon; to begin. Carew.

O'NLAUGHT. *f.* [on and slay.] Attack; storm; onset. Hudibras.

ONTOLOGIST. *f.* [from *ontology*.] One who considers the affections of being in general; a metaphysician.

ONTOLOGY. *f.* [ὄντα and λόγος.] The science of the affections of being in general; metaphysics. Watts.

O'NWARD. *ad.* [onþearfð, Saxon.]

1. Forward; progressively. Pope.
2. In a state of advanced progression. Sidney.

3. Some-

O P E

O P H

3. Somewhat farther. *Milton.*
O'NYCHA. *f.* The odoriferous snail or shell, and the stone named onyx. The greatest part of commentators explain it by the onyx or odoriferous shell, like that of the shell-fish called purpura. *Calmet.*
O'NYX. *f.* [ὄνυξ.] The onyx is a semi-pellucid gem, of which there are several species. It is a very elegant and beautiful gem. *Hill, Sandys.*
OOZE. *f.* [eaux, waters, French.]
 1. Soft mud; mire at the bottom of water; slime. *Carew.*
 2. Soft flow; spring. *Prior.*
 3. The liquor of a tanner's vat.
To OOZE. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To flow by stealth; to run gently. *Thomson.*
O'OZY. *a.* [from ooze.] Miry; muddy; slimy. *Pope.*
To OPA'CATE. *v. a.* [opaco, Lat.] To shade; to cloud; to darken; to obscure. *Boyle.*
OPA'CITY. *f.* [opacit , Fr. opacitas, Lat.] Cloudiness; want of transparency. *Newt.*
OPA'COUS. *a.* [opacus, Latin.] Dark; obscure; not transparent. *Digby.*
O'PAL. *f.* The opal is a very elegant and a very singular kind of stone, it hardly comes within the rank of the pellucid gems, being much more opaque, and less hard. In colour it much 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, among which the green and the blue are particularly beautiful, but the fiery red is the finest of all. *Hill.*
OPA'QUE. *a.* [opacus, Lat.] Not transparent. *Milton.*
To OPE. } *v. a.* [open, Saxon; op,
To OPEN. } Islandick, a hole.]
 1. To unclofe; 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. } *v. n.*
To OPEN. }
 1. To unclofe; not to remain shut. *Dryden.*
 2. To bark. A term of hunting. *Dryden.*
OPE } *a.*
OPEN. }
 1. Unclofed; not shut. *Nebem. Cleavel.*
 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 restrained; not denied. *Acts.*
 7. Not cloudy; not gloomy. *Bacon.*
 8. Uncovered. *Dryden.*

9 Exposed; without defence. *Shakesp.*
 10. Attentive. *Jeremiab.*
O'PENER. *f.* [from open.]
 1. One that opens; one that unlocks; one that unclofes. *Milton.*
 2. Explainer; iaterpreter. *Shakespeare.*
 3 That which separates; disuniter. *Boyle.*
OPENE'YED. *a.* [open and eye.] Vigilant; watchful. *Shakespeare.*
OPENH'ANDED. *a.* [open and hand.] Generous; liberal. *Rowe.*
OPENHEA'RTED. *a.* [open and heart.] Generous; candid; not meanly subtle. *Dryden.*
OPENHEA'RTEDNESS. *f.* [open and heart.] Liberality; munificence; generosity.
O'PENING. *f.* [from open.]
 1. Aperture; breach. *Woodward.*
 2. Discovery at a distance; faint knowledge; dawn.
O'PENLY. *ad.* [from open.]
 1. Publickly; not secretly; in sight. *Hooker.*
 2. Plainly; apparently; evidently; without disguise. *Dryden.*
OPENMOUTHED. *a.* [open and mouth.] Greedy; ravenous. *L'Esrange.*
O'PENNESS. *f.* [from open.]
 1. Plainness; clearness; freedom from obscurity or ambiguity. *Shakespeare.*
 2. Freedom from disguise. *Felton.*
O'PERA. *f.* [Italian.] A poetical tale or fiction, represented by vocal and instrumental musick. *Dryden.*
O'PERABLE. *a.* [from operor, Latin.] To be done; practicable. *Brown.*
O'PERANT. *a.* [operant, French.] Active; having power to produce any effect. *Shakespeare.*
To OPERATE. *v. n.* [operor, Latin.] To act; to have agency; to produce effects. *Atterbury.*
OPERATION. *f.* [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 motions or employments of an army.
O'PERATIVE. *a.* [from operate.] Having the power of acting; having forcible agency. *Clarendon, Taylor, Norris.*
OPERA'TOR. *f.* [opereur, Fr. from operate.] One that performs any act of the hand; one who produces any effect. *Addison.*
OPERO'SE. *a.* [operosus, Latin.] Laborious; full of trouble. *Burnet.*
OPHIOPHAGOUS. *a.* [ὄφις and φάγω.] Serpenteating. *Brown.*
OPHITES. *f.* A stone. *Ophites* has a dusky

O P I

O P P

dusky greenish ground, with spots of a lighter green. *Woodward.*

OPHTHALMICK. *a.* [*ὀφθαλμικός*, Gr.] Relating to the eye.

OPTHALMY. *f.* [*ophthalmie*, Fr. from *ὀφθαλμός*, Gr.] A disease of the eyes, being an inflammation in the coats, proceeding from arterious blood gotten out of the vessels.

OPIATE. *f.* A medicine that causes sleep. *Bentley.*

OPIATE. *a.* Soporiferous; somniferous; narcotick. *Bacon.*

OPIFICE. *f.* [*opificium*, Lat.] Workmanship; handiwork.

OPIFICER. *f.* [*opifex*, Lat.] One that performs any work; an artist. *Bentley.*

OPIENABLE. *a.* [*opizor*, Lat.] Which may be thought.

OPINATION. *f.* [*opinor*, Lat.] Opinion; notion.

OPINATOR. *f.* [*opinor*, Lat.] One who holds an opinion. *Hale.*

TO OPINE. *v. n.* [*opinor*, Latin.] To think; to judge. *Pope.*

OPINIATIVE. *a.* [from *opinion.*]

1. Stiff in a preconceived notion.
2. Imagined; not proved. *Glanville.*

OPINIATOR. *f.* [*opiniatre*, French.] One fond of his own notion; inflexible. *Clarendon.*

OPINIATRE. *a.* [French.] Obstinate; stubborn. *Locke.*

OPINIATRETY. } *f.* [*opiniatreté*, Fr.]

OPINIATRY. } Obstinacy; inflexibility; determination of mind. *Brown.*

OPINION. *f.* [*opinio*, Lat.]

1. Persuasion of the mind, without proof. *Ben. Johnson. Hale.*
2. Sentiments; judgment; notion. *South. Bacon.*
3. Favourable judgment. *Bacon.*

TO OPINION. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To opine; to think. *Glanville.*

OPINIONATIVE. *a.* [from *opinion.*] Fond of preconceived notions. *Burnet.*

OPINIONATIVELY. *ad.* [from *opinionative.*] Stubbornly.

OPINIONATIVENESS. *f.* [from *opinionative.*] Obstinacy.

OPINIONIST. *f.* [*opinioniste*, Fr. from *opinion.*] One fond of his own notions. *Glanville.*

OPIPAROUS. *a.* [*opiparus*, Lat.] Sumptuous. *DiF.*

OPITULATION. *f.* [*opitulatio*, Latin.] An aiding; a helping.

OPIUM. *f.* A juice, partly of the resinous, partly of the gummy kind. It is brought to us in flat cakes or masses; its smell is very unpleasant, of a dead faint kind; and its taste very bitter and very acrid. It is brought from Natolia, and from the

East-Indies, where it is produced from the poppy. After the effect of a dose of *opium* is over, the pain generally returns in a more violent manner; the spirits, which had been elevated by it, become lower than before, and the pulse languid. An immoderate dose of *opium* brings on a sort of drunkenness, cheerfulness and loud laughter, 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 of all the parts of the body; and in fine grow old before their time. *Hill.*

OPLE-TREE. *f.* [*ople and tree.*] A sort of tree. *Answorth.*

OPOBALSAMUM. *f.* [Latin.] Balm of Gilead.

OPOPONAX. *f.* [Latin.] A gum resin of a tolerably firm texture, in small loose granules, and sometimes in large masses. It is of a strong disagreeable smell, and an acrid and extremely bitter taste. We are entirely ignorant of the plant which produces this drug. It is attenuating and discutient, and gently purgative. *Hill.*

OPPIDAN. *f.* [*oppidanus*, Lat.] A townsman; an inhabitant of a town.

TO OPPIGNERATE. *v. a.* [*oppignero*, Lat.] To pledge; to pawn. *Bacon.*

TO OPPILATE. *v. a.* [*oppi'o*, Lat. *oppiler*, Fr.] To heap up obstruction.

OPPILATION. *f.* [*oppilation*, Fr. from *oppilate.*] Obstruction; matter heaped together. *Harvey.*

OPPILATIVE. *a.* [*oppilative*, Fr.] Obstructive.

OPPLETTED. *a.* [*oppletus*, Lat.] Filled; crowded.

OPPO'NENT. *a.* [*opponens*, Lat.] Opposite; adverse. *Prior.*

OPPO'NENT. *f.* [*opponens*, Lat.]

1. Antagonist; adversary.
2. One who begins the dispute by raising objections to a tenet. *More.*

OPPORTU'NE. *a.* [*opportunus*, Latin.] Seasonable; convenient; fit; timely. *Milton.*

OPPORTU'NELY. *ad.* [from *opportune.*] Seasonably; conveniently; with opportunity either of time or place. *Wotton.*

OPPORTUNITY. *f.* [*opportunitas*, Latin.] Fit place; time; convenience; suitability of circumstances to any end. *Bacon. Denham.*

TO OPPOSE. *v. a.* [*opposer*, Fr.]

1. To act against; to be adverse; to hinder; to resist. *Shakespeare.*
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. *Shakespeare.*

TO OPPOSE. *v. n.*

1. To act adversely. *Shakespeare.*
 2. To object in a disputation; to have the part of raising difficulties.
- OPPOSELESS.** *a.* [from *oppose.*] Irresistible; not to be opposed. *Shakespeare.*
- OPPOSER.** *f.* [from *oppose.*] One that opposes; antagonist; enemy. *Blackmore.*
- OPPOSITE.** *a.* [from *oppositus, Lat.*]
 1. Placed in front; facing each other. *Mil.*
 2. Adverse; repugnant. *Dryden. Rogers.*
 3. Contrary. *Tillotson.*
- OPPOSITE.** *f.* Adversary; opponent; antagonist. *Hooker.*
- OPPOSITELY.** *ad.* [from *opposite.*]
 1. In such a situation as to face each other. *Greav. May.*
 2. Adversely.
- OPPOSITENESS.** *f.* [from *opposite.*] The state of being opposite.
- OPPOSITION.** *f.* [from *oppositio, Lat.*]
 1. Situation so as to front something opposed.
 2. Hostile resistance. *Milton.*
 3. Contrariety of affection. *Tillotson.*
 4. Contrariety of interest; contrariety of measures.
 5. Contrariety of meaning; diversity of meaning. *Hooker.*
- To **OPPRESS.** *v. a.* [from *oppressus, Lat.*]
 1. To crush by hardship or unreasonable severity. *Pope.*
 2. To overpower; to subdue. *Shakespeare.*
- OPPRESSION.** *f.* [from *oppressio, Fr.*]
 1. The art of oppressing; cruelty; severity.
 2. The state of being oppressed; misery. *Shakespeare.*
 3. Hardship; calamity. *Aldison.*
 4. Dullness of spirits; lassitude of body. *Arbutnot.*
- OPPRESSIVE.** *a.* [from *oppress.*]
 1. Cruel; inhuman; unjustly exacting or severe.
 2. Heavy; overwhelming. *Rowe.*
- OPPRESSOR.** *f.* [from *oppress.*] One who harasses others with unjust severity. *Sax.*
- OPPROBRIOUS.** *a.* [from *opprobrium, Lat.*] Reproachful; disgraceful; causing infamy. *Aldison.*
- OPPROBRIOUSLY.** *ad.* [from *opprobrius.*] Reproachfully; scurrilously. *Shak.*
- OPPROBRIOUSNESS.** *f.* [from *opprobrius.*] Reproachfulness; scurrility.
- To **OPPU'GN.** *v. a.* [from *oppugno, Lat.*] To oppose; to attack; to resist. *Murray.*
- OPPU'GNANCY.** *f.* [from *oppugn.*] Opposition. *Shakespeare.*
- OPPU'GNER.** *f.* [from *oppugn.*] One who opposes or attacks. *Boyle.*
- OPSMATHY.** *f.* [from *ὀψιμαθία.*] Late education; late erudition.
- OPSONATION.** *f.* [from *opsonatio, Lat.*] Catering; a buying provisions.
- OPTABLE.** *a.* [from *optabilis, Lat.*] Desirable; to be wished.
- OPTATIVE.** *a.* [from *optativus, Latin.*] Expressive of desire.
- OPTICAL.** *f.* [from *ὀπτικός.*] Relating to the science of optics. *Boyle.*
- OPTICIAN.** *f.* [from *optick.*] One skilled in opticks.
- OPTICK.** *a.* [from *ὀπτικός.*]
 1. Visual; producing vision; subservient to vision. *Newton.*
 2. Relating to the science of vision. *Wat.*
- OPTICK.** *f.* An instrument of sight; an organ of sight. *Brown.*
- OPTICK.** *f.* [from *ὀπτική.*] The science of the nature and laws of vision. *Brown.*
- OPTIMACY.** *f.* [from *optimates, Lat.*] Nobility; body of nobles. *Howel.*
- OPTIMITY.** *f.* [from *optimus.*] The state of being best.
- OPTION.** *f.* [from *optio, Lat.*] Choice; election. *Smillidge.*
- OPULENCE.** } *f.* [from *opulentia, Latin.*]
OPULENCY. } Wealth; riches; affluence. *Clarendon.*
- OPULENT.** *a.* [from *opulentus, Lat.*] Rich; wealthy; affluent. *South.*
- OPULENTLY.** *ad.* [from *opulent.*] Richly; with splendor.
- OR.** *conjunct.* [from *οὐδὲν, 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. Bishop.*
- OR.** *f.* [Fr.] Gold.
- ORACH.** *f.* A plant.
- ORACLE.** *f.* [from *oraculum, Lat.*]
 1. Something delivered by supernatural wisdom. *Hooker.*
 2. The place where, or person of whom the determinations of heaven are enquired. *Milton.*
 3. Any person or place where certain decisions are obtained. *Pope.*
 4. One famed for wisdom.
- To **ORACLE.** *v. n.* [from the noun.] To utter oracles. *Milton.*
- ORACULAR.** } *a.* [from *oracle.*] Uttering oracles; resembling oracles. *Walker.*
- ORACULOUSLY.** *ad.* [from *oraculus.*] In manner of an oracle. *Brown.*
- ORACULOUSNESS.** *f.* [from *oraculus.*] The state of being oracular.
- ORAI'ON.** *f.* [from *oraison, Fr.*] Prayer; verbal supplication. *Dryden.*
- ORAL.** *a.* [from *oral, Fr.*] Delivered by mouth; not written. *Addison.*
- ORALLY.** *ad.* [from *oral.*] By mouth; without writing. *Hale.*
- ORANGE.** *f.* [from *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, in which it differs from the citron and lemon. *Miller.*
- O'RANGERY.** *f.* [*orangerie*, Fr.] Plantation of oranges. *Spectator.*
- O'RANGEMUSK.** *f.* See **PEAR**, of which it is a species.
- O'RANGEWIFE.** *f.* [*orange and wife*,] A woman who sells oranges. *Shakespeare.*
- ORATION.** *f.* [*oratio*, Lat.] A speech made according to the laws of rhetoric. *Watts.*
- ORATORICAL.** *a.* [from *orator*,] Rhetorical; besetting an orator. *Watts.*
- ORATOR.** *f.* [*orator*, Lat.]
1. A publick speaker; a man of eloquence. *Swift.*
 2. A petitioner. This sense is used in addresses to chancery.
- ORATORY.** *f.* [*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.*
- ORB.** *f.* [*orbis*, Lat.]
1. Sphere; orbicular body; circular body. *Woodward.*
 2. Mundane sphere; celestial body. *Shakespeare.*
 3. Wheel; any rolling body. *Milton.*
 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. *Shakespeare.*
- ORBAT'ION.** *f.* [*orbatus*, Lat.] Privation of parents or children.
- ORBED.** *a.* [from *orb*.]
1. Round; circular; orbicular. *Shakespeare.*
 2. Formed into a circle. *Milton.*
 3. Rounded. *Addison.*
- ORBICULAR.** *a.* [*orbiculaire*, Fr. *orbiculatus*, Lat.]
1. Spherical. *Milton.*
 2. Circular. *Newton.*
- ORBICULARLY.** *ad.* [from *orbicular*.] Spherically; circularly.
- ORBICULARNESS.** *f.* [from *orbicular*.] The state of being orbicular.
- ORBICULATED.** *a.* [*orbiculatus*, Latin.] Moulded into an orb.
- ORBIT.** *f.* [*orbita*, Latin.] The line described by the revolution of a planet. *Blackmore.*
- O'RBITY.** *f.* [*orbis*, Latin.] Loss, or want of parents or children.
- ORC.** *f.* [*orca*, Lat.] A sort of sea-fish. *Ainsworth.*
- O'RCHAL.** *f.* A stone from which a blue colour is made. *Ainsworth.*
- O'RCHANET.** *f.* An herb. *Ainsworth.*
- O'RGHARD.** *f.* [*orþgeard*, Saxon.] A garden of fruit-trees. *Ben. Johnson.*
- O'RCHESTRE.** *f.* [*ὄρχηστρα*] The place where the musicians are set at a publick show.
- ORD.** *f.* An edge. *Ord*, in old English, signified *beginning*.
- To O'RDAIN.** *v. a.* [*ordino*, Lat.]
1. To appoint; to decree. *Dryden.*
 2. To establish; to settle; to institute. *Milton.*
 3. To set in an office. *Esther.*
 4. To invest with ministerial function, or sacerdotal power. *Stillingsfleet.*
- O'RDAINER.** *f.* [from *ordain*.] He who ordains.
- ORDEAL.** *f.* [*orþdal*, Sax.] 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.** *f.* [*ordo*, Lat.]
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. *2 Bacon.*
 10. A religious fraternity. *Shakespeare.*
 11. [In the plural.] Hierarchical state. *Dryden.*
 12. Means to an end. *Taylor.*
 13. Measures; care. *Spenser.*
 14. [In architecture.] A system of the several members, ornaments, and proportions of columns and pilasters. There are five orders of columns; three of which are Greek, *viz.* the doric, ionic, and corinthian; and two Italian, *viz.* the tuscan and composite.
- To O'RDINER.** *v. a.* [from the noun.]
1. To regulate; to adjust; to manage; to conduct. *Pojams.*
 2. To manage; to procure. *Spenser.*
 3. To methodise; to dispose fitly. *1 Chron.*
 4. To direct; to command. *Whiggist.*
 5. To ordain to a sacerdotal function. *Whiggist.*
- O'RDINER.** *f.* [from *order*.] One that orders, methodises, or regulates. *Suckling.*
- O'RDINERLESS.** *a.* [from *order*.] Disorderly; out of rule. *Shakespeare.*
- O'RDINERLINESS.** *f.* [from *orderly*.] Regularity; methodicalness.
- O'RDINERLY.** *a.* [from *order*.]
1. Methodical; regular. *Hooker.*

ORG

2. Not tumultuous; well regulated. *Clarendon.*
3. According with established method. *Hooker.*
- ORDERLY.** *ad.* [from *order.*] Methodically; according to order; regularly. *Sandys.*
- ORDINABLE.** *a.* [*ordino*, Lat.] Such as may be appointed. *Hammond.*
- ORDINAL.** *a.* [*ordinal*, Fr. *ordinalis*, Lat.] Noting order. *Holder.*
- ORDINAL.** *f.* [*ordinal*, Fr. *ordinale*, Lat.] A ritual; a book containing orders.
- ORDINANCE.** *f.* [*ordonnance*, Fr.]
1. Law; rule; prescript. *Spenser.*
 2. Observance commanded. *Taylor.*
 3. Appointment. *Shakespeare.*
 4. A cannon. It is now generally written, for distinction *ordnance.* *Shakespeare.*
- ORDINARILY.** *ad.* [from *ordinary.*]
1. According to established rules; according to settled method. *Woodward.*
 2. Commonly; usually. *South.*
- ORDINARY.** *a.* [*ordinarius*, Lat.]
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.
- ORDINARY.** *f.*
1. Established judge of ecclesiastical causes. *Hooker.*
 2. Settled establishment. *Bacon.*
 3. Actual and constant office. *Wotton.*
 4. Regular price of a meal. *Shakespeare.*
 5. A place of eating established at a certain price. *Swift.*
- TO ORDINATE.** *v. a.* [*ordinatus*, Latin.] To appoint. *Daniel.*
- ORDINATE.** *a.* [*ordinatus*, Lat.] Regular; methodical. *Ray.*
- ORDINATION.** *f.* [*ordinatio*, Lat.]
1. Established order or tendency. *Norris.*
 2. The act of investing any man with sacerdotal power. *Stillingfleet.*
- ORDNANCE.** *f.* Cannon; great guns. *Bentley.*
- ORDONNANCE.** *f.* [French.] Disposition of figures in a picture.
- ORDURE.** *f.* [*ordure*, French.] Dung; filth. *Dryden.*
- ORE.** *f.* [*ore*, or *оръ*, Saxon; *oor*, Dut. a mine.]
1. Metal unrefined; metal yet in its mineral state. *Raleigh.*
 2. Metal. *Milton.*
- O'REWEED.** } *f.* A weed. *Carew.*
- O'REWOOD.** }
- O'RGAL.** *f.* Lees of wine. *Ainsworth.*
- O'RGAN.** *f.* [*ὄργανον*.]
1. Natural instrument; as, the tongue is the *organ* of speech. *Raleigh.*

ORI

2. An instrument of musick consisting of pipes filled with wind, and of stops, touched by the hand. *Keil.*
- ORGANICAL.** } *a.* [*organicus*, Lat.]
- ORGANICK.** }
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.*
- ORGANICALLY.** *ad.* [from *organical.*]
- By means of organs or instruments. *Locke.*
- ORGANICALNESS.** *f.* [from *organical.*]
- State of being organical.
- ORGANISM.** *f.* [from *organ.*] Organical structure. *Grew.*
- ORGANIST.** *f.* [*organiste*, Fr. from *organ.*] One who plays on the organ. *Boyle.*
- ORGANIZATION.** *f.* [from *organize.*]
- Construction in which the parts are so disposed as to be subservient to each other. *Locke.*
- TO ORGANIZE.** *v. a.* [*organiser*, Fr.] To construct so as that one part co-operates with another.
- ORGANLOFT.** *f.* [*organ* and *loft.*] The loft where the organs stand. *Tatler.*
- ORGANPIPE.** *f.* [*organ* and *pipe.*] The pipe of a musical organ. *Shakespeare.*
- O'RGANY.** *f.* [*origanum*, Lat.] An herb.
- ORGA'SM.** *f.* [*orgasme*, Fr. *ὄργασμος*.] Sudden vehemence. *Derham.*
- O'RGEIS.** *f.* A sea-fish, called likewise *organ-gangling.* *Ainsworth.*
- ORGILLOUS.** *a.* [*orgueilleux*, French.] Proud; haughty. *Shakespeare.*
- O'RGIES.** *f.* [*orgia*, Lat.] Mad rites of Bacchus; frantick revels. *Ben. Johnson.*
- O'RICALCH.** *f.* [*oricalcum*, Lat.] Brass. *Spenser.*
- O'RIENT.** *a.* [*oriens*, Latin.]
1. Rising as the sun. *Milton.*
 2. Eastern; oriental.
 3. Bright; shining; glittering; gaudy; sparkling. *Bacon.*
- O'RIENT.** *f.* [*orient*, Fr.] The east; the part where the sun first appears.
- ORIENTAL.** *a.* [*oriental*, Fr.] Eastern; placed in the east; proceeding from the east. *Bacon.*
- ORIENTAL.** *f.* An inhabitant of the eastern parts of the world. *Grew.*
- ORIENTALISM.** *f.* [from *oriental.*] An idiom of the eastern languages; an eastern mode of speech.
- ORIENTALITY.** *f.* [from *oriental.*] State of being oriental. *Brown.*
- ORIFICE.** *f.* [*orificium*, Lat.] Any opening or perforation. *Arbutnot.*
- O'RI-**

O'RIFLAMB. *f.* A golden standard. *Ains.*
ORIGAN. *f.* [*organum*, Latin.] Wild marjoram. *Spenser.*

O'RIGIN. } *f.* [*origo*, Latin.]
ORIGINAL. }
 1. Beginning; first existence. *Bentley.*
 2. Fountain; source; that which gives beginning or existence. *Aiterbury.*
 3. First copy; archetype. *Locke.*
 4. Derivation; descent. *Dryden.*

ORIGINAL. *a.* [*originalis*, Latin.] Primitive; pristine; first. *Stillingfleet.*

ORIGINALLY. *ad.* [from *original*.]
 1. Primarily; with regard to the first cause. *Smalridge.*
 2. At first. *Woodward.*
 3. As the first author. *Roscommon.*

ORIGINALNESS. *f.* [from *original*.] The quality or state of being original.

ORIGINARY. *a.* [*originarie*, French.]
 1. Productive; causing existence. *Cheyne.*
 2. Primitive; that which was the first state. *Sandys.*

To ORIGINATE. *v. a.* [from *origin*.] To bring into existence.

ORIGINATION. *f.* [*originatio*, Lat.] The act of bringing into existence. *Keil.*

ORISONS. *f.* [*oraison*, French.] A prayer; a supplication. *Cotton.*

O'RLOP. *f.* [*overloop*, Dutch.] The middle deck. *Skinner. Hayward.*

O'RNAMENT. *f.* [*ornamentum*, Laun.]
 1. Embellishment; decoration. *Rogers.*
 2. Honour; that which confers dignity. *Addison.*

ORNAMENTAL. *a.* [from *ornament*.]
 Serving to decoration; giving embellishment. *Swift.*

ORNAMENTALLY. *ad.* [from *ornament*.] In such a manner as may confer embellishment.

ORNAMENTED. *a.* [from *ornament*.]
 Embellished; bedecked.

O'RNATE. *a.* [*ornatus*, Latin.] Bedecked; decorated; fine. *Milton.*

O'RNATENESS. *f.* [from *ornate*.] Finery; state of being embellished.

ORNATURE. *f.* [*ornatus*, Latin.] Decoration. *Ainsworth.*

ORNITHOLOGY. *f.* [*ὄρνις* and *λόγος*.] A discourse on birds.

O'RPHAN. *f.* [*ὄρφανός*.] A child who has lost father or mother, or both. *Spenser.*

O'RPHAN. *a.* [*orphan*, French.] Bereft of parents. *Sidney.*

O'RPHANAGE. } *f.* [from *orphan*.] State
O'RPHANISM. } of an orphan.

ORPIMENT. *f.* [*auripigmentum*, Latin.] True and genuine *orpiment* is a foliaceous fossil. It is of a fine and pure 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: some have declared *orpiment* to be only Muscovy talk, stained by accident. But talk is always elastic, but *orpiment* not so. *Orpiment* has been supposed to contain gold, and is found in mines of gold, silver, and copper, and sometimes in the strata of marl. The painters are very fond of it as a gold colour. *Hill.*

O'RPHANOTROPHY. *f.* [*ὄρφανός* and *τροφία*.] An hospital for orphans.

O'RPINE. *f.* [*orpin*, French.] Liverer or rose root. *Miller.*

O'RRERY. *f.* 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.

O'RRIS. *f.* [*oris*, Latin.] A plant and flower. *Bacon.*

O'RRIS. *f.* [old French.] A sort of gold or silver lace.

ORTS. *f.* Refuse; things left or thrown away. *Ben. Johnson.*

ORTHODOX. *a.* [*ὀρθός*; and *δοξία*.] Sound in opinion and doctrine; not heretical. *Hammond.*

ORTHODOXLY. *ad.* [from *orthodox*.] With soundness of opinion. *Bacon.*

ORTHODOXY. *f.* [*ὀρθοδοξία*.] Soundness in opinion and doctrine. *Swift.*

ORTHODROMICKS. *f.* [from *ὄρθρος* and *δρομάς*.] The art of sailing in the ark of some great circle, which is the shortest or straightest distance between any two points on the surface of the globe. *Harris.*

ORTHOGON. *f.* [*ὀρθός*; and *γωνία*.] A rectangled figure. *Peacham.*

ORTHOGONAL. *a.* [from *orthogon*.] Rectangular.

ORTHOGRAPHER. *f.* [*ὀρθός*; and *γράφω*.] One who spells according to the rules of grammar. *Shakespeare.*

ORTHOGRAPHICAL. *f.* [from *orthography*.]
 1. Rightly spelled.
 2. Relating to the spelling. *Addison.*
 3. Delineated according to the elevation. *Mortimer.*

ORTHOGRAPHICALLY. *ad.* [from *orthographical*.]
 1. According to the rules of spelling.
 2. According to the elevation.

ORTHOGRAPHY. *f.* [*ὀρθός*; and *γράφω*.]
 1. The part of grammar which teaches how words should be spelled. *Hilder.*
 2. The part or practice of spelling. *Swift.*
 3. The elevation of a building delineated. *Moxon.*

ORTHO'PNOEA. *f.* [*ὀρθοπνοία*.] A disorder of the lungs, in which respiration can be performed only in an upright posture. *Harvey.*

O'RTIVE. *a.* [*ortivus*, Latin.] Relating to the rising of any planet or star.

O'RTOLAN. *f.* [French.] A small bird accounted very delicious. *Cowley.*

O'RVAL. *f.* [*orvola*, Latin.] The herb clary. *Dick.*

ORVIE'TAN. *f.* [*orvietano*, Italian.] An antidote or counter poison.

OSCILLA'TION. *f.* [*oscillum*, Latin.] The act of moving backward and forward like a pendulum.

OSCILLATORY. *a.* [*oscillum*, Lat.] Moving backwards and forwards like a pendulum. *Arbutnot.*

OSCU'TANCY. *f.* [*oscitantia*, Latin.]

1. The act of yawning.
2. Unusual sleepiness; carelessness. *Addison.*

OSCU'TANT. *a.* [*oscitans*, Latin.]

1. Yawning; unusually sleepy.
2. Sleepy; sluggish. *Decay of Piety.*

OSCITA'TION. *f.* [*oscito*, Latin.] The act of yawning. *Tatler.*

O'SIER. *f.* [*osier*, French.] A tree of the willow kind, growing by the water. *May.*

O'SMUND. *f.* A plant. *Miller.*

O'SPRAY. *f.* The sea eagle. *Numbers.*

O'SSELET. *f.* [French.] A little hard substance arising on the inside of a horse's knee, among the small bones.

O'SSICLE. *f.* [*ossiculum*, Latin.] A small bone. *Holder.*

O'SSIFICK. *a.* [*ossa* and *facio*.] Having the power of making bones, or changing carneous or membranous to bony substance. *Wiseman.*

OSSIFICA'TION. *f.* [from *ossify*.] Change of carneous, membranous, or cartilaginous, into bony substance. *Sharp.*

OSSIFRAGE. *f.* [*ossifraga*, Lat. *ossifrague*, French.] A kind of eagle. *Numbers.*

TO O'SSIFY. *v. a.* [*ossa* and *facio*.] To change to bone. *Sharp.*

OSSIVOROUS. *a.* [*ossa* and *voro*.] Devouring bones. *Derham.*

O'SSUARY. *f.* [*ossuarium*, Latin.] A charnel house.

O T. ζ *f.* A vessel upon which hops or OUST. ζ malt are dried. *Dick.*

OSEN'SIVE. *a.* [*osentif*, Fr. *ostendo*, Lat.] Showing; betokening.

OSENT. *f.* [*osentium*, Latin.]

1. Appearance; air; manner; mien. *Shakespeare.*
2. Show; token. *Shakespeare.*
3. A portent; a prodigy. *Dryden.*

OSTENTA'TION. *f.* [*ostentatio*, Latin.]

1. Outward show; appearance. *Shakespeare.*
2. Ambitious display; boast; vain show. *Atterbury.*
3. A show; a spectacle. Not in use. *Shakespeare.*

OSTENTA'TIOUS. *a.* Boastful; vain; fond of show; fond to expose to view. *Dryden.*

OSTENTA'TIOUSLY. *ad.* [from *ostentatious*.] Vainly; boastfully.

OSTENTA'TIOUSNESS. *f.* Vanity; boastfulness.

OSTENTA'TOUR. *f.* [*ostento*, Latin.] A boaster; a vain fetter to show.

OSTE'OCOLLA. *f.* [*ὄσσειον* and *καλλάω*.] *Osteocolla* is frequent in Germany, and has long been famous for bringing on a callus in fractured bones. *Hill.*

OSTEO'COPE. *f.* [*ὄσσειον* and *κοπέω*.] Pains in the bones. *Dick.*

OSTEO'LOGY. *f.* [*ὄσσειον* and *λέγω*.] A description of the bones. *Tatler.*

OSTU'ARY. *f.* The opening at which a river disembogues itself. *Brown.*

O'STLER. *f.* [*ostelier*, French.] The man who takes care of horses at an inn. *Swift.*

O'STLERY. *f.* [*ostelerie*, French.] The place belonging to the ostler.

O'STRACISM. *f.* [*ὄστρακισμός*.] A manner of sentence, in which the note of acquittal or condemnation was marked upon a shell; publick censure. *Cleveland.*

OSTRA'CITES. *f.* *Ostracites* expresses the common oyster in its shell state. *Hill.*

O'STRICH. *f.* [*ostruche*, Fr. *struthio*, Lat.] *Ostrich* is ranged among birds. It is very large, its wings very short, and the neck about four or five spans. The feathers of its wings are in great esteem, and are used as an ornament for hats. They are hunted by way of course, for they never fly; but use their wings to assist them in running more swiftly. The *Ostrich* swallows bits of iron or brass, in the same manner as other birds will swallow small stones or gravel, to assist in digesting or comminuting their food. It lays its eggs upon the ground, hides them under the sand, and the sun hatches them. *Calmer.*

OTACOU'STICK. *f.* [*ὄτα* and *αὐτίκω*.] An instrument to facilitate hearing. *Greav.*

O THER. *pron.* [*ὄθερ*, Saxon.]

1. Not the same; not this; different. *Hooker.*
2. Not I, or he, but some one else. *Knolles.*
3. Not the one, not this, but the contrary. *Soub.*
4. Correlative to *each*. *Phil.*
5. Something besides. *Locke.*
6. The next. *Shakespeare.*
7. The third part. *Ben. Johnson.*
8. It is sometimes put elliptically for *other thing*. *Glanville.*

O'THERGATES. *ad.* In another manner. *Shakespeare.*

O'THERGUISE. *a.* [*other* and *guise*.] Of another kind.

O'THERWHERE. *ad.* [*otber* and *wobere.*]

In other places. *Hooker.*

O'THERWHILE. *ad.* [*otber* and *wobile.*] At other times.

O'THERWISE. *ad.* [*otber* and *wife.*]

1. In a different manner. *Spratt.*

2. By other causes. *Raleigh.*

3. In other respects. *Rogers.*

O'TTER. *f.* [*otter*, Saxon.] An amphibious animal that preys upon fish. *Grew.*

O'VAL. *a.* [*ovale*, Fr. *ovum*, an egg.] Oblong; resembling the longitudinal section of an egg. *Blackmore.*

O'VAL. *f.* That which has the shape of an egg. *Watts.*

O'VARIOUS. *a.* [from *ovum.*] Consisting of eggs. *Thomson.*

O'VARY. *f.* [*ovarium*, Latin.] The part of the body in which impregnation is performed. *Brown.*

O'VATION. *f.* [*ovatio*, Latin.] A lesser triumph among the Romans. *Dick.*

O'UBAT. } *f.* A sort of caterpillar.

O'UBUST. }

O'UCH. *f.* An ornament of gold or jewels. *Bacon.*

O'VEN. *f.* [open, Saxon.] An arched cavity heated with fire to bake bread. *Spenser.*

OVER hath a double signification in the names of places. If the place be upon or near a river, it comes from the Saxon *oppe*, 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.

OVER. *prep.* [*ufar*, Gothick; *oppe*, Sax.]

1. Above; with respect to excellence or dignity. *Swift.*

2. Above, with regard to rule or authority. *South.*

3. Above in place. *Shakespeare.*

4. Across; as, *be leaped over the brook.* *Dryden.*

5. Through. *Hommond.*

6. Before. *Spenser.*

OVER. *ad.*

1. Above the top. *Luke.*

2. More than a quantity assigned. *Hayw.*

3. From side to side. *Grew.*

4. From one to another. *Bacon.*

5. From a country beyond the sea. *Bacon.*

6. On the surface. *Genesis.*

7. Throughout; completely. *South.*

8. With repetition; another time. *Dryd.*

9. Extraordinary; in a great degree. *Baker.*

10. **OVER** and *above.* Besides; beyond what was first supposed or immediately intended. *Numbers.*

11. **OVER** *against.* Opposite; regarding in front. *Bacon.*

12. In composition it has a great variety of

significations; it is arbitrarily prefixed to nouns, adjectives, or other parts of speech.

To O'VER-ABOUND. *v. n.* [*over* and *abound.*] To abound more than enough. *Pope.*

To O'VER-ACT. *v. a.* [*over* and *act.*] To act more than enough. *Stillingfleet.*

To O'VER-ARCH. *v. a.* [*over* and *arch.*] To cover as with an arch. *Pope.*

To O'VER-AWE. *v. a.* [*over* and *awe.*] To keep in awe by superiour influence. *Spenser.*

To O'VER-BALANCE. *v. a.* To weigh down; to preponderate. *Rogers.*

O'VER-BALANCE. *f.* [*over* and *balance.*] Something more than equivalent. *Locke.*

O'VER-BATTLE. *a.* Too fruitful; exuberant. *Hooker.*

To O'VER-BEAR. *v. a.* To repress; to subdue; to whelm; to bear down. *Hooker.*

To O'VER-BID. *v. a.* [*over* and *bid.*] To offer more than equivalent. *Dryden.*

To O'VER-BLOW. *v. n.* [*over* and *blow.*] To be past its violence.

To O'VER-BLOW. *v. a.* [*over* and *blow.*] To drive away as clouds before the wind.

O'VER-BOARD. *ad.* [*over* and *board.* See **BOARD.**] Off the ship; out of the ship. *South.*

To O'VER-BULK. *v. a.* [*over* and *bulk.*] To oppress by bulk. *Shakespeare.*

To O'VER-BURDEN. *v. a.* [*over* and *burthen.*] To load with too great weight. *Sidney.*

To O'VER-BUY. *v. a.* [*over* and *buy.*] To buy too dear. *Dryden.*

To O'VER-CARRY. *v. a.* [*over* and *carry.*] To hurry too far; to be urged to anything violent or dangerous. *Hayward.*

To O'VER-CAST. *v. a. part. over-cast.* [*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 O'VER-CHARGE. *v. a.* [*over* and *charge.*]

1. To oppress; to cloy; to surcharge. *Raleigh.*

2. To load; to crowd too much. *Pope.*

3. To burthen. *Shakespeare.*

4. To rate too high. *Shakespeare.*

5. To fill too full. *Locke.*

6. To load with too great a charge. *Shakespeare.*

To O'VER CLOUD. *v. a.* [*over* and *cloud.*] To cover with clouds. *Tickel.*

To O'VERCOME. *v. a. pret. I overcame;* part. pass. *overcome;* anciently *overcomen,* as in *Spenser.* [*overcomen*, Dutch.]

1. To subdue; to conquer; to vanquish. *Spenser.*

2. To

2. To overflow; to surcharge. *Philips.*
 3. To come over or upon; to invade suddenly. Not in use. *Shakespeare.*
- To O'VERCOME. *v. n.* To gain the superiority. *Romans.*
- O'VERCOMER. *f.* [from the verb.] He who overcomes.
- To O'VER-COUNT. *v. a.* [over and count.] To rate above the true value. *Shakespeare.*
- To O'VERDO. *v. a.* [over and do.] To do more than enough. *Grew.*
- To O'VER-DRESS. *v. a.* [over and dress.] To adorn lavishly. *Pope.*
- To O'VER-DRIVE. *v. a.* [over and drive.] To drive too hard, or beyond strength. *Gen.*
- To O'VER-EYE. *v. a.* [over and eye.]
1. To superintend.
 2. To observe; to remark. *Shakespeare.*
- To O'VER-EMPTY. *v. a.* [over and empty.] To make too empty. *Carew.*
- O'VERFAL. *f.* [over and fall.] Cataract. *Raleigh.*
- To O'VER-FLOAT. *v. n.* [over and float.] To swim; to float. *Dryden.*
- To O'VER FLOW. *v. n.* [over and flow.]
1. To be fuller than the brim can hold. *Locke.*
 2. To exuberate. *Rogers.*
- To O'VER-FLOW. *v. a.*
1. To fill beyond the brim. *Taylor.*
 2. To deluge; to drown; to over-run. *Dryden.*
- O'VER FLOW. *f.* [over and flow.] Inundation; more than fulness; such a quantity as runs over; exuberance. *Arbutb.*
- O'VER-FLOWING. *f.* [from over-flow.] Exuberance; copiousness. *Rogers.*
- O'VER-FLOWINGLY. *ad.* [from over-flowing.] Exuberantly. *Boyle.*
- To O'VER FLY. *v. a.* [over and fly.] To cross by flight. *Dryden.*
- O'VER-FORWARDNESS. *f.* [over and forwardness.] Too great quickness. *Hale.*
- To O'VER FREIGHT. *v. a.* pret. *over-freighted*; part. *over-fraught*. To load too heavily.
- To O'VER-GET. *v. a.* [over and get.] To reach; to come up with. *Sidney.*
- To O'VER-GLANCE. *v. a.* [over and glance.] To look hastily over. *Shakespeare.*
- To O'VER-GO. *v. a.* [over and go.] To surpass; to excel. *Sidney.*
- To O'VER-GORGE. *v. a.* [over and gorge.] To gorge too much.
- To O'VER-GROW. *v. a.* [over and grow.]
1. To cover with growth. *Spenser.*
 2. To rise above. *Mortimer.*
- To O'VER-GROW. *v. n.* To grow beyond the fit or natural size. *Knolles.*
- O'VER-GROWTH. *f.* [over and growth.] Exuberant growth. *Bacon.*
- To O'VER-HALE. *v. a.* [over and hale.]
1. To spread over. *Spenser.*
 2. To examine over again.
- To O'VER-HANG. *v. a.* [over and hang.] To jut over; to impend over. *Shakespeare.*
- To O'VER-HANG. *v. n.* To jut over. *Milton.*
- To O'VER-HARDEN. *v. a.* [over and harden.] To make too hard. *Boyle.*
- O'VER-HEAD. *ad.* [over and head] Aloft; in the zenith; above. *Milton.*
- To O'VER-HEAR. *v. a.* [over and hear.] To hear those who do not mean to be heard. *Shakespeare.*
- To O'VER-HEND. *v. a.* [over and bend.] To overtake; to reach. *Spenser.*
- To O'VER-JOY. *v. a.* [over and joy.] To transport; to ravish. *Taylor.*
- O'VER-JOY. *f.* Transport; ecstasy. *Shakespeare.*
- To O'VER-RIPEN. *v. a.* [over and ripen.] To make too ripe. *Shakespeare.*
- To O'VER-LABOUR. *v. a.* [over and labour.] To take too much pains on any thing; to harass with toil. *Dryden.*
- To O'VERLA'DE. *v. a.* [over and lade.] To over-burthen. *Suckling.*
- O'VERLA'RGE. *a.* [over and large.] Larger than enough. *Collier.*
- O'VERLASHINGLY. *f.* [over and lash.] With exaggeration. *Brewerwood.*
- To O'VERLAY. *v. a.* [over and lay.]
1. To oppress by too much weight or power. *Raleigh. Ben. Johnson.*
 2. To smother with too much or too close covering. *Milton.*
 3. To smother; to crush; to overwhelm. *South.*
 4. To cloud; to over-cast. *Spenser.*
 5. To cover superficially. *Exodus.*
 6. To join by something laid over. *Milton.*
- To O'VERLA'P. *v. a.* [over and leap.] To pass by a jump. *Dryden.*
- O'VERLA'THER. *f.* [over and leather.] The part of the shoe that covers the foot. *Shakespeare.*
- To O'VERLIVE. *v. a.* [over and live.] To live longer than another; to survive; to out-live. *Hayward.*
- To O'VERLIVE. *v. n.* To live too long. *Milton.*
- O'NERLIVE. *f.* [from overlive.] Survivor; that which lives longest. *Bacon.*
- To O'VERLO'AD. *v. a.* [over and load.] To burthen with too much. *Felton.*
- O'VERLONG. *a.* [over and long.] Too long. *Boyle.*
- To O'VERLOOK. *v. a.* [over and look.]
1. To view from a higher place. *Dryden.*
 2. To view fully; to peruse. *Shakespeare.*
 3. To superintend; to oversee. *Graunt.*
 4. To review. *Roscommon.*
 5. To pass by indulgently. *Rogers.*
 6. To neglect; to slight. *Asterbury.*
- O'VERLOOKER. *f.* [over and looker] One who looks over his fellows. *Watts.*
- O'VER-

OVE

OVE

OVERLOOP. *f.* The same with *orlop*.
OVERMA'STED. *a.* [*over* and *maſt.*] Having too much maſt. *Dryden.*
To OVERMA'STER. *v. a.* [*over* and *maſter.*] To ſubdue; to govern. *Shakeſpeare.*
To OVERMA'TCH. *v. a.* [*over* and *match.*] To be too powerful; to conquer. *Dryden.*
OVERMA'TCH. *f.* [*over* and *match.*] One of ſuperiour powers. *Milton.*
OVERMO'ST. *a.* [*over* and *moſt.*] Hight; over the reſt in authority. *Ainſworth.*
OVERMU'CH. *a.* [*over* and *mucb.*] Too much; more than enough. *Locke.*
OVERMU'CH. *ad.* In too great a degree. *Hooker.*
OVERMU'CHNESS. *f.* [*from overmucb.*] Exuberance; ſuperabundance. *Ben. Johnson.*
OVERNIGHT. *f.* Night before bed-time. *Shakeſpeare.*
To OVERNA'ME. *v. a.* [*over* and *name.*] To name in a ſeries. *Shakeſpeare.*
To OVEROFFICE. *v. a.* [*over* and *office.*] To lord by virtue of an office. *Shakeſp.*
OVEROFFICIOUS. *a.* [*over* and *officious.*] Too buſy; too importunate.
To OVERPA'SS. *v. a.* [*over* and *paſs.*]
 1. To croſs, *Dryden.*
 2. To over-look; to paſs with diſregard. *Milton.*
 3. To omit in a reckoning. *Raleigh.*
 4. To omit; not to receive. *Hooker.*
To OVERPA'Y. *v. a.* [*over* and *pay.*] To reward beyond the price. *Prior.*
To OVERPE'RCH. *f.* [*over* and *perch.*] To fly over. *Shakeſpeare.*
To OVERPE'ER. *v. a.* [*over* and *peer.*] To over-look; to hover above. *Sandys.*
O'VERPLUS. *f.* [*over* and *plus.*] Surplus; what remains more than ſufficient. *Hooker.*
To O'VERPLY. *v. a.* [*over* and *ply.*] To employ too laboriouſly. *Milton.*
To OVERPO'ISE. *v. a.* [*over* and *poiſe.*] To outweigh. *Brown.*
OVERPO'ISE. *f.* [*from the verb.*] Ponderant weight. *Dryden.*
To OVERPO'WER. *v. a.* [*over* and *power.*] To be predominant over; to oppreſs by ſuperiority. *Boyle. Woodward.*
To OVERPRE'SS. *v. a.* [*over* and *preſs.*] To bear upon with irrefiſtible force; to overwhelm; to cruſh. *Roſcommon.*
To OVERPRIZE. *v. a.* [*over* and *prize.*] To value at too high price. *Wotton.*
OVERRANK. *a.* [*over* and *rank.*] Too rank. *Mortimer.*
To OVERRATE. *v. a.* [*over* and *rate.*] To rate too much. *Rogers.*
To OVERR'EACH. *v. a.* [*over* and *reach.*]
 1. To riſe above. *Raleigh.*
 2. To deceive; to go beyond. *Tilloſon.*
To OVERR'EACH. *v. n.* A horſe is ſaid

to *over-reach*, when he brings his hinder feet too far forwards, and ſtrikes his toes againſt his fore ſhoes. *Farr. Diſt.*
OVERRE'ACHER. *f.* [*from over-reach.*] A cheat; a deceiver.
To OVERR'EAD. *v. a.* [*over* and *read.*] To peruſe. *Shakeſpeare.*
To O'VERROAST. *v. a.* [*over* and *roaſt.*] To roaſt too much. *Shakeſpeare.*
To OVERRULE. *v. a.* [*over* and *rule.*]
 1. To influence with predominant power; to be ſuperiour 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. *v. a.* [*over* and *run*]
 1. To harraſs by incurſions; to ravage. *Dryden.*
 2. To out-run. *Bacon.*
 3. To overſpread; to cover all over. *Burnet.*
 4. To miſchief by great numbers; to peſter. *Addiſon.*
 5. To injure by treading down. *Addiſon.*
To OVERRUN. *v. n.* To overflow; to be more than full. *Spencer.*
To OVERSE'E. *v. a.* [*over* and *ſee.*]
 1. To ſuperintend; to overlook. *Spencer.*
 2. To overlook; to paſs by unheeded; to omit. *Hudibras.*
OVERSE'EN. *part.* [*from overſee.*] Miſtaken; deceived. *Clarendon.*
OVERSE'ER. *f.* [*from overſee.*]
 1. One who overlooks; a ſuperintendent. *Hooker.*
 2. An officer who has the care of the parochial proviſion for the poor. *Graunt.*
To OVERSE'T. *v. a.* [*over* and *ſet.*]
 1. To turn the bottom upwards; to throw off the baſis. *Addiſon.*
 2. To throw out of regularity. *Dryden.*
To OVERSE'T. *v. n.* To fall off the baſis. *Mortimer.*
To OVERSHA'DE. *v. a.* [*over* and *ſhade.*] To cover with darkneſs. *Dryden.*
To OVERSHA'DOW. *v. a.* [*over* and *ſhadow.*]
 1. To throw a ſhadow over any thing. *Bacon.*
 2. To ſhelter; to protect. *Milton.*
To OVERSHOOT. *v. n.* [*over* and *ſhoot.*] To fly beyond the mark. *Collier.*
To OVERSHOOT. *v. a.*
 1. To ſhoot beyond the mark. *Tilloſon.*
 2. [With the reciprocal pronoun.] To venture too far; to aſſert too much. *Whitgiſte.*
O'VERSIGHT. *f.* [*from over* and *ſight.*]
 1. Superintendence. *2 Kings.*
 2. Miſtake; error. *Hooker.*
To O'VERSIZE. *v. a.* [*over* and *ſize.*]
 1. To ſurpaſs in bulk. *Sandys.*
 2. To

2. To plaster over. *Shakespeare.*
To OVERSKIP. *v. a.* [*over and skip.*] *Hooker.*
 1. To pass by leaping.
 2. To pass over. *Danne.*
 3. To escape. *Shakespeare.*
To OVERSLEEP. *v. a.* [*over and sleep.*] To sleep too long.
To OVERSLIP. *v. a.* [*over and slip.*] To pass undone, unnoticed, or unused; to neglect. *Wotton.*
To OVERSNOW. *v. a.* [*over and snow.*] To cover with snow. *Dryden.*
OVERSOLD. *part.* [*from oversell.*] Sold at too high a price. *Dryden.*
OVERSOON. *ad.* [*over and soon.*] Too soon. *Sidney.*
OVERSPENT. *part.* [*over and spend.*] Wearied; harassed. *Dryden.*
To OVERSPREAD. *v. a.* [*over and spread.*] To cover over; to fill; to scatter over. *Denham.*
To OVERSTAND. *v. a.* [*over and stand.*] To stand too much upon conditions. *Dryden.*
To OVERSTARE. *v. a.* [*over and stare.*] To stare wildly. *A'cbam.*
To OVERSTOCK. *v. a.* [*over and stock.*] To fill too full; to crowd. *Swift.*
To OVERSTRAIN. *v. n.* [*over and strain.*] To make too violent efforts. *Collier.*
To OVERSTRAIN. *v. a.* To stretch too far. *Ayliffe.*
To OVERSWAY. *v. a.* [*over and sway.*] To over-rule; to bear down. *Hooker.*
To OVERSWELL. *v. a.* [*over and swell.*] To rise above. *Fairfax.*
OVERT. *a.* [*ouvert, French.*] Open; publick; apparent. *King Charles.*
OVERTLY. *ad.* [*from the adjective.*] Openly.
To OVERTAKE. *v. a.* [*over and take.*] 1. To catch any thing by pursuit; to come up to something going before. *Hooker. Shakespeare.*
 2. To take by surprize. *Gal.*
To OVERTASK. *v. a.* [*over and task.*] To burthen with too heavy duties or injunctions. *Harvey.*
To OVERTHROW. *v. a.* [*over and throw; preter. overthrow; part. overthrowen.*] 1. To turn upside down. *Taylor.*
 2. To throw down; to ruin; to demolish. *Dryden.*
 3. To defeat; to conquer; to vanquish. *Hooker.*
 4. To destroy; to mischief; to bring to nothing. *Sidney.*
OVERTHROW. *f.* [*from the verb.*] 1. The state of being turned upside down. 2. Ruin; destruction. *Hooker.*
 3. Defeat; discomfiture. *Hayward.*
 4. Degradation. *Shakespeare.*
OVERTHROWER. *f.* [*from overthrow.*] He who overthrows.
OVERTHWART. *a.* [*over and thwart.*] 1. Opposite; being over against. *Dryden.*
 2. Crossing any thing perpendicularly.
 3. Perverse; adverse; contradictory. *Clarendon.*
OVERTHWARTLY. *ad.* [*from overthrowart.*] 1. Across; transversely. 2. Pervicaciously; perversely.
OVERTHWARTNESS. *f.* [*from overthrowart.*] Pervicacity; perverseness.
OVERTOOK. *pret. and part. pass.* of *overtake.*
To OVERTOP. *v. a.* [*over and top.*] 1. To rise above; to raise the head above. *Shakespeare.*
 2. To excel; to surpass.
 3. To obscure; to make of less importance by superiour excellence. *Bacon.*
To OVERTRIP. *v. a.* [*over and trip.*] To trip over; to walk lightly over. *Shakespeare.*
OVERTURE. *f.* [*ouverture, French.*] 1. Opening; disclosure; discovery. *Shakespeare.*
 2. Proposal; something offered to consideration. *Hayward.*
To OVERTURN. *v. a.* [*over and turn.*] 1. To throw down; to topple down; to subvert; to ruin. *Rowe.*
 2. To over-power; to conquer. *Milton.*
OVERTURNER. *f.* [*from overturn.*] Subvertur. *Swift.*
To OVERVALUE. *v. a.* [*over and value.*] To rate at too high a price. *Hooker.*
To OVERVEIL. *v. a.* [*over and veil.*] To cover. *Shakespeare.*
To OVERWATCH. *v. n.* [*over and watch.*] To subdue with long want of rest. *Dryd.*
OVERWEAK. *a.* [*over and weak.*] Too weak; too feeble. *Raleigh.*
To OVERWEATHER. *v. a.* [*over and weather.*] To batter by violence of weather. *Shakespeare.*
To OVERWEEN. *v. n.* [*over and ween.*] To think too highly; to think with arrogance. *Shakespeare.*
OVERWEENINGLY. *ad.* [*from overween.*] With too much arrogance; with too high an opinion.
To OVERWEIGH. *v. a.* [*over and weigh.*] To preponderate. *Hooker.*
OVERWEIGHT. *f.* [*over and weight.*] Preponderance. *Bacon.*
To OVERWHELM. *v. a.* [*over and overwhelm.*] 1. To crush underneath something violent and weighty. *Rogers.*
 2. To overlook gloomily. *Shakespeare.*
OVERWHELMINGLY. *ad.* [*from overwhelm.*] In such a manner as to overwhelm. *Decay of Piety.*
OVER.

OUT

VERWROUGHT. *part.* [*over* and *wrought.*]
 1. Laboured too much. *Dryden.*
 2. Worked all over. *Pope.*

OVERWORN. *part.* [*over* and *worn.*]
 1. Worn out; subdued by toil. *Dryden.*
 2. Spoiled by time. *Shakespeare.*

OVERYEARED. *a.* [*over* and *year.*] Too old. *Fairfax.*

UGHT. *f.* [*aphit*, Saxon.] Any thing; not nothing. *Milton.*

UGHT. *verb imperfect.* [*preterite of owe.*]
 1. Owed; was bound to pay; have been indebted. *Spelman.*
 2. To be obliged by duty. *Bacon.*
 3. To be fit; to be necessary. *Locke.*

OVIFORM. *a.* [*ovum* and *forma*, Latin.] Having the shape of an egg. *Burnet.*

OVI PAROUS. *a.* [*ovum* and *pario*, Latin.] Bringing forth eggs; not viviparous. *Ray.*

OUNCE. *f.* [*once*, Fr. *uncia*, Lat.] A name of weight of different value in different denominations of weight. In troy weight, an ounce is twenty penny-weight; a penny-weight, twenty-four grains. *Bacon.*

OUNCE. *f.* [*once*, Fr. *onza*, Spanish.] A lynx; a panther. *Milton.*

OUPHE. *f.* [*auff*, Teutonic.] A fairy; a goblin.

OUPHEN. *f.* [from *ouph.*] Elfish. *Shakespeare.*

OUR. *pron. possessive.* [*urn*, Saxon.]
 1. Pertaining to us; belonging to us. *Shakespeare.*
 2. When the substantive goes before, it is written *ours*. *Davies.*

OURSELVES. *reciprocal pronoun.*
 1. We; not others. *Locke.*
 2. Us; not others, in the oblique cases. *Dryden.*

OURSELF is used in the regal stile. *Shakespeare.*

OUSE. *f.* Tanners bark.

OUSEL. *f.* [*uple*, Saxon.] A blackbird. *Spenser.*

To OUST. *v. a.* [*ouster*, French.] To vacate; to take away. *Hale.*

OUT. *al.* [*ut*, Saxon.]
 1. Not within. *Prior.*
 2. It is generally opposed to *in*. *Shakespeare.*
 3. In a state of disclosure. *Bacon.*
 4. Not in confinement or concealment. *Shakespeare.*
 5. From the place or house. *Shakespeare.*
 6. From the inner part. *Ezek.*
 7. Not at home.
 8. In a state of extinction. *Shakespeare.*
 9. In a state of being exhausted. *Shakespeare.*
 10. Not in an affair. *Shakespeare.*
 11. To the end. *Dryden.*
 12. Loudly; without restraint. *Pope.*
 13. Not in the hands of the owner. *Locke.*
 14. In an error. *L'Esrange.*
 15. At a loss; in a puzzle. *Bacon.*
 16. With torn cloaths. *Dryden.*
 17. Away at a loss. *Dryden, Taylor.*

OUT

18. It is used emphatically before *alas*. *Suckling.*

19. It is added emphatically to verbs of discovery. *Numbers.*

OUT. *interject.* An expression of abhorrence or expulsion; as, *out upon* this half-fac'd fellowship. *Shakespeare.*

OUT of. *prep.*
 1. From; noting produce. *Spenser.*
 2. Not in; noting exclusion or dismissal. *Spenser.*
 3. No longer in. *Dryden.*
 4. Not in; noting unfitness. *Dryden.*
 5. Not within; relating to a house. *Shakespeare.*
 6. From; noting extraction. *Bacon.*
 7. From; noting copy. *Stillingfleet.*
 8. From; noting rescue. *Addison.*
 9. Not in; noting exorbitance or irregularity. *Swift.*
 10. From one thing to something different. *Decay of Piety.*
 11. To a different state from; noting disorder. *Burnet.*
 12. Not according to. *Pope.*
 13. To a different state from; noting separation. *Hooker.*
 14. Beyond. *Shakespeare.*
 15. Deviating from. *Shakespeare.*
 16. Past; without; noting something worn out or exhausted. *Krolles.*
 17. By means of. *Shakespeare.*
 18. In consequence of; noting the motive or reason. *Bacon.*
 19. *Out of hand*; immediately; as that is easily used which is ready in the hand. *Shakespeare.*

To OUT. *v. a.* To expel; to deprive. *King Charles.*

To OUTA'CT. *v. a.* [*out* and *act.*] To do beyond. *Orway.*

To OUTBA'LANCE. *v. a.* [*out* and *balance.*] To over-weigh; to preponderate. *Dryden.*

To OUTBA'R. *v. a.* [*out* and *bar.*] To shut out by fortification. *Spenser.*

To OUTBID. *v. a.* [*out* and *bid.*] To over-power by bidding a higher price. *Dornic.*

OUTBIDDER. *f.* [*out* and *bid.*] One that out-bids.

OUTBLOWED. *a.* [*out* and *blow.*] Inflated; swollen with wind. *Dryden.*

OUTBORN. *a.* [*out* and *born.*] Foreign; not native.

OUTBOUND. *a.* [*out* and *bound.*] Destinated to a distant voyage. *Dryden.*

To OUTBRA'VE. *v. a.* [*out* and *brave.*] To bear down and disgrace by more daring, insolent, or splendid appearance. *Cowley.*

To OUTBRA'ZEN. *v. a.* [*out* and *brazen.*] To bear down with impudence.

OUTBREAK. *f.* [*out* and *break.*] That which breaks forth; eruption. *Shakespeare.*

OUT

OUT

To **OUTBREA'THE.** *v. a.* [*out and breath.*] 1. To weary by having better breath. *Shakespeare. Spenser.*
 2. To expire.
OUTCA'ST. *part.*
 1. Thrown into the air as refuse. *Spenser.*
 2. Banished; expelled. *Milton.*
OUTCA'ST. *f.* Exile; one rejected; one expelled. *Prior.*
To OUTCRA'FT. *v. a.* [*out and craft.*] To excel in cunning. *Shakespeare.*
OUTCRY. *f.* [*out and cry.*] 1. Cry of vehemence; cry of distress; clamour. *Denham.*
 2. Clamour of detestation. *South.*
OUIDA'RE. *v. a.* [*out and dare.*] To venture beyond. *Shakespeare.*
To OUTDA'TE. *v. a.* [*out and date.*] To antique. *Hammond.*
To OUTDO. *v. a.* [*out and do.*] To excel; to surpass. *Shakespeare. Milton.*
To OUTDWE'L. *v. a.* [*out and dwell.*] To stay beyond. *Shakespeare.*
OUTER. *a.* [*from out.*] That which is without. *Greiv.*
OUTERLY. *ad.* [*from outer.*] Towards the outside. *Greiv.*
OUTERMOST. *a.* [*superlative from outer.*] Remote from the midst. *Boyle.*
To OUTFA'CE. *v. a.* [*out and face.*] 1. To brave; to bear down by shew of magnanimity. *Watton.*
 2. To stare down. *Raleigh.*
To OUTFA'WN. *v. a.* [*out and fawn.*] To excel in fawning. *Hudibras.*
To OUTFLY. *v. a.* [*out and fly.*] To leave behind in flight. *Shakespeare.*
OUTFORM. *f.* [*out and form.*] External appearance. *Ben. Johnson.*
To OUTFROW'N. *v. a.* [*out and frown.*] To frown down. *Shakespeare.*
OUTGATE. *f.* [*out and gate.*] Outlet; passage outwards. *Spenser.*
To OUTGIVE. *v. a.* [*out and give.*] To surpass in giving. *Dryden.*
To OUTGO. *v. a.* pret. *outwent*; part. *outgone.* [*out and go.*] 1. To surpass; to excel. *Carew.*
 2. To go beyond; to leave behind in going. *Mark.*
 3. To circumvent; to overreach. *Denb.*
To OUTGROW. *v. a.* [*out and grow.*] To surpass in growth; to grow too great or too old for any thing. *Swift.*
OUTGUARD. *f.* [*out and guard.*] One posted at a distance from the main body, as a defence. *Dryden. Blackmore.*
OUTJEST. *v. a.* [*out and jest.*] To overpower by jesting. *Shakespeare.*
To OUTKNA'VE. *v. a.* [*out and knave.*] To surpass in knavery. *L'Estrange.*
OUTLANDISH. *a.* [*out and land.*] Not native; foreign. *Donne.*

To **OUTLA'ST.** *v. a.* [*out and last.*] To surpass in duration. *Waller.*
OUTLAW. *f.* [*utlaga, Saxon.*] One excluded from the benefit of the law. A plunderer; a robber; a bandit. *Davies.*
To OUTLAW. *v. a.* To deprive of the benefits and protection of the law. *Herbert.*
OUTLAWRY. *f.* [*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. *v. a.* [*out and leap.*] To pass by leaping; to start beyond.
OUTLEAP. *f.* [*from the verb.*] Sally; flight; escape. *Locke.*
OUTLET. *f.* [*out and let.*] Passage outwards; discharge outwards. *Ray.*
OUTLINE. *f.* [*out and line.*] Contour; line by which any figure is defined; extremity. *Dryden.*
To OUTLIVE. *v. a.* [*out and live.*] To live beyond; to survive. *Clarendon.*
OUTLIVER. *f.* [*out and live.*] A survivor.
To OUTLOOK. *v. a.* [*out and look.*] To face down; to browbeat. *Shakespeare.*
To OUTLUSTRE. *v. a.* [*out and lustre.*] To excel in brightness. *Shakespeare.*
OUTLYING. *part. a.* [*out and lie.*] Not in the common course of order. *Temple.*
To OUTMEASURE. *v. a.* [*out and measure.*] To exceed in measure. *Brown.*
To OUTNUMBER. *v. a.* [*out and number.*] To exceed in number. *Addison.*
To OUTMARCH. *v. a.* [*out and march.*] To leave behind in the march. *Clarend.*
OUTMOST. *a.* [*out and most.*] Remotest from the middle. *Newton.*
OUTPARISH. *f.* [*out and parish.*] Parish not lying within the walls.
OUTPART. *f.* [*out and part.*] Part remote from the center or main body. *Aylffe.*
To OUTPACE. *v. a.* [*out and pace.*] To outgo; to leave behind. *Chapman.*
To OUTPOUR. *v. a.* [*out and pour.*] To emit; to send forth in a stream. *Milton.*
To OUTPRIZE. *v. a.* [*out and prize.*] To exceed in the value set upon it. *Shakespeare.*
To OUTRAGE. *v. a.* [*outrager, French.*] To injure violently or contumeliously; to insult roughly and tumultuously. *Atterb.*
To OUTRAGE. *v. a.* To commit exorbitancies. *Ascham.*
OUTRAGE. *f.* [*outrage, French.*] Open Violence; tumultuous mischief. *Shakespeare.*
OUTRAGEOUS. *a.* [*outrageux, French.*] 1. Violent; furious; raging; exorbitant; tumultuous; turbulent. *Sidney.*
 2. Excessive; passing reason or decency. *Dryden.*
 3. Enormous; atrocious. *Shakespeare.*

OUTRA'GEOUSLY, *ad.* [from *outrageous*.] Violently; tumultuously; furiously. *Scutb.*

OUTRA'GEOUSNESS, *f.* [from *outrageous*.] With fury; with violence. *Dryd.n.*

TO OUTREA'CH, *v. a.* [out and reach.] To go beyond. *Brown.*

TO OUTRIDE, *v. a.* [out and ride.] To pass by riding. *Dryden.*

OUTRIGHT, *ad.* [out and right.]
1. Immediately; without delay. *Arbutb.*
2. Completely. *Addison.*

TO OUTROAR, *v. a.* [out and roar.] To exceed in roaring. *Shakespeare.*

OUTRODE, *f.* [out and rode.] Excursion. *Mac.*

TO OUTROOT, *v. a.* [out and root.] To extirpate; to eradicate. *Rowe.*

TO OUTRUN, *v. a.* [out and run.]
1. To leave behind in running. *Shakesp.*
2. To exceed. *Addison.*

TO OUTSAIL, *v. a.* [out and sail.] To leave behind in sailing. *Brown.*

TO OUTSCORN, *v. a.* [out and scorn.] To bear down or confront by contempt. *Shakespeare.*

TO OUTSELL, *v. a.* [out and sell.]
1. To exceed in the price for which a thing is sold. *Temple.*
2. To gain an higher price. *Shakespeare.*

TO OUTSHINE, *v. a.* [out and shine.]
1. To emit lustre. *Shakespeare.*
2. To excel in lustre. *Denham.*

TO OUTSHOOT, *v. a.* [out and shoot.]
1. To exceed in shooting. *Dryden.*
2. To shoot beyond. *Norris.*

OUTSIDE, *f.* [out and side.]
1. Superficies; surface; external part. *L'Esrange.*
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 inclosed. *Speet.*

TO OUTSIT, *v. a.* [out and sit.] To sit beyond the time of any thing. *South.*

TO OUTSLEEP, *v. a.* [out and sleep.] To sleep beyond. *Shakespeare.*

TO OUTSPEAK, *v. a.* [out and speak.] To speak something beyond. *Shakespeare.*

TO OUTSPORT, *v. a.* [out and sport.] To sport beyond. *Shakespeare.*

TO OUTSPREAD, *v. a.* [out and spread.] To extend; to diffuse. *Pope.*

TO OUTSTAND, *v. a.* [out and stand.]
1. To support; to resist. *Woodward.*
2. To stand beyond the proper time. *Shakespeare.*

TO OUTSTAND, *v. n.* To protuberate from the main body.

TO OUTSTARE, *v. a.* [out and stare.] To

face down; to brow-beat; to outface with effrontery. *Crasford.*

OUTSTREET, *f.* [out and street.] Street in the extremities of a town.

TO OUTSTRETCH, *v. a.* [out and stretch.] To extend; to spread out. *Shakespeare.*

TO OUTSTRIP, *v. a.* To outgo; to leave behind. *Ben. Johnson.*

TO OUT-SWEETEN, *v. a.* [out and sweeten.] To excel in sweetness. *Shakespeare.*

TO OUTSWEAR, *v. a.* [out and swear.] To over-power by swearing.

TO OUT-TONGUE, *v. a.* [out and tongue.] To bear down by noise. *Shakespeare.*

TO OUTTALK, *v. a.* [out and talk.] To over-power by talk. *Shakespeare.*

TO OUT VALUE, *v. a.* [out and value.] To transcend in price. *Boyle.*

TO OUIVENOM, *v. a.* [out and venom.] To exceed in poison. *Shakespeare.*

TO OUTVIE, *v. a.* [out and vie.] To exceed; to surpass. *Addison.*

TO OUT-VILLAIN, *v. a.* [out and villain.] To exceed in villainy. *Shakespeare.*

TO OUTVOICE, *v. a.* [out and voice.] To out-roar; to exceed in clamour. *Shakespeare.*

TO OUTVOTE, *v. a.* [out and vote.] To conquer by plurality of suffrages. *South.*

TO OUTWALK, *v. a.* [out and walk.] To leave one in walking.

OUTWALL, *f.* [out and wall.]
1. Outward part of a building.
2. Superficial appearance. *Shakespeare.*

OUTWARD, *a.* [utpward, Saxon.]
1. External; opposed to inward. *Shakespeare.*
2. Extrinsic; adventitious. *Dryden.*
3. Foreign, not intestine. *Hayward.*
4. Tending to the out-parts. *Dryden.*
5. [In theology.] Carnal; corporeal; not spiritual. *Duppa.*

OUTWARD, *f.* External form. *Shakespeare.*

OUTWARD, *ad.*
1. To foreign parts: as, a ship outward bound.
2. To the outer parts.

OUTWARDLY, *ad.* [from *outward*.]
1. Externally; opposed to inwardly. *Hooker.*
2. In appearance; not sincerely. *Spratt.*

OUTWARDS, *ad.* Towards the out parts. *Newton.*

TO OUTWEAR, *v. a.* [out and wear.] To pass tediously. *Pope.*

TO OUTWEE'D, *v. a.* [out and weed.] To extirpate as a weed. *Spenser.*

TO OUTWEIGH, *v. a.* [out and weigh.]
1. To exceed in gravity. *Wilkins.*
2. To preponderate; to excel in value or influence. *Dryden.*

TO OUTWELL, *v. a.* [out and well.] To pour out. *Spenser.*

TO OUTWIT, *v. a.* [out and wit.] To cheat; to overcome by stratagem. *L'Esrange.*

O W N

O Z Æ

- OUTWORK.** *f.* [out and work] The parts of a fortification next the enemy. *Bacon.*
- OUTWORN.** *part.* [from out wear.] Consumed or destroyed by use. *Milton.*
- To OUTWREST.** *v. a.* [out and wrest.] To extort by violence. *Spenser.*
- OUTWROUGHT.** *part.* [out and wrought.] Out-done; exceeded in efficacy. *Ben. Johnson.*
- To OUTWORTH.** *v. a.* [out and worth.] To excel in value. *Shakespeare.*
- To OWE.** *v. a.* [eg aa, Islandick.]
- To be obliged to pay; to be indebted. *Locke.*
 - To be obliged to ascribe; to be obliged for. *Milton.*
 - To have from any thing as the consequence of a cause. *Pope.*
 - To possess; to be the right owner of. *Shakespeare.*
 - Consequential. *Aiterbury.*
 - Due as a debt. *Locke.*
 - Imputable to, as an agent. *Locke.*
- OWL.** } *f.* [ule, Saxon.] A bird that
- OWLET.** } flies about in the night and catches mice. *Pope.*
- OWLER.** *f.* One who carries contraband goods. *Swift.*
- OWN.** *f.* [agen, Saxon.]
- This is a word of no other use than as it is added to the possessive pronouns, my, thy, his, our, your, their. *Dryden.*
 - It is added generally by way of emphasis or corroboration. *Dryden.*
 - Sometimes it is added to note opposition or contradistinction; domestick; not foreign; mine, his, or yours; not another's. *Daniel.*
- To OWN.** *v. a.* [from the noun.]
- To acknowledge; to avow for one's own. *Dryden.*
 - To possess; to claim; to hold by right. *Dryden.*
 - To avow. *Dryden.*
 - To confess; not to deny. *Tillotson.*
- OWNERSHIP.** *f.* [from owner.] Property; rightful possession. *Ayliffe.*
- OWNER.** *f.* [from own.] One to whom any thing belongs. *Shakespeare.*
- OWRE.** *f.* [urus jubatus, Latin.] A beast. *Ainsworth.*
- OX.** *f.* plur. **OXEN.** [oxa, Saxon; oxe, Danish.]
- The general name for black cattle. *Camden.*
 - A castrated bull. *Graunt.*
- OXBA'NE.** *f.* A plant. *Ainsworth.*
- OXEYE.** *f.* [bupibalmus.] A plant. *Miller.*
- OXG'ANG of Land.** *f.* Twenty acres. *Ainsworth.*
- OXHE'AL.** *f.* A plant. *Ainsworth.*
- O'XFLY.** *f.* [ox and fly.] A fly of a particular kind.
- OXLIP.** *f.* The same with cowslip; a vernal flower. *Shakespeare.*
- OXSTA'LL.** *f.* [ox and stall.] A stand for oxen.
- O'XTONGUE.** *f.* A plant. *Ainsworth.*
- O'XICRATE.** *f.* [οξύκρατον.] A mixture of water and vinegar. *Wiseman.*
- O'XYMEL.** *f.* [ὄξύμελι.] A mixture of vinegar and honey. *Arbutnot.*
- OXYMORON.** *f.* [ὄξύμωρον.] A rhetorical figure, in which an epithet of a quite contrary signification is added to any word.
- OXYRRHODINE.** *f.* [οξύρροδινον.] A mixture of two parts of oil of roses with one of vinegar of roses. *Floyer.*
- O'YER.** *f.* [oyer, old French.] A court of oyer and terminer, is a judicature where causes are heard and determined.
- OYE'S.** *f.* [oyez, bear ye, French.] Is the introduction to any proclamation or advertisement given by the publick criers. It is thrice repeated.
- O'YSTER.** *f.* [oester, Dutch; huitre, Fr.] A bivalve testaceous fish. *Shakespeare.*
- O'YSTERWENCH.** } *f.* [oyster and wench,
- O'YSTERWOMAN.** } or woman.] A woman whose business is to sell oysters. *Shakespeare.*
- OZÆ'NA.** *f.* [ὄζαίνα.] An ulcer in the inside of the nostrils that gives an ill stench. *Quincy.*

P.

P A B

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. *a.* [pabulum, Latin.] Affording aliment or provender.

PABULA'TION. *f.* pabulum, Latin.] The act of feeding or procuring provender.

PABU

PA'BULOUS. *a.* [*pabulum*, Latin.] Alim-
ental; affording aliment. *Brown.*

PACE. *f.* [*pas*, French.]

1. Step; single movement in walking.

Milton.

2. Gait; manner of walk.

Sidney.

3. Degree of celerity.

Shakespeare.

4. Step; gradation of business.

Temple.

5. A measure of five feet.

Hodder.

6. A particular movement which horses are taught, though some have it naturally, made by lifting the legs on the same side together; amble.

Hudibras.

To PACE. *v. n.* [from the noun.]

1. To move on slowly.

Spenser.

2. To move.

Shakespeare.

3. [used of horses.] To move by raising the legs on the same side together.

To PACE. *v. a.*

1. To measure by steps.

Shakespeare.

2. To direct to go.

Shakespeare.

PA'CED. *a.* [from *pace*.] Having a particu-
lar gait.

Dryden.

PA'CKER. *f.* [from *pace*.] He that paces.

PACIFICATION. *f.* [*pacification*, French.]

1. The act of making peace.

South.

2. The act of appeasing or pacifying.

Hooker.

PACIFICA'TOR. *f.* [*pacificateur*, French,
from *pacify*.] Peace-maker.

Bacon.

PA'CIFICATORY. *a.* [from *pacify*.]
Tending to make peace.

PACI'FICK. *a.* [*pacifique*, Fr. *pacificus*,
Lat.] Peace making; mild; gentle; ap-
peasing.

Hammond.

PACI'FIER. *f.* [from *pacify*.] One who
pacifies.

To PACIFY. *v. a.* [*pacifier*, Fr. *pacifio*,
Lat.] To appease; to still resentment;
to quiet an angry person.

Bacon.

PACK. *f.* [*pack*, Dutch.]

1. A large bundle of any thing tied up for
carriage.

Cleveland.

2. A burden; a load.

L'Esrange.

3. A due number of cards.

Aldison.

4. A number of hounds hunting together.

Dryden.

5. A number of people confederated in
any bad design or practice.

Clarendon.

6. Any great number, as to quantity and
pressure.

To PACK. *v. a.* [*packen*, Dutch.]

1. To bind up for carriage.

Otway.

2. To fend in a hurry.

Shakespeare.

3. To sort the cards so as that the game
shall be iniquitously secured.

Shakespeare.

4. To unite picked persons in some bad de-
sign.

Hudibras.

To PACK. *v. n.*

1. To tie up goods.

Cleveland.

2. To go off in a hurry; to remove in
haste.

Tusser.

3. To concert bad measures; to confede-
rate in ill.

Carew.

PA'CKCLOATH. *f.* [*pack* and *cloath*.] A
cloth in which goods are tied up.

PA'CKER. *f.* [from *pack*.] One who binds
up bales for carriage.

PA'CKET. *f.* [*pacquet*, French.] A small
pack; a mail of letters.

Denham.

To PA'CKET. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To
bind up in parcels.

Swift.

PA'CKHORSE. *f.* [*pack* and *horse*.] A
horse of burden; a horse employed in car-
rying goods.

Locke.

PA'CKSADDLE. *f.* [*pack* and *saddle*.] A
saddle on which burdens are laid.

Horwel.

PA'CKTHREAD. *f.* [*pack* and *thread*.]
Strong thread used in tying up parcels.

Addison.

PA'CKWAX. *f.* The aponeuroses on the
sides of the neck.

Ray.

PACT. *f.* [*paet*, Fr. *paetum*, Latin.] A
contract; a bargain; a covenant.

Bacon.

PA'CTION. *f.* [*paetion*, Fr. *paetio*, Latin.]
A bargain; a covenant.

Hayward.

PACTI'TIOUS. *f.* [*paetio*, Lat.] Settled by
covenant.

PAD. *f.* [from *paed*, Sax.]

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. *v. n.* [from the noun.]

1. To travel gently.

2. To rob on foot.

3. To beat a way smooth and level.

PAD'AR. *f.* Grouts; coarse flour.

Wotton.

PA'DDER. *f.* [from *pad*.] A robber; a
foot highwayman.

Dryden.

To PAD'DLE. *v. n.* [*patouiller*, Fr.]

1. To row; to beat water as with oars.

L'Esrange.

2. To play in the water.

Collier.

3. To finger.

Shakespeare.

PA'DDLE. *f.* [*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.

Deuteronomy.

PA'DDLER. *f.* [from *paddle*.] One who
paddles.

Ainsworth.

PA'DDOCK. *f.* [*paed*, Saxon; *padde*, Dut.]
A great frog or toad.

Dryden.

PA'DDOCK. *f.* [corrupted from *parrack*.]
A small inclosure for deer.

PADELION. *f.* [*pas de lion*, Fr. *pes leonis*,
Lat.] An herb.

Ainsworth.

PA'DLOCK. *f.* [*padde*, Dutch.] A lock
hung on a staple to hold on a link.

Prior.

To PA'DLOCK. *v. a.* [from the noun.]
To fasten with a padlock.

Arbutnot.

PAD'OW.

- PA'DOWPIPE.** *f.* An herb. *Ainsworth.*
- PÆ'AN.** *f.* A song of triumph. *Pope.*
- PAGAN.** *f.* [paganic, Saxon; *paganus*, Latin.] A Heathen; one not a Christian.
- PAGAN.** *a.* Heathenish. *Shakespeare.*
- PAGANISM.** *f.* [*paganisme*, Fr. from *pagan*.] Heathenism. *Hooker.*
- PAGE.** *f.* [*page*, French.]
1. One side of the leaf of a book. *Taylor.*
 2. [*page*, Fr.] A young boy attending on a great person. *Donne.*
- To PAGE.** *v. a.* [from the noun.]
1. To mark the pages of a book.
 2. To attend as a page. *Shakespeare.*
- PAGEANT.** *f.*
1. A statue in a show.
 2. Any show; a spectacle of entertainment. *Shakespeare.*
- PAGEANT.** *a.* Showy; pompous; ostentatious. *Dryden.*
- To PAGEANT.** *v. a.* [from the noun.] To exhibit in shows; to represent. *Shakespeare.*
- PAGEANTRY.** *f.* [from *pageant*.] Pomp; show. *Government of the Tongue.*
- PAGINAL.** *f.* [*pagina*, Latin.] Consisting of pages. *Brown.*
- PAGOD.** *f.* [probably an Indian word.]
1. An Indian idol. *Stillingfleet.*
 2. The temple of the idol. *Pope.*
- PAID.** *a.* the preterite and participle passive of pay. *Dryden.*
- PAIN'GLES.** *f.* Flowers; also called cowslips. *Dick.*
- PAIL.** *f.* [*paila*, Spanish.] A wooden vessel in which milk or water is commonly carried. *Dryden.*
- PAILFUL.** *f.* [*psil* and *full*.] The quantity that a pail will hold. *Shakespeare.*
- PAILMAYL.** *f.* Violent; boisterous. *Digby.*
- PAIN.** *f.* [*peine*, Fr.]
1. Punishment denounced. *Sidney.*
 2. Penalty; punishment. *Bacon.*
 3. Sensation of uneasiness. *Bacon.*
 4. [In the plural.] Labour; work; toil. *Waller.*
 5. Labour; task. *Spenser.*
 6. Uneasiness of mind. *Prior.*
 7. The throws of child-birth. *1 Sam.*
- To PAIN.** *v. a.* [from the noun.]
1. To afflict; to torment; to make uneasy. *Jeremiah.*
 2. [With the reciprocal pronoun.] To labour. *Spenser.*
- PAINFUL.** *a.* [*pain* and *full*.]
1. Full of pain; miserable; beset with affliction. *Milton.*
 2. Giving pain; afflictive. *Addison.*
 3. Difficult; requiring labour. *Shakespeare.*
 4. Industrious; laborious. *Dryden.*
- PAINFULLY.** *ad.* [from *painful*.]
1. With great pain or affliction.
 2. Laboriously; diligently. *Raleigh.*
- PAINFULNESS.** *f.* [from *painful*.]
1. Affliction; sorrow; grief. *South.*
 2. Industry; laboriousness. *Hooker.*
- PAINIM.** *f.* [*payen*, French.] Pagan; infidel. *Peacbam.*
- PAINIM.** *a.* Pagan; infidel. *Milton.*
- PAIN'LESS.** *a.* [from *pain*.] Without pain; without trouble. *Dryden.*
- PAINSTA'KER.** *f.* [*pains* and *take*.] Labourer; laborious person. *Gay.*
- PAINSTAKING.** *a.* [*pains* and *take*.] Laborious; industrious.
- To PAINT.** *v. a.* [*peindre*, Fr.]
1. To represent by delineation and colours; *Shakespeare.*
 2. To cover with colours representative of something. *Shakespeare.*
 3. To represent by colours, appearances, or images. *Locke.*
 4. To describe; to represent. *Shakespeare.*
 5. To colour; to diversify. *Spenser.*
 6. To deck with artificial colours. *Shakespeare.*
- To PAINT.** *v. n.* To lay colours on the face. *Pope.*
- PAINT.** *f.* [from the verb.]
1. Colours representative of any thing. *Pope.*
 2. Colours laid on the face. *Anon.*
- PAINTER.** *f.* [from *paint*.] One who professes the art of representing objects by colours. *Dryden.*
- PAINTING.** *f.* [from *paint*.]
1. The art of representing objects by delineation and colours. *Dryden.*
 2. Picture; the painted resemblance. *Shakespeare.*
 3. Colours laid on. *Shakespeare.*
- PAINTURE.** *f.* [*peinture*, French.] The art of painting. *Dryden.*
- PAIR.** *f.* [*paire*, Fr. *par*, Lat.]
1. Two things suiting 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.** *v. n.* [from the noun.]
1. To be joined in pairs; to couple. *Shak.*
 2. To suit; to fit as a counterpart. *Shak.*
- To PAIR.** *v. a.*
1. To join in couples. *Dryden.*
 2. To unite as correspondent or opposite. *Pope.*
- PA'LACE.** *f.* [*palais*, Fr.] A royal house; an house eminently splendid. *Shakespeare.*
- PALACIOUS.** *a.* [from *palace*.] Royal; noble; magnificent. *Grant.*
- PALANQUIN.** *f.* Is a kind of covered carriage, used in the eastern countries, that is supported on the shoulders of slaves.
- PA'LA

P A L

P A L

PA'LATABLE. *a.* [from *palate*] Gustful; pleasing to the taste. *Pbblips.*

PALATE. *f.* [*palatum*, Lat.]
 1. The instrument of taste. *Hakerwill.*
 2. Mental relish; intellectual taste. *Taylor.*

PA'LATICK. *a.* [from *palate*.] Belonging to the palate, or roof of the mouth. *Holder.*

PA'LATINE. *f.* [*palatin*, Fr. from *palatinus* of *palatium*, Lat.] One invested with regal rights and prerogatives. *Dowles.*

PA'LATINE. *a.* Possessing royal privileges.

PALE. *a.* [*pale*, Fr. *pallidus*, Lat.]

1. Not ruddy; not fresh of colour; wan; white of look. *Sbake'speare.*
2. Not high coloured; approaching to transparency. *Arbutnot.*
3. Not bright; not shining; faint of lustre; dim. *Sbake'speare.*

To PALE. *v. a.* [from the adjective.] To make pale. *Prior.*

PALE. *f.* [*palus*, Latin.]

1. Narrow piece of wood joined above and below to a rail, to inclose grounds. *Sbake'speare.*
2. Any inclosure. *Hooker. Milton.*
3. Any district or territory. *Clarendon.*
4. The *pale* is the third and middle part of the scutcheon. *Peacham.*

To PALE. *v. a.* [from the noun,]

1. To inclose with pales. *Mortimer.*
2. To inclose; to encompass. *Sbake'speare.*

PA'LEEYED. *a.* [*pale* and *eye*.] Having eyes dimmed. *Pope.*

PALEFACED. *a.* [*pale* and *face*.] Having the face wan. *Sbake'speare.*

PA'LELY. *ad.* [from *pale*.] Wanly; not freshly; not ruddily.

PA'LENESS. *f.* [from *pale*.]

1. Wanness; want of colour; want of freshness. *Ppe.*
2. Want of colour; want of lustre. *Sbake'speare.*

PA'LENDAR. *f.* A kind of coasting vessel. *Knolles.*

PA'LEOUS. *f.* [*palea*, Latin.] Husky; chaffy. *Brown.*

PA'LETTE. *f.* [*palette*, French.] A light board on which a painter holds his colours when he paints. *Tickell.*

PA'LFREY. *f.* [*palefroy*, Fr.] A small horse fit for ladies. *Dryden.*

PA'LFREYED. *a.* [from *palefroy*] Kidding on a palfrey. *Tickell.*

PALIFICA'TION. *f.* [*palus*, Latin.] The act or practice of making ground firm with piles. *Wotton.*

PA'LINDROME. *f.* [*πάλιν* and *δρομέω*.] A word or sentence which is the same read backward or forwards: as, *madam*; or this sentence, *Subi dura a rudibus*;

PA'LINODE. } *f.* [*παλινοδία*.] A recantation. *Sandys.*

PA'LINODY. } *f.* [*palisade*, Fr.] Pales

PALISA'DE. } set by way of inclosure or defence. *Broome.*

To PALISA'DE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To inclose with palisades.

PA'LISH. *a.* [from *pale*.] Somewhat pale. *Arbutnot.*

PALL. *f.* [*pallium*, Latin.]

1. A cloak or mantle of state. *Milton.*
2. The mantle of an archbishop. *Ayliffe.*
3. The covering thrown over the dead. *Dryden.*

To PALL. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To cloak; to invest. *Sbake'speare.*

To PALL. *v. n.* To grow vapid; to become insipid. *Addison.*

To PALL. *v. a.*

1. To make insipid or vapid. *Aterbury.*
2. To impair spriteliness; to dispirit. *Dryden.*
3. To weaken; to impair. *Sbake'speare.*
4. To cloy. *Tutler.*

PA'LLET. *f.* [from *paille*, straw.]

1. A small bed; a mean bed. *Wotton.*
2. [*palette*, French.] A small measure, formerly used by chirurgions. *Hakerwill.*

PALLMA'LL. *f.* [*pila* and *malleus*, Lat. *pale maille*, French.] A play in which the ball is struck with a mallet through an iron ring.

PA'LLIAMENT. *f.* [*pallium*, Lat.] A dress; a robe. *Sbake'speare.*

PALLIARDISE. *f.* [*paillardise*, Fr.] Fornication; whoring. Obsolete.

To PALLIATE. *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. *f.* [*palliation*, Fr.]

1. Extenuation; alleviation; favourable representation. *King Charles.*
2. Imperfect or temporary, not radical cure. *Bacon.*

PA'LLIATIVE. *a.* [*palliatif*, Fr. from *palliate*.]

1. Extenuating; favourably representative.
2. Mitigating, not removing; not radically curative. *Arbutnot.*

PALLIATIVE. *f.* [from *palliate*.] Something mitigating. *Swift.*

PA'LLID. *a.* [*pallidus*, Latin.] Pale; not high coloured. *Spenser.*

PA'LM. *f.* [*palma*, Lat.]

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 *palm* or date-tree. The dwarf *palm* grows in Spain, Portugal,

P A L

Portugal, and Italy, from whence the leaves are sent hither and made into flag-brooms.

2. Victory; triumph. *Dryden.*

3. The inner part of the hand. [*palma*, Lat.] *Bacon.*

4. A measure of length, comprising three inches. *Denbam.*

To PALM. *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 stroak with the hand. *Airsworb.*

PAL'MER. *f.* [from *palm*.] A pilgrim: they who returned from the Holy Land carried palm. *Pope.*

PAL'MER. *f.* A crown encircling a deer's head.

PAL'MERWORM. *f.* [*palmer* and *worm*.] A worm covered with hair, supposed to be so called because he wanders over all plants. *Boyle.*

PALME'TTO. *f.* A species of the palm-tree: in the West-Indies with the leaves the inhabitants thatch their houses. *Tonson.*

PALMI'FEROUS. *a.* [*palma* and *fero*, Lat.] Bearing palms. *DiEt.*

PAL'MIPEDE. *a.* [*palma* and *pes*, Latin.] Webfooted. *Brown.*

PAL'MISTER. *f.* [from *palma*.] One who deals in palmistry.

PAL'MISTRY. *f.* [*palma*, Latin.] The cheat of foretelling fortune by the lines of the palm. *Cleveland.*

PAL'MY. *a.* [from *palm*.] Bearing palms. *Dryden.*

PALPABILITY. *f.* [from *palpable*.] Quality of being perceivable to the touch. *Mart. Scribl.*

PALPABLE. *f.* [*palpable*, Fr.]

1. Perceptible by the touch. *Milton.*

2. Gross; coarse; easily detected. *Tillot.*

3. Plain; easily perceptible. *Hooker.*

PALPABLENESS. *f.* [from *palpable*.] Quality of being palpable; plainness; grossness.

PALPABLY. *ad.* [from *palpable*.]

1. In such a manner as to be perceived by the touch.

2. Grossly; plainly. *Bacon.*

PALPATION. *f.* [*palpatio*, *palpor*, Lat.] The act of feeling.

To PALPITATE. *v. a.* [*palpito*, Latin.] To beat as the heart; to flutter.

PALPITA'TION. *f.* [*palpitation*, French.] Beating or panting; that alteration in the pulse of the heart, which makes it felt. *Harvey.*

PAL'SGRAVE. *f.* [*palzgraff*, German.] A count or earl who has the overseeing of a palace.

P A N

PALSICAL. *a.* [from *palsy*.] Afflicted with a palsy; paralytick.

PALSIED. *a.* [from *palsy*.] Diseased with a palsy. *Decay of Piety.*

PALSY. *f.* [*paralysis*, Lat.] A privation of motion or sense of feeling, or both. There is a threefold division of a *palsy*; the first is a privation of motion, sensation remaining. Secondly, a privation of sensation, motion remaining. And lastly, a privation of both together. *Quincy.*

To PALTER. *v. n.* [from *paltron*, Skinner.] To shift; to dodge. *Shakespeare.*

To PALTER. *v. a.* To squander: as, he *palters* his fortune.

PALTERER. *f.* [from *palter*.] An un-sincere dealer; a shifter.

PALTRINESS. *f.* [from *paltry*.] The state of being paltry.

PALTRY. *a.* [*paltron*, French.] Sorry; worthless; despicable; contemptible; mean. *Advisor.*

PALY. *a.* [from *pale*.] Pale. *Shakespeare.*

PAM. *f.* [probably from *palm*, victory.] The knave of clubs. *Pope.*

To PAMPER. *v. a.* [*pamberare*, Italian.] To glut; to fill with food; to faginate. *Spenser.*

PAMPHLET. *f.* [*par un filet*, Fr.] A small book, properly a book sold unbound. *Clar.*

To PAMPHLET. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To write small books. *Howel.*

PAMPHLETEER. *f.* [from *pamphlet*.] A scribbler of small books. *Swift.*

To PAN. *v. a.* An old word denoting to close or join together.

PAN. *f.* [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. *f.* [*panace*, Fr. *πανακεια*.] An universal medicine.

PANACEA. *f.* An herb.

PANCAKE. *f.* [*pan* and *cake*.] Thin pudding baked in the frying-pan. *Mort.*

PANADO. *f.* [from *paris*, bread.] Food made by boiling bread in water. *Wiseman.*

PANCRATIC. *a.* [*πᾶν* and *κράσις*.] Excelling in all the gymnastick exercises. *Brown.*

PANCREAS. *f.* [*πᾶν* and *κρέας*.] The *pancreas* or sweet-bread, is a gland of the conglomerate sort, situated between the bottom of the stomach and the vertebræ of the loins. It weighs commonly four or five ounces.

PANCREATICK. *a.* [from *pancreas*.] Contained in the pancreas. *Ray.*

PAN'NCY. } *f.* [from *panacea*.] A flower;

PAN'SY. } a kind of violet. *Locke.*

PANDECT. *f.* [*pandecta*, Lat.] A treatise

tise that comprehends the whole of any science. *Swift.*
PANDE'MICK. *a.* [πᾶς and δῆμος.] Incident to a whole people. *Harvey.*
PAN'DER. *f.* [from *Pandarus*, the pimp in the story of *Troilus* and *Cressida*.] A pimp; a male bawd; a procurer. *Dryden.*
TO PA'NDER. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To pimp; to be subservient to lust or passion. *Shakespeare.*
PA'NDERLY. *a.* [from *pander*.] Pimping; pimplike. *Shakespeare.*
PANDICULA'TION. *f.* [pandiculari, Lat.] The restlessness, stretching, and uneasiness that usually accompany the cold fits of an intermitting fever. *Floyer.*
PANE. *f.* [paneau, Fr.]
 1. A square of glass. *Pope.*
 2. A piece mixed in variegated works with other pieces. *Donne.*
PANEGY'RICK. *f.* [panegyrique, Fr. πανηγυρίς.] An elogy; an encomiastick piece. *Stillingfleet.*
PANEGY'RIST. *f.* [from *panegyrick*; *panegyriste*, Fr.] One that writes praise; encomiast. *Camden.*
PA'NEL. *f.* [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 provides to pass upon a trial. *Cowel.*
PANG. *f.* [bang, Dutch, uneasy.] Extreme pain; sudden paroxysm of torment. *Denham.*
TO PANG. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To torment cruelly. *Shakespeare.*
PA'NICK. *a.* Violent without cause. *Camden.*
PA'NNADE. *f.* The curvet of a horse. *Ainsworth.*
PA'NNEL. *f.* [panneel, Dutch.] A kind of rustick saddle. *Hudibras.*
PA'NNEL. *f.* The stomach of a hawk. *Ainsworth.*
PA'NNICLE. } *f.* A plant. *Peacbam.*
PA'NNICK. }
PANNI'ER. *f.* [panier, French.] A basket; a wicker vessel, in which fruit, or other things, are carried on a horse. *Addison.*
PANOPLY. *f.* [πανοπλία.] Complete armour. *Milton.*
TO PANT. *v. v.* [panteler, old French.]
 1. To palpitate; to beat as the heart in sudden terror, or after hard labour. *Cassano.*
 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, *f.* [from the verb.] Palpitation; motion of the heart. *Shakespeare.*

PANTALON. *f.* [pantalon, Fr.] A man's garment anciently worn. *Shakespeare.*
PANTESS. *f.* The difficulty of breathing in a hawk. *Ainsworth.*
PANTHE'ON. *f.* [πᾶνθειον.] A temple of all the gods.
PA'NTHER. *f.* [πανθηῆ; panthera, Lat.] A spotted wild beast; a lynx; a pard. *Peacbam.*
PA'NTILE. *f.* A gutter tile.
PA'NTINGLY. *ad.* [from *panting*.] With palpitation. *Shakespeare.*
PA'NTLER. *f.* [panetier, French.] The officer in a great family, who keeps the bread. *Shakespeare. Hammer.*
PA'NTOFLE. *f.* [pantoufle, French.] A slipper. *Peacbam.*
PA'NTOMIME. *f.* [πᾶ; and μιῖμο; pantomime, Fr.]
 1. One who has the power of universal mimicry; one who expresses his meaning by mute action. *Hudibras.*
 2. A scene; a tale exhibited only in gesture and dumb-show. *Arbutnot.*
PA'NTON. *f.* A shoe contrived to recover a narrow and hoof-bound heel. *Farrier's Dict.*
PA'NTRY. *f.* [paneterie, Fr. panarium, Lat.] The room in which provisions are deposited. *Wotton.*
PAP. *f.* [papa, Italian; pappe, Dutch; papilla, Latin.]
 1. The nipple; the dug-sucked. *Spenser.*
 2. Food made for infants, with bread boiled in water. *Donne.*
 3. The pulp of fruit.
PAPA. *f.* [παππᾶς.] A fond name for father, used in many languages. *Swift.*
PAPA'CY. *f.* [papauté, Fr. from *papa*, the pope.] Popedom; office and dignity of bishops of Rome. *Bacon.*
PA'PAL. *a.* [papal, French.] Popish; belonging to the pope; annexed to the bishoprick of Rome. *Raleigh.*
PA'PAW. *f.* A plant.
PAPA'VEROUS. *a.* [papaverous, from *papaver*, Lat.] Resembling poppies. *Brown.*
PA'PER. *f.* [papier, French; papyrus, Lat.]
 1. Substance on which men write and print; made by macerating linen rags in water. *Shakespeare.*
 2. Piece of paper. *Locke.*
 3. Single sheet printed, or written. *Shakespeare.*
PA'PER. *a.* Any thing slight or thin. *Burnet.*
TO PA'PER. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To register. *Shakespeare.*
PA'PERMAKER. *f.* [paper and make.] One who makes paper.
PA'PERMILL. *f.* [paper and mill.] A mill

P A R

P A R

In which rags are ground for paper, *Shak.*
PAPE'SCENT. *a.* Containing pap; inclin-
 able to pap. *Arbutnot.*

PAPILLO. *f.* [Lat, *papillon*, Fr.] A but-
 terfly; a moth of various colours. *Ray.*

PAPILIONACEOUS. *a.* [from *papilio*,
 Latin.] The flowers of some plants are
 called *papilionaceous* by botanists, which
 represent something of the figure of a but-
 terfly, with its wings displayed: and here
 the petals, or flower leaves, are always of
 a difform 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.

PAP'PILARY. } *a.* [from *papilla.*] Hav-
PAP'PILLOUS. } ing emulgent vessels, or
 resemblances of paps. *Derham.*

PAP'IST. *f.* [*papiste*, Fr. *papista*, Latin.]
 One that adheres to the communion of the
 pope and church of Rome. *Clarendon.*

PAP'ISTICAL. *a.* [from *papist.*] Popish;
 adherent to popery. *Whitgiste.*

PAP'ISTRY. *f.* [from *papist.*] Popery; the
 doctrine of the Romish church. *Whitgiste.*

PAP'POUS. *a.* [*papposus*, low Latin.] Hav-
 ing that soft light down, growing out of
 the seeds of some plants, such as thistles.
Ray.

PAP'PPY. *a.* [from *pap.*] Soft; succulent;
 easily divided. *Burnet.*

P'AR. *f.* [Latin.] State of equality; equi-
 valence; equal value. *Locke.*

PAR'ABLE. *a.* [*parabilis*, Latin.] Easily
 procured. *Brown.*

PAR'ABLE. *f.* [*παραβολή.*] A similitude; a
 relation under which something else is fi-
 gured. *Numbers.*

P'ARABOLA. *f.* [Latin.] The *parabola*
 is a conick section, arising from a cone's
 being cut by a plane parallel to one of its
 sides, or parallel to a plane that touches one
 side of the cone. *Bentley.*

PARABOLICAL, } *a.* [*parabolique*, Fr.
PARABOLICK. } from *parabole.*]

1. Expressed by parable or similitude. *Bro.*
2. Having the nature or form of a para-
 bola. *Ray.*

PAR'ABOLICALLY. *ad.* [from *paraboli-
 cal.*]

1. By way of parable or similitude,
Brown.
2. In the form of a parabola.

PAR'ABOLISM. *f.* In algebra, the division
 of the terms of an equation, by a known
 quantity that is involved or multiplied in
 the first term. *DiŒ.*

PAR'ABOLOID. *f.* [*παραβολή* and *ἔιδος.*]
 A paraboliform curve in geometry, whose
 ordinates are supposed to be in subtriplic-
 ate, subquadruplicate, &c. ratio of their
 respective abscissæ, *Harris.*

PARACENTE'SIS. *f.* [*παραιένσις.*] That
 operation, whereby any of the venters are
 perforated to let out any matter; as tapp-
 ing in a tympany.

PARACENTRICAL, } *a.* [*παρά* and *κέν-*
PARACENTRICK. } *τρον.*] Deviating
 from circularity. *Cheyne.*

PARA'DE. *f.* [*parade*, Fr.]

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.*

PAR'ADIGM. *f.* [*παράδειγμα.*] Exam-
 ple.

PARAD'SI'ACAL. *a.* [from *paradise.*]
 Suiting paradise; making paradise.
Burnet.

PAR'ADISE. *f.* [*παράδεισος.*]

1. The blissful regions, in which the first
 pair was placed. *Milton.*
2. Any place of felicity. *Shakespeare.*

PAR'ADOX. *f.* [*paradoxe*, Fr. *παράδοξος.*]
 A tenet contrary to received opinion; an
 assertion contrary to appearance. *Spratt.*

PARADO'XICAL. *a.* [from *paradox.*]

1. Having the nature of a paradox.
Norris.
2. Inclined to new tenets, or notions con-
 trary to received opinions.

PARADO'XICALLY. *ad.* [from *paradox.*]
 In a paradoxical manner. *Collier.*

PARADOXICALNESS. *f.* [from *paradox.*]
 State of being paradoxical.

PARADOXO'LOGY. *f.* [from *paradox.*]
 The use of paradoxes. *Brown.*

PARAGO'GE. *f.* [*παραγωγή.*] A figure
 whereby a letter or syllable is added at the
 end of a word.

PARAGON. *f.* [*paragon*, from *parage*,
 equality, old French.]

1. A model; a pattern; something su-
 premely excellent. *Shakespeare.*
2. Companion; fellow. *Spenser.*

To PAR'AGON. *v. a.* [*paragonner*, Fr.]

1. To compare. *Sidney.*
2. To equal. *Shakespeare.*

PAR'AGRAPH. *f.* [*paragraphe*, Fr. *παρα-
 γραφή.*] A distinct part of a discourse.
Swift.

PARAGRA'PHICALLY. *ad.* [from *para-
 graph.*] By paragraphs.

PARALLA'CTICAL, } *a.* [from *paral-*
PARALLA'CTICK. } *lax.*] Pertaining
 to a parallax.

PAR'ALLAX. *f.* [*παραλλαξίς.*] The dis-
 tance between the true and apparent place
 of any star viewed from the earth. *Milton.*

PAR'ALLEL. *a.* [*παράλληλος.*]

1. Extended in the same direction, and
 preserving always the same distance.
Brown.
2. Having the same tendency. *Addison.*
3. Con-

3. Continuing the resemblance through many particulars; equal. *Watts.*

PA'RALLEL. *f.* [from the adjective.]

1. Lines containing 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. *Garth.*

4. Resemblance; conformity continued through many particulars. *Denham.*

5. Comparison made. *Addison.*

6. Any thing resembling another. *South.*

To PA'RALLEL. *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. *Shakespeare.*

3. To correspond to. *Burnet.*

4. To be equal to; to resemble through many particulars. *Dryden.*

5. To compare. *Locke.*

PARALLELISM. *f.* [*parallelisme*, French.]

State of being parallel. *Ray.*

PARALLELOGRAM. *f.* [*παράλληλος* and *γραμμά.*]

In geometry, a right lined quadrilateral figure, whose opposite sides are parallel and equal. *Harris. Brown.*

PARALLELOGRAMICAL. *a.* [from *παράλληλογράμ.*]

Having the properties of a parallelogram.

PARALLELOPIPED. *f.*

A solid figure contained under six parallelograms, the opposites of which are equal and parallel; or it is a prism, whose base is a parallelogram: it is always triple to a pyramid of the same base and height. *Newton.*

PARALOGISM. *f.* [*παράλογισμος.*]

A false argument. *Arbutnot.*

PARALOGY. *f.* False reasoning. *Brown.*

PARALYSIS. [*παραλύσις.*]

A palsy.

PARALYTICAL. } *a.* [from *paralysis*;

PARALYTICK. } *paralytique*, Fr.]

Palsied; inclined to palsy. *Prior.*

PARAMOUNT. *a.* [*per* and *mount.*]

1. Superiour; having the highest jurisdiction; as lord *paramount*, the chief of the seignory. *Glanville.*

2. Eminent; of the highest order. *Bacon.*

PARAMOUNT. *f.* The chief. *Milton.*

PARAMOUR. *f.* [*par* and *amour*, Fr.]

1. A lover or woer. *Spenser.*

2. A mistress. *Shakespeare.*

PARANYMPH. *f.* [*παρά* and *νυμφή.*]

1. A brideman; one who leads the bride to her marriage. *Milton.*

2. One who countenances or supports another. *Taylor.*

PARAPEGM. *f.* [*παραπήγμα.*]

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.*

PARAPET. *f.* [*parapet*, Fr.] A wall breast high. *Ben. Johnson.*

PARAPHIMOSIS. *f.* [*παραφίμασις.*] Disease when the præputium cannot be drawn over the glans.

PARAPHERNALIA. *f.* [Lat. *paraphernaux*, Fr.] Goods in the wife's disposal.

PA'RAPHRASE. *f.* [*παραφρασις.*] A loose interpretation; an explanation in many words. *Dryden.*

To PA'RAPHRASE. *v. a.* [*παραφραζω.*] To interpret with laxity of expression; to translate loosely. *Stillingfleet.*

PA'RAPHRAST. *f.* [*παραφραστής.*] A lax interpreter; one who explains in many words. *Hooker.*

PARAPHRASTICAL. } *a.* [from *para-*

PARAPHRASTICK. } *phraze.*] Lax in interpretation; not literal; not verbal.

PARAPHRENTIS. *f.* [*παρά* and *φρενίτις.*]

Paraphrenitis is an inflammation of the diaphragm. *Arbutnot.*

PA'RASANG. *f.* [*parasanga*, low Latin.]

A Persian measure of length. *Locke.*

PA'RASITE. *f.* [*parasite*, Fr. *parasita*, Lat.]

One that frequents rich tables, and earns his welcome by flattery. *Bacon.*

PARASITICAL. } *a.* [from *parasite.*]

PARASITICK. } Flattering; wheedling. *Hakewill.*

PA'RASOL. *f.* A small sort of canopy or umbrella carried over the head. *Diet.*

PARASYNA'XIS. *f.* A conventicle. *Diet.*

To PA'RBOIL. *v. a.* [*parbouiller*, French.]

To half boil. *Bacon.*

To PARBREAK. *v. n.* [*brecker*, Dutch.]

To vomit.

PA'RBREAK. *f.* [from the verb.]

Vomit. *Spenser.*

PA'RCEL. *f.* [*parcelle*, French; *particula*, Lat.]

1. A small bundle.

2. A part of the whole taken separately. *Shakespeare.*

3. A quantity or mass. *Newton.*

4. A number of persons, in contempt. *Shakespeare.*

5. Any number or quantity, in contempt. *L'Estrange.*

To PA'RCEL. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To divide into portions. *South.*

2. To make up into a mass. *Shakespeare.*

PARCE'NER. *f.* [In common law.]

When one dies possessed of an estate, and having issue only daughters, or his sisters be heirs; so that the lands descend to those daughters or sisters: these are called *parceners*. *Cowel.*

P A R

P A R

PARCE'NERY. *f.* [from *parsonier*, Fr.] A holding or occupying of land by joint tenants, otherwise called coparceners.

To PARCE. *v. a.* To burn slightly and superficially. *Shakespeare.*

To PARCH. *v. n.* To be scorched. *Shakespeare.*

PARCHMENT. *f.* [*parcbemin*, French; *pergamena*, Lat.] Skins dressed for the writer. *Bacon.*

PARCHMENT-MAKER. *f.* [*parcbment and maker*.] He who dresses parchment.

PARD. } *f.* [*pardus*, *pardalis*, Lat.]

PARDALE. } The leopard; in poetry, any of the spotted beasts. *Shakespeare.*

To PARDON. *v. a.* [*pardonner*, Fr.]

1. To excuse an offender. *Dryden.*

2. To forgive a crime. *Shakespeare.*

3. To remit a penalty. *Shakespeare.*

4. *Pardon me*, is a word of civil denial, or slight apology. *Shakespeare.*

PARDON. *f.* [*pardun*, Fr.]

1. Forgiveness of an offender.

2. Forgiveness of a crime; indulgence.

3. Remission of penalty. *South.*

4. Forgiveness received. *South.*

5. Warrant of forgiveness, or exemption from punishment. *Shakespeare.*

PARDONABLE. *a.* [*ardonable*, French.] Venial; excusable. *Dryden.*

PARDONABLENESS. *f.* [*ardonable*,] Venialness; susceptibility of pardon. *Hall.*

PARDONABLY. *ad.* [*ardonable*.] Venially; excusably. *Dryden.*

PARDONER. *f.* [*ardon*.]

1. One who forgives another. *Shakespeare.*

2. Fellows that carried about the pope's indulgencies, and sold them to such as would buy them. *Cowel.*

To PARE. *v. a.* To cut off extremities or the surface; to cut away by little and little; to diminish. *Hooker.*

PAREGO'RIK. *a.* [*παρηγοριδος*.] Having the power in medicine to comfort, mollify and assuage. *DiÆ.*

PARENCHYMA. *f.* [*παγγχυμα*.] A spongy or porous substance; a part through which the blood is strained.

PARENCHY'MATOUS. } *a.* [*parenchyma*.] Relating to the parenchyma; spongy. *Grew.*

PARENCHY'MOUS. } *a.* [*parenchyma*.] Relating to the parenchyma; spongy. *Grew.*

PARENESIS. *f.* [*παραινεις*.] Persuasion. *DiÆ.*

PA'RENT. *f.* [*parins*, Lat.] A father or mother. *Hooker.*

PA'RENTAGE. *f.* [*parent*.] Extraction; birth; condition with respect to parents. *Shakespeare.*

PARENTAL. *a.* [*parent*.] Becoming parents; pertaining to parents. *Brown.*

PARENTA'TION. *f.* [*parento*, Lat.]. Something done or said in honour of the dead.

PARENTHESIS. *f.* [*parentese*, Fr. *παρὰ*, *ἐν* and *τὴν*.] A sentence so included in another sentence, as that it may be taken out, without injuring the sense of that which includes it: being commonly marked thus, (). *Watts.*

PARENTHETICAL. *a.* [*parentese*.] Pertaining to a parenthesis.

PARER. *f.* [*pare*.] An instrument to cut away the surface. *Tusser.*

PA'RRERGY. *f.* [*παρὰ* and *ἔργον*.] Something unimportant; something done by the by. *Brown.*

PA'RGET. *f.* Plaster laid upon roofs of rooms. *Woodward.*

To PA'RGET. *v. a.* [*from the noun*.] To plaster; to cover with plaster. *Government of the Tongue.*

PARGETER. *f.* [*from parget*.] A plasterer.

PARHELION. *f.* [*παρὰ* and *ἥλιος*.] A mock sun. *Boyle.*

PARIETAL. *a.* [*paries*, Lat.] Constituting the sides or walls. *Sharp.*

PARIETARY. *f.* [*parietaire*, Fr. *paries*, Lat.] An herb. *Ainsworth.*

PARING. *f.* [*pare*.] That which is pared off any thing; the rind. *Pope.*

PARIS. *f.* An herb. *Ainsworth.*

PA'RISH. *f.* [*parochia*, low Lat. *parroisse*, Fr. *παροικια*.] The particular charge of a secular priest. Our realm was first divided into parishes by Honorius, archbishop of Canterbury, in the year of our Lord 636. *Sidney. Cowel.*

PARISH. *a.*

1. Belonging to the parish; having the care of the parish. *Ayliffe.*

2. Maintained by the parish. *Gay.*

PARISHIONER. *f.* [*parroissien*, Fr. *from parish*.] One that belongs to the parish. *Donne.*

PARITOR. *f.* [*for apparitor*.] A beadle; a summoner of the courts of civil law. *Dryden.*

PARITY. *f.* [*parité*, Fr. *paritas*, Latin.] Equality; resemblance. *Hall.*

PARK. *f.* [*περρηυα*, Sax.] A piece of ground inclosed and stored with wild beasts of chase, which a man may have by prescription or the king's grant. *Cowel.*

To PARK. *v. a.* [*from the noun*.] To inclose as in a park. *Shakespeare.*

PARKER. *f.* [*from park*.] A park-keeper. *Ainsworth.*

PA'RKLEAVES. *f.* An herb. *Ainsworth.*

PARLE. *f.* [*from parler*, French.] Conversation; talk; oral treaty. *Daniel.*

To PARLEY. *v. n.* [*from parler*, Fr.] To

P A R

To treat by word of mouth; to talk; to discuss any thing orally. *Broomé.*

PA'RLEY. *f.* [from the verb.] Oral treaty; talk; conference; discussion by word of mouth. *Prior.*

PA'RLIAMENT. *f.* [*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. *Corvel.*

PARLIAMENTARY. *a.* [from *parliament*.] Enacted by parliament; suiting the parliament; pertaining to parliament. *Bacon.*

PA'RLOUR. *f.* [*parloir*, Fr. *parlatorio*, 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.*

PA'ROUS. *a.* Keen; sprightly; wiggish. *Dryden.*

PARLOUSNESS. *f.* [from *parous*.] Quickness; keenness of temper.

PARMA-CITTY. *f.* Corruptedly from *sperma ceti*. *Ainsworth.*

PA'RNEL. *f.* [the diminutive of *patronella*.] A punk; a slut. *Obsolete.*

PARO'CHIAL. *a.* [*parochialis*, from *parochia*, low Lat.] Belonging to a parish. *Asterbury.*

PA'RODY. *f.* [*parodie*, Fr. *παροδία*.] A kind of writing, in which the words of an authour or his thoughts are taken, and by a slight change adapted to some new purpose. *Pope.*

TO PA'RODY. *v. a.* [*parodier*, Fr. from *parody*.] To copy by way of parody. *Pope.*

PARO'NYMOUS. *a.* [*παρώνυμος*.] Resembling another word. *Watts.*

PA'ROLE. *f.* [*parole*, French.] Word given as an assurance. *Cleveland.*

PARONOMA'SIA. *f.* [*παρωνομασία*.] A rhetorical figure, in which, by the change of a letter or syllable, several things are alluded to. *Diſt.*

PA'ROQUET. *f.* [*parroquet* or *perroquet*, French.] A small species of parrot. *Grew.*

PARONY'CHIA. *f.* [*παρωνυχία*.] A preternatural swelling or sore under the root of the nail in one's finger; a whitlow.

PARO'TID. *a.* [*παρωτίς*.] Salivary; fo named becaufe near the ears. *Grew.*

PA'ROTIS. *f.* [*παρωτίς*.] A tumour in the glandules behind and about the ears, generally called the emunctories of the brain; though, indeed, they are the ex-

P A R

ternal fountains of the saliva of the mouth. *Wijſeman.*

PA'ROXYSM. [*παροξυσμός*.] A fit; periodical exacerbation of a disease. *Harvey.*

PA'RRICIDE. *f.* [*parricida*, Lat.]

1. One who destroys his father. *Shakespeare.*
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. } *a.* [from *parricida*,
PARRICIDIOUS. } Latin.] Relating to parricide; committing parricide. *Brown.*

PA'RROT. *f.* [*perroquet*, French.] A particoloured bird of the species of the hooked bill, remarkable for the exact imitation of the human voice. *Dryden.*

TO PA'RRY. *v. n.* [*parer*, French.] To put by thrusts; to fence. *Locke.*

TO PARSE. *v. a.* [from *pars*, Latin.] To resolve a sentence into the elements or parts of speech. *Ascham.*

PARSIMO'NIUS. *a.* [from *parſimonius*.] Covetous; frugal; sparing. *Addison.*

PARSIMO'NIUSLY. *ad.* [from *parſimonius*.] Frugally; sparingly. *Swift.*

PARSIMO'NIUSNESS. *f.* [from *parſimonius*.] A disposition to spare and save.

PARSIMONY. *f.* [*parſimonia*, Latin.] Frugality; covetousness; niggardliness. *Swift.*

PARSLEY. *f.* [*parſli*, Welsh.] A plant.

PAR'SNEP. *f.* [*paſtinaca*, Latin.] A plant. *Miller.*

PARSON. *f.* [*parochianus*]

1. The priest of a parish; one that has a parochial charge or cure of souls. *Clarendon.*
2. A clergyman. *Shakespeare.*
3. It is applied to the teachers of the presbyterians.

PARSONAGE. *f.* [from *parson*.] The benefice of a parish. *Addison.*

PART. *f.* [*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. *Dryden.*
4. Share; concern. *Pope.*
5. Side; party. *Daniel.*
6. Something relating or belonging. *Shakespeare.*
7. Particular office or character. *Bacon.*
8. Character appropriated in a play. *Shakespeare.*
9. Business; duty. *Bacon.*
10. Action; conduct. *Shakespeare.*

11. Re-

P A R

11. Relation reciprocal. *Tillotson.*
 12. In good part; in ill part; as well done; as ill done. *Hooker.*
 13. [In the plural.] Qualities; powers; faculties. *Sidney.*
 14. [In the plural.] Quarters; regions; districts. *Sidney.*
 PART. *ad.* Partly; in some measure. *Shakespeare.*

To PART. *v. a.*

- To divide; to share; to distribute. *AEs.*
- To separate; to disunite. *Dryden.*
- To break into pieces. *Leviticus.*
- To keep asunder. *Shakespeare.*
- To separate combatants. *Shakespeare.*
- To discern. *Prior.*

To PART. *v. n.*

- To be separated. *Dryden.*
- To take farewell. *Shakespeare.*
- To have share. *Isaiab.*
- [*Partir*, Fr.] To go away; to set out.
- To PART *with.* To quit; to resign; to lose. *Taylor.*

PARTABLE. *a.* [from *part.*] Divisible; such as may be parted. *Camden.*

PARTAGE. *f.* [*partage*, Fr.] Division; act of sharing or parting. *Locke.*

To PARTAKE. *v. n.* Preterite, *I partook*: participle passive, *partaken*. [*part* and *take*.]

- To have share of any thing; to take share with. *Locke.*
- To participate; to have something of the property, nature, or right. *Bacon.*
- To be admitted to; not to be excluded. *Shakespeare.*
- Sometimes with *in* before the thing partaken of. *Locke.*
- To combine; to enter into some design. *Hale.*

To PARTAKE. *v. a.*

- To share; to have part in. *Milton.*
- To admit to part; to extend participation. *Spenser.*

PARTAKER. *f.* [from *partake*.]

- A partner in possessions; a sharer of any thing; an associate with. *Hooker. Shakespeare.*
- Sometimes with *in* before the thing partaken. *Shakespeare.*
- Accomplice; associate. *Psalms.*

PARTER. *f.* [from *part.*] One that parts or separates. *Sidney.*

PARTERRE. *f.* [*parterre*, Fr.] A level division of ground. *Miller.*

PARTIAL. *a.* [*partial*, Fr.]

- Inclined antecedently to favour one party in a cause, or one side of the question more than the other. *Mal.*
- Inclined to favour without reason. *Locke.*

P A R

- Affecting only one part; subsisting only in a part; not universal. *Burnet.*
- PARTIALITY. *f.* [*partialité*, Fr. from *partial.*] Unequal state of the judgment and favour of one above the other. *Spenser.*

To PARTIALIZE. *v. a.* [*partialiser*, Fr. from *partial.*] To make partial. *Shakespeare.*

PARTIALLY. *ad.* [from *partial*.]

- With unjust favour or dislike. *Rogers.*
- In part; not totally. *Rogers.*

PARTIBILITY. *f.* [from *partible*.] Divisibility; separability.

PARTIBLE. *a.* [from *part.*] Divisible; separable. *Digby.*

PARTICIPABLE. *a.* [from *participate*.] Such as may be shared or partaken.

PARTICIPANT. *a.* [*participant*, Fr. from *participate*.] Sharing; having share or part. *Bacon.*

To PARTICIPATE. *v. n.* [*participio*, Lat.]

- To partake; to have share. *Shakespeare.*
- With *of*. *Hayward.*
- With *in*. *Milton.*
- To have part of more things than one. *Denham.*

5. To have part of something common with another. *Bacon.*

To PARTICIPATE. *v. a.* To partake; to receive part of; to share. *Hooker.*

PARTICIPATION. *f.* [*participation*, Fr. from *participate*.]

- The state of sharing something in common. *Hooker.*
- The act or state of partaking or having part of something. *Stillingfleet.*
- Distribution; division into shares. *Raleigh.*

PARTICIPIAL. *a.* [*participialis*, Latin.] Having the nature of a participle.

PARTICIPIALLY. *ad.* [from *participle*.] In the sense or manner of a participle.

PARTICIPLE. *f.* [*participium*, Lat.]

- A word partaking at once the qualities of a noun and verb. *Clarke.*
- Any thing that participates of different things. *Bacon.*

PARTICLE. *f.* [*particule*, Fr. *particula*, Lat.]

- Any small portion of a greater substance. *Hooker.*
- A word unvaried by inflexion. *Hooker.*

PARTICULAR. *a.* [*particulier*, Fr.]

- Relating to single persons; not general. *Sidney.*
- Individual; one distinct from others. *Soub.*
- Noting properties or things peculiar. *Bacon.*
- At-

P A R

P A S

4. Attentive to things single and distinct. *Locke.*
Sidney.
 5. Single; not general.
 6. Odd; having something that eminently distinguishes him from others.
- PARTICULAR. f.**
 1. A single instance; a single point. *South.*
 2. Individual; private person. *L'Espr.*
 3. Private interest. *Hooker. Shakesp.*
 4. Private character; single self; state of an individual. *Shakespeare.*
 5. A minute detail of things singly enumerated. *Ayliffe.*
 6. Distinct not general recital. *Dryden.*
- PARTICULARITY. f.** [*particularité, Fr. from particular.*]
 1. Distinct notice or enumeration; not general assertion. *Sidney.*
 2. Singleness; individuality. *Hooker.*
 3. Petty account; private incident. *Addison.*
 4. Something belonging to single persons. *Shakespeare.*
 5. Something peculiar. *Addison.*
- TO PARTICULARIZE. v. a.** [*particulariser, French.*] To mention distinctly; to detail; to shew minutely. *Atterbury.*
- PARTICULARLY. ad.** [*from particular.*]
 1. Distinctly; singly; not universally. *South.*
 2. In an extraordinary degree. *Dryden.*
- TO PARTICULATE. v. a.** [*from particular.*] To make mention singly. *Camden.*
- PARTISAN. f.** [*partisan, French.*]
 1. A kind of pike or halberd. *Shakesp.*
 2. [From *parti, French.*] An adherent to a faction. *Addison.*
 3. The commander of a party.
 4. A commander's leading staff. *Ainsw.*
- PARTITION. f.** [*partition, Fr. partitio, Latin.*]
 1. The act of dividing; a state of being divided. *Shakespeare.*
 2. Division; separation; distinction. *Hooker.*
 3. Part divided from the rest; separate part. *Milton.*
 4. That by which different parts are separated. *Rogers.*
 5. Part where separation is made. *Dryden.*
- TO PARTITION. v. a.** To divide into distinct parts. *Bacon.*
- PARTLET. f.** A name given to a hen; the original signification being a ruff or band. *Hall.*
- PARTLY. ad.** [*from part.*] In some measure; in some degree. *Addison.*
- PARTNER. f.** [*from part.*]
 1. Partaker; sharer; one who has part in any thing. *Milton.*
 2. One who dances with another. *Shakespeare.*

- TO PARTNER. v. a.** [*from the noun.*]
 To join; to associate with a partner. *Shakespeare.*
- PARTNERSHIP. f.** [*from partner.*]
 1. Joint interest or property. *Dryden.*
 2. The union of two or more in the same trade. *L'Esprange.*
- PARTOOK. Preterite of partake.**
- PARTRIDGE. f.** [*pertris, Welsh.*] A bird of game. *Samuel.*
- PARTURIENT. a.** [*parturiens, Latin.*]
 About to bring forth.
- PARTURITION. f.** [*from parturio, Lat.*]
 The state of being about to bring forth. *Brown.*
- PARTY. f.** [*partie, French.*]
 1. A number of persons confederated by similarity of designs or opinions in opposition to others. *Locke.*
 2. One of two litigants. *Shakespeare.*
 3. One concerned in any affair. *Shakesp.*
 4. Side; persons engaged against each other. *Dryden.*
 5. Cause; side. *Dryden.*
 6. A select assembly. *Pepe.*
 7. Particular person; a person distinct from, or opposed to, another. *Taylor.*
 8. A detachment of soldiers.
- PARTY-COLOURED. a.** [*party and coloured.*] Having diversity of colours. *Dryd.*
- PARTY-JURY. f.** [*in law.*] A jury in some trials half foreigners and half natives.
- PARTY-MAN. f.** [*party and man.*] A factious person; an abettor of a party.
- PARTY-WALL. f.** [*party and wall.*] Wall that separates one house from the next. *Moxon.*
- PARVIS. f.** [*French.*] A church or church porch. *Bailey.*
- PARVITUDE. f.** [*from parvus, Latin.*] Littleness; minuteness. *Glanville.*
- PARVITY. f.** [*from parvus, Lat.*] Littleness; minuteness. *Ray.*
- PAS. f.** [*French.*] Precedence; right of going foremost. *Arbutnot.*
- PASCHAL. a.** [*pascal, French.*]
 1. Relating to the passover.
 2. Relating to Easter.
- PASH. f.** [*paz, Spanish.*] A kiss. *Shakesp.*
- TO PASH. v. a.** [*perssen, Dutch.*] To strike; to crush. *Dryden.*
- PASQUE-FLOWER. f.** [*pulsatilla, Latin.*]
 A plant.
- PA'SQUIL. } f. [from pasquino, a**
PA'SQUIN. } statue at Rome, to
PA'SQUINADE. } which they affix any
 lampoon.] A lampoon. *Howel.*
- TO PASS. v. n.** [*passer, French.*]
 1. To go; to move from one place to another; to be progressive. *Shakespeare.*
 2. To go; to make way. *Dryden.*
 3. To make transition from one thing to another. *Temple.*

4. To vanish ; to be lost. *Dryden.*
 5. To be spent ; to go away. *Locke.*
 6. To be at an end ; to be over. *Dryden.*
 7. To die ; to pass from the present life to another state. *Shakespeare.*
 8. To be changed by regular gradation. *Arbutnot.*
 9. To go beyond bounds. Obsolete. *Shakespeare.*
 10. To be in any state. *Ezekiel.*
 11. To be enacted. *Clarendon.*
 12. To be effected ; to exist. *Hooker.*
 13. To gain reception ; to become current. *Hudibras.*
 14. To be practised artfully or successfully. *Shakespeare.*
 15. To be regarded as good or ill. *Atterb.*
 16. To occur ; to be transacted. *Watts.*
 17. To be done. *Taylor.*
 18. To heed ; to regard. *Shakespeare.*
 19. To determine finally ; to judge capitally. *Shakespeare.*
 20. To be supremely excellent.
 21. To thrust ; to make a push in fencing. *Shakespeare.*
 22. To omit. *Prior.*
 23. To go through the alimentary duct. *Arbutnot.*
 24. To be in a tolerable state. *L'Estrange.*
 25. To PASS away. To be lost ; to glide off. *Locke.*
 26. To PASS away. To vanish.
- TO PASS. v. a.** *Hayward.*
 1. To go beyond.
 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. *Herbert.*
 7. To strain ; to percolate. *Bacon.*
 8. To vent ; to let out. *Watts.*
 9. To utter ceremoniously. *Clarendon.*
 10. To utter solemnly. *L'Estrange.*
 11. To transmit. *Clarendon.*
 12. To put an end to. *Shakespeare.*
 13. To surpass ; to excel. *Ezekiel.*
 14. To omit ; to neglect. *Shakespeare.*
 15. To transcend ; to transgress. *Burnet.*
 16. To admit ; to allow. *2 Kings.*
 17. To enact a law. *Swift.*
 18. To impose fraudulently. *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. *Ecclef.*
 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. f. [from the verb.]**
 1. A narrow entrance ; an avenue. *Shakespeare.*
 2. Passage ; road. *Raleigh.*
 3. A permission to go or come any where. *Spenser.*
 4. An order by which vagrants or impotent persons are sent to their place of abode.
 5. Push ; thrust in fencing. *Shakespeare.*
 6. State ; condition. *Sidney.*
- PA'SSABLE. a. [passible, Fr. from pass.]**
 1. Possible to be passed or travelled through or over. *2 Mac.*
 2. Supportable ; tolerable ; allowable. *Shakespeare.*
 3. Capable of admission or reception. *Collier.*
 4. Popular ; well received. *Bacon.*
- PA'SSA'DO. f. [Italian.] A push ; a thrust.** *Shakespeare.*
- PA'SSAGE. f. [passage, French.]**
 1. Act of passing ; travel ; course ; journey. *Raleigh.*
 2. Road ; way. *South.*
 3. Entrance or exit ; liberty to pass. *Shakespeare.*
 4. The state of decay. *Shakespeare.*
 5. Intellectual admittance ; mental acceptance. *Digby.*
 6. Occurrence ; hap. *Shakespeare.*
 7. Unsettled state. *Temple.*
 8. Incident ; transaction. *Hayward.*
 9. Management ; conduct. *Davies.*
 10. Part of a book ; single place in a writing. *Endroit, French.* *Addison.*
- PA'SSED. Preterite and participle of pass.** *Iaiab.*
- PA'SSENGER. f. [passager, French.]**
 1. A traveller ; one who is upon the road ; a wayfarer. *Spenser.*
 2. One who hires in any vehicle the liberty of travelling. *Sidney.*
- PASSENGER falcon. f. A kind of migratory hawk.** *Ainsworth.*
- PA'SSER. f. [from pass.] One who passes ; one that is upon the road.** *Carew.*
- PASSIBILITY. f. [passibilité, Fren. from passible.] Quality of receiving impressions from external agents.** *Hakerwill.*
- PA'SSIBLE. a. [passible, Fr. passibilis, Lat.] Susceptive of impressions from external agents.** *Hocker.*
- PA'SSIBLENESS. f. [from passible.] Quality of receiving impressions from external agents.** *Brerewood.*
- PA'SSING. participial a. [from pass.]**
 1. Supreme ; surpassing others ; eminent. *Fairfax.*
 2. It is used adverbially to enforce the meaning of another word. Exceeding. *Shakespeare.*

PASSINGBELL. *f.* [*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.*

PASSION. *f.* [*passion*, Fr. *passio*, Latin.]
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. Eagernefs. *Swift.*
- 7. Emphatically. The last suffering of the redeemer of the world. *Acts.*

To PASSION. *v. n.* [*passioner*, Fr. from the noun.] To be extremely agitated; to express great commotion of mind. *Obsolete.* *Shakespeare.*

PASSION-FLOWER. *f.* [*granadilla*, Lat.] A plant.

PASSION-WEEK. *f.* The week immediately preceding Easter, named in commemoration of our Saviour's crucifixion.

PASSIONATE. *a.* [*passionné*, French.]

- 1. Moved by passion; causing or expressing great commotion of mind. *Clarendon.*
- 2. Easily moved to anger. *Prior.*

To PASSIONATE. *v. a.* [from *passion.*] An old word.

- 1. To affect with passion. *Spenser.*
- 2. To express passionately. *Shakespeare.*

PASSIONATELY. *ad.* [from *passionate.*]

- 1. With passion; with desire, love or hatred; with great commotion of mind. *South.* *Dryden.*
- 2. Angrily. *Locke.*

PASSIONATENESS. *f.* [from *passionate.*]

- 1. State of being subject to passion.
- 2. Vehemence of mind. *Boyle.*

PASSIVE. *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.*

PASSIVELY. *ad.* [from *passive.*] With a passive nature. *Dryden.*

PASSIVENESS. *f.* [from *passive.*]

- 1. Quality of receiving impression from external agents.
- 2. Passibility; power of suffering. *Decay of Piety.*

PASSIVITY. *f.* [from *passive.*] Passiveness. *Coeyne.*

PASSOVER. *f.* [*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.*

PASSPORT. *f.* [*passport*, French.] Permission of egress. *Sidney.* *South.*

PAST. *participial a.* [from *pass.*]

- 1. Not present; not to come. *Sacrist.*
- 2. Spent; gone through; undergone. *Pope.*

PAST. *f.* Elliptically used for past time. *Fenton.*

PAST. *preposition.*

- 1. Beyond in time. *Hebrews.*
- 2. No longer capable of. *Hayward.*
- 3. Beyond; out of reach of. *Clomy.*
- 4. Beyond; further than. *Numbers.*
- 5. Above; more than. *Spenser.*

PASTE. *f.* [*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. *v. a.* [*passer*, Fr. from the noun.] To fasten with paste. *Locke.*

PASTEBOARD. *f.* [*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. *Addison.*

PASTEBOARD. *a.* Made of pasteboard. *Mortimer.*

PASTEL. *f.* An herb.

PASTERN. *f.* [*passeron*, French.]

- 1. The knee of an horse. *Shakespeare.*
- 2. The legs of any human creature. *Dryden.*

PASTIL. *f.* [*pastillus*, Lat. *pastille*, French.]

A roll of paste. *Peacbam.*

PASTIME. *f.* [*pass* and *time.*] Sport; amusement; diversion. *Watts.*

PASTOR. *f.* [*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.*

PASTORAL. *a.* [*pastoralis*, Latin.]

- 1. Rural; rustic; beleeving shepherds; imitating shepherds. *Sidney.*
- 2. Relating to the care of souls. *Hooker.*

PASTORAL. *f.* A poem in which any action or passion is represented by its effects upon a country life, in which speakers take upon them the character of shepherds; an idyl; a bucolick. *Watts.*

PASTRY. *f.* [*pastisserie*, Fr. from *paste.*]

- 1. The act of making pies. *King.*
- 2. Pies or baked paste. *Tupper.*
- 3. The place where pastry is made.

PASTRY-COOK. *f.* [*pastry* and *cock*]

One whose trade is to make and sell things baked in paste. *Arbutnot.*

PASTURABLE. *a.* [from *pasture.*] Fit for pasture.

PASTURAGE. *f.* [*pasturage*, French.]

P A T

P A T

1. The business of feeding cattle. *Spenser.*
 2. Lands grazed by cattle. *Addison.*
 3. The use of pasture. *Arbutnot.*
- PASTURE.** *f.* [*pasture*, French.]
 1. Food; the act of feeding. *Brown.*
 2. Ground on which cattle feed. *Locke.*
 3. Human culture; education. *Dryden.*
- TO PASTURE.** *v. a.* [from the noun.]
 To place in a pasture.
- TO PASTURE.** *v. n.* [from the noun.] To graze on the ground. *Milton.*
- PASTY.** *f.* [*paste*, French.] A pie of crust raised without a dish. *Shakespeare.*
- PAT.** *a.* [from *pas*, Dutch, *Skinner.*] Fit; convenient; exactly suitable. *Asterbury.*
- PAT.** *f.* [*patte*, French.]
 1. A light quick blow; a tap. *Collier.*
 2. Small lump of matter beat into shape with the hand.
- TO PAT.** *v. a.* [from the noun.] To strike lightly; to tap. *Bacon.*
- PATACHE.** *f.* A small ship. *insw.*
- PATACON.** *f.* A Spanish coin worth four shillings and eight pence English. *Ainsworth.*
- TO PATCH.** *v. n.* [*putzer*, Danish; *pezzare*, 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. *Raleigh.*
- PATCH.** *f.* [*pezzo*, Italian.]
 1. A piece sewed on to cover a hole. *Locke.*
 2. A piece inserted in mosaick or variegated work.
 3. A small spot of black silk put on the face. *Suckling.*
 4. A small particle; a parcel of land. *Shakespeare.*
 5. A paltry fellow. *Obsolete.* *Shaksf.*
- PATCHER.** *f.* [from *patch*.] One that patches; a butcher.
- PATCHERY.** *f.* [from *patch*.] Butchery; bungling work; forgery. *Shakespeare.*
- PATCHWORK.** *f.* [*patch* and *work*.] Work made by sewing small pieces of different colours interchangeably together. *Swift.*
- PATE.** *f.* The head. *Spenser. South.*
- PATED.** *a.* [from *pate*.] Having a pate.
- PATEFACTION.** *f.* [*patefactio*, Latin.] Act or state of opening. *Ainsworth.*
- PATEN.** *f.* [*patina*, Latin.] A plate. *Shakespeare.*
- PATENT.** *a.* [*patens*, Latin.]
 1. Open to the perusal of all; as, letters patent.
 2. Something appropriated by letters patent. *Mortimer.*
- PA'TENT.** *f.* A writ conferring some exclusive right or privilege. *Shakespeare.*
- PATENTEE.** *f.* [from *patent*] One who has a patent. *Swift.*
- PATER-NOSTER.** *f.* [Latin.] The Lord's prayer. *Camden.*
- PATE'RNAL.** *a.* [*paternus*, Latin.]
 1. Fatherly; having the relation of a father. *Hammond.*
 2. Hereditary; received in succession from one's father. *Dryden.*
- PATERNITY.** *f.* [from *paternus*, Latin.] Fathership; the relation of a father. *Arbutnot.*
- PATH.** *f.* [p δ , Saxon.] Way; road; track. *Dryden.*
- PATHE'TICAL.** *a.* [*παθήλιος*.] Affect-
PATHE'TICK. *a.* [ing the passions; pas-
 sionate; moving. *Swift.*
- PATHE'TICALLY.** *ad.* [from *pathetical*.] In such a manner as may strike the passions. *Dryden.*
- PATHE'TICALNESS.** *f.* [from *pathetical*.] Quality of being pathetick; quality of moving the passions.
- PA'THLESS.** *a.* [from *path*.] Untrodden; not marked with paths. *Sandys.*
- PATHOGNOMONICK.** *a.* [*παθονομο-
 νικός*.] Such signs of a disease as are inseparable, designating the essence or real nature of the disease; not symptomatick.
- PATHOLOGICAL.** *a.* [from *pathology*.] Relating to the tokens or discoverable effects of a distemper.
- PATHOLOGIST.** *f.* [*πάθος* and *λέγω*.] One who treats of pathology.
- PATHOLOGY.** *f.* [*πάθος* and *λέγω*.] That part of medicine which relates to the distempers, with their differences, causes and effects incident to the human body. *Quincy.*
- PATHWAY.** *f.* [*path* and *way*.] A road; strictly a narrow way to be passed on foot. *Shakespeare.*
- PATIBLE.** *a.* [from *patior*, Latin.] Sufferable; tolerable. *Diss.*
- PATIBULARY.** *a.* [*patibulaire*, Fr. from *patibulum*, Lat.] Belonging to the gallows.
- PATIENCE.** *f.* [*patientia*, Latin.]
 1. The power of suffering; endurance; the power of expecting long without rage or discontent; the power of supporting injuries without revenge. *Mattbew.*
 2. Sufferance; permission. *Hooker.*
 3. An herb. *Mortimer.*
- PATIENT.** *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. *1 Theffal.*
 5. Not

3. Not hasty; not viciously eager or impetuous. *Prior.*

PATIENT. *f.* [*patient*, French.]

1. That which receives impressions from external agents. *Gov. of the Tongue.*

2. A person diseased. *Addison.*

To PATIENT. *v. a.* [*patienter*, French.]

To compose one's self. *Shakespeare.*

PATIENTLY. *ad.* [from *patient*.]

1. Without rage under pain or affliction. *Milton.*

2. Without vicious impetuosity. *Calamy.*

PATINE. *f.* [*patina*, Latin.] The cover of a chalice. *Ainsworth.*

PAT'LY. *ad.* [from *pat*.] Commodiously; fitly.

PATRIARCH. *f.* [*patriarcha*, Latin]

1. One who governs by paternal right; the father and ruler of a family.

2. A bishop superior to archbishops. *Raleigh.*

PATRIARCHAL. *a.* [*patriarchal*, Fr. from *patriarch*.]

1. Belonging to patriarchs; such as was possessed or enjoyed by patriarchs. *Norris.*

2. Belonging to hierarchical patriarchs. *Ayliffe.*

PATRIARCHATE. } *f.* [*patriarchat*, Fr. from *patriarch*.]

PATRIARCHSHIP. }
A bishoprick superior to archbishopricks. *Ayliffe.*

PATRIARCHY. *f.* Jurisdiction of a patriarch; patriarchate. *Brerewood.*

PATRICIAN. *a.* [*patricius*, Latin.] Senatorial; noble; not plebeian.

PATRICIAN. *f.* A nobleman. *Dryden.*

PATRIMONIAL. *a.* [from *patrimonium*.] Possessed by inheritance. *Temple.*

PATRIMONY. *f.* [*patrimonium*, Latin.] An estate possessed by inheritance. *Davies.*

PATRIOT. *f.* One whose ruling passion is the love of his country. *Ticke.*

PATRIOTISM. *f.* [from *patriot*.] Love of one's country; zeal for one's country.

To PATROCINATE. *v. a.* [*patrocinor*, Latin.] To patronise; to protect; to defend. *Dick.*

PATROL. *f.* [*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 PATROL. *v. n.* [*patrouiller*, Fr.] To go the rounds in a camp or garrison. *Black.*

PATRON. *f.* [*patronus*, Latin.]

1. One who countenances, supports or protects. *Prior.*

2. A guardian saint. *Spenser.*

3. Advocate; defender; vindicator. *Locke.*

4. One who has donation of ecclesiastical preferment.

PATRONAGE. *f.* [from *patron*.]

1. Support; protection. *Sidney. Creech.*

2. Guardianship of saints. *Addison.*

3. Donation of a benefice; right of conferring a benefice.

To PATRONAGE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To patronise; to protect. *Shakespeare.*

PATRONAL. *a.* [from *patronus*, Latin.] Protecting; supporting; guarding; defending.

PATRONESS. *f.* [feminine of *patron*.]

1. A female that defends, countenances or supports. *Fairfax.*

2. A female guardian saint.

To PATRONISE. *v. a.* [from *patron*.] To protect; to support; to defend; to countenance. *Bacon.*

PATRONY'MICK. *f.* [*πατρωνυμικός*.] Name expressing the name of the father or ancestor.

PATTEN of a pillar. *f.* Its base. *Ainsworth.*

PATTENMAKER. *f.* [*patten* and *maker*] He that makes pattens.

PATTEN. *f.* [*patin*, French.] A shoe of wood with an iron ring, worn under the common shoe by women. *Camden.*

To PATTTER. *v. n.* [from *patte*, Fr. the foot.] To make a noise like the quick steps of many feet. *Dryden.*

PATTERN. *f.* [*patron*, French; *patroon*, 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 PATTERN. *v. a.* [*patronner*, French.] To make in imitation of something; to copy. *Shakespeare.*

2. To serve as an example to be followed. *Shakespeare.*

PA'VAN. } *f.* A kind of light tripping

PA'VIN. } dance. *Ainsworth.*

PAU'CILOQUY. *f.* [*pauciloquium*, Latin.] Sparse and rare speech.

PAU'CITY. *f.* [*paucitas*, Latin.]

1. Fewness; smallness of number. *Boyle.*

2. Smallness of quantity. *Brown.*

To PAVE. *v. a.* [*pavio*, Latin.]

1. To lay with brick or stone; to floor with stone. *Shakespeare.*

2. To make a passage easy. *Bacon.*

PA'VEMENT. *f.* [*pavimentum*, Latin.] Stones or bricks laid on the ground; stone floor. *Addison.*

PA'VEY. } *f.* [from *pave*.] One who lays

PA'VIER. } with stones. *Gay.*

PAVILION. *f.* [*pavillon*, French.] A tent; a temporary or moveable house. *Sandys.*

To PAVILION. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To furnish with tents. *Milton.*

2. To be sheltered by a tent.

PAUNCH. *f.* [*panse*, Fr. *pantex*, Latin.]

The belly; the region of the guts. *Bacon.*

To PAUNCH. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To pierce or rip the belly; to exenterate.

Garth.

PAUPER. *f.* [Latin.] A poor person.

PAUSE. *f.* [*pausa*, low Latin; *παύω*.]

1. A stop; a place or time of intermission.

Addison.

2. Suspense; doubt. *Shakespeare.*

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 in music.

To PAUSE. *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. *f.* [from *pause*.] He who pauses; he who deliberates. *Shakespeare.*

PAW. *f.* [*pawen*, Welsh.]

1. The foot of a breast of prey. *More.*

2. Hand. *Dryden.*

To PAW. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To draw the fore foot along the ground. *Pope.*

To PAW. *v. a.*

1. To strike with a draught of the fore foot. *Tickell.*

2. To handle roughly.

3. To fawn; to flatter. *Ainsworth.*

PAWN. *a.* [*pand*, Dutch; *pan*, French.]

1. Something given to pledge as a security for money borrowed or promise made. *Horvel.*

2. The state of being pledged. *Shakespeare.*

3. A common man at cheis. *Ainsworth.*

PA'WED. *a.* [from *paw*.]

1. Having paws.

2. Broad footed. *Ainsworth.*

To PAWN. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To pledge; to give in pledge. *Shakespeare.*

PA'WNBROKER. *f.* [*pawn* and *broker*.] One who lends money upon pledge.

Arbutnot.

To PAY. *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. *Shakespeare.*

5. To reward; to recompense. *Dryden.*

6. To give the equivalent for any thing bought. *Locke.*

PAY. *f.* [from the verb.] Wages; hire; money given in return for service. *Temple.*

PAY'ABLE. *a.* [*paible*, French.]

1. Due; to be paid. *Bacon.*

2. Such as there is power to pay. *South.*

PAY'DAY. *f.* [*pay* and *day*.] Day on which debts are to be discharged or wages paid.

Locke.

PA'YER. *f.* [*paieur*, French.] One that pays.

PAY'MASTER. *f.* [*pay* and *master*.] One who is to pay; one from whom wages or reward is received. *Taylor.*

PAY'MENT. *f.* [from *pay*.]

1. The act of paying.

2. The discharge of debt or promise. *Bacon.*

3. A reward. *South.*

4. Chastisement; sound beating. *Ainsw.*

To PAYSE. *v. n.* [used by *Spenser* for *poise*.] To balance.

PAY'SER. *f.* [for *poiser*.] One that weighs. *Carew.*

PEA. *f.* [*pisum*, Latin; *pira*, Saxon.] A plant. The species are sixteen.

PEACE. *f.* [*poix*, 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. *Isaiab.*

6. A state not hostile. *Bacon.*

7. Rest; quiet; content; freedom from terror; heavenly rest. *Tillotson.*

8. Silence; suppression of the thoughts. *Dryden.*

PEACE. *interjection.* A word commanding silence. *Craslow.*

PEACE-OFFERING. *f.* [*peace* and *offer*.] Among the Jews, a sacrifice or gift offered to God for atonement and reconciliation for a crime or offence. *Lev.*

PEACEABLE. *a.* [from *peace*.]

1. Free from war; free from tumult. *Swift.*

2. Quiet; undisturbed. *Spenser.*

3. Not violent; not bloody. *Hale.*

4. Not quarrelsome; not turbulent. *Genest.*

PEACEABLENESS. *f.* [from *peaceable*.] Quietness; disposition to peace. *Hammond.*

PEACEABLY. *ad.* [from *peaceable*.]

1. Without war; without tumult. *Swift.*

2. Without disturbance. *Shakespeare.*

PEACEFUL. *a.* [*peace* and *full*.]

1. Quiet; not in war. *Dryden.*

2. Pacifick; mild. *Dryden.*

3. Undisturbed; still; secure. *Pope.*

PEACEFULLY. *ad.* [from *peaceful*.]

1. Quietly; without disturbance. *Dryden.*

2. Mildly; gently.

PEACEFULNESS. *f.* [from *peaceful*.] Quiet; freedom from disturbance.

PEACEMAKER. *f.* [*peace* and *maker*.] One who reconciles differences. *Shakespeare.*

PEACEPARTED. *a.* [*peace* and *parted*.] Dismissed from the world in peace. *Shakespeare.*

PEACH. *f.* [*pesche*, French.] A roundish fleshy fruit, having a longitudinal furrow,

inclosing a rough rugged stone. *Müller.*

To PEACH. *v. n.* [corrupted from *impeach.*] To accuse of some crime. *Dryden.*
 PEACH-COLOURED. *a.* [*peach* and *colour.*] Of a colour like a peach. *Shakspeare.*
 PEA CHICK. *f.* [*pea* and *chick.*] The chicken of a peacock. *Southern.*
 PEA'COCK. *f.* A fowl eminent for the beauty of his feathers, and particularly of his tail. *Sandys.*
 PEA'HEN. *f.* [*pea* and *hen*; *pava*, Latin.] The female of the peacock.
 PEAK. *f.* [*peac*, Saxon.]
 1. The top of a hill or eminence. *Prior.*
 2. Any thing acuminated.
 3. The rising forepart of a head-dress.
 To PEAK. *v. n.*
 1. To look sickly. *Shakspeare.*
 2. To make a mean figure; to sneak. *Shakspeare.*
 PEAL. *f.* A succession of loud sounds: as, of bells, thunder, cannon. *Hayward.*
 To PEAL. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To play solemnly and loud. *Milton.*
 To PEAL. *v. a.* To assail with noise. *Milton.*
 PEAR. *f.* [*poire*, French.] A fruit more produced toward the foot-stalk than the apple, but is hollowed like a navel at the extreme part. The species are eighty-four.
 PEARL. *f.* [*perle*, French; *perla*, Spanish.] Pearls, though esteemed of the number of gems, are but a distemper in the creature that produces them: The fish in which pearls are most frequently found is the oyster. The true shape of the pearl is the perfect round; but some of a considerable size are of the shape of a pear: their colour ought to be a pure, clear and brilliant white.
 PEARL. *f.* [*albugo*, Latin.] A white speck or film growing on the eye.
 PEARLED. *a.* [from *pearl.*] Adorned or set with pearls. *Milton.*
 PEARLEYED. *a.* [*pearl* and *eye.*] Having a speck in the eye.
 PEARLGRASS. }
 PEARLPLANT. } *f.* Plants,
 PEARLWORT. }
 PEARLY. *a.* [from *pearl.*]
 1. Abounding with pearls; containing pearls. *Woodward.*
 2. Resembling pearls. *Drayton.*
 PEARMAYN. *f.* An apple. *Mortimer.*
 PEARTREE. *f.* [*pear* and *tree.*] The tree that bears pears. *Bacon.*
 PEA'SANT. *f.* [*paisant*, French.] A hind; one whose business is rural labour. *Spenser.*
 PEA'SANTRY. *f.* Peasants; rutticks; country people. *Locke.*
 PEA'SCOD. } *f.* [*pea*, *cod* and *shell.*] The
 PEA'SHELL. } husk that contains peas. *Walton.*
 PEASE. *f.* Food of pease. *Tusser.*

PEAT. *f.* A species of turf used for fire. *Bacon.*
 PEAT. *f.* [from *petit*, Fr.] A little fondling; a darling; and a dear play thing. *Donne.*
 PEBBLE. } *f.* [*pæbolitina*, Sax.]
 PEBBLESTONE. } A stone distinct from flints, being not in layers, but in one homogeneous mass. *Sidney.*
 PEBBLE-CRYSTAL. *f.* Crystal in form of nodules. *Woodward.*
 PEBBLED. *a.* [from *pebble.*] Sprinkled or abounding with pebbles. *Thomson.*
 PEBBLY. *a.* [from *pebble.*] Full of pebbles. *Thomson.*
 PECCABILITY. *f.* [from *peccable.*] State of being subject to sin. *Decay of Piety.*
 PECCABLE. *a.* [from *pecco*, Latin.] Incident to sin.
 PECCADILLO. *f.* [Spanish; *peccadillo*, French.] A petty fault; a slight crime; a venial offence. *Atterbury.*
 PECCANCY. *f.* [from *peccant.*] Bad quality. *Wiseman.*
 PECCANT. *a.* [*peccant*, French]
 1. Guilty; criminal. *South.*
 2. Ill disposed; corrupt; bad; offensive to the body. *Arbutnot.*
 3. Wrong; bad; deficient; unformal. *Ayliffe.*
 PECK. *f.* [from *pecca.*]
 1. The fourth part of a bushel. *Hudibras.*
 2. Proverbially. [In low language.] A great deal. *Suckling.*
 To PECK. *v. a.* [*becquer*, French; *picken*, Dutch.]
 1. To strike with the beak as a bird.
 2. To pick up food with the beak. *Addis.*
 3. To strike with any pointed instrument. *Carew.*
 4. To strike; to make blows. *South.*
 PECKER. *f.* [from *peck.*]
 1. One that pecks.
 2. A kind of bird: as, the wood-pecker. *Dryden.*
 PECKLED. *a.* [corrupted from *speckled.*] Spotted; varied with spots. *Walton.*
 PECTINAL. *f.* [from *pecten*, Lat. a comb.] There are fishes as *pectinals*, such as have their bones made laterally like a comb. *Brown.*
 PECTINATED. *a.* [from *pecten*, Latin.] Formed like a comb. *Brown.*
 PECTINATION. *f.* The state of being pectinated. *Brown.*
 PECTORAL. *a.* [from *pectoralis*, Latin.] Belonging to the breast. *Wiseman.*
 PECTORAL. *f.* [*peforale*, Lat. *pectoral*, French.] A breast plate.
 PECULATE. } *f.* [*peculatus*, Lat. *peculat*,
 PECULATION. } French.] Robbery of the publick; theft of publick money.
 PECULATOR. *f.* [Latin.] Robber of the publick.

P E D

PECU'LIAR. *a.* [*peculiaris*, from *peculium*, Latin.]
 1. Appropriate; belonging to any one with exclusion of others.
 2. Not common to other things.
 3. Particular; single. *Milton.*

PECU'LIAR. *f.*
 1. The property; the exclusive property. *Milton.*
 2. Something abscinded from the ordinary jurisdiction. *Carew.*

PECULIA'RITY. *f.* [from *peculiar.*] Particularity; something found only in one. *Swift.*

PECU'LIARLY. *ad.* [from *peculiar.*]
 1. Particularly; singly. *Woodward.*
 2. In a manner not common to others.

PECUNIARY. *a.* [*pecuniarius*, Lat.]
 1. Relating to money. *Brown.*
 2. Consisting of money. *Bacon.*

PED. *f.*
 1. A small packfaddle. *Tuffer.*
 2. A basket; a hamper. *Spenser.*

PEDAGO'GICAL. *a.* [from *pedagogue.*]
 Suiing or belonging to a schoolmaster.

PEDAGOGUE. *f.* [*παιδαγωγός*.] One who teaches boys; a schoolmaster; a pedant. *Dryden.*

TO PEDAGOGUE. *v. a.* [*παιδαγωγέω*]
 To teach with superciliousness. *Prior.*

PEDAGOGY. *f.* [*παιδαγωγία*.] The mastership; discipline. *South.*

PED'DAL. *a.* [*pedalis*, Latin.] Belonging to a foot.

PED'ALS. *f.* [*pedalis*, Lat. *pedales*, French.] The large pipes of an organ. *Dick.*

PEDA'NEOUS. *a.* [*pedaneus*, Latin.] Going on foot.

PED'ANT. *f.* [*pedant*, French.]
 1. A schoolmaster. *Dryden.*
 2. A man vain of low knowledge. *Swift.*

PEDAN'TICK. } *a.* [*pedantesque*, Fr. from
PEDAN'TICAL. } *pedant.*] Awkwardly
 ostentatious of learning. *Hayward.*

PEDAN'TICALLY. *ad.* [from *pedantical.*]
 With awkward ostentation of literature. *Dryden.*

PEDANTRY. *f.* [*pedanterie*, Fren.] Awkward ostentation of needless learning. *Brown. Cowley.*

TO PED'DLE. *v. n.* To be busy about trifles. *Ainsworth.*

PEDERERO. *f.* [*pedrero*, Spanish.] A small cannon managed by a swivel. It is frequently written *paterero*.

PED'ESTAL. *f.* [*pedestal*, French.] The lower member of a pillar; the basis of a statue. *Dryden.*

PEDE'STRIOUS. *a.* [*pedestris*, Latin.] Not winged; going on foot. *Brown.*

PED'ICLE. *f.* [from *pedis*, Lat. *pedicula*, French.] The footstalk, that by which a leaf or fruit is fixed to the tree. *Bacon.*

P E E

PEDICULAR. *a.* [*pedicularis*, Latin.] Having the phthyrasis or lousy distemper. *Ainsworth.*

PEDIGREE. *f.* [*pere* and *degré*, Skinner.] Genealogy; lineage; account of descent. *Camden.*

PED'DIMENT. *f.* [*pedis*, Latin.] In architecture, an ornament that crowns the ordonances, finishes the fronts of buildings, and serves as a decoration over gates. *Dick.*

PEDLER. *f.* One who travels the country with small commodities. *Shakespeare.*

PEDLERY. *a.* [from *pedler.*] Wares sold by pedlers. *Swift.*

PED'DLING. *a.* Petty dealing; such as pedlers have. *Decay of Piety.*

PED'DOBAPTISM. *f.* [*παίδος* and *βάπτισμα*.] Infant baptism.

PED'DOBAPTIST. *f.* [*παίδος* and *βαπτιστής*.] One that holds or practises infant baptism.

TO PEEL. *v. a.* [*peler*, Fr. from *pellis*.]
 1. To decorticate; to flay. *Shakespeare.*
 2. [From *pill*, to rob.] To plunder. According to analogy this should be written *pill*. *Milton.*

PEEL. *f.* [*pellis*, Latin.] The skin or thin rind of any thing.

PEEL. *f.* [*paëlle*, French.] A broad thin board with a long handle, used by bakers to put their bread in and out of the oven.

PEELER. *f.* [from *peel*]
 1. One who strips or flays. *Tuffer.*
 2. A robber; a plunderer. *Tuffer.*

TO PEEP. *v. n.*
 1. To make the first appearance. *Spenser.*
 2. To look slyly, closely or curiously. *Spenser. Cleaveland. Dryden.*

PEEP. *f.*
 1. First appearance; as, at the *peep* and first break of day.
 2. A sly look. *Swift.*

PEE'PER. *f.* Young chickens just breaking the shell. *Bramstead.*

PEE'PHOLE. } *f.* [*peep* and *bole*.]
PEE'PINGHOLE. } Hole through which one may look without being discovered. *Prior.*

PEER. *f.* [*pair*, French.]
 1. Equal; one of the same rank. *Davies.*
 2. One equal in excellence or endowments. *Dryden.*
 3. Companion; fellow. *Ben. Johnson.*
 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. *v. n.* [By contraction from *appear*.]
 1. To come just in sight. *Ben. Johnson.*
 2. To look narrowly; to peep. *Sidney.*

PEE'RAGE. *f.* [*pairie*, Fr. from *peer*.]
 1. The dignity of a peer. *Swift.*
 2. The body of peers. *Dryden.*
PEER-

PEL

PEN

PEERDOM. *f.* [from *peer.*] Peerage.

PEERESS. *f.* [female of *peer.*] The lady of a peer; a woman ennobled.

PEERLESS. *a.* [from *peer.*] Unequalled; having no peer.

PEERLESSNESS. *f.* [from *peer's.*] Universal superiority.

PEEVISH. *a.* Petulant; waspish; easily offended; irritable; hard to please.

PEEVISHLY. *ad.* [from *peevish.*] Angri-ly; querulouly; morosity.

PEEVISHNESS. *f.* [from *peevish.*] Irrascibility; queruloufness; fretfulness; per-versefness.

PEG. *f.* [*pegge*, Teutonick.]

1. A piece of wood driven into a hole.

2. The pins of an instrument in which the strings are strained.

3. To take a PEG lower. To depress; to sink.

2. The nickname of Margaret.

To PEG. *v. a.* To fasten with a peg.

PELF. *f.* [In low Latin, *peltra.*] Money; riches.

PELICAN. *f.* [*p.licanus*, low Lat.] 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. *f.* [from *pila*, Lat. *pelste*, Fr.]

1. A little ball.

2. A bullet; a ball.

PELLETED. *a.* [from *pellet.*] Consisting of bullets.

PELLICLE. *f.* [*pellicula*, Latin.]

1. A thin skin.

2. It is often used for the film which gathers upon liquours impregnated with salt or other substances, and evaporated by heat.

PELLITORY. *f.* [*parietaria*, Latin.] An herb.

PELLMELL. *f.* [*peste peste*, French.] Con- fusedly; tumultuously; one among another.

PELLS. *f.* [*pellis*, Latin.] Clerk of the *pelis*, an officer belonging to the exchequer, who enters every teller's bill into a parchment roll called *pellis acceptorum*, the roll of receipts.

PELLUCID. *a.* [*pellucidus*, Latin.] Clear; transparent; not opaque; not dark.

PELLUCIDITY. } *f.* [from *pellucid.*]

PELLUCIDNESS. } Transparency; clear-ness; not opacity.

PELT. *f.* [from *pellis*, Latin.]

1. Skin; hide.

2. The quarry of a hawk all torn.

PELT-MONGER. *f.* [*pellio*, Lat. *pel* and *monger.*] A dealer in raw hides.

To PELT. *v. a.* [*poltern*, German, *Skinner.*]

1. To strike with something thrown.

2. To throw; to cast.

PELTING. *a.* This word in *Shakespeare* signifies paltry; pitiful.

PELVIS. *f.* [Latin.] The lower part of the belly.

PEN. *f.* [*penna*, Latin.]

1. An instrument of writing.

2. Feather.

3. Wing.

4. [From *pennan*, Saxon.] A small in- closure; a coop.

To PEN. *v. a.* [*pennan* and *pinban*, Sax.]

1. To coop; to shut up; to incage; to imprison in a narrow place.

2. [From the noun.] To write.

PENAL. *a.* [*penal*, Fr. from *pæna*, Lat.]

1. Denouncing punishment; enacting pun- ishment.

2. Used for the purposes of punishment; vindictive.

PENALTY. } *f.* [from *penalité*, old

PENALITY. } French.]

1. Punishment; censure; judicial inflic- tion.

2. Forfeiture upon non-performance.

PENNANCE. *f.* [*penence*, old French.] In- fliction either publick or private, suffered as an expression of repentance for sin.

PENCE. *f.* The plural of *penny*.

PENCIL. *f.* [*penicilum*, Latin.]

1. A small brush of hair which painters dip in their colours.

2. A black lead pen, with which cut to a point they write without ink.

3. Any instrument of writing without ink.

To PENCIL. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To paint.

PENDANT. *f.* [*pendant*, French.]

1. A jewel hanging in the ear.

2. Any thing hanging by way of ornament.

3. A pendulum. Obsolete.

4. A small flag in ships.

PENDENCE. *f.* [from *pendeo*, Lat.] Slope-ness; inclination.

PENDENCY. *f.* [from *pendeo*, Lat.] Suf- ficiency; delay of decision.

PENDENT. *a.* [*pendens*, Latin.]

1. Hanging.

2. Jutting over.

3. Supported above the ground.

PENDING. *f.* [*pend-nt lite.*] Depending; remaining yet undecided,

PENOU-

P E N

PENDULOSITY. } *f.* [from *pendulous*.]
PE'NDULOUSNESS. } The state of hang-
 ing; suspension. *Brown.*
PENDULOUS. *a.* [*pendulus*, Lat.] Hang-
 ing; not supported below. *Ray.*
PE'NDULUM. *f.* [*pendulus*, Lat. *pendule*,
 Fren.] Any weight hung so as that it may
 easily swing backwards and forwards, of
 which the great law is, that its oscilla-
 tions are always performed in equal time.
Hudibras.

PENETRABLE. *a.* [*penetrable*, Fr. *penetra-
 bilis*, Latin.]

1. Such as may be pierced; such as may
 admit the entrance of another body. *Dryd.*

2. Susceptive of moral or intellectual im-
 pression. *Shakespeare.*

PENETRABILITY. *f.* [from *penetrable*.]
 Susceptibility of impression from another
 body. *Cheyne.*

PENETRAIL. *f.* [*penetralia*, Latin.] In-
 terior parts. *Harvey.*

PENETRANCY. *f.* [from *penetrant*.] Pow-
 er of entering or piercing. *Ray.*

PENETRANT. *a.* [*penetrant*, Fr.] Hav-
 ing the power to pierce or enter; sharp;
 subtle. *Boyl.*

TO PENETRATE. *v. a.* [*penetro*, Latin;
penetrer, French.]

1. To pierce; to enter beyond the sur-
 face; to make way into a body. *Arbut.*

2. To affect the mind.

3. To reach the meaning.

TO PENETRATE. *v. n.* To make way.
Locke.

PENETRATION. *f.* [*penetration*, Fr. from
penetrare.]

1. The act of entering into any body. *Milt.*

2. Mental entrance into any thing abstruse.
Watts.

3. Acuteness; sagacity. *Watts.*

PENETRATIVE. *a.* [from *penetrate*.]

1. Piercing; sharp; subtle. *Wotton.*

2. Acute; sagacious; discerning. *Swift.*

3. Having the power to impress the mind.
Shakespeare.

PENETRATIVENESS. *f.* [from *penetra-
 tive*.] The quality of being penetrative.

PENGUIN. *f.* [*anser magellanicus*, Latin.]

1. A bird, though he be no higher than a
 large goose, yet he weighs sometimes six-
 teen pounds. *Grew.*

2. A fruit very common in the West In-
 dies, of a sharp acid flavour. *Miller.*

PENINSULA. *f.* [Latin; *peninsula*.] A
 piece of land almost surrounded by the sea.
Carew.

PENINSULATED. *a.* [from *peninsula*.]
 Almost surrounded by water.

PENITENCE. *f.* [*penitentia*, Latin.] Re-
 pentance; sorrow for crimes; contrition
 for sin, with amendment of life or change
 of the affections. *Dryden.*

P E N

PENITENT. *a.* [*penitent*, Fr. *penitens*,
 Latin.] Repentant; contrite for sin; sor-
 rowful for past transgressions, and resolutely
 amending life. *Milton.*

PENITENT. *f.*
 1. One sorrowful for sin. *Bacon.*

2. One under censures of the church, but
 admitted to penance. *Stillingfleet.*

3. One under the direction of a confessor.

PENITENTIAL. *a.* [from *penitence*.] Ex-
 pressing penitence; enjoined as penance.
South.

PENITENTIAL. *f.* [*penitenciel*, Fr. *peni-
 tentiale*, low Latin.] A book directing the
 degrees of penance. *Ayliffe.*

PENITENTIARY. *f.* [*penitencier*, Fr.
penitentiarius, low Latin.]

1. One who prescribes the rules and mea-
 sures of penance. *Bacon.*

2. A penitent; one who does penance.
Hammond.

3. The place where penance is enjoined.

PENITENTLY. *ad.* [from *penitent*.] With
 repentance; with sorrow for sin; with con-
 trition.

PENKNIFE. *f.* [*pen* and *knife*.] A knife used
 to cut pens. *Bacon.*

PENMAN. *f.* [*pen* and *man*.]

1. One who professes the art of writing.

2. An author; a writer. *Addison.*

PENNACHED. *a.* [*pennaché*, French.] Is
 only applied to flowers when the ground of
 the natural colour of their leaves is ra-
 diated and diversified neatly without any
 confusion. *Trevoux. Evelyn.*

PENNANT. *f.* [*pennon*, French.]

1. A small flag, ensign or colours.

2. A tackle for hoisting things on board.
Ainsworth.

PENNATED. *a.* [*pennatus*, Latin.]

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. *f.* [from *pen*.]

1. A writer.

2. A pence. *Ainsworth.*

PENNYLESS. *a.* [from *penny*.] Moneyless;
 poor; wanting money.

PENNON. *f.* [*pennon*, French.] A small
 flag or colour. *Shakespeare.*

PENNY. *f.* plural *pence*. [*penig*, Saxon.]

1. A small coin, of which twelve make a
 shilling; a penny is the radical denomina-
 tion from which English coin is number-
 ed. *Dryden.*

2. Proverbially. *Shakesp. Taylor.*

3. Money in general. *Dryden.*

PENNYROYAL, or *pudding grass.* *f.* [*pu-
 legium*, Latin.]

PENNYWEIGHT. *f.* [*penny* and *weight*.]
 A weight

A weight containing twenty-four grains troy weight. *Arbutnot.*

PENNYWISE. *δ.* [*penny* and *wisje.*] One who saves small sums at the hazard of larger. *Bacon.*

PENNYWORTH. *f.* [*penny* and *wortb.*]

1. As much as is bought for a penny.
2. Any purchase; any thing bought or sold for money. *Suab.*
3. Something advantageously bought; a purchase got for less than it is worth. *Dryder.*
4. A small quantity. *Suiff.*

PENSILE. *a.* [*penfils*, Latin.]

1. Hanging; suspended. *Bacon.*
2. Supported above the ground. *Prior.*

PENSILENESS. *f.* [*from penfils.*] The state of hanging.

PENSION. *f.* [*penfion*, French.] An allowance made to any one without an equivalent. *Addifon.*

To PENSION. *v. a.* [*from the noun.*] To support by an arbitrary allowance. *Addifon.*

PENSIONARY. *a.* [*penfionnaire*, French.] Maintained by pensions. *Donne.*

PENSIONER. *f.* [*from penfion.*]

1. One who is supported by an allowance paid at the will of another; a dependant. *Collier.*
2. A slave of state hired by a stipend to obey his master. *Pope.*

PENSIVE. *a.* [*penfif*, Fr. *penfivo*, Italian.]

1. Sorrowfully thoughtful; sorrowful; mournfully serious. *Pope.*
2. It is generally and properly used of persons. *Prior.*

PENSIVELY. *ad.* [*from penfivo.*] With melancholy; sorrowfully. *Spenser.*

PENSIVENESS. *f.* [*from penfivo.*] Melancholy; sorrowfulness. *Hooker.*

PENT. *par. paff.* of *pen.* Shut up. *Milton.*

PENTACAPSULAR. *a.* [*πέντε* and *capsular.*] Having five cavities.

PENTACHORD. *a.* [*πέντε* and *χορδή.*] An instrument with five strings.

PENTAE'DROUS. *a.* [*πέντε* and *ἔδρα.*] Having five sides. *Woodward.*

PENTAGON. *f.* [*πέντε* and *γωνία.*] A figure with five angles. *Watton.*

PENTA'GONAL. *a.* [*from pentagon.*]

Quinquangular; having five angles. *Woodward.*

PENTA'METER. *f.* [*pentametrum*, Latin.] A Latin verse of five feet. *Addifon.*

PENTA'NGULAR. *a.* [*πέντε* and *angular.*] Five cornered. *Grew.*

PENTAPE'TALOUS. *a.* [*πέντε* and *petala*, Latin.] Having five petals.

PENTASPAST. *a.* [*πέντε* and *σπάσ.*] An engine with five pulleys. *Dier.*

PENTA'STICK. *f.* [*πέντε* and *σχῆμα.*] A composition consisting of five verses.

PENTASTYLE. *f.* [*πέντε* and *στυλῶ.*] In

architecture, a work in which are five rows of columns.

PENTATEUCH. *f.* [*πέντε* and *τεῦχος;* *pentateuque*, French.] The five books of Moses. *Bentley.*

PENTECOST. *f.* [*πεντηκοστή;* *pentacoste*, French.] A feast among the Jews. *Shakspeare.*

PENTECOSTAL. *a.* [*from pentecost.*] Belonging to Whitsuntide. *Sanderfon.*

PENTHOUSE. *f.* [*pent*, from *penite*, Fr. and *house*.] A shed hanging out aslope from the main wall. *Knolles.*

PENTICE. *f.* [*pentice*, Italian.] A sloping roof. *Watton.*

PENTILE. *f.* [*pent* and *tile.*] A tile formed to cover the sloping part of the roof. *Moxon.*

PENT up. *part. a.* [*pent*, from *pen* and *up.*] Shut up. *Shakspeare.*

PENULTIMA. *f.* [*Latin.*] The last syllable but one.

PENUMBRA. *f.* [*pen* and *umbra*, Latin.] An imperfect shadow. *Newton.*

PENURIOUS. *a.* [*from penuria*, Latin.]

1. Niggardly; sparing; not liberal; forbidly mean. *Prior.*
2. Scant; not plentiful. *Addifon.*

PENURIOUSLY. *ad.* [*from penuricus.*] Sparingly; not plentifully.

PENURIOUSNESS. *f.* [*from penuricus.*] Niggardliness; parsimony. *Addifon.*

PEN'URY. *f.* [*penuria*, Latin.] Poverty; indigence. *Hooker.*

PE'ONY. *f.* [*πῶνια*, Latin.] A flower. *Ecyle.*

PE'OPLE. *f.* [*p up'le*, Fr. *populus*, Latin.]

1. A nation; those who compose a community. *Shakspeare.*
2. The vulgar. *Waller.*
3. The commonalty; not the princes or nobles.
4. Persons of a particular class. *Bacon.*
5. Men, or persons in general. *Arbut.*

To PEOPLE. *v. a.* [*peupler*, French.] To stock with inhabitants. *Prior.*

PE'PASTICKS. *f.* [*πεντακῶ*] Medicines which are good to help the rawness of the stomach and digest crudities. *D.E.*

PEPPER. *f.* [*piper*, Lat. *poivre*, French.] We have three kinds of *pppr*; the black, the white, and the long, which are three different fruits produced by three distinct plants. *Thomfon.*

To PEPPER. *v. a.* [*from the noun.*]

1. To sprinkle with pepper.
2. To beat; to mangle with shot or blows. *Shakspeare.*

PEPPERBOX. *f.* [*ppper* and *box.*] A box for holding pepper. *Shakspeare.*

PEPPERCORN. *f.* [*pepper* and *corn.*] Any thing of inconsiderable value.

P E R

PEPPERMINT. *f.* [*pepper* and *mint*.] Mint eminently hot.

PEPPERWORT. *f.* [*pepper* and *wort*.] A plant. *Milcr.*

PEPTICK. *a.* [*peptikos*.] What helps digestion. *Ainsworth.*

PERACUTE. *f.* [*peracutus*, Latin.] Very sharp; very violent.

PERADVENTURE. *ad.* [*par* adventure, French.]

1. Perhaps; may be; by chance. *Digby.*
2. Doubt; question. *South.*

TO PERAGRATE. *v. a.* [*peragro*, Lat.] To wander over.

PERAGRATION. *f.* [from *peragrate*.] The act of passing through any state or space. *Holder.*

TO PERAMBULATE. *v. a.* [*perambulo*, Latin.]

1. To walk through.
2. To survey, by passing through. *Davies.*

PERAMBULATION. *f.* [from *perambulate*.]

1. The act of passing through or wandering over. *Bacon.*
2. A travelling survey. *Hewel.*

PERCASE. *ad.* [*par* and *case*.] Perchance; perhaps. *Bacon.*

PERCEANT. *a.* [*perçant*, Fr.] Piercing; penetrating. *Spenser.*

PERCEIVABLE. *a.* [from *perceive*.] Perceptible; such as falls under perception. *Locke.*

PERCEIVABLY. *ad.* [from *perceivable*.] In such a manner as may be observed or known.

TO PERCEIVE. *v. a.* [*percipio*, Latin.]

1. To discover by some sensible effects. *Shakespeare.*
2. To know; to observe. *Locke.*
3. To be affected by. *Bacon.*

PERCEPTIBILITY. *f.* [from *perceptible*.]

1. The state of being an object of the senses or mind.
2. Perception; the power of perceiving. *More.*

PERCEPTIBLE. *a.* [*perceptibile*, Fr. *perceptus*, Latin.] Such as may be known or observed. *Bacon.*

PERCEPTIBLY. *ad.* [from *perceptible*.] In such a manner as may be perceived. *Pope.*

PERCEPTION. *f.* [*perception*, Fr. *percipio*, 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. *a.* [*perceptus*, Lat.] Having the power of perceiving. *Glanville.*

P E R

PERCEPTIVITY. *f.* [from *perceptivus*.] The power of perception or thinking.

PERCH. *f.* [*perca*, Latin.] 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. *Walton.*

PERCH. *f.* [*percha*, Lat. *perche*, French.]

1. A measure of five yards and a half; a pole.
2. [*perche*, Fr.] Something on which birds roost or sit. *Dryden.*

TO PERCH. *v. n.* [*percher*, Fr. from the noun.] To sit or roost as a bird. *Spenser.*

TO PERCH. *v. a.* To place on a perch. *More.*

PERCHANCE. *ad.* [*per* and *chance*.] Perhaps; peradventure. *Wotton.*

PERCHERS. *f.* Paris candles used in England in ancient times; also the larger sort of wax candles, which were usually set upon the altar. *Bailey.*

PERCIPIENT. *a.* [*percipiens*, Latin.] Perceiving; having the power of perception. *Bentley.*

PERCIPIENT. *f.* One that has the power of perceiving. *Glanville.*

PERCLOSE. *f.* [*per* and *close*.] Conclusion; last part. *Raleigh.*

TO PERCOLATE. *v. a.* [*percolo*, Latin.] To strain. *Hale.*

PERCOLATION. *f.* [from *percolate*.] The act of straining; purification or separation by straining. *Ray.*

TO PERCUSS. *v. a.* [*percussus*, Latin.] To strike. *Bacon.*

PERCUSSION. *f.* [*percussio*, Latin.]

1. The act of striking; stroke. *Newton.*
2. Effect of sound in the ear. *Rymer.*

PERCUTIENT. *f.* [*percutiens*, Lat.] Striking; having the power to strike. *Bacon.*

PERDITION. *f.* [*perditio*, Latin.]

1. Destruction; ruin; death. *Shakespeare.*
2. Loss. *Shakespeare.*
3. Eternal death. *Raleigh.*

PERDUE. *ad.* Close; in ambush. *Hudibras.*

PERDULOUS. *a.* [from *perdo*, Lat.] Lost; thrown away. *Bramball.*

PERDURABLE. *a.* [*perdurabile*, Fr. *perduro*, Latin.] Lasting; long continued. *Shakespeare.*

PERDURABLY. *ad.* [from *perdurabile*.] Lastingly. *Shakespeare.*

PERDURATION. *f.* [*perduro*, Lat.] Long continuance. *Ainsworth.*

PEREGAL. *a.* [French.] Equal. Obsolete. *Spenser.*

TO PEREGRINATE. *v. n.* [*peregrinus*, Latin.] To travel; to live in foreign countries. *Diſ.*

PEREGRINATION. *f.* [from *peregrinus*, Latin.]

Latin.] Travel; abode in foreign countries. *Bentley.*

PEREGRINE. *a.* [*peregrin*, old Fr. *pergrinus*, Latin.] Foreign; not native; not domestic. *Bacon.*

To PEREMPT. *v. a.* [*peremptus*, Latin.] To kill; to crush. A law term. *Ayliffe.*

PEREMPTION. *f.* [*peremptio*, Lat. *peremption*, Fr.] Crush; extinction. A law term. *Ayliffe.*

PEREMPTORILY. *ad.* [from *peremptory*.] Absolutely; positively; so as to cut off all farther debate. *Clarendon.*

PEREMPTORINESS. *f.* [from *peremptory*.] Positiveness; absolute decision; dogmatism. *Tillotson.*

PEREMPTORY. *a.* [*peremptorius*, low Lat. *peremptoire*, Fr.] Dogmatical; absolute; such as destroys all further expostulation. *South.*

PERENNIAL. *a.* [*perennis*, Latin.]

1. Lasting through the year. *Cheyne.*

2. Perpetual; unceasing. *Harvey.*

PERENNITY. *f.* [from *perennitas*, Latin.] Equality of lasting through all seasons; perpetuity. *Derham.*

PERFECT. *a.* [*perfectus*, Latin.]

1. Complete; consummate; finished; neither defective nor redundant. *Hooker.*

2. Fully informed; fully skilful. *Shakespeare.*

3. Pure; blameless; clear; immaculate. *Shakespeare.*

4. Safe; out of danger. *Shakespeare.*

To PERFECT. *v. a.* [*perfectus*, from *perficio*, Latin.]

1. To finish; to complete; to consummate; to bring to its due state. *Waller.*

2. To make skilful; to instruct fully. *Shakespeare.*

PERFECTER. *f.* [from *perfectus*.] One that makes perfect. *Pope.*

PERFECTION. *f.* [*perfectio*, Lat. *perfectio*, French.]

1. The state of being perfect. *Milton.*

2. Something that concurs to produce supreme excellence. *Dryden.*

3. Attribute of God. *Atterbury.*

To PERFECTIONATE. *v. a.* [*perfectio*, French.] To make perfect; to advance to perfection. *Dryden.*

PERFECTIVE. *a.* [from *perfectus*.] Conducing to bring to perfection. *Ray.*

PERFECTIVELY. *ad.* [from *perfective*.] In such a manner as brings to perfection. *Grew.*

PERFECTLY. *ad.* [from *perfectus*.]

1. In the highest degree of excellence.

2. Totally; completely. *Boyle.*

3. Exactly; accurately. *Locke.*

PERFECTNESS. *f.* [from *perfectus*.]

1. Completeness.

2. Goodness; virtue. A scriptural word. *Colossians.*

3. Skill. *Shakespeare.*

PERFIDIOUS. *a.* [*perfidus*, Lat. *perfidus*, French.] Treacherous; false to trust; guilty of violated faith. *Widow and Cat.*

PERFIDIOUSLY. *ad.* [from *perfidus*.] Treacherously; by breach of faith. *Hudibr.*

PERFIDIOUSNESS. *f.* [from *perfidus*.] The quality of being perfidious. *Tillotson.*

PERFIDY. *f.* [*perfidia*, Lat. *perfidie*, Fr.] Treachery; want of faith; breach of faith.

PERFLABLE. *a.* [from *perfla*, Lat.] Having the wind driven through.

To PERFLATE. *v. a.* [*perfla*, Latin.] To blow through. *Arbutnot.*

PERFLATION. *f.* [from *perfla*.] The act of blowing through. *Woodward.*

To PERFORATE. *v. a.* [*perfora*, Latin.] To pierce with a tool; to bore. *Blackmore.*

PERFORATION. *f.* [from *perfora*.]

1. The act of piercing or boring. *Morc.*

2. Hole; place bored. *Ray.*

PERFORATOR. *f.* [from *perfora*.] The instrument of boring. *Sbarp.*

PERFORCE. *ad.* [*per* and *force*.] By violence; violently. *Shakespeare.*

To PERFORM. *v. a.* [*performare*, Italian.] To execute; to do; to discharge; to achieve an undertaking. *Sidney.*

To PERFORM. *v. n.* To succeed in an attempt. *Watts.*

PERFORMABLE. *a.* [from *perform*.] Practicable; such as may be done. *Brown.*

PERFORMANCE. *f.* [from *perform*.]

1. Completion of something designed; execution of something promised. *South.*

2. Composition; work. *Dryden.*

3. Action; something done. *Shakespeare.*

PERFORMER. *f.* [from *perform*.]

1. One that performs any thing. *Shakespeare.*

2. It is generally applied to one that makes a public exhibition of his skill.

To PERFRICATE. *v. n.* [*perfrico*, Lat.] To rub over. *Dict.*

PERFUMATORY. *a.* [from *perfume*.] That which perfumes.

PERFUME. *f.* [*parfume*, French.]

1. Strong odour of sweetness used to give scents to other things.

2. Sweet odour; fragrance. *Pope.*

To PERFUME. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To scent; to impregnate with sweet scent. *Bacon.*

PERFUMER. *f.* [from *perfume*.] One whose trade is to sell things made to gratify the scent. *Swift.*

PERFUMCTORILY. *ad.* [*perfumctorid*, Latin.] Carelessly; negligently. *Clarend.*

PERFUMCTORY. *a.* [*perfumctorid*, Lat.] Slight; careless; negligent. *Woodward.*

To PERFUSE. *v. a.* [*perfusus*, Latin.] To tincture; to overspread. *Harvey.*

PER-

PERHA'PS. *ad.* [*per* and *bap.*] Peradventure; it may be. *Flatman. Smith.*

PERIAPT. *f.* [*περίπτω.*] Amulet; charm worn as a preservative against diseases or mischief. *Shakespeare.*

PERICARDIUM. *f.* [*περί* and *καρδία.*] The *pericardium* is a thin membrane of a conick figure that resembles a purse, and contains the heart in its cavity. *Quincy.*

PERICARPIUM. *f.* [*pericarpe*, Fr.] In botany, a pellicle or thin membrane encompassing the fruit or grain of a plant. *Ray.*

PERICLITATION. *f.* [from *periclitor*, Lat. *periclitor*, Fr.]

1. The state of being in danger.
2. Trial; experiment.

PERICRANIUM. *f.* [from *περί* and *cranium*] The *pericranium* is the membrane that covers the skull. *Quincy.*

PERICULOUS. *a.* [*periculosus*, Latin.] Dangerous; jeopardous; hazardous. *Brown.*

PERIE'RGY. *f.* [*περί* and *εργον.*] Needless caution in an operation; unnecessary diligence.

PERIGE'E. } *f.* [*περί* and *γή*; *perigée*,
PERIGE'UM. } Fr. Is a point in the heavens, wherein a planet is said to be in its nearest distance possible from the earth. *Brown.*

PERIHEL'IUM. *f.* [*περί* and *ήλιος.*] Is that point of a planet's orbit, wherein it is nearest the sun. *Cheyne.*

PER'IL. *f.* [*peri*, Fr. *perikel*, Dutch.]

1. Danger; hazard; jeopardy. *Daniel.*
2. Denunciation; danger denounced. *Shakespeare.*

PER'ILIOUS. *a.* [*perilleux*, Fr. from *peril*.]

1. Dangerous; hazardous; full of danger. *Pope.*
2. It is used by way of emphasis, or ludicrous exaggeration of any thing bad. *Hudibras.*
3. Smart; witty. *Shakespeare.*

PER'ILIOUSLY. *ad.* [from *perilios*.] Dangerously.

PER'ILIOUSNESS. *f.* [from *perilous*.] Dangeroulness.

PERIMETER. *f.* [*περί* and *μετρέω*; *perimetre*, Fr.] The compass or sum of all the sides which bound any figure of what kind soever, whether rectilinear or mixed. *Newton.*

PERIOD. *f.* [*periode*, Fr. *περίοδος.*]

1. A circuit. *Watts.*
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 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. Johnson.*

To PERIOD. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To put an end to, A bad word. *Shakespeare.*

PERIO'DICK. } *a.* [*periodique*, Fr. from
PERIO'DICAL. } *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. *ad.* [from *periodical*.] At stated periods. *Brown.*

PERIOSTEUM. *f.* [*περί* and *ὄστέον.*] All the bones are covered with a very sensible membrane, called the *periosteum*. *Cheyne.*

PERIP'HERY. *f.* [*περί* and *φῆρω.*] Circumference. *Harvey.*

To PERIPHRASE. *v. a.* [*periphraser*, Fr.] To express one word by many; to express by circumlocution.

PERIPHRASIS. *f.* [*περίφρασις.*] Circumlocution; use of many words to express the sense of one. *Brown. Watts.*

PERIPHRA'STICAL. *a.* [from *periphrastis*.] Circumlocutory; expressing the sense of one word in many.

PERIPNEUMONY. } *f.* [*περί* and *πνεύμων.*]
PERIPNEUMO'NIA. } An inflammation of the lungs. *Arbutnot.*

To PER'ISH. *v. n.* [*perir*, Fr. *perco*, 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 PER'ISH. *v. a.* To destroy; to decay. Not in use. *Collier.*

PER'ISHABLE. *a.* [from *perish*.] Liable to perish; subject to decay; of short duration. *Raleigh.*

PER'ISHABLENESS. *f.* [from *perishable*.] Liableness to be destroyed; liableness to decay. *Locke.*

PERISTA'LTICK. *a.* [*περιστέλλω*; *peristaltique*, Fr.] *Peristaltick* motion is that vermicular motion of the guts, which is made by the contraction of the spiral fibres, whereby the excrements are pressed downwards and voided. *Quincy.*

PERISTE'RION. *f.* The herb vervain. *DiF.*

PERISTY'LE. *f.* [*peristile*, Fr.] A circular range of pillars. *Arbutnot.*

PERISYSTOLE. *f.* [περί and συστολή.] The pause or interval betwixt the two motions of the heart or pulse. *Diſt.*

PERITONEUM. *f.* [περιτόναιον.] This lies immediately under the muſcles of the lower belly, and is a thin and ſoft membrane, which encloſes all the bowels. *Diſt.*

PERJURE. *f.* [*perjurus*, Lat.] A perjured or forſworn perſon. *Shakſpeare.*

TO PERJURE. *v. a.* [*perjuro*, Latin.] To forſwear; to taint with perjury. *Shakſpeare.*

PERJURER. *f.* [from *perjure*.] One that ſwears falſely. *Spencer.*

PERJURY. *f.* [*perjurium*, Lat.] Falſe oath. *Shakſpeare.*

PERIWIG. *f.* [*perruque*, Fr.] Aſceticious hair; hair not natural, worn by way of ornament or concealment of baldneſs. *Swift.*

TO PERIWIG. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To dreſs in falſe hair. *Swift.*

PERIWINKLE. *f.*

1. A ſmall ſhell fiſh; a kind of fiſh ſnail. *Peacbam.*
2. A plant. *Bacon.*

TO PERK. *v. n.* [from *percb*, *Skinner*.] To hold up the head with an affected briſkneſs. *Pope.*

TO PERK. *v. a.* To dreſs; to prank. *Shakſpeare.*

PERK. *a.* Pert; briſk; airy. *Spencer.*

PERLOUS. *a.* [from *perilous*.] Dangerous; full of hazard. *Spencer.*

PERMAGY. *f.* A little Turkiſh boot.

PERMANENCE. } *f.* [from *permanent*.]
PERMANENCY. } Duration; conſiſtency; continuance in the ſame ſtate. *Ha'e.*

PERMANENT. *a.* [*permanent*, Fr. *permanens*, Lat.] Durable; not decaying; unchanged. *Hooker. Dryden.*

PERMANENTLY. [from *permanent*.] Durably; laſtingly. *Boyle.*

PERMANſION. *f.* [from *permaneo*, Lat.] Continuance. *Brown.*

PERMEABLE. *a.* [from *permeo*, Latin.] Such as may be paſſed through. *Boyle.*

TO PERMEATE. *v. a.* [*permeo*, Lat.] To paſs through. *Woodward.*

PERMEANT. *a.* [*permeans*, Lat.] Paſſing through. *Brown.*

PERMEATION. *f.* [from *permeate*.] The act of paſſing through.

PERMIſCIBLE. *a.* [from *permifceo*, Lat.] Such as may be mingled.

PERMIſSIBLE. *a.* [*permiſſus*, Lat.] What may be permitted.

PERMIſSION. *f.* [*permiſſion*, Fr. *permiſſus*, Lat.] Allowance; grant of liberty. *Milton.*

PERMIſSIVE. *a.* [from *permiſſio*, Lat.]

1. Granting liberty, not favour; not hindering, though not approving. *Milton.*
2. Granted; ſuffered without hindrance; not authorized or favoured. *Milton.*

PERMIſSIVELY. *ad.* [from *permiſſive*.] By bare allowance; without hindrance. *Bacon.*

PERMIſTION. *f.* [*permiſſus*, Lat.] The act of mixing.

TO PERMIſT. *v. a.* [*permiſto*, Lat. *permettre*, Fr.]

1. To allow without command. *Hooker.*
2. To ſuffer, without authorizing or approving.
3. To allow; to ſuffer. *Locke.*
4. To give up; to reſign. *Dryden.*

PERMIſT. *f.* A written permiſſion from an officer for transporting of goods from place to place, ſhowing the duty on them to have been paid.

PERMIſTTANCE. *f.* [from *permiſt*.] Allowance; forbearance of oppoſition; permiſſion. *Derbam.*

PERMIſTION. *f.* [from *permiſſus*, Lat.] The act of mingling; the ſtate of being mingled. *Brerewood.*

PERMIſTATION. *f.* [*permutatio*, Fr. *permutatio*, Lat.] Exchange of one for another. *Ray.*

TO PERMIſTE. *v. a.* [*permiſto*, Lat. *permuter*, Fr.] To exchange.

PERMIſTER. *f.* [*permutans*, Fr. from *permutare*.] An exchanger; he who permutes.

PERNIſCIOUS. *a.* [*perniciouſus*, Lat. *pernicieux*, Fr.]

1. Miſchievous in the higheſt degree; deſtructive. *Shakſpeare.*
2. [*Pernix*, Lat.] Quick. *Milton.*

PERNIſCIOUSLY. *ad.* [from *pernicioſus*.] Deſtructively; miſchievouſly; ruinouſly. *Aſcham.*

PERNIſCIOUSNEſS. *f.* [from *pernicioſus*.] The quality of being pernicioſus.

PERNIſCITY. *f.* [from *pernix*.] Swiftneſs; celerity. *Ray.*

PERORAſTION. *f.* [*peroratio*, Lat.] The concluſion of an oration. *Smart.*

TO PERPEND. *v. a.* [*perpendo*, Lat.] To weigh in the mind; to conſider attentively. *Brown.*

PERPENDER. *f.* [*perpigne*, Fr.] A coping ſtone.

PERPENDICLE. *f.* [*perpendicular*, French, *perpendicularum*, Lat.] Any thing hanging down by a ſtrait line.

PERPENDICULAR. *a.* [*perpendicularis*, Latin.]

1. Croſſing any other line at right angles. *Newton.*
2. Cutting the horizon at right angles. *Brown.*

PERPENDICULAR. *f.* A line croſſing the horizon at right angles. *Woodward.*

PERPEN-

PERPENDICULARLY. *ad.* [from *perpendicular.*]

1. In such a manner as to cut another line at right angles.
2. In the direction of a strait line up and down. *More.*

PERPENDICULARITY. *f.* [from *perpendicular.*] The state of being perpendicular. *Watts.*

PERPENSION. *f.* [from *perpend.*] Consideration. *Brown.*

TO PERPETRATE. *v. a.* [*perpetro, Lat.*] To commit; to act. Always in an ill sense. *Dryden.*

PERPETRATION. *f.* [from *perpetrate.*]

1. The act of committing a crime. *Wotton.*
2. A bad action. *King Charles.*

PERPETUAL. *a.* [*perpetuel, Fr. perpetuus, Lat.*]

1. Never ceasing; eternal with respect to futurity.
2. Continual; uninterrupted; perennial. *Arbutnot.*

3. Perpetual screw. A screw which acts against the teeth of a wheel, and continues its action without end. *Wilkins.*

PERPETUALLY. *ad.* [from *perpetual.*]

1. Constantly; continually; incessantly. *Newton.*

TO PERPETUATE. *v. a.* [*perpetuer, Fr. perpetuo, Lat.*]

1. To make perpetual; to preserve from extinction; to eternize.
2. To continue without cessation or intermission. *Hammond.*

PERPETUATION. *f.* [from *perpetuate.*]

1. The act of making perpetual; incessant continuance. *Brown.*

PERPETUITY. *f.* [*perpetuitas, Lat.*]

1. Duration to all futurity. *Hooker.*
2. Exemption from intermission or cessation. *Holdr.*
3. Something of which there is no end. *South.*

TO PERPLEX. *v. a.* [*perplexus, Latin.*]

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. *a.* [*perplex, Fr. perplexus, Lat.*] Intricate; difficult. *Glanville.*

PERPLEXEDLY. *ad.* [from *perplexed.*]

1. Intricately; with involution.

PERPLEXEDNESS. *f.* [from *perplexed.*]

1. Embarrassment; anxiety.
2. Intricacy; involution; difficulty. *Locks.*

PERPLEXITY. *f.* [*perplexité, Fr.*]

1. Anxiety; distraction of mind. *Spenser.*
2. Entanglement; intricacy. *Stillingfleet.*

PERPOTATION. *f.* [*per* and *potio, Lat.*]

1. The act of drinking largely.

PERQUISITE. *f.* [*perquisitus, Lat.*] Something gained by a place or office over and above the settled wages. *Addison.*

PERQUISITION. *f.* [*perquisitus, Lat.*]

1. An accurate enquiry; a thorough search.

PERRY. *f.* [*po.ré, Fr. from poire.*] Cyder made of pears. *Mortimer.*

TO PERSECUTE. *v. a.* [*persecuter, Fr. persecutus, Lat.*]

1. To harass with penalties; to pursue with malignity. *Locks.*
2. To pursue with repeated acts of vengeance or enmity. *Dryden.*
3. To importune much.

PERSECUTION. *f.* [*persecution, Fr. persecutio, Lat.*]

1. The act or practice of persecuting. *Addison.*
2. The state of being persecuted. *Spratt.*

PERSECUTOR. *f.* [*persecuteur, Fr. from persecute.*]

1. One who harasses others with continued malignity. *Milton.*

PERSEVERANCE. *f.* [*perseverance, Fr. perseverantia, Lat.*]

1. Persistence in any design or attempt; steadiness in pursuits; constancy in progress. *King Charles.*

PERSEVERANT. *a.* [*perseverant, Fr. perseverans, Lat.*]

1. Persisting; constant. *Ainsworth.*

TO PERSEVERE. *v. n.* [*persevero, Lat.*]

1. To persist in an attempt; not to give over; not to quit the design. *Wake.*

PERSEVERINGLY. *ad.* [from *persevere.*]

1. With perseverance.

TO PERSIST. *v. n.* [*persisto, Lat. persistere, Fr.*]

1. To persevere; to continue firm; not to give over. *South.*

PERSISTANCE. } *f.* [from *persist.*]

1. The state of persisting; steadiness; constancy; perseverance in good or bad. *Government of the Tongue.*
2. Obstinacy; obduracy; contumacy. *Shakespeare.*

PERSISTIVE. *a.* [from *persist.*]

1. Steady; not receding from a purpose; persevering. *Shakespeare.*

PERSON. *f.* [*personne, Fr. persona, Lat.*]

1. Individual or particular man or woman. *Locks.*
2. Man or woman considered as opposed to things. *Spratt.*
3. Human Being. *Dryden.*
4. Man or woman considered as present, acting or suffering. *Shakespeare.*
5. A general loose term for a human being. *Clarissa.*
6. One's

PER

- 6. One's self; not a representative. *Dry.*
- 7. Exterior appearance. *Shakespeare.*
- 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. *Sidney.*

PERSONABLE. *a.* [from *person.*]
 1. Handsome; graceful; of good appearance. *Raleigh.*

2. [In law.] One that may maintain any plea in a judicial court.

- PERSONAGE.** *f.* [from *personage*, Fr.]
- 1. A considerable person; man or woman of eminence. *Sidney.*
 - 2. Exterior appearance; air; stature. *Hayward.*
 - 3. Character assumed. *Addison.*
 - 4. Character represented. *Broome.*

PERSONAL. *a.* [from *personel*, Fr. *personalis*, Lat.]

- 1. Belonging to men or women, not to things; not real. *Hooker.*
- 2. Aff.acting individuals or particular people; peculiar; proper to him or her; relating to one's private actions or character. *Rogers.*
- 3. Present; not acting by representative. *Shakespeare.*

- 4. Exterior; corporal. *Addison.*
- 5. [In law.] Something moveable; something appendant to the person. *Da.*
- 6. [In grammar.] A personal verb is that which has all the regular modification of the three persons; opposed to impersonal that has only the third.

PERSONALITY. *f.* [from *personal.*] The existence or individuality of any one. *Loc.*

- PERSONALLY.** *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. *Ro.*

To PERSONATE. *v. a.* [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 appearance; to act. *Crashaw.*
- 3. To pretend hypocritically, with the reciprocal pronoun. *Swift.*
- 4. To counterfeit; to feign. *Hammond.*
- 5. To resemble. *Shakespeare.*
- 6. To make a representative of, as in picture. Out of use. *Shakespeare.*
- 7. To describe. Out of use. *Shakespeare.*

PERSONATION. *f.* [from *personate.*]
 Counterfeiting of another person. *Bacon.*

PERSONIFICATION. *f.* [from *personify.*]
 Profopœia; the change of things to persons. *Milton.*

PER

To PERSONIFY. *v. a.* [from *person.*] To change from a thing to a person.

PERSPECTIVE. *f.* [from *perspectif*, Fr. *perspectio*, Lat.]

- 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. *a.* Relating to the science of vision; optick; optical. *Bacon.*

PERSPICACIOUS. *a.* [from *perspicax*, Lat.] Quick-sighted; sharp of sight. *South.*

PERSPICACIOUSNESS. *f.* [from *perspicacius.*] Quickness of sight. *Brown.*

PERSPICACITY. *f.* [from *perspicacit *, French.] Quickness of sight. *Brown.*

PERSPICIENCE. *f.* [from *perspicens*, Latin.] The act of looking sharply.

PERSPICILL. *f.* [from *perspicillum*, Latin.] A glass through which things are viewed; an optick glass. *Crashaw.*

PERSPICUITY. *f.* [from *perspicuit *, Fr. from *perspicuus.*]

- 1. Clearness to the mind; easiness to be understood; freedom from obscurity or ambiguity. *Locke.*
- 2. Transparency; translucency; diaphaneity. *Brown.*

PERSPICUOUS. *a.* [from *perspicuus*, Lat.]

- 1. Transparent; clear; such as may be seen through. *Peacbam.*
- 2. Clear to the understanding; not obscure; not ambiguous. *Shakespeare. Spratt.*

PERSPICUOUSLY. *ad.* [from *perspicuus.*] Clearly; not obscurely. *Bacon.*

PERSPICUOUSNESS. *f.* [from *perspicuus.*] Clearness; freedom from obscurity.

PERSPIRABLE. *a.* [from *perspire.*]

- 1. Such as may be emitted by the cuticular pores. *Brown.*
- 2. Perspiring; emitting perspiration. *Bac.*

PERSPIRATION. *f.* [from *perspire.*] Excretion by the cuticular pores. *Arbutnot.*

PERSPIRATIVE. *a.* [from *perspire.*] Performing the act of perspiration.

To PERSPIRE. *v. n.* [from *perspiro*, Lat.]

- 1. To perform excretion by the cuticular pores.
- 2. To be excreted by the skin. *Arbutnot.*

To PERSTRINGE. *v. a.* [from *perstringo*, Lat.] To graze upon; to glance upon. *Di .*

PERSUADABLE. *a.* [from *persuade.*] Such as may be persuaded.

To PERSUADE. *v. a.* [from *persuado*, Lat.]

- 1. To bring to any particular opinion. *Wake.*
- 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. *Sid.*

3. To inculcate by argument or expostulation. *Taylor.*
 4. To treat by persuasion. *Shakespeare.*
PERSUA'DER. *f.* [from *persuade.*] One who influences by persuasion; an importunate adviser. *Bacon.*
PERSUA'SIBLE. *a.* [*persuafibilis*, Lat. *persuafibile*, Fr.] To be influenced by persuasion. *Government of the Tongue.*
PERSUA'SIBLENESS. *f.* [from *persuafibile.*] The quality of being flexible by persuasion.
PERSUA'SION. *f.* [*persuasion*, Fr. from *persuasus*, Lat.]
 1. The act of persuading; the act of influencing by expostulation; the act of gaining or attempting the passions. *Orway.*
 2. The state of being persuaded; opinion. *Shakespeare.*
PERSUA'SIVE. *a.* [*persuafif*, Fr. from *persuade.*] Having the power of persuading; having influence on the passions. *Hooker.*
PERSUA'SIVELY. *ad.* [from *persuafive.*] In such a manner as to persuade. *Milton.*
PERSUA'SIVENESS. *f.* [from *persuafive.*] Influence on the passions. *Hammond.*
PERSUA'SORY. *a.* [*persuasorius*, Latin, from *persuade.*] Having the power to persuade. *Brown.*
PERT. *a.* [*pert*, Welsh.]
 1. Lively; brisk; smart. *Milton.*
 2. Saucy; petulant; with bold and garrulous loquacity. *Collier.*
TO PERTAIN. *v. n.* [*pertineo*, Lat.] To belong; to relate. *Hoyward. Peacbam.*
PERTEREBRA'TION. *f.* [*per* and *terebratio*, Lat.] The act of boring through.
PERTINA'CIUS. *a.* [from *pertinax.*]
 1. Obstinate; stubborn; perversely resolute. *Wakon.*
 2. Resolute; constant; steady. *South.*
PERTINA'CIOUSLY. *ad.* [from *pertinacious.*] Obstinately; stubbornly. *King Charles. Tillotson.*
PERTINA'CIETY. } *f.* [*perstinacia*,
PERTINA'CIOSNESS. } Lat. from *perstinacious.*
 1. Obstinacy; stubbornness. *Brown.*
 2. Resolution; constancy.
PERTINACY. *f.* [from *pertinax.*]
 1. Obstinacy; stubbornness; persistency. *Duppa.*
 2. Resolution; steadiness; constancy. *Taylor.*
PERTINENCE. } *f.* [from *pertineo*, Lat.]
PERTINENCY. } Justness of relation to the matter in hand; propriety to the purpose; appositeness. *Bentley.*
PERTINENT. *a.* [*pertinens*, Lat. *perinent*, Fr.]
 1. Related to the matter in hand; just to the purpose; not useless to the end proposed; apposite. *Bacon.*

2. Relating; regarding; concerning. *Hooker.*
PERTINENTLY. *ad.* [from *pertinent.*] Appositely; to the purpose. *Taylor.*
PERTINEN'INESS. *f.* [from *pertinent.*] Appositeness. *Diſt.*
PERTINGENT. *a.* [*pertingens*, Latin.] Reaching to; touching.
PERTLY. *ad.* [from *pert.*]
 1. Briskly; smartly. *Pope.*
 2. Saucily; petulantly. *Swift.*
PERTNESS. *f.* [from *pert.*]
 1. Brisk folly; sauciness; petulance. *Pope.*
 2. Petty liveliness; spriteliness without force. *Watts.*
PERTRA'NSIENT. *a.* [*pertransiens*, Lat.] Passing over. *Diſt.*
TO PERTURB. } *v. a.* [*perturbo*,
TO PERTURBATE. } Lat.]
 1. To disquiet; to disturb; to deprive of tranquility. *Sandys.*
 2. To disorder; to confuse; to put out of regularity. *Brown.*
PERTURBA'TION. *f.* [*perturbatio*, Lat.]
 1. Disquiet of mind; deprivation of tranquility. *Ray.*
 2. Restlessness of passions. *Bacon.*
 3. Disturbance; disorder; confusion; commotion. *Bacon.*
 4. Cause of disquiet. *Shakespeare.*
 5. Commotion of passions. *Ben. Johnson.*
PERTURBA'TOUR. *f.* [*perturbator*, Lat.] Raifer of commotions.
PERTU'SED. *a.* [*perтусus*, Lat.] Bored; punched; pierced with holes.
PERTU'SION. *f.* [from *perтусus*, Lat.]
 1. The act of piercing or punching. *Arbutnot.*
 2. Hole made by punching or piercing. *Bacon.*
TO PERVA'DE. *v. a.* [*pervado*, Lat.]
 1. To pass through an aperture; to permeate. *Blackmore.*
 2. To pass through the whole extension. *Bentley.*
PERVA'SION. *f.* [from *pervade.*] The act of pervading or passing through. *Boyle.*
PE'RVERSE. *a.* [*pervers*, Fr. *perverfus*, Lat.]
 1. Distorted from the right. *Milton.*
 2. Obstinate in the wrong; stubborn; untractable. *Dryden.*
 3. Petulant; vexatious. *Shakespeare.*
PE'RVERSELY. *ad.* [from *perverse.*] With intent to vex; peevishly; vexatiously; spitefully; crossly. *Decay of Piety.*
PE'RVERSENESS. *f.* [from *perverse.*]
 1. Petulance; peevishness; spiteful crossness. *Donne.*
 2. Perversion; corruption. Not in use. *Bacon.*
PER-

PERVERSION. *f.* [*perversion*, Fr. from *perverse*] The act of perverting; change to worse. *Swift.*

PERVERTSITY. *f.* [*pervertité*, Fr. from *perverse*.] Pervertence; crookedness. *Norris.*

To PERVERT. *v. a.* [*perverto*, Lat.]
 1. To distort from the true end or purpose. *Dryden.*
 2. To corrupt; to turn from the right. *Milton.*

PERVERTER. *f.* [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. *Stirlingfleet.*

PERVERTIBLE. *a.* [from *pervert.*] That may be easily perverted. *Answerth.*

PERVICACIOUS. *a.* [*pervicax*, Latin.] Spitefully obstinate; peevishly consummicious. *Clarissa.*

PERVICACIOUSLY. *ad.* [from *pervicacius*.] With spiteful obstinacy.

PERVICACIOUSNESS. } *f.* [*pervicacia*,
PERVICACIY. } Lat.] Spite-
PERVICACY. } ful obstinacy.

PERVIOUS. *a.* [*pervius*, Lat.]
 1. Admitting passage; capable of being permeated. *Taylor.*
 2. Pervading; permeating. *Prior.*

PERVIOUSNESS. *f.* [from *pervius*.] Quality of admitting a passage. *Boyle.*

PERUKE. *f.* [*peruque*, Fr.] A cap of false hair; a periwig. *Wifeman.*

To PERUKE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To dress in adfcitious hair.

PERUKEMAKER. *f.* [*peruke* and *maker*.] A maker of perukes; a wigmaker.

PERUSAL. *f.* [from *peruse*.] The act of reading. *Atterbury.*

To PERUSE. *v. a.* [*per* and *use*.]
 1. To read. *Bacon.*
 2. To observe; to examine. *Shakespeare.*

PERUSER. *f.* [from *peruse*.] A reader; examiner. *Woodward.*

PESADÉ. *f.* A motion a horse makes. *Farrier's Dict.*

PESSARY. *f.* [*peffarie*, Fr.] Is an oblong form of medicine, made to thrust up into the uterus upon some extraordinary occasions. *Arbutnot.*

PEST. *f.* [*peste*, Fr. *peffis*, Lat.]
 1. Plague; pestilence. *Pope.*
 2. Any thing mischievous or destructive. *Waller.*

To PESTER. *v. a.* [*peffter*, Fr.]
 1. To disturb; to perplex; to harass; to turmoil. *Swift.*
 2. To encumber. *Milton.*

PESTERER. *f.* [from *peffter*.] One that pesters or disturbs.

PESTEROUS. *a.* [from *peffter*.] Encumbering; cumbersome. *Bacon.*

PESTHOUSE. *f.* [from *pest* and *house*.] An

hospital for persons infected with the plague.

PESTIFEROUS. *a.* [from *peffifer*, Latin.]
 1. Destructive; mischievous. *Shakespeare.*
 2. Pettilential; malignant; infectious. *Arbutnot.*

PESTILENCE. [*peffilence*, Fr. *peffilentia*, Lat.] Plague; pest; contagious distemper. *Shakespeare.*

PESTILENT. *a.* [*peffilent*, Fr. *peffilens*, Lat.]
 1. Producing plagues; malignant. *Bentley.*
 2. Mischievous; destructive. *Knolles.*

PESTILENTIAL. *a.* [*peffilential*, French; *peffilens*, Lat.]
 1. Partaking of the nature of pestilence; producing pestilence; infectious; contagious. *Woodward.*
 2. Mischievous; destructive; pernicious. *South.*

PESTILENTLY. *ad.* [from *peffilent*.] Mischievously; destructively.

PESTILLATION. *f.* [*peffillum*, Lat.] The act of pounding or breaking in a mortar. *Brown.*

PESTLE. *f.* [*peffillum*, Lat.] An instrument with which any thing is broken in a mortar. *Lock.*

PESTLE of Pork. *f.* A gammon of bacon. *Answerth.*

PET. *f.* [*despit*, Fr.]
 1. A slight passion; a slight fit of anger. *Milton.*

2. A lamb taken into the house, and brought up by hand. *Hannir.*

PETAL. *f.* [*petalum*, Lat.] *Petal* is a term in botany, signifying those fine coloured leaves that compose the flowers of all plants. *Quincy.*

PETALOUS. *a.* [from *petal*.] Having petals.

PETARD. } *f.* [*petard*, French; *petardo*,
PETARD. } Italian.] An engine of metal, almost in the shape of an hat, about seven inches deep, and about five inches over at the mouth: when charged with fine powder well beaten, it is covered with a madrier or plank, bound down fast with ropes, running through handles, which are round the rim near the mouth of it: this *petard* is applied to gates or barriers of such places as are designed to be surprized, to blow them up. *Military D. E. Hudibras.*

PETÉCHIAL. *a.* [from *petecchiæ*, Latin.] Pestilentially spotted. *Arbutnot.*

PETER-WORT. *f.* This plant differs from St. John's-wort. *Miller.*

PETIT. *a.* [French.] Small; inconsiderable. *South.*

PETITION. *f.* [*petitio*, Lat.]
 1. Request; intreaty; supplication; prayer. *Hooker.*
 2. Single branch or article of a prayer. *Dryden.*

To PETITION. *v. a.* [from the noun.]
 To solicit; to supplicate. *Addison.*
 PETITIONARILY. *ad.* [from *petitionary.*]
 By way of begging the question. *Brown.*
 PETITIONARY. *a.* [from *petition.*]
 1. Supplicatory; coming with petitions.
Shakespeare.
 2. Containing petitions or requests. *Swift.*
 PETITIONER. *f.* [from *petition.*] One
 who offers a petition. *South.*
 PETITORY. *a.* [*petitorius*, Lat. *petivire*,
 Fr.] Petitioning; claiming the property
 of any thing. *Ainsworth.*
 PETRE. *f.* [from *petra*, a stone.] Nitre;
 salt petre. *Boyle.*
 PETRESCENT. *a.* [*petrescens*, Lat.]
 Growing stone; becoming stone. *Boyle.*
 PETRIFICATION. *f.* [from *petrify*, Lat.]
 1. The act of turning to stone; the state
 of being turned to stone. *Brown.*
 2. That which is made stone. *Cheyne.*
 PETRIFACTIVE. *a.* [from *petrificio*, Lat.]
 Having the power to form stone. *Brown.*
 PETRIFICATION. *f.* [*petrification*, Fr.
 from *petrify.*] A body formed by chang-
 ing other matter to stone. *Boyle.*
 PETRIFICK. *a.* [*petrificus*, Lat.] Having
 the power to change to stone. *Milton.*
 To PETRIFY. *v. a.* [*petrify*, Fr. *petra*
 and *fy*, Lat.] To change to stone.
Woodward.
 To PETRIFY. *v. n.* To become stone.
Dryden.
 PETROL. } *f.* [*petrole*, French.]
 PETROLEUM. } A liquid bitumen,
 black, floating on the water of springs.
Woodward.
 PETRONEL. *f.* [*petrinal*, Fr.] A pistol;
 a small gun used by a horseman.
Hudibras.
 PETTICOAT. *f.* [*petit* and *coat.*] The
 lower part of a woman's dress. *Suckling.*
 PETTIFOGGER. *f.* [corrupted from *petti-*
voguer; *petit* and *voguer*, French.] A
 petty small-rate lawyer. *Swift.*
 PETTINESS. *f.* [from *petty.*] Smallness;
 littleness; inconsiderableness; unimport-
 ance. *Shakespeare.*
 PETTISH. *a.* [from *pet.*] Fretful; pee-
 vish. *Creech.*
 PETTISHNESS. *f.* [from *pettish.*] Fret-
 fulness; peevishness. *Collier.*
 PETTYFOES. *f.* [*petty* and *toe.*]
 1. The feet of a sucking pig.
 2. Feet in contempt. *Shakespeare.*
 PETTY. [Italian.] The breast; figura-
 tive by privacy.
 PETTY. *a.* [*petit*, Fr.] Small; inconfi-
 derable; inferior; little. *Stillingfleet.*
 PETTCOY. *f.* An herb.
 PETULANCE. } *f.* [*petulance*, Fr. *petu-*
 PETULANCY. } *lantia*, Lat.] Sauciness;

peevishness; wantonness. *Clarendon.*
 PETULANT. *a.* [*petulans*, Lat. *petulant*,
 Fr.]
 1. Saucy; perverse. *Watts.*
 2. Wanton. *Spenser.*
 PETULANTLY. *ad.* [from *petulant.*]
 With petulance; with saucy pertness.
 PEW. *f.* [*puye*, Dutch.] A seat included in
 a church. *Addison.*
 PEWET. *f.* [*pievit*, Dutch.]
 1. A water towel. *Carew.*
 2. The lapwing.
 PEWTER. *f.* [*peuter*, Dutch.]
 1. A compound of metals; an artificial
 metal. *Bacon.*
 2. The plates and dishes in a house.
Addison.
 PEWTERER. *f.* [from *pewter.*] A
 smith who works in pewter. *Boyle.*
 PHÆNOMENON. *f.* This has sometimes
phænomena in the plural. [*φαινομενον.*] An
 appearance in the works of nature.
Newton.
 PHAGEDENA. *f.* [*φάγεδαινα*; from *φάγω*,
edo, to eat.] An ulcer, where the sharp-
 ness of the humours eats away the flesh.
 PHAGEDE'NICK. } *a.* [*phagedonique*,
 PHAGEDE'NOUS. } Fr.] Eating; cor-
 roding. *Wise man.*
 PHALANX. *f.* [*phalanx*, Lat.] A troop
 of men closely embodied. *Pope.*
 PHANTA'SM. } *f.* [*φάντασμα*, *φιλασία*;
 PHANTA'SMA. } *phantasme*, *phantasie*,
 Fr.] Vain and airy appearance; some-
 thing appearing only to imagination.
Raleigh.
 PHANTA'STICAL. } See FANTASTI-
 PHANTA'STICK. } CAL.
 PHANTOM. *f.* [*phantome*, Fr.]
 1. A spectre; an apparition. *Asterbury.*
 2. A fancied vision. *Rogers.*
 PHARISA'ICAL. *a.* [from *pharisee.*] Rit-
 ual; externally-religious, from the sect
 of the Pharisees, whose religion consisted
 almost wholly in ceremonies. *Bacon.*
 PHARMACE'UTICAL. } *a.* [*φαρμακευτι-*
 PHARMACE'UTICK. } *κος*, from *φαρ-*
μακωω.] Relating to the knowledge or
 art of pharmacy, or preparation of me-
 dicines.
 PHARMACOLOGIST. *f.* [*φάρμακω* and
λέγω.] One who writes upon drugs.
Woodward.
 PHARMACO'LOGY. *f.* [*φάρμακων* and
λογία.] The knowledge of drugs and me-
 dicines.
 PHARMACOPOEIA. *f.* [*φάρμακων* and
ποιεω.] A dispensatory; a book contain-
 ing rules for the composition of medicines.
 PHARMACOPOLIST. *f.* [*φάρμακω* and
πολιω.] An apothecary; one who sells
 medicines.

PHARMACY, *f.* [from φάρμακον.] The art or practice of preparing medicines; the trade of an apothecary. *Garth.*

PHAROS } *f.* [from pharos in Egypt.]
PHARE } A light-house; a lantern from the shore to direct sailors. *Arbutnot.*

PHARYNGOTOMY, *f.* [φάρυγγξ and τέμνω.] The act of making an incision into the wind-pipe, used when some tumour in the throat hinders respiration.

PHA'SELS, *f.* [pha'seoli, Latin.] French beans. *Ainsworth.*

PHA'SIS, *f.* In the plural *pha'ses*. [φάσις; *pha'se*, Fr.] Appearance exhibited by any body; as the changes of the moon. *Greech.*

PHASM, *f.* [φάσμα.] Appearance; phantom; and fancied apparition. *Hammond.*

PHEASANT, *f.* [*phasianus*.] A kind of wild cock. *Pep.*

PHEER, *f.* A companion. See **FEEER**.

TO PHEESE, *v. a.* [perhaps to *feaze*.] To comb; to fleece; to curry. *Shakespeare.*

PHENICOPTER, *f.* [φαινικόπτερος.] A kind of bird. *Hooker.*

PHENIX, *f.* [φώνιξ.] The bird which is supposed to exist single, and to rise again from its own ashes. *Milton.*

PHENOMENON, *f.* [φαινόμενον; *phenomene*, Fr.] it is therefore often written *phenomenon*.

1. Appearance; visib'le quality. *Burnet.*
 2. Any thing that strikes by any new appearance.

PHIAL, *f.* [πίηλα, Lat. *phiale*, Fr.] A small bottle. *Newton.*

PHILANTHROPY, *f.* [φιλέω and ανθρωπος.] Love of mankind; good nature. *Addison.*

PHILIPPICK, *a.* [from the invectives of Demosthenes against *Philip* of Macedon.] Any invective declamation.

PHILOLOGER, *f.* [φιλόλογος.] One whose chief study is language; a grammarian; a critic. *Spratt.*

PHILOLOGICAL, *a.* [from *philology*.] Critical; grammatical. *Watts.*

PHILOLOGIST, *f.* [φιλόλογος.] A critic; a grammarian.

PHILOLOGY, *f.* [φιλολογία; *philologie*, Fr.] Criticism; grammatical learning. *Walker.*

PHILOMEL, } *f.* [from *Philomela*,
PHILOMELA } changed into a bird.]
 The nightingale. *Shakespeare.*

PHILOMOT, *a.* [corrupted from *feuille morte*, a dead leaf.] Coloured like a dead leaf. *Addison.*

PHILOSOPHEME, *f.* [φιλοσόφημα.] Principle of reasoning; theorem. *Watts.*

PHILOSOPHER, *f.* [*philosophus*, Lat.] A man deep in knowledge, either moral or natural. *Hooker.*

PHILOSOPHERS *stone*, *f.* A stone dreamed of by alchemists, which, by its touch, converts base metals into gold.

PHILOSOPHICK, } *a.* [*philosophique*, Fr.]
PHILOSOPHICAL, }

1. Belonging to philosophy; suitable to a philosopher. *Milton.*

2. Skilled in philosophy. *Shakespeare.*

3. Frugal; abstemious. *Dryden.*

PHILOSOPHICALLY, *ad.* [from *philosophical*.] In a philosophical manner; rationally; wisely. *Bentley.*

TO PHILOSOPHIZE, *v. a.* [from *philosophy*.] To play the philosopher; to reason like a philosopher. *L'Esrange.*

PHILOSOPHY, *f.* [*philosophia*, Lat.]

1. Knowledge natural or moral. *Shakespeare.*

2. Hypothesis or system upon which natural effects are explained. *Locke.*

3. Reasoning; argumentation. *Rogers.*

4. The course of sciences read in the schools.

PHILTER, *f.* [φίλιτρον; *philtre*, Fr.] Something to cause love. *Dryden.*

TO PHILTRE, *v. a.* [from the noun.] To charm to love. *Government of the Tongue.*

PHIZ, *f.* [A ridiculous contraction from *physiognomy*.] The face. *Stepney.*

PHLEBOTOMIST, *f.* [from φλέψ and τέμνω.] One that opens a vein; a blood-letter.

TO PHLEBOTOMIZE, *v. a.* [*phlebotomiser*, Fr.] To let blood. *Howel.*

PHLEBOTOMY, *f.* [φλεβοτομία.] Blood-letting; the act or practice of opening a vein for medical intentions. *Brown.*

PHLEGM, *f.* [φλέγμα.]

1. The watry humour of the body, which, when it predominates, is supposed to produce sluggishness or dulness. *Roscommon.*

2. Water. *Boyle.*

PHLEGMAGOGUES, *f.* [φλέγμα and ἄγω.] A purge of the milder sort, supposed to evacuate phlegm and leave the other humours. *Floyer.*

PHLEGMATICK, *a.* [φλεγματικός.]

1. Abounding in phlegm. *Arbutnot.*

2. Generating phlegm. *Brown.*

3. Watry. *Newton.*

4. Dull; cold; frigid. *Soutbern.*

PHLEGMON, *f.* [φλεγμονή.] An inflammation; a burning tumour. *Wiseman.*

PHLEGMONOUS, *a.* [from *phlegmon*.] Inflammatory; burning. *Harvey.*

PHLEMETRY, *f.* [from *phlebotomus*, Lat.] An instrument which is placed on the vein and driven into it with a blow.

PHLOGISTON, *f.* [φλογιστός, from φλέγω.]

1. A chemical liquor extremely inflammable.

2. The inflammable part of any body.

PHO'NICKS. *f.* [from φωνή.] The doctrine of sounds.

PHONOCA MPTICK. *a.* [φωνή and κάμπτω.] Having the power to inflect or turn the sound, and by that to alter it. *Derbam.*

PHO'SPHOR. } *f.* [phosphorus, Latin.]

PHO'SHORUS. } *f.* [phosphorus, Latin.]

1. The morning star. *Pope.*

2. A chemical substance which, exposed to the air, takes fire. *Cheyne.*

PHRASE. *f.* [φράσις.]

1. An idiom; a mode of speech peculiar to a language.

2. An expression; a mode of speech. *Tillotson.*

3. Stile; expression. *Shakespeare.*

TO PHRASE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To stile; to call; to term. *Shakespeare.*

PHRASEO'LOGY. *f.* [φράσις and λέγω.]

1. Stile; diction. *Swift.*

2. A phrase book.

PHREN'ITIS. *f.* [φρενίτις.] Madness. *Wiseman.*

PHRENETICK. } *a.* [φρενήτις; phren-

PHREN'TICK. } *ique, French.]* Mad; inflamed in the brain; frantick. *Woodov.*

PHRENSY. *f.* [from φρενίτις; phreneste, French] Madness; frantickness. *Milton.*

PHTHI'SICAL. *a.* [φθισικός.] Wasting. *Harvey.*

PHTHI'SICK. *f.* [φθίσις.] A consumption. *Harvey.*

PHTHUSIS. *f.* [φθίσις.] A consumption. *Wiseman.*

PHYLA'CTERY. *f.* [φυλακτεριον.] A badge on which was inscribed some memorable sentence. *Hammond.*

PHYSICAL. *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. *Shakespeare.*

4. Resembling physick.

PHYSICALLY. *ad.* [from physick.] According to nature; by natural operation; not morally. *Stillingfleet.*

PHYSICIAN. *f.* [physicien, Fr. from physick.] One who professes the art of healing. *Bacon.*

PHYSICK. *f.* [φισική.] The science of healing.

2. Medicines; remedies. *Hooker.*

3. [In common phrase.] A purge.

TO PHYSICK. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To purge; to treat with physick; to cure. *Shakespeare.*

PHYSICO'THEOLOGY. *f.* [from physico and theology.] Divinity enforced or illustrated by natural philosophy.

PHYSIO'GNOMER. } *f.* [from physio-

PHYSIO'GNOMIST. } *gnomy.]* One who judges of the temper or future fortune by the features of the face. *Peachment.*

PHYSIOGNO'MICK. } *a.* [φυσιογνωμο-

PHYSIOGNO'MONICK. } *νικς.]* Drawn from the contemplation of the face; conversant in contemplation of the face.

PHYSIO'GNOMY. *f.* [φυσιογνωμνία.]

1. The art of discovering the temper, and foreknowing the fortune by the features of the face. *Bacon.*

2. The face; the cast of the look. *Hudibras.*

PHYSIO'LOGICAL. *a.* [from physiology.] Relating to the doctrine of the natural constitution of things. *Boyle.*

PHYSIO'LOGIST. *f.* [from physiology.] A writer of natural philosophy.

PHYSIO'LOGY. *f.* [φύσις and λέγω.] The doctrine of the constitution of the works of nature. *Bentley.*

PHYSY. *f.* The same with *fufee.*

PHYTIVOROUS. *a.* [φύβον and voro.] That eats grass or any vegetable. *Ray.*

PHYTO'GRAPHY. *f.* [φύβον and γράφω.] A description of plants.

PHY'TOLOGY. *f.* [φύβον and λέγω.] The doctrine of plants; botanical discourse.

PI'ACLE. *f.* [piaculum, Latin.] An enormous crime. *Hotwel.*

PIA'CLAR. } *a.* [piacularis, piaculum,

PIA'CULOUS. } *Latin.]*

1. Expiatory; having the power to atone.

2. Such as requires expiation. *Bronson.*

3. Criminal; atrociously bad. *Glanville.*

PIA-MATER. *f.* [Latin.] A thin and delicate membrane, which lies under the dura mater, and covers immediately the substance of the brain.

PI'ANET. *f.*

1. A bird; the lesser wood-pecker.

2. The magpie.

PI'ASTER. *f.* [piastra, Italian.] An Italian coin, about five shillings sterling in value. *Diſt.*

PIA'ZZA. *f.* [Italian.] A walk under a roof supported by pillars. *Arbutnot.*

PICA. *f.* Among printers, a particular size of their types or letters.

PICARO'ON. *f.* [from picare, Italian.] A robber; a plunderer. *Temple.*

PIC'CAGE. *f.* [piccagium, low Latin.] Money paid at fairs for breaking ground for booths.

TO PICK. *v. a.* [picken, Dutch.]

1. To cull; to chuse; 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 gleaning out either part. *Bacon.*

4. To clean, by gathering off gradually any thing adhering. *More.*

5. [Pick, uer,

P I C

5. [*Piquer*, Fr.] To pierce; to strike with a sharp instrument. *Wiseman.*
6. To strike with bill or beak; to peck. *Proverbs.*
7. [*Picare*, Italian] To rob. *Shakespeare.*
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. *v. n.*
- To eat slowly and by small morsels. *Dryden.*
 - To do any thing nicely and leisurely. *Dryden.*
- PICK. *f.* A sharp pointed iron tool. *Woodward.*
- PICKAPACK. *ad.* [from *pack*.] In manner of a pack. *L'Esrange.*
- PICKAXE. *f.* [*pick* and *axe*.] An axe not made to cut but pierce; an axe with a sharp point. *Milton.*
- PICKBACK. *a.* On the back. *Hudibras.*
- PICKED. *a.* [*pique*, Fr.] Sharp; smart. *Mortimer.*
- To PICKER. *v. a.* [*picare*, Italian.]
- To pirate; to pillage; to rob.
 - To make a flying skirmish. *Ainsworth. Hudibras.*
- PICKER. *f.* [from *pick*.]
- One who picks or culls. *Mortimer.*
 - A pickaxe; an instrument to pick with. *Mortimer.*
- PICKEREL. *f.* [from *pike*.] A small pike.
- PICKEREL WEED. *f.* [from *pike*.] A water plant, from which pikes are fabled to be generated. *Walton.*
- PICKLE. *f.* [*p k-l*, Dutch.]
- Any kind of salt liquor, in which flesh or other substance is preserved. *Addison.*
 - Thing kept in pickle.
 - Condition; state. *Shakespeare.*
- PICKLE or *pickel*. *f.* A small parcel of land inclosed with a hedge, which in some countries is called a *pringle*. *Philips.*
- To PICKLE. *v. a.* [from the noun.]
- To preserve in pickle. *Dryden.*
 - To season or imbue highly with any thing bad.
- PICKLEHERRING. *f.* [*pickle* and *berring*.] A jack-pudding; a merry-andrew; a zany; a buffoon. *Addison.*
- PICKLOCK. *f.* [*pick* and *lock*.]
- An instrument by which locks are opened. *Brown.*
 - The person who picks locks.
- PICKPOCKET. } *f.* [*pick* and *pocket*, or
- PICKPURSE. } *pu-se*] A thief who steals, by putting his hand privately into the pocket or purse. *Bentley.*
- PICKTOOTH. *f.* [*pick* and *tooth*.] An instrument by which the teeth are cleaned. *Swift.*

P I E

- PICKTHANK. *f.* [*pick* and *thank*] An officious fellow, who does what he is not desired. *Fairfax. L'Esrange. South.*
- PICT. *f.* [*pietus*, Latin.] A painted person. *Lee.*
- PICTORIAL. *a.* [from *pietor*, Latin.] Produced by a painter. *Brown.*
- PICTURE. *f.* [*pietura*, Latin.]
- A resemblance of persons or things in colours. *Shakespeare.*
 - The science of painting.
 - The works of painters. *Stirling fleet.*
 - Any resemblance or representation. *Locke.*
- To PICTURE. *v. a.* [from the noun.]
- To paint; to represent by painting. *Brown. Spenser.*
 - To represent.
- To PIDDLE. *v. n.*
- To pick at table; to feed squeamishly, and without appetite. *Swift.*
 - To trifle; to attend to small parts rather than to the main.
- PIDDLER. *f.* [from *p dde*.] One that eats squeamishly, and without appetite.
- PIE. *f.*
- Any crust baked with something in it. *Dryden.*
 - [*Pica*, Latin.] A magpie; a particular bird. *Shakespeare.*
 - The old popish service book, so called from the rubrick.
 - Cock and *pie*, was a slight expression in *Shakespeare's* time, of which I know not the meaning.
- PIE'BALD. *a.* [from *pie*.] Of various colours; diversified in colour. *Locke.*
- PIECE. *f.* [*piece*, French.]
- A patch.
 - A part of a whole; a fragment. *AEs.*
 - A part. *Tillotson.*
 - A picture. *Dryden.*
 - A composition; performance. *Addison.*
 - A single great gun. *Knolles.*
 - A hand gun. *Clyne.*
 - A coin; a single piece of money. *Prior.*
 - In ridicule and contempt: as, a piece of a lawyer.
 - A PIECE. To each. *More.*
 - Of a PIECE with. Like; of the same sort; united; the same with the rest. *Roscommon.*
- To PIECE. *v. a.* [from the noun.]
- To enlarge by the addition of a piece. *Bacon.*
 - To join; to unite.
 - To PIECE out. To increase by addition. *Shakespeare.*
- To PIECE. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To join; to coalesce; to be compacted. *Bacon.*
- PIE'CE. *f.* [from *piece*.] One that pieces.
- PIE'CELESS. *a.* [from *piece*.] Whole; compact;

compact; not made of separate pieces.

Donne.

PIECEMEAL. *ad.* [piece and meal, Sax.]

In pieces; in fragments. *Hudibras. Pope.*

PIECEMEAL. *a.* Single; separate; divided.

Gov. of the Tongue.

PIED. *a.* [from *pie.*] Variegated; particoloured.

Drayton.

PIEDNESS. *f.* [from *pie.*] Variegation; diversity of colour.

Shakespeare.

PIELED. *a.* Bald.

Shakespeare.

PIEPOWDER *court. f.* [from *pie*, foot, and *poudre*, dusty.] A court held in fairs for redress of all disorders committed therein.

PIER. *f.* [*piere*, French.] The columns on which the arch of a bridge is raised. *Bac.*

To PIERCE. *v. a.* [*piercer*, French.]

1. To penetrate; to enter; to force.

Shakespeare.

2. To touch the passions; to affect.

Shakespeare.

To PIERCE. *v. n.*

1. To make way by force.

Bacon.

2. To strike; to move; to effect.

Shakespeare.

3. To enter; to dive.

Sidney.

4. To affect severely.

Shakespeare.

PIERCER. *f.* [from *piere*.]

1. An instrument that bores or penetrates.

Tusser.

2. The part with which insects perforate bodies.

Ray.

3. One who perforates.

PIERCINGLY. *ad.* [from *piere*.] Sharply.

PIERCINGNESS. *f.* [from *piere*.] Power of piercing.

Drbam.

PIETY. *f.* [*pietas*, Lat. *pieté*, French.]

1. Discharge of duty to God.

Peacham.

2. Duty to parents or those in superiour relation.

PIG. *f.* [*bigge*, Dutch.]

1. A young sow or boar.

Floyer.

2. An oblong mass of lead or unforged iron.

Pope.

To PIG. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To farrow; to bring pigs.

PIGEON. *f.* [*pigeon*, French.] A fowl bred in a cote or a small house; in some places called dove-cote.

Raleigh.

PIGEONFOOT. *f.* An herb.

Ainsworth.

PIGEONLIVERED. *a.* [*pigeon* and *liver*.] Mild; soft; gentle.

Shakespeare.

PIGGIN. *f.* In the northern provinces, a small vessel.

PIGHT. [old preter. and part. pass. of *pitch*.] Pitched; placed; fixed; determined.

Spenser. Shakespeare.

PIGMENT. *f.* [*pigmentum*, Latin.] Paint; colour to be laid on any body.

Boyle.

PIGMY. *f.* [*pigmaeus*, Latin.] A small nation, fabled to be devoured by the cranes.

Garth.

PIGNORATION. *f.* [*pignora*, Lat.] The act of pledging.

PIGNUT. *f.* [*pig* and *nut*.] An earth nut.

Shakespeare.

PIGSNEY. *f.* [*pig*, Sax. a girl.] A word of endearment to a girl.

PIGWIDGEON. *f.* Any thing petty or small.

Cleveland.

PIKE. *f.* [*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 sprigs between which any thing to be turned is fastened.

Moxon.

PIKED. *a.* [*pique*, French.] Sharp; acuminate; ending in a point.

Shakespeare.

PIKEMAN. *f.* [*pike* and *man*.] A soldier armed with a pike.

Knolls.

PIKESTAFF. *f.* [*pike* and *staff*.] The wooden frame of a pike.

Tutler.

PILASTER. *f.* [*pilastre*, French.] A square column sometimes insulated, but oftener set within a wall, and only shewing a fourth or a fifth part of its thickness.

Diſt.

PILCHER. *f.*

1. A furred gown or case; any thing lined with fur.

Hanmer.

2. A fish like a herring.

PILE. *f.* [*pil*, Fr. *pile*, Dutch.]

1. A strong piece of wood driven into the ground to make firm a foundation.

Knolls.

2. A heap; an accumulation.

Shakespeare.

3. Any thing heaped together to be burned.

Collier.

4. An edifice; a building.

Pope.

5. A hair. [*pilus*, Latin.]

Shakespeare.

6. Hairy surface; nap.

Greav.

7. [*Pilum*, Latin.] The head of an arrow.

Drayton.

8. One side of a coin; the reverse of coins.

Locke.

9. [In the plural, *piles*.] The hæmorrhoids.

Arbutnot.

To PILE. *v. a.*

1. To heap; to coacervate.

Shakespeare.

2. To fill with something heaped.

Abbot.

PILEATED. *a.* [*pileus*, Latin.] In the form of a cover or hat.

Woodward.

PILER. *f.* [from *pile*.] He who accumulates.

To PILFER. *v. a.* [*piller*, French.] To steal; to gain by petty robbery.

Bacon.

To PILFER. *v. n.* To practise petty theft.

Shakespeare.

PILFERER. *f.* [from *pilfer*.] One who steals petty things.

Atterbury.

PILFERINGLY. *ad.* With petty larceny; filchingly.

P I L

P I N

PILFERY. *f.* [from *pilfer.*] Petty theft.
L'Esrange.

PILGRIM. *f.* [*pelgrim*, Dutch.] A traveller; and a wanderer; particularly one who travels on a religious account. *Stinking fleet.*

TO PILGRIM. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To wander; to ramble. *Greiv.*

PILGRIMAGE. *f.* [*pelrinage*, French.] A long journey; travel; more usually a journey on account of devotion. *Dryden.*

PILL. *f.* [*p. lula*, Latin.] Medicine made into a small ball or mass. *Crasshaw.*

TO PILL. *v. a.* [*piller*, French.]

1. To rob; to plunder. *Shakepeare.*
2. For peel; to strip off the bark. *Gen.*

TO PILL. *v. n.* To be stript away; to come off in flakes or scoriæ. *Tob.*

PILLAGE. *f.* [*p. llage*, French.]

1. Plunder; something got by plundering or pilling. *Shakespeare.*
2. The act of plundering. *Shakespeare.*

TO PILLAGE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To plunder; to spoil. *Arbutnot.*

PILLAGER. *f.* [from *pillage.*] A plunderer; a spoiler.

PILLAR. *f.* [*pilier*, Fr. *pilastro*, Italian.]

1. A column. *Watton.*
2. A supporter; a maintainer. *Shakespeare.*

PILLARED. *a.* [from *pillar.*]

1. Supported by columns. *Milton.*
2. Having the form of a column. *Tbomf.*

PILLION. *f.* [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.

PILLORY. *f.* [*pillori*, Fr. *pillorium*, low Latin.] A frame erected on a pillar, and made with holes and folding boards, through which the heads and hands of criminals are put. *Watts.*

TO PILLORY. *v. a.* [*pillorie*, Fr. from the noun.] To punish with the pillory. *Gov. of the Tongue.*

PILLOW. *f.* [*pyle*, Sax. *pulewe*, Dutch.] A bag of down or feathers laid under the head to sleep on. *Donne.*

TO PILLOW. *v. a.* To rest any thing on a pillow. *M. leon.*

PILLOWBEER. } *f.* The cover of a pillow.

PILLOWCASE. } low. *Swift.*

PILOSITY. *f.* [from *pilosus*, Latin.] Hairiness. *Bacon.*

PILOT. *f.* [*pilote*, Fr. *piloot*, Dutch.] He whose office is to steer the ship. *Ben. Johnson.*

TO PILOT. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To steer; to direct in the course.

PILOTAGE. *f.* [*pilotage*, Fr. from *pilot.*]

1. Pilot's skill; knowledge of coasts. *Raleigh.*
2. A pilot's hire. *Sineworth.*

PILSER. *f.* The moth or fly that runs into a candle flame.

PIMENTA. *f.* [*piment*, French.] A kind of spice called Jamaica pepper, all-spice. *Hill.*

PIMP. *f.* [*pinge*, Fr. *Skinner.*] One who provides gratifications for the lust of others; a procurer; a pander. *Addison.*

TO PIMP. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To provide gratifications for the lust of others; to pander. *Swift.*

PIMPERNEL. *f.* [*pimpernella*, Latin.] A plant.

PIMPING. *a.* [*pimple mensch*, a weak man, Dutch.] Little. *Skinner.*

PIMPLE. *f.* [*pompette*, French.] A small red pustule. *Addison.*

PIMPLED. *a.* [from *pimple.*] Having red pustules; full of pimples: as, his face is pimpled.

PIN. *f.* [*espingle*, French.]

1. A short wire with a sharp point and round head, used by women to fasten their cloaths. *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. *Shakespeare.*
5. That which locks the wheel to the axle.
6. The central part. *Shakespeare.*
7. The pegs by which musicians intend or relax their strings.
8. A note; a strain. *L'Esrange.*
9. A horny induration of the membranes of the eye. *Shakespeare.*
10. A cylindrical roller made of wood. *Corbet.*
11. A noxious humour in a hawk's foot.

TO PIN. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To fasten with pins. *Pope.*
2. To fasten; to make fast. *Shakespeare.*
3. To join; to fix. *Shakespeare. Digby.*
4. [Pinban, Sax.] To shut up; to inclose; to confine. *Hooker.*

PINCASE. *f.* [*pin and case.*] A pin cushion.

PINCERS. *f.* [*pincette*, French.]

1. An instrument by which nails are drawn, or any thing is gripped, which requires to be held hard. *Spenser.*
2. The claw of an animal. *Addison.*

TO PINCH. *v. a.* [*pincer*, French.]

1. To squeeze between the fingers or with the teeth. *Shakespeare.*
2. To hold hard with an instrument.
3. To squeeze the flesh till it is pained or livid. *Shakespeare.*
4. To press between hard bodies.
5. To gall; to fret. *Shakespeare.*
6. To

P I N

6. To gripe; to oppress; to straiten. *Raleigh.*
Thomson.
 7. To distress; to pain.
 8. To press; to drive to difficulties. *Watts.*
 9. To try thoroughly; to force out what is contained within. *Collier.*
- To PINCH. *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. *f.* [*pinçon*, French, from the verb.]
 1. A painful squeeze with the fingers. *Dryden.*
 2. A gripe; a pain given. *Shakespeare.*
 3. Oppression; distress inflicted. *L'Estr.*
 4. Difficulty; time of distress. *L'Estr.*
- PINCHFIST. } *f.* [*pinch*, *fst*, and *pen-*
 PINCHPENNY. } *ny*] A miser. *Airs-vorb.*
- PINCUSHION. *f.* [*pin* and *cushion*.] A small bag stuffed with bran or wool on which pins are stuck. *Addison.*
- PINDUST. *f.* [*pin* and *dust*.] Small particles of metal made by cutting pins. *Digby.*
- PINE. *f.* [*pinus*, Latin.] A tree.
 To PINE. *v. a.* [*pinian*, Sax. *pijen*, Dutch.]
 1. To languish; to wear away with any kind of misery. *Spenser.*
 2. To languish with desire. *Shakespeare.*
- To PINE. *v. a.*
 1. To wear out; to make to languish. *Shakespeare.*
 2. To grieve for; to bemoan in silence. *Milton.*
- PINEAPPLE. *f.* A plant.
 PINEAL. *a.* [*pineale*, French.] Resembling a pineapple. An epithet given by *Des Cartes* to the gland which he imagined the seat of the soul. *Arbutnot.*
- PINFATHERED. *a.* [*pin* and *feather*.] Not fledged; having the feathers yet only beginning to shoot. *Dryden.*
- PINFOLD. *f.* [*pin-fald*, Sax. to shut up, and *fold*.] A place in which beasts are confined. *Milton.*
- PINGLE. *f.* A small close; an inclosure.
 PINMONEY. *f.* [*pin* and *money*.] Money allowed to a wife for her private expences without account. *Addison.*
- PINGUID. *a.* [*pinguis*, Latin.] Fat; unctuous. *Mortimer.*
- PINHOLE. *f.* [*pin* and *hole*.] A small hole, such as is made by the perforation of a pin. *Wiseman.*
- PINION. *f.* [*pinion*, French.]
 1. The joint of the wing remotest from the body.
 2. *Shakespeare* seems to use it for a feather or quill of the wing.
 3. Wing. *Pope.*

P I O

4. The tooth of a smaller wheel, answering to that of a larger.
 5. Fetters for the hands.
- To P'INION. *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. *f.* [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*. *Shakespeare.*
 3. Any thing supremely excellent. *Shakespeare.*
 4. A colour used by painters. *Dryden.*
 5. [*Pingue*, Fr.] A kind of heavy narrow-sterned ship. *Shakespeare.*
 6. A fish; the minow.
- To PINK. *v. a.* [from *pink*, Dutch, an eye.] To work in oylet holes; to pierce in small holes. *Prior.*
- To PINK. *v. n.* [*pincken*, Dutch.] To wink with the eyes. *L'Estrange.*
- PINMAKER. *f.* [*pin* and *make*.] He who makes pins.
- PINNACE. *f.* [*pinna*, Fr. *pinna*, Ital.] A boat belonging to a ship of war. It seems formerly to have signified rather a small ship or bark attending a larger ship. *Raleigh.*
- PINNACLE. *f.* [*pinna*, Fr. *pinna*, Lat.]
 1. A turret or elevation above the rest of the building. *Clarendon.*
 2. A high spiring point. *Cowley.*
- PINNER. *f.* [from *pinna*, or *pinion*.]
 1. The lappet of a head which flies loose. *Addison.*
 2. A pinmaker.
- PINNOCK. *f.* The tom-tit. *Ainsw.*
- PINT. *f.* [*pin*, Saxon.] Half a quart; in medicine, twelve ounces; a liquid measure. *Dryden.*
- PINNULES. *f.* In astronomy, the sights of an astrolabe. *DiF.*
- PIO/NEER. *f.* [*pionier*, from *pion*, obsolete, Fr.] One whose business is to level the road, throw up works, or sink mines in military operations. *Fairfax.*
- PIONING. *f.* Works of pioneers.
 PIONY. *f.* [*peon*, Latin.] A large flower.
- PIOUS. *a.* [*pius*, Lat. *pieux*, French.]
 1. Careful of the duties owed by created beings to God; godly; religious; such as is due to sacred things. *Milton.*
 2. Careful of the duties of near relation. *Taylor.*
 3. Practised under the appearance of religion. *King Charles.*
- PIOUSLY.

P I R

P I T

PIOUSLY. *ad.* [from *pius*.] In a pious manner; religiously; with regard, such as is due to sacred things. *Philips.*

PIP. *f.* [*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. *v. n.* [*pipio*, Latin.] To chirp or cry as a bird. *Boyle.*

PIPE. *f.* [*fib*, 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 hand musick. *Roscom.*

4. The organs of voice and respiration; as, the wind-pipe. *Peacbam.*

5. The key of the voice. *Shakespeare.*

6. An office of the exchequer. *Bacon.*

7. [*Peep*, Dutch.] A liquid measure containing two hogheads. *Shakespeare.*

To PIPE. *v. n.* [from the noun.]

1. To play on the pipe. *Camden.*

2. To have a shrill sound. *Shakespeare.*

PIPER. *f.* [from *pipe*.] One who plays on the pipe. *Rev.*

PIPETREE. *f.* The lilac tree.

PIPING. *a.* [from *pipe*.]

1. Weak; feeble; sickly. *Shakespeare.*

2. Hot; boiling.

PIPKIN. *f.* [Diminutive of *pipe*.] A small earthen boiler. *Pope.*

PIPPIN. *f.* [*puppyngbe*, Dutch. *Skinner.*] A sharp apple. *King.*

PIQUANT. *a.* [*piquant*, French.]

1. Pricking; piercing; stimulating. *Addison.*

2. Sharp; tart; pungent; severe. *Bacon.*

PIQUANCY. *f.* [from *piquant*.] Sharpness; tartness.

PIQUANTLY. *ad.* [from *piquant*.] Sharply; tartly. *Locke.*

PIQUE. *f.* [*pique*, French.]

1. An ill will; an offence taken; petty malevolence. *Decay of Piety.*

2. A strong passion. *Hudibras.*

3. Point; nicety; punctilio. *Dryden.*

To PIQUE. *v. a.* [*piquer*, French.]

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. See **PICKER.**

PIQUEERER. *f.* A robber; a plunderer. *Swift.*

PIQUET. *f.* [*piquet*, French.] A game at cards. *Prior.*

PIRACY. *f.* [*πειραγεία*.] The act or practice of robbing on the sea. *Waller.*

PIRATE. *f.* [*πειρατής*.]

1. A sea-robber. *Bacon.*

2. Any robber; particularly a book-seller who seizes the copies of other men.

To PIRATE. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To rob by sea. *Arbutnot.*

To PIRATE. *v. a.* [*pirater*, French.] To take by robbery. *Pope.*

PIRATICAL. *a.* [*piraticus*, Latin.] Predatory; robbing; consisting in robbery. *Bacon.*

PISCATION. *f.* [*piscatio*, Latin.] The act or practice of fishing. *Brown.*

PISCARY. *f.* A privilege of fishing. *Addison.*

PISCATORY. *a.* [*piscatorius*, Latin.] Relating to fishes. *Addison.*

PISCIVOROUS. *a.* [*piscis* and *voros*.] Fish-eating; living on fish. *Ray.*

PISH. *interj.* A contemptuous exclamation. *Shakespeare.*

To PISH. *v. n.* [from the interjection.] To express contempt. *Pope.*

PISMIRE. *f.* [*m; pis, Sax. pismiere*, Dutch.] An ant; an emmet. *Prior.*

To PISS. *v. n.* [*piesser*, Fr. *piissen*, Dutch.] To make water. *L'Estrange.*

PISS. *f.* [from the verb.] Urine; animal water. *Pope.*

PISSABED. *f.* A yellow flower growing in the grass.

PISSBURNT. *a.* Stained with urine.

PISTACHIO. *f.* [*pistacchi*, Italian.] The pistachio is a dry fruit of an oblong figure. *Hill.*

PISTE. *f.* [French.] The track or tread a horseman makes upon the ground he goes over.

PISTILLATION. *f.* [*pistillum*, Lat.] The act of pounding in a mortar. *Brown.*

PISTOL. *f.* [*pistole*, *pistolet*, French.] A small handgun. *Clarendon.*

To PISTOL. *v. a.* [*pistol*, French.] To shoot with a pistol.

PISTOLE. *f.* [*pistole*, French.] A coin of many countries and many degrees of value. *Dryden.*

PISTOLET. *f.* [diminutive of *pistol*.] A little pistol. *Donne.*

PISTON. *f.* [*piston*, French.] The moveable part in several machines; as in pumps and syringes, whereby the suction or attraction is caused; an embolus.

PIT. *f.* [*pit*, Saxon.]

1. A hole in the ground. *Bacon.*

2. A bys; 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. *v. a.* To sink in hollows. *Sharf.*

PITAPAT. *f.* [*patte patte*, French.]

4 Y I. A

1. A flutter; a palpitation. *L'Espr.*
 2. A light quick step. *Dryden.*
- PITCH. *f.* [*pic*, Sax. *pix*, Latin.]
 1. The resin of the pine extracted by fire and inspissated. *Proverbs.*
 2. [From *picis*, Fr. *Skinner.*] Any degree of elevation or height. *Shakespeare.*
 3. Highest rise. *Shakespeare.*
 4. State with respect to lowness or height. *Milton.*
 5. Size; stature. *Spenser.*
 6. Degree; rate. *Denham.*
- To PITCH. *v. a.* [*oppicciare*, Italian.]
 1. To fix; to plant. *Fairfax. Knol'es. Dryden.*
 2. To order regularly. *Hooker.*
 3. To throw headlong; to cast forward. *Shakespeare.*
 4. To smear with PITCH. *Gen. Dryd.*
 5. To darken. *Shakespeare.*
 6. To pave. *Ainsworth.*
- To PITCH. *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. *1 Mac.*
- PITCHER. *f.* [*picber*, French.]
 1. An earthen vessel; a water pot. *Shakespeare.*
 2. An instrument to pierce the ground in which any thing is to be fixed. *Mortimer.*
- PITCHFORK. *f.* [*pitch* and *fork*.] A fork with which corn is thrown upon the wagon. *Swift.*
- PITCHINESS. *f.* [from *pitchy*.] Blackness; darkness.
- PITCHY. *a.* [from *pitch*.]
 1. Smeared with pitch. *Dryden.*
 2. Having the qualities of pitch. *Woodw.*
 3. Black; dark; dismal. *Prior.*
- PITCOAL. *f.* [*pit* and *coal*] Fossile coal. *Mortimer.*
- PIT-MAN. *f.* [*pit* and *man*.] He that in sawing timber works below in the pit. *Moxon.*
- PIT-SAW. *f.* [*pit* and *saw*.] The large saw used by two men, of whom one is in the pit. *Moxon.*
- PITTEOUS. *a.* [from *pity*.]
 1. Sorrowful; mournful; exciting pity. *Spenser.*
 2. Compassionate; tender. *Prior.*
 3. Wretched; paltry; pitiful. *Milton.*
- PITTEOUSLY. *ad.* [from *piteous*.] In a piteous manner. *Shakespeare.*
- PITTEOUSNESS. *f.* [from *piteous*.] Sorrowfulness; tenderness.
- PITFALL. *f.* [*pit* and *fall*.] A pit dug and covered, into which a passenger falls unexpectedly. *Sandy.*
- PITH. *f.* [*pitte*, Dutch.]
1. The marrow of the plant; the soft part in the midst of the wood. *Bacon.*
 2. Marrow. *Donne.*
 3. Strength; force. *Shakespeare.*
 4. Energy; cogency; fulness of sentiment; closeness and vigour of thought and stile.
 5. Weight; moment; principal part. *Shakespeare.*
 6. The quintessence; the chief part. *Shakespeare.*
- PITHILY. *ad.* [from *pithy*.] With strength; with cogency; with force.
- PITHINESS. *f.* [from *pithy*.] Energy; strength. *Spenser.*
- PITHLESS. *a.* [from *pith*.]
 1. Wanting pith. *Shakespeare.*
 2. Wanting energy; wanting force.
- PITHY. *a.* [from *pith*.]
 1. Consisting of pith. *Phillips.*
 2. Strong; forcible; energetick. *Addison.*
- PITYABLE. *a.* [*pitoyable*, Fr. from *pity*.] Deserving pity. *Atterbury.*
- PITIFUL. *a.* [*pity* and *full*.]
 1. Melancholy; moving compassion. *Spenser.*
 2. Tender; compassionate. *Shakespeare.*
 3. Paltry; contemptible; despicable. *Dryden.*
- PITIFULLY. *ad.* [from *pitiful*.]
 1. Mournfully; in a manner that moves compassion. *Tillotson.*
 2. Contemptibly; despicably. *Clarissa.*
- PITIFULNESS. *f.* [from *pitiful*.]
 1. Tenderness; mercy; compassion. *Sidney.*
 2. Despicableness; contemptibleness.
- PITILESLY. *ad.* [from *pitiless*.] Without mercy.
- PITILESSNESS. *f.* Unmercifulness.
- PITILESS. *a.* [from *pity*.] Wanting pity; wanting compassion; merciless. *Fairfax.*
- PITTANCE. *f.* [*pitance*, Fr. *pietantis*, Italian.]
 1. An allowance of meat in a monastery. *Shakespeare.*
 2. A small portion.
- PITUIITE. *f.* [*pituite*, Fr. *pituita*, Latin.] Phlegm. *Arbutnot.*
- PITUITOUS. *a.* [*pituitosus*, Lat. *pituiteux*, French.] Consisting of phlegm. *Arbut.*
- PITY. *f.* [*pitie*, Fr. *pieta*, Italian.]
 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. *v. a.* [*pitoyer*, French.] To compassionate misery; to regard with tenderness on account of unhappiness. *Addison.*
- To PITY. *v. n.* To be compassionate. *Jeremiah.*
- PIVOT. *f.* [*pivot*, French.] A pin on which any thing turns. *Dryden.*
- PIX. *f.* [*pixis*, Latin.] A little chest or box, in which the consecrated host is kept. *Hanmer.*

PLA/CABLE. *a.* [*placabilis*, Latin.] Willing or possible to be appeased. *Milton.*

PLACABILITY. } *f.* [from *placabile*.] Willingness to be appeased; possibility to be appeased.

PLA/CABLENESS. }

PLAC'ARD. } *f.* [*plakart*, Dutch.] An edict; a declaration; a manifesto.

PLAC'ART. }

To PLA/CATE. *v. a.* [*placoo*, Latin.] To appease; to reconcile. This word is used in Scotland. *Forbes.*

PLACE. *f.* [*place*, French.]

1. Particular portion of space. *Addison.*
2. Locality; ubiety; local relation. *Locke.*
3. Local existence. *Revelations.*
4. Space in general. *Davies.*
5. Separate room. *Shakespeare.*
6. A seat; residence; mansion. *John.*
7. Passage in writing. *Bacon.*
8. Ordinal relation. *Spectator.*
9. Existence; state of being; validity; state of actual operation. *Hayward.*
10. Rank; order of priority. *Shakespeare.*
11. Precedence; priority. *Ben. Johnson.*
12. Office; publick character or employment. *Knolles.*
13. Room; way; space for appearing or acting given-by cession. *Dryden.*
14. Ground; room. *Hammord.*

To PLACE. *v. a.* [*placer*, French.]

1. To put in any place, rank or condition. *Exodus. Dryden.*
2. To fix; to settle; to establish. *Locke.*
3. To put out at interest. *Pope.*

PLA/CER. *f.* [from *place*.] One that places. *Spenser.*

PLA/CID. *a.* [*placidus*, Latin.]

1. Gentle; quiet; not turbulent. *Bacon.*
2. Soft; kind; mild.

PLA/CIDLY. *ad.* [from *placid*.] Mildly; gently. *Boyle.*

PLA/CIT. *f.* [*placitum*, Latin.] Decree; determination. *Glanville.*

PLA/CKET, or *plaquet.* *f.* A petticoat. *Shakespeare.*

PLA/GIARISM. *f.* [from *plagiary*.] Theft; literary adoption of the thoughts or works of another. *Swift.*

PLA/GIARY. *f.* [from *plagium*, Latin.]

1. A thief in literature; one who steals the thoughts or writings of another. *South.*
2. The crime of literary theft. *Brown.*

PLAGUE. *f.* [*plaghe*, Dutch; *πληγη*.]

1. Pestilence; a disease eminently contagious and destructive. *Bacon.*
2. State of misery. *Psalms.*
3. Any thing troublesome or vexatious. *L'Esrange.*

To PLAGUE. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To infect with pestilence.
2. To trouble; to tease; to vex; to harass; to torment; to afflict. *Collier.*

PLA/GUILY. *ad.* [from *plaguy*.] Vexatiously; horribly. *Dryden.*

PLA/GUY. *a.* [from *plague*.] Vexatious; troublesome. *Dopne.*

PLAICE. *f.* [*plate*, Dutch.] A flat fish. *Carew.*

PLAID. *f.* A striped or variegated cloth; an outer loose weed worn much by the highlanders in Scotland.

PLAIN. *a.* [*planus*, Latin.]

1. Smooth; level; flat; free from protuberances or excrescencies. *Spenser.*
2. Void of ornament; simple. *Dryden.*
3. Artless; not subtle; not specious; not learned; simple. *Hammord.*
4. Honestly rough; open; sincere; not soft in language. *Bacon.*
5. Mere; bare. *Shakespeare.*
6. Evident; clear; discernible; not obscure. *Denham.*
7. Not varied by much art. *Sidney.*

PLAIN. *ad.*

1. Not obscurely.
2. Distinctly; articulately. *Mark.*
3. Simply; with rough sincerity. *Addison.*

PLAIN. *f.* [*plane*, French.] Level ground; open; flat; often, a field of battle. *Hayward. Davies.*

To PLAIN. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To level; to make even. *Hayward.*

To PLAIN. *v. n.* [*plaindre, je plains*, Fr.] To lament; to wail. *Sidney.*

PLAINDEALING. *a.* [*plain and deal*.] Acting without art. *L'Esrange.*

PLAINDEALING. *f.* Management void of art. *Dryden.*

PLAINLY. *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. *Shakespeare. Milton.*

PLAINNESS. *f.* [from *plain*.]

1. Levelness; flatness.
2. Want of ornament; want of show. *Dryden.*
3. Oppeness; rough sincerity. *Sidney.*
4. Artlessness; simplicity. *Dryden.*

PLAINT. *f.* [*plainte*, French.]

1. Lamentation; complaint; lament. *Sidney.*
2. Exprobration of injury. *Bacon.*
3. Expression of sorrow. *Wotton.*

PLAINTFUL. *a.* [*plaint and full*.] Complaining; audibly sorrowful. *Sidney.*

PLAINTIFF. *f.* [*plaintif*, French.] He that commences a suit in law against another; opposed to the defendant. *Dryden.*

PLAINTIFF. *a.* [*plaintif*, French.] Complaining. A word not in use. *Prior.*

PLA'INTIVE. *a.* [*plaintif*, French.] Com-
plaining; lamenting; expressive of sorrow.
Young.

PLAINWORK. *f.* [*plain* and *work.*] Needlework as distinguished from embroidery.
Pope.

PLAIT. *f.* [corrupted from *plight* or *plyght.*] A fold; a double.
Davies.

To **PLAIT.** *v. a.* [from the noun.]
1. To fold; to double. *Pope.*

2. To weave; to braid. *Peter.*

3. To intangle; to involve. *Shakesp.*

PLAI'TER. *f.* [from *plait.*] He that plaits.

PLAN. *f.* [*plan*, French.]

1. A scheme; a form; a model. *Addison.*

2. A plot of any building, or ichnography.
Prior.

To **PLAN.** *v. a.* [from the noun.] To scheme; to form in design. *Pope.*

PLA'NARY. *a.* Pertaining to a plane. *Diſt.*

PLA'NCHED. *a.* [from *planche.*] Made of boards.
Shakespeare.

PLA'NCHER. *f.* [*planche*, French.] A board; a plank. *Bacon.*

PLA'NCHING. *f.* In carpentry, the laying the floors in a building.

PLANE. *f.* [*planus*, Latin.]

1. A level surface. *Cheyne.*

2. [*Plane*, Fr.] An instrument by which the surface of boards is smoothed. *Moxon.*

To **PLANE.** *v. a.* [*planer*, French.]

1. To level; to smooth from inequalities.
Arbutnot.

2. To smooth with a plane. *Moxon.*

PLANE-TREE. *f.* [*platanus*, Lat. *plane*, *platane*, Fr.] The introduction of this tree into England is owing to the great lord chancellor Bacon. *Miller.*

PLA'NET. *f.* [*planeta*, Lat. *πλανητω.*] Planets are the errattick or wandering stars, and which are not like the fixt ones always in the same position to one another: we now number the earth among the primary planets, because we know it moves round the sun, as Saturn, Jupiter, Mars, Venus and Mercury do, and that in a path or circle between Mars and Venus: and the moon is accounted among the secondary planets or satellites of the primary, since the moves round the earth. *Brown.*

PLA'NETARY. *a.* [*planetaire*, French, from *planet.*]

1. Pertaining to the planets. *Granville.*

2. Under the denomination of any particular planet. *Dryden.*

3. Produced by the planets. *Shakesp.*

4. Having the nature of a planet; errattick.
Blackmore.

PLANE'TICAL. *a.* [from *planet.*] Pertaining to planets. *Brown.*

PLANE'TSTRUCK. *a.* [*planet* and *strike.*] Blasted.
Sackling.

PLANIFO'LIUOUS. *a.* [*planus* and *folium*, Latin.] Flowers are so called, when made up of plain leaves. *Diſt.*

PLANIME'TRICAL. *a.* [from *planimetry.*] Pertaining to the mensuration of plain surfaces.

PLANIME'TRY. *f.* [*planus*, and *μετρεω.*] The mensuration of plain surfaces.

PLANIPE'TALOUS. *a.* [*planus*, Lat. and *πέταλον.*] Flatleaved, as when the small flowers are hollow only at the bottom, but flat upwards, as dandelion and succory. *Diſt.*

To **PLA'NISH.** *v. a.* [from *plane.*] To polish; to smooth. A word used by manufacturers.

PLA'NISPHERE. *f.* [*planus*, Lat. and *sphere.*] A sphere projected on a plane.

PLANK. *f.* [*planche*, French.] A thick strong board. *Chapman.*

To **PLANK.** *v. a.* [from the noun.] To cover or lay with planks. *Dryden.*

PLANOCO'NICAL. *a.* [*planus* and *conus.*] Level on one side and conical on others. *Greav.*

PLA'NOCONVEX. *f.* [*planus* and *convexus.*] Flat on the one side and convex on the other. *Newton.*

PLANT. *f.* [*plante*, Fr. *planta*, Latin.]

1. Any thing produced from seed; any vegetable production.

2. A sapling. *Shakespeare.*

3. [*Planta*, Lat.] The sole of the foot.

To **PLANT.** *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. *Shakesp.*

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. *Pope.*

6. To direct properly: as, to plant a cannon.

PLANTAGE. *f.* [*plantago*, Latin.] An herb. *Shakespeare.*

PLA'NTAIN. *f.* [*plantain*, French.]

1. An herb. *More.*

2. A tree in the West Indies, which bears an esculent fruit. *Waller.*

PLA'NTAL. *a.* [from *plant.*] Pertaining to plants. *Glanville.*

PLANTA'TION. *f.* [*plantatio*, Lat.]

1. The act or practice of planting.

2. The place planted. *King Charles.*

3. A colony. *Bacon.*

4. Introduction; establishment. *K. Charles.*

PLANTED. *a.* [from *plant.*] This word seems in *Shakespeare* to signify, settled; well grounded.

PLANTER. *f.* [*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. *Addison.*

PLASH. *f.* [*plafche*, Dutch.]

1. A small lake of water or puddle. *Bac.*

2. Branch partly cut off and bound to other branches. *Mortimer.*

To PLASH. *v. a.* [*pl'esser*, French.] To interweave branches. *Evelyn.*

FLASHY. *a.* [from *plafch*.] Watty; filled with puddles. *Beeterton.*

PLASM. *f.* [*πλασμα*.] A mould; a matrix in which any thing is cast or formed. *Woodward.*

PLASTER. [from *πλαζω*.]

1. Substance made of water and some absorbent matter, such as chalk or lime well pulverised, with which walls are overlaid. *Watts.*

2. A glutinous or adhesive salve. *Shakespeare.*

To PLASTER. *v. a.* [*plastrer*, French.]

1. To overlay as with plaster. *Bacon.*

2. To cover with a medicated plaster.

PLASTERER. *f.* [*plastrier*, French, from *plaster*.]

1. One whose trade is to overlay walls with plaster. *Shakespeare.*

2. One who forms figures in plaster. *Wot.*

PLASTICK. *a.* [*πλαστικός*.] Having the power to give form. *Prior.*

PLASTRON. *f.* [French.] A piece of leather stuffed, which fencers use, when they teach their scholars, in order to receive the pushes made at them. *Dryden.*

To PLAT. *v. a.* [from *plait*.] To weave; to make by texture. *Addison.*

PLAT. *f.* [*platt*, Saxon.] A small piece of ground. *Milton.*

PLATANE. *f.* [*platane*, French; *platanus*, Latin.] The plane tree. *Milton.*

PLATE. *f.* [*plate*, Dutch; *plaque*, French.]

1. A piece of metal beat out into breadth. *Wilkins.*

2. Armour of plates. *Spenser.*

3. [*Plata*, Spanish.] Wrought silver. *Ben. Johnson.*

4. [*Plat*, French, *piatta*, Italian.] A small shallow vessel of metal on which meat is eaten. *Dryden.*

To PLATE. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To cover with plates. *Sandys.*

2. To arm with plates. *Shakespeare.*

3. To beat into laminæ or plates. *Newt.*

PLA'TEN. *f.* Among printers, the flat part of the press whereby the impression is made.

PLA'TFORM. *f.* [*plat*, flat, French, and *form*.]

1. The sketch of any thing horizontally delineated; the ichnography. *Sandys.*

2. A place laid out after any model. *Pope.*

3. A level place before a fortification. *Shakespeare.*

4. A scheme; a plan. *Woodward.*

PLA'TICK. *a. p. f.* In astrology, is a ray cast from one planet to another, not exactly, but within the orbit of its own light. *Bailey.*

PLATOON. *f.* [a corruption of *peloton*, French.] A small square body of musketeers. *Tickell.*

PLA'TTER. *f.* [from *plate*.] A large dish, generally of earth. *Dryden.*

PLA'DIT. } *f.* Applause. *Denbam.*

PLAU'DITE. } *f.* Applause. *Denbam.*

PLAUSIBILITY. *f.* [*plausibilité*, French.] Speciousness; superficial appearance of right. *Savile.*

PLAUSIBLE. *a.* [*plausible*, French.] Such as gains approbation; superficially pleasing or taking; specious; popular. *Clarend.*

PLAUSIBLENESS. *f.* [from *plausible*.] Speciousness; show of right. *Sanderson.*

PLAUSIBLY. *ad.* [from *plausible*.]

1. With fair show; speciously. *Collier.*

2. With applause. Not in use. *Brown.*

PLAUSIVE. *a.* [from *plaudo*, Latin.]

1. Applauding. *Shakespeare.*

2. Praiseable. *Shakespeare.*

To PLAY. *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. *Shakespeare.*

4. To trifle; to act wantonly and thoughtlessly. *Temple.*

5. To do something fanciful. *Shakespeare.*

6. To practise sarcastic merriment. *Pope.*

7. To mock; to practise illusion. *Shakespeare.*

8. To game; to contend at some game. *Shakespeare.*

9. To do any thing trickish or deceitful. *Addison.*

10. To touch a musical instrument, *Glan.*

11. To operate; to act. Used of any thing in motion. *Cheyne.*

12. To wanton; to move irregularly. *Dryden.*

13. To personate a drama. *Shakespeare.*

14. To represent a character. *Dryden.*

15. To act in any certain character. *Collier.*

To PLAY. *v. a.*

1. To put in action or motion; as, he played his cannon. *Gay.*

2. To use an instrument of musick. *Milton.*

3. To act a mirthful character. *Milton.*

4. To exhibit dramatically. *Shakespeare.*

5. To act; to perform. *Sidney.*

PLAUS. *f.*

1. Action not imposed; not work. *Milton.*

2. Amusement; sport. *Milton.*

P L E

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. *Shakespeare.*
 5. Practice in any contest *Tillotson.*
 6. Action in any contest; office. *Dryden.*
 7. Practice; action; manner of acting. *Sidney.*
8. Act of touching an instrument.
 9. Irregular and wanton motion.
 10. A state of agitation or ventilation. *Dryden.*

11. Room for motion. *Moxon.*
 12. Liberty of acting; swing. *Addison.*
- PLA'YBOOK. *f.* [*play and book.*] Book of dramatick compositions. *Swift.*
 PLA'YDAY. *f.* [*play and day.*] Day exempt from tasks or work. *Swift.*
 PLA'YDEBT. *f.* [*play and debt.*] Debt contracted by gaming. *Arbutnot.*
 PLA'YER. *f.* [*from play.*]

1. One who plays.
 2. An idler; a lazy person. *Shake'sp.*
 3. Actor of dramattick scenes. *Sidney.*
 4. A mimic. *Dryden.*
 5. One who touches a musical instrument. *Samuel xvi.*
 6. One who acts in play in any certain manner. *Carew.*

PLA'YFELLOW. *f.* [*play and fellow.*] Companion in amusement. *Spenser.*

PLA'YFUL. *a.* [*play and full.*] Sportive; full of levity. *Addison.*

PLA'YGAME. *f.* [*play and game.*] Play of children. *Locke.*

PLA'YHOUSE. *f.* [*play and house.*] House where dramattick performances are represented. *Stillingfleet.*

PLA'YPLEASURE. *f.* [*play and pleasure.*] Idle amusement. *Bacon.*

PLA'YSOME. *a.* [*play and some.*] Wanton; full of levity.

PLA'YSOMENESS. *f.* [*from playsome.*] Wantonness; levity.

PLA'YTHING. *f.* [*play and thing.*] Toy; thing to play with. *Orway.*

PLA'YWRIGHT. *f.* [*play and wright.*] A maker of plays. *Pope.*

PLEA. *f.* [*plaid, old French.*]

1. The act or form of pleading.
 2. Thing offered or demanded in pleading. *Shakespeare.*
 3. Allegation. *Milton.*
 4. An apology; an excuse. *Milton.*

To PLEACH. *v. a.* [*flessen, French.*] To bend; to interweave. *Shakespeare.*

To PLEAD. *v. n.* [*plaidier, French.*]

1. To argue before a court of justice. *Granville.*
 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.*

P L E

To PLEAD. *v. a.*

1. To defend; to discuss. *Shake'speare.*
 2. To allege in pleading or argument. *Spenser.*

3. To offer as an excuse. *Dryden.*

PLEA'DABLE. *a.* [*from plead.*] Capable to be alleged in plea. *Dryden.*

PLEA'DER. *f.* [*plaidier, French.*]

1. One who argues in a court of justice. *Swift.*
 2. One who speaks for or against. *Shake'speare.*

PLEA'DING. *f.* [*from plead.*] Act or form of pleading. *Swift.*

PLEA'SANCE. *f.* [*plaisance, Fr.*] Gaiety; pleasantry. *Spenser.*

PLEA'SANT. *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. *ad.* [*from pleasant.*]

1. In such a manner as to give delight.
 2. Gayly; merrily; in good humour. *Clarendon.*

3. Lightly; ludicrously. *Brome.*

PLEA'SANTNESS. *f.* [*from pleasant.*]

1. Delightfulness; state of being pleasant. *Sidney.*
 2. Gaiety; cheerfulness; merriment. *Tillotson.*

PLEA'SANTRY. *f.* [*plaisanterie, French.*]

1. Gaiety; merriment. *Addison.*
 2. Sprightly saying; lively talk. *Addison.*

To PLEASE. *v. a.* [*placeo, Lat. plaire, Fr.*]

1. To delight; to gratify; to humour. *Wisdom xvii.*
 2. To satisfy; to content. *Shakespeare.*

3. To obtain favour from. *Milton.*

4. To be PLEASED. To like. A word of ceremony. *Dryden.*

To PLEASE. *v. n.*

1. To give pleasure. *Milton.*
 2. To gain approbation. *Hosea.*

3. To like; to chuse. *Pope.*

4. To condescend; to comply. *Shakespeare.*

PLEA'SER. *f.* [*from please.*] One that courts favour.

PLEA'SINGLY. *ad.* [*from pleasing.*] In such a manner as to give delight. *Pope.*

PLEA'SINGNESS. *f.* [*from pleasing.*] Quality of giving delight.

PLEA'SEMAN. *f.* [*please and man.*] A pickthank; an officious fellow. *Shakespeare.*

PLEA'SURABLE. *a.* [*from pleasure.*] Delightful; full of pleasure. *Bacon.*

PLEA'SURE. *f.* [*plaisir, French.*]

1. Delight; gratification of the mind or senses. *South.*
 2. Loose gratification. *Shakespeare.*
 3. Approbation. *Psalms.*
 4. What the will dictates. *Shakespeare.*
 5. Choice;

5. Choice ; arbitrary will. *Brown.*
 To PLEA'SURE. *v. a.* [from the noun.]
 To please ; to gratify. *Tillotson.*
 PLEA'SUREFUL. *a.* [pleasure and full.]
 Pleasant ; delightful. *Obsolete. Abbot.*
 PLEBEI'AN. *f.* [*plebeien*, French, *plebeius*,
 Latin.] One of the lower people. *Swift.*
 PLEBEI'AN. *a.*
 1. Popular ; consisting of mean persons.
King Charles.
 2. Belonging to the lower ranks. *Milton.*
 3. Vulgar ; low ; common. *Bacon.*
 PLEDGE. *f.* [*pleige*, Fr. *pieggio*, Italian.]
 1. Any thing put to pawn.
 2. A gage ; any thing given by way of war-
 rant or security ; a pawn. *Rowe.*
 3. A surety ; a bail ; an hostage. *Raleigh.*
 To PLEDGE. *v. a.* [*pligen*, French, *pieg-
 giare*, Italian.]
 1. To put in pawn. *Pope.*
 2. To give as warrant or security.
 3. To secure by a pledge. *Shakespeare.*
 4. To invite to drink, by accepting the
 cup or health after another. *Shakespeare.*
 PLEDGET. *f.* [*pluggbe*, Dutch.] A small
 mass of lint. *Wiseman.*
 PLEIADS. } *f.* [*pleiades*, Lat. *πλειάδες*.]
 PLEIADES. } A northern constellation.
Milton.
 PLE'NARILY. *ad.* [from *plenary*.] Fully ;
 completely. *Ayliffe.*
 PLE'NARY. *a.* [from *plenus*, Latin.] Full ;
 complete. *Watts.*
 PLE'NARY. *f.* Decisive procedure. *Ayliffe.*
 PLE'NARINESS. *f.* [from *plenary*.] Ful-
 ness ; completeness.
 PLE'NILUNARY. *a.* [from *plenilunium*,
 Lat.] Relating to the full moon. *Brown.*
 PLE'NIPO'TENCE. *f.* [from *plenus* and *po-
 tentia*, Latin.] Fulness of power.
 PLE'NIPO'TENT. *a.* [*plenipotens*, Latin.]
 Invested with full power. *Milton.*
 PLENIPO'TENTIARY. *f.* [*plenipotentiaire*,
 French.] A negotiator invested with full
 power. *Stillingfleet.*
 PLE'NIST. *f.* [from *plenus*, Lat.] One that
 holds all space to be full of matter. *Boyle.*
 PLE'NITUDE. *f.* [*plenitudo*, from *plenus*,
 Latin ; *plenitude*, French.]
 1. Fulness ; the contrary to vacuity.
Bentley.
 2. Repletion ; animal fulness ; plethora.
Arbutnot.
 3. Exuberance ; abundance. *Bacon.*
 4. Completeness. *Prior.*
 PLE'NTEOUS, *a.* [from *plenty*.]
 1. Copious ; exuberant ; abundant. *Milt.*
 2. Fruitful ; fertile. *Milton.*
 PLE'NTEOUSLY. *ad.* [from *plenteous*.]
 Copiously ; abundantly ; exuberantly.
Shakespeare.
 PLE'NTEOUSNESS. *f.* [from *plenteous*.]
 Abundance ; fertility. *Genesis.*

- PLE'NTIFUL. *a.* [*plenty* and *full*.] Copious ;
 abundant ; exuberant ; fruitful. *Raleigh.*
 PLE'NTIFULLY. *ad.* [from *plentiful*.] Co-
 piously ; abundantly. *Addison.*
 PLE'NTIFULNESS. *f.* [from *plentiful*.]
 The state of being plentiful ; abundance ;
 fertility.
 PLE'NTY. *f.* [from *plenus*, full.]
 1. Abundance ; such a quantity as is more
 than enough. *Locke.*
 2. Fruitfulness ; exuberance.
 3 It is used, I think, barbarously for
plentiful.
 4. A state in which enough is had and en-
 joyed. *Joel*, ii. 26.
 PLE'ONASM. *f.* [*pleonasmus*, Latin.] A
 figure of rhetoric, by which more words
 are used than are necessary.
 PLESH. *f.* [A word used by *Spenser* instead
 of *plash*.] A puddle ; a boggy marsh.
 PLE'THORA. *f.* [from *πληθώρα*.] The
 state in which the vessels are fuller of hu-
 mours than is agreeable to a natural state or
 health. *Arbutnot.*
 PLETHORE'TICK. } *a.* [from *pletthora*.]
 PLETHOR'ICK. } Having a full habit.
Arbutnot.
 PLE'THORY. *f.* [*pletthora*, French, from
πληθώρα.] Fulness of habit. *Arbutnot.*
 PLE'VIN. *f.* [*pleuvine*, Fr. *plovina*, law
 Lat.] In law, a warrant or assurance. *Dict.*
 PLEUR'ISY. *f.* [*πλευριτις*.] *Pleurisy* is an
 inflammation of the pleura, remedied by
 evacuation, suppuration or expectoration,
 or all together.
 PLEUR'ITICAL. } *a.* [from *pleurisy*.]
 PLEUR'ITICK. } *a.* [from *pleurisy*.]
 1. Diseased with a pleurisy. *Arbutnot.*
 2. Denoting a pleurisy. *Wiseman.*
 PLI'ABLE. *a.* [*pliable*, from *plier*, French,
 to bend.]
 1. Easy to be bent ; flexible. *South.*
 2. Flexible of disposition ; easy to be per-
 suaded.
 PLI'ABLENESS. *f.* [from *pliable*.]
 1. Flexibility ; easiness to be bent.
 2. Flexibility of mind. *South.*
 PLI'ANCY. *f.* [from *pliant*.] Easiness to be
 bent. *Addison.*
 PLI'ANT. *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. *f.* [from *pliant*.] Flexibili-
 ty ; toughness. *Bacon.*
 PLI'CATURE. } *f.* [*plicatura*, from *plico*,
 PLI'ICATION. } Latin.] Fold ; double.
 PLY'ERS. *f.* [from *ply*.] An instrument by
 which any thing is laid hold on to bend it.
Moxon.
 To PLIGHT. *v. a.* [*plichten*, Dutch.]
 1, To

P L O

1. To pledge; to give as surety. *Shakespeare.*
 2. To braid; to weave. *Spenser.*
- PLIGHT.** *f.* [plih̄t, Saxo.]
 1. Condition; state. *Shakespeare.*
 2. Good case. *Tuffer.*
 3. Pledge; gage. [from the verb.]
Shakespeare.
 4. [From *to plight.*] A fold; a pucker; a double; a purse; a plait. *Spenser.*
- PLINTH.** *f.* [πλινθία.] In architecture, is that square member which serves as a foundation to the base of a pillar. *Harris.*
- To PLOD.** *v. n.* [ploeghen, Dutch. *Skinner.*]
 1. To toil; to toil; to drudge; to travel.
Dryden.
 2. To travel laboriously. *Shakespeare.*
 3. To study closely and dully. *Hudibras.*
- PLO'DDER.** *f.* [from *plod.*] A dull heavy laborious man. *Shakespeare.*
- PLOT.** *f.* [plot, Saxon.]
 1. A small extent of ground. *Tuffer.*
 2. A plantation laid out. *Sidney.*
 3. A form; a scheme; a plan. *Spenser.*
 4. A conspiracy; a secret design formed against another. *Dan.*
 5. An intrigue; an affair complicated, involved and embarrassed. *Roscommon.*
 6. Stratagem; secret combination to any ill end. *Milton.*
 7. Contrivance; deep reach of thought. *Denham.*
- To PLOT.** *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.** *v. a.*
 1. To plan; to contrive.
 2. To describe according to ichnography. *Carew.*
- PLOT'TER.** *f.* [from *plot.*]
 1. Conspirator. *Dryden.*
 2. Contriver. *Shakespeare.*
- PLO'VEY.** *f.* [pluvier, French; pluviialis, Latin.] A lapwing. *Carew.*
- PLOUGH.** *f.* [ploeg, Saxon.]
 1. The instrument with which the furrows are cut in the ground to receive the seed. *Mortimer.*
 2. A kind of plane.
- To PLOUGH.** *v. n.* To practise aration; to turn up the ground in order to sow seed. *Mortimer.*
- To PLOUGH.** *v. a.*
 1. To turn up with the plough. *Dryden.*
 2. To bring to view by the plough. *Wood.*
 3. To furrow; to divide. *Addison.*
 4. To tear; to furrow. *Shakespeare.*
- PLOUGHBOY.** *f.* [plough and boy.] A boy that follows the plough; a coarse ignorant boy. *Watts.*
- PLOUGHER.** *f.* [from *plough.*] One who

P L U

- ploughs or cultivates ground. *Spenser.*
- PLOUGHLAND.** *f.* [plough and land.] A farm for corn. *Donne.*
- PLOUGHMAN.** *f.* [plough and man.]
 1. One that attends or uses the plough. *Taylor.*
 2. A gross ignorant rustick. *Shakespeare.*
 3. A strong laborious man. *Arbutnot.*
- PLOUGHMONDAY.** *f.* The monday after twelfth-day. *Tuffer.*
- PLOUGHSHARE.** *f.* [plough and share.] The part of the plough that is perpendicular to the coulter. *Sidney.*
- To PLUCK.** *v. a.* [plocian, Saxon.]
 1. To pull with nimbleness or force; to snatch; to pull; to draw; to force on or off; to force up or down. *Gay.*
 2. To strip of feathers. *Shakespeare.*
 3. To pluck up a heart or spirit. A proverbial expression for taking up or refusing of courage. *Knolls.*
- PLUCK.** *f.* [from the verb.]
 1. A pull; a draw; a single act of plucking. *L'Esfrange.*
 2. The heart, liver and lights of an animal.
- PLUCKER.** *f.* [from *pluck.*] One that plucks. *Mortimer.*
- PLUG.** *f.* [plugg, Swedish; pluggbe, Dutch.] A stopple; any thing driven hard into another body. *Boyle. Swift.*
- To PLUG.** *v. a.* [from the noun.] To stop with a plug. *Sbarp.*
- PLUM.** *f.* [plum, plumtree, Saxon.]
 1. A fruit. *Locke.*
 2. Raisin; grape dried in the sun. *Shakespeare.*
 3. The sum of one hundred thousand pounds. *Addison.*
 4. A kind of play, called how many plums for a penny. *Ainsworth.*
- PLUMAGE.** *f.* [plumage, French.] Feathers; suit of feathers. *Bacon.*
- PLUMB.** *f.* [plomb, French.] A plummet; a leaden weight let down at the end of a line. *Moxon.*
- PLUMB.** *ad.* [from the noun.] Perpendicularly to the horizon. *Roy.*
- To PLUMB.** *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.** *f.* [plombier, French.] One who works upon lead. Commonly written and pronounced *plummer.*
- PLUMBERY.** *f.* [from *plumber.*] Works of lead; the manufactures of a plumber.
- PLUMCAKE.** *f.* [plum and cake.] Cake made with raisins. *Hudibras.*
- PLUME.** *f.* [plume, French, pluma, Latin.]
 1. Feather of birds. *Milton.*
 2. Feather worn as an ornament. *Shakespeare.*
 3. Pride; towering mien. *Shakespeare.*
 4. Token

PLU

4. Token of honour; prize 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. *v. a.* [from the noun.]
 1. To pick and adjust feathers. *Mortimer.*
 2. [*Plumer*, French] To strip off feathers. *Ray.*
 3. To strip; to pill. *Bacon.*
 4. To place as a plume. *Milton.*
 5. To adorn with plumes. *Shakespeare.*
 PLUMEA'LLUM. *f.* [*alumen plumosum*, Latin.] A kind of asbestus. *Wilkins.*
 PLUM'IGEROUS. *a.* [*pluma* and *gero*, Latin.] Having feathers; feathered.
 PLUM'PEDE. *f.* [*pluma* and *pēs*, Latin] A fowl that has feathers on the foot. *Dist.*
 PLUMMET. *f.* [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. *f.* [from *plumosus*.] The state of having feathers.
 PLUMOUS. *a.* [*plumoux*, French, *plumosus*, Latin.] Feathery; resembling feathers. *Woodward.*
 PLUMP. *a.* Somewhat fat; not lean; sleek; full and smooth. *L'Esrange.*
 PLUMP. *f.* [from the adjective.] A knot; a tuft; a cluster; a number joined in one mass. *Sandys.*
 To PLUMP. *v. a.* [from the adjective.] To fatten; to swell; to make large. *Boyle.*
 To PLUMP. *v. n.* [from the adverb.]
 1. To fall like a stone into the water.
 2. [From the adjective.] To be swollen. *Ainsworth.*
 PLUMP. *ad.* With a sudden fall. *B. Jobn.*
 PLUM'PER. *f.* Something worn in the mouth to swell out the cheeks. *Swift.*
 PLUM'PNESSE. *f.* Fulness; disposition towards fulness. *Newton.*
 PLUMPORRIDGE. *f.* [*plum* and *porridge*.] Porridge with plums. *Addison.*
 PLUMPUDDING. *f.* [*plum* and *pudding*.] Pudding made with plums.
 PLUMPY. *a.* Plump; fat. *Shakespeare.*
 PLUMY. *a.* [from *plume*.] Feathered; to-vered with feathers. *Milton.*
 To PLUN'DER. *v. a.* [*plunderen*; Dutch]
 1. To pillage; to rob in an hostile way. *Dryden.*
 2. To rob as a thief. *Pope.*
 PLUN'DER. *f.* [from the verb.] Pillage; spoils gotten in war. *Orriday.*
 PLUN'DERER. *f.* [from *plunder*.]
 1. Hostile pillager; spoiler.
 2. A thief; a robber. *Addison.*
 To PLUNGE. *v. a.* [*plonger*, French.]
 1. To put suddenly under water, or under any thing supposed liquid. *Dryden.*

PNE

2. To put into any state suddenly. *Dryden.*
 3. To hurry into any distress. *Watts.*
 4. To force in suddenly. *Watts.*
 To PLUNGE. *v. n.*
 1. To sink suddenly into water; to dive. *Shakespeare.*
 2. To fall or rush into any hazard or distress. *Tillotson.*
 PLUNGE. *f.*
 1. Act of putting or sinking under water.
 2. Difficulty; strait; distress. *Baker.*
 PLUNGEON. *f.* [*mergus*, Latin.] A sea bird. *Ainsworth.*
 PLUNGER. *f.* [from *plunge*] One that plunges; a diver.
 PLUN'KET. *f.* A kind of blue colour.
 PLU'RAL. *a.* [*pluralis*, Latin.] Implying more than one. *Shakespeare.*
 PLU'RALIST. *f.* [*pluraliste*, French.] One that holds more ecclesiastical benefices than one with cure of souls. *Collier.*
 PLU'RALITY. *f.* [*pluralité*, French.]
 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'Esrange.*
 PLU'RALLY. *ad.* [from *plural*.] In a sense implying more than one.
 PLUSH. *f.* [*pluche*, French.] A kind of vil-
 lous or shaggy cloth; shag. *Boyle.*
 PLU'SHER. *f.* A sea fish. *Carew.*
 PLU'VIAL. } *a.* [from *pluvia*, Latin.]
 PLU'VIOUS. } Rainy; relating to rain. *Brown.*
 PLU'VIAL. *f.* [*pluvial*, French.] A priest's cope. *Ainsworth.*
 To PLY. *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. *Milten.*
 4. To solicit importunately. *Soub.*
 To PLY. *v. n.*
 1. To work, or offer service. *Addison.*
 2. To go in haste. *Milton.*
 3. To busy one's self. *Dryden.*
 4. [*Plier*, Fr.] To bend. *L'Esrange.*
 PLY. *f.* [from the verb.]
 1. Bent; turn; form; cast; bias.
 2. Platt; fold. *Abutbnct.*
 PLY'ERS. *f.* See PLIERS.
 PNEUMA'TICAL. } *a.* [*πνευματικός*.]
 PNEUMA'TICK. }
 1. Moved by wind; relative to wind. *Locke.*
 2. Consisting of spirit or wind. *Bacon.*
 PNEUMA'TICKS. *f.* [*pneumatique*, French; *πνεύμα*.]
 1. A branch of mechanicks, which con-
 siders

siders the doctrine of the air, or laws according to which that 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. *f.* [*πνευματολογία.*] The doctrine of spiritual existence.

To **POACH.** *v. a.* [*ορυσ ποχεα,* French.]

1. To boil slightly. *Bacon.*

2. To begin without completing; from the practice of boiling eggs slightly. *Bacon;*

3. [*Pocher,* French, to pierce.] To stab; to pierce. *Carew.*

4. [From *poche,* a pocket.] To plunder by stealth. *Garth.*

To **POACH.** *v. n.* [from *poche,* a bag, Fr.]

1. To steal game; to carry off game privately in a bag. *Oldbam.*

2. To be damp. *Mortimer.*

POACHARD. *f.* A kind of water fowl.

POACHER. *f.* [from *poach.*] One who steals game. *More.*

POACHINESS. *f.* Marshiness; dampness. A cant word. *Mortimer.*

POACHY. *a.* Damp; marshy. *Mortimer.*

POCK. *f.* [from *pox.*] A pustule raised by the smallpox.

POCKET. *f.* [*pocca,* Saxon; *pochet,* Fr.] the small bag inserted into cloaths. *Prior.*

To **POCKET.** *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. *f.* [*pocket* and *book.*] A paper book carried in the pocket for hasty notes. *Watts.*

POCKETGLASS. *f.* [*pocket* and *glass.*] Portable looking-glass. *Swift.*

POCKHOLE. *f.* [*pock* and *hole.*] Pit or scar made by the smallpox. *Donne.*

POCKINESS. *f.* [from *pocky.*] The state of being pocky.

POCKY. *a.* [from *pox.*] Infected with the pox. *Denham.*

FOCULENT. *a.* [*foeculum,* Latin.] Fit for drink. *Bacon.*

POD. *f.* [*bode,* Dutch, a little house.] The capsule of legumes; the case of seeds. *Mortimer.*

PODAGRICAL. *a.* [*ποδαγρικός, ποδάγρα.*]

1. Afflicted with the gout. *Brown.*

2. Gouty; relating to the gout.

PODDER. *f.* [from *pod.*] A gatherer of peasecoas. *Diſt.*

PODGE. *f.* A puddle; a plash. *Skinner.*

PO'EM. *f.* [*poema,* Latin; *ποιημα.*] The work of a poet; a metrical composition. *Ben. Johnson.*

PO'ESY. *f.* [*poësie,* French; *poësis,* Latin; *ποιησις.*]

1. The art of writing poems. *B. Johnson.*

2. Poem; metrical composition; poetry. *Brown.*

3. A short conceit engraved on a ring or other thing. *Shakespeare.*

PO'ET. *f.* [*poete,* French; *poeta,* Latin; *ποιητής.*] An inventor; an author of fiction; a writer of poems; one who writes in measure. *Milton.*

POETASTER. *f.* [Latin.] A vile petty poet.

PO'ETESS. *f.* [from *poet*; *pica poetris,* Latin.] A she poet.

PO'ETICAL. *a.* [*ποιητικός; poetique,* Fr.]

PO'ETICK. *a.* [*ποιητικός; poeticus,* Lat.] Expressed in poetry; pertaining to poetry; suitable to poetry. *Hale.*

PO'ETICALLY. *ad.* [from *poetical.*] With the qualities of poetry; by the fiction of poetry. *Raleigh.*

To **PO'ETIZE.** *v. n.* [*poetiser,* French, from *poet.*] To write like a poet. *Donne.*

PO'ETRESS. *f.* A she poet. *Spenser.*

PO'ETRY. *f.* [*ποιητεία.*]

1. Metrical composition; the art or practice of writing poems. *Cleveland.*

2. Poems; poetical pieces. *Shakespeare.*

POIGNANCY. *f.* [from *poignant.*]

1. The power of stimulating the palate; sharpness. *Swift.*

2. The power of irritation; asperity.

POIGNANT. *a.* [*poignant,* French.]

1. Sharp; stimulating the palate. *Locke.*

2. Severe; piercing; painful. *Soubt.*

3. Irritating; satirical; keen.

POINT. *f.* [*point, point,* French.]

1. The sharp end of any instrument. *Temple.*

2. A string with a tag. *Shakespeare.*

3. Headland; promontory. *Addison.*

4. A sting of an epigram. *Dryden.*

5. An indivisible part of space. *Locke.*

6. An indivisible part of time; a moment. *Davies.*

7. A small space. *Prior.*

8. Punctilio; nicety. *Milton.*

9. Part required of time or space; critical moment; exact place. *Atterbury.*

10. Degree; state. *Sidney.*

11. Note of distinction in writing; a stop.

12. A spot; a part of a surface divided by spots; division by marks, into which any thing is distinguished in a circle or other plane: as, at tables the ace or fife *point.*

13. One of the degrees into which the circumference of the horizon, and the mariner's compass, is divided. *Bacon.*

14. Particular place to which any thing is directed. *Brown.*

15. Respect; regard. *Shakespeare.*

16. An

16. An aim; the act of aiming or striking. *Shakespeare.*

17. The particular thing required. *Rose.*

18. Particular; instance; example. *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. *Shakespeare.*

21. *Pointblank*; directly: as, an arrow is shot to the *pointblank* or white mark. *Shakespeare.*

22. *Point de vue*; exact or exactly in the point of view. *Bacon.*

To POINT. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To sharpen; to forge or grind to a point. *Addison.*

2. To direct towards an object, by way of forcing it on the notice. *Milton.*

3. To direct the eye or notice. *Pope.*

4. To show as by directing the finger. *Addison.*

5. [*Pointer*, French.] To direct towards a place.

6. To distinguish by stops or points.

To POINT. *v. n.*

1. To note with the finger; to force upon the notice, by directing the finger towards it. *Ray.*

2. To distinguish words or sentences by points. *Forbes.*

3. To indicate as dogs do to sportsmen. *Gay.*

4. To show. *Swift.*

POINTED. *a.* or *participle.* [from *point.*]

1. Sharp; having a sharp point or pic. *Pope.*

2. Epigrammatical; abounding in conceits.

POINTEDLY. *ad.* [from *pointed.*] In a pointed manner. *Dryden.*

POINTEDNESS. *f.* [from *pointed.*]

1. Sharpness; pickedness with asperity. *Ben. Johnson.*

2. Epigrammatical smartness. *Dryden.*

POINTEL. *f.* Any thing on a point. *Derb.*

POINTER. *f.* [from *point.*]

1. Any thing that points. *Watts.*

2. A dog that points out the game to sportsmen. *Gay.*

POINTINGSTOCK. *f.* [*pointing* and *stock.*]

Something made the object of ridicule. *Shakespeare.*

POINTLESS. *a.* [from *point.*] Blunt; not sharp; obtuse. *Dryden.*

POISON. *f.* [*poison*, French.] That which destroys or injures life by a small quantity, and by means not obvious to the senses; venom. *James.*

To POISON. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To infect with poison.

2. To attack, injure or kill by poison given. *2 Mac. x.*

3. To corrupt; to taint. *Shakespeare.*

POISON-TREE. *f.* [*toxicodendron.*] A plant. *Mher.*

POISONER. *f.* [from *poison.*]

1. One who poisons. *Dryden.*

2. A corrupter. *South.*

POISONOUS. *a.* [from *poison.*] Venomous; having the qualities of poison. *Cheyne.*

POISONOUSLY. *ad.* [from *poisonous.*] Venomously. *South.*

POISONOUSNESS. *f.* [from *poisonous.*] The quality of being poisonous; venomousness.

POITREL. *f.* [*poitrel*, French.]

1. Armour for the breast of a horse. *Skinner.*

2. A graving tool. *Sinfeorth.*

POIZE. *f.* [*poiz*, French.]

1. Weight; force of any thing tending to the center. *Spenser.*

2. Balance; equipoise; equilibrium. *Bentley.*

3. A regulating power. *Dryden.*

To POIZE. *v. a.* [*peser*, French.]

1. To balance; to hold or place in equiponderance. *Sidney.*

2. To be equiponderant to. *Shakespeare.*

3. To weigh. *South.*

4. To oppress with weight. *Shakespeare.*

POKE. *f.* [*pocca*, Saxon, *poke*, French.] A pocket; a small bag. *Camden. Drayton.*

To POKE. *v. a.* [*poka*, Swedish.] To feel in the dark; to search any thing with a long instrument. *Brown.*

POKER. *f.* [from *poke.*] The iron bar with which men stir the fire. *Swift.*

POLAR. *a.* [*polaire*, French, from *pole.*] Found near the pole; lying near the pole; issuing from the pole. *Prior.*

POLARITY. *f.* [from *polar.*] Tendency to the pole. *Brown.*

POLARY. *a.* [*polaris*, Latin.] Tending to the pole; having a direction toward the poles. *Brown.*

POLE. *f.* [*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 tall piece of timber erected. *Shakespeare.*

4. A measure of length containing five yards and a half. *Spenser.*

5. An instrument of measuring. *Bacon.*

To POLE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To furnish with poles. *Mortimer.*

POLEAXE. *f.* [*pole* and *axe.*] An axe fixed to a long pole. *Horwel.*

POLECAT. *f.* [*Pole* or *Polish* cat.] The fitchew; a stinking animal. *L'Estrange.*

POLEDAVIES. *f.* A sort of coarse cloth. *Sinfeorth.*

POLE/MICAL. } *a.* [*πολεμικός.*] Contro-
POLEMICK. } versial; disputative.

POLE/MICK. *f.* Disputant; controvertist.
Stillingfleet.

POLE/MOSCOPE. *f.* [*πέλεκτος* and *σκοπέω.*] In opticks, is a kind of crooked or oblique perspective glass, contrived for seeing objects that do not lie directly before the eye.
DiE.

POLESTAR. *f.* [*pole* and *star.*]
1. A star near the pole, by which navigators compute their northern latitude; cynosure; lodestar.
Dryden.

POLESTAR. *f.* [*pole* and *star.*]
2. Any guide or director.

PO'LEY-MOUNTAIN. *f.* [*polium*, Latin.]
A plant.
Miller.

PO'VICE. *f.* [French.] The regulation and government of a city or county, so far as regards the inhabitants.

PO'VICED. *a.* [from *police.*] Regulated; formed into a regular course of administration.
Bacon.

PO'POLICY. *f.* [*πολιτεία*; *politia*, Lat.]
1. The art of government, chiefly with respect to foreign powers.

2. Art; prudence; management of affairs; stratagem.
Shakespeare.

3. [*Poliza*, Spanish.] A warrant for money in the publick funds.

To POL'ISH. *v. a.* [*polio*, Lat. *polir*, Fr.]
1. To smoothe; to brighten by attrition; to gloss.
Granville.

2. To make elegant of manners.
Milton.

To POL'ISH. *v. n.* To answer to the act of polishing; to receive a gloss.
Bacon.

PO'POLISH. *f.* [*poli*, *polissure*, Fr.]
1. Artificial gloss; brightness given by attrition.
Newton.

2. Elegance of manners.
Addison.

PO'POLISHABLE. *a.* [from *polish.*] Capable of being polished.

PO'POLISHER. *f.* [from *polish.*] The person or instrument that gives a gloss.
Addison.

PO'POLITE. *a.* [*politus*, Lat.]
1. Glossy; smooth.
Newton.

2. Elegant of manners.
Pope.

PO'POLITELY. *ad.* [from *polite.*] With elegance of manners; genteelly.

PO'POLITENESS. *f.* [*politesse*, Fr. from *polite.*] Elegance of manners; gentility; good breeding.
Swift.

PO'POLITICAL. *a.* [*πολιτικός.*]
1. Relating to politicks; relating to the administration of publick affairs.
Rogers.

2. Cunning; skilful.

PO'POLITICALLY. *ad.* [from *political.*]
1. With relation to publick administration.

2. Artfully; politickly.
Knolles.

PO'POLITICASTER. *f.* A petty ignorant pretender to politicks.

PO'POLITICIAN. *f.* [*politicien*, Fr.]

1. One versed in the arts of government; one skilled in politicks.
Dryden.

2. A man of artifice; one of deep variance.
Milton.

PO'POLITICK. *a.* [*πολιτικός.*]
1. Political; civil.
Temple.

2. Prudent; versed in affairs.
Shakespeare.

3. Artful; cunning.
Bacon.

PO'POLITICKLY. *ad.* [from *politick.*] Artfully; cunningly.
Shakespeare.

PO'POLITICKS. *f.* [*politique*, Fr. *πολιτική.*]
The science of government; the art or practice of administering publick affairs.
Addison.

PO'POLITURE. *f.* The gloss given by the act of polishing.

PO'POLITY. *f.* [*πολιτεία.*] A form of government; civil constitution.
Hooker.

POLL. *f.* [*poll*, *pol*, Dutch, the top.]
1. The head.
Shakespeare.

2. A catalogue or list of persons; a register of heads.
Shakespeare.

3. A fish called generally a chub. A chevin.

To POLL. *v. a.* [from the noun.]
1. To lop the top of trees.
Bacon.

2. In this sense is used, *polled* sheep.
Mortimer.

3. To pull off hair from the head; to clip short; to shear.
Exekiel.

4. To mow; to crop.
Shakespeare.

5. To plunder; to strip; to pill.
Spenser. Bacon.

4. To take a list or register of persons.

5. To enter one's name in a list or register.
Dryden.

6. To insert into a number as a voter.
Tickell.

PO'POLLLARD. *f.* [from *poll.*]
1. A tree lopped.
Bacon.

2. A clipped coin.
Camden.

3. The chub fish.

PO'POLLLER. *f.* A fine powder, commonly understood by the word *farina*; as also a sort of fine bran.
Bailey.

PO'POLLENGER. *f.* Brushwood.
Tuffer.

PO'POLLLER. *f.* [from *poll.*]
1. Robber; pillager; plunderer.
Bacon.

2. He who votes or polls.

PO'POLLEVIL. *f.* [*poll* and *evil.*] *Pellevil* is a large swelling, inflammation or imposthume in the horse's poll or nape of the neck.
Farrier's Dict.

PO'POLLLOCK. *f.* A kind of fish.
Carew.

To POLLUTE. *v. a.* [*polluo*, Lat.]
1. To make unclean, in a religious sense; to defile.
Shakespeare.

2. To taint with guilt.
Milton.

3. To corrupt by mixtures of ill.
Dryden.

4. *Milton* uses this word in an uncommon construction.

POLLUTEDNESS. *f.* [from *pollute.*] Defilement; the state of being polluted.
POLLU'

POLLUTER. *f.* [from *pollute.*] Defiler; corrupter. *Dryden.*

POLLUTION. *f.* [*pollutio, Lat.*]
1. The act of defiling. *Ayliffe.*
2. The state of being defiled; defilement. *Milton.*

POLTRON. *f.* A coward; a nidget; a scoundrel. *Shakespeare.*

POLY. *f.* [*polium, Lat.*] An herb. *Anfw.*

POLY. [*πολύ.*] 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. *a.* [*πολύς and ακέω*] Any thing that multiplies or magnifies sounds.

POLY'ANTHOS. *f.* [*πολύς and ἀνθός.*] A plant. *Miller.*

POLYEDRICAL. } *a.* [from *πολύεδρος*];

POLYEDRONS. } *polyedre, Fr.*] Having many sides. *Woodward.*

POLY'GAMIST. *f.* [from *polygamy.*] One that holds the lawfulness of more wives than one at a time.

POLY'GAMY. *f.* [*polygamie, Fr. πολυγαμία.*] Plurality of wives. *Grant.*

POLY'GLOT. *a.* [*πολύγλωττος*; *polyglotte, Fr.*] Having many languages. *Howel.*

POLY'GON. *f.* [*πολύς and γωνία.*] A figure of many angles. *Watts.*

POLY'GONAL. *a.* [from *polygon.*] Having many angles.

POLY'GRAM. *f.* [*πολύς and γραμμα.*] A figure consisting of a great number of lines.

POLY'GRAPHY. *f.* [*πολύ;* and *γραφία.*] The art of writing in several unusual manners or cyphers.

POLY'LOGY. *f.* [*πολύς and λόγος.*] Talkativeness. *DiEl.*

POLY'MATHY. *f.* [*πολύς and μάθημα.*] The knowledge of many arts and sciences; also an acquaintance with many different subjects.

POLY'PHONISM. *f.* [*πολύς and φωνή.*] Multiplicity of sound. *Derham.*

POLY'PE' TALOUS. *a.* [*πολύς and πεταλον.*] Having many petals.

POLY'PODY. *f.* [*polypodium, Latin.*] A plant. *Boerh.*

POLY'POUS. *a.* [from *polyrus.*] Having the nature of a polypus; having many feet or roots.

POLY'PUS. *f.* [*πολύπους*; *polype, Fr.*]

1. *Polyrus* 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. *f.* [*πολύς and σκοπέω.*] A multiplying glass.

POLY'SPAST. *f.* [*polypaste, Fr.*] A machine consisting of many pulleys.

POLY'SPERMOUS. *a.* [*πολύς 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. *a.* [from *polysyllabla.*] Having many syllables; pertaining to a polysyllable. *DiEl.*

POLYSYLLABLE. *f.* [*πολύς and συλλαβή.*] A word of many syllables. *Holder.*

POLY'SYNDETON. *f.* [*πολυσύνδετον.*] A figure of rhetoric by which the copulative is often repeated: as, I came and saw and overcame.

POLY'THEISM. *f.* [*πολύς and θεός.*] The doctrine of plurality of gods. *Stillingfleet.*

POLY'THEIST. *f.* [*πολύς and θεός.*] One that holds plurality of gods.

POMACE. *f.* [*pomaceum, Lat.*] The dross of cyder pressing.

POMACEOUS. *a.* [from *pomum, Latin.*] Consisting of apples. *Philips.*

POMADE. *f.* [*pomade, Fr. pomado, Ital.*] A fragrant ointment.

POMANDER. *f.* [*pomme d'ambre, Fr.*] A sweet ball; a perfumed ball or powder. *Bacon.*

POMATUM. *f.* [Latin.] An ointment. *Wiseman.*

TO POME. *v. n.* [*pommer, Fr.*] To grow to a round head like an apple.

POME'CI'TRON. *f.* [*pome and citron.*] A citron apple. *DiEl.*

POMEGRANATE. *f.* [*prunum granatum, Lat.*]

1. The tree. *Shakespeare.*

2. The fruit. *Peacbam.*

POMEROY. } *f.* A sort of apple.

POMEROYAL. } *Answortb.*

POMIFEROUS. *a.* [*pomifer, Latin.*] A term applied to plants which have the largest fruit, and are covered with thick hard rind.

POMMEL. *f.* [*poceau, 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. *v. a.* To beat black and blue; to bruise; to punch.

POMP. *f.* [*pompa, Lat.*]

1. Splendour; pride. *Shakespeare.*

2. A procession of splendour and ostentation. *Dryden, Addison.*

POMPHOLYX. *f.* *Pompholyx* 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. *f.* [*pompon, Fr.*] A pumpkin.

POMPIRE. *f.* [*ponum and pyrus, Latin.*] A sort of pearmain. *Answortb.*

POMPOUS. *a.* [*pompeux, Fr.*] Splendid; magnificent; grand. *Pope.*

PO'MPOUSLY. *ad.* [from *pompous.*] Magnificently; splendidly. *Dryden.*
PO'MPOUSNESS. *f.* [from *pompous.*] Magnificence; splendour; showiness; ostentatiousness. *Addison.*
POND. *f.* A small pool or lake of water; a basin; water not running or emitting any stream. *Woodward.*
To POND. *v. a.* To ponder. *Spenser.*
To POND'ER. *v. a.* [*pondero*, Latin.] To weigh mentally; to consider; to attend. *Bacon.*
To POND'ER. *v. n.* To think; to muse. With *on.* *Dryden.*
POND'ERAL. *a.* [from *pondus*, Lat.] Estimated by weight; distinguished from numeral. *Arbutnot.*
POND'ERABLE. *a.* [from *pondero*, Latin.] Capable to be weighed; mensurable by scales. *Brown.*
POND'ERATION. *f.* [from *pondero*, Lat.] The act of weighing. *Arbutnot.*
POND'ERER. *f.* [from *ponder.*] He who ponds.
POND'EROSITY. *f.* [from *ponderous.*] Weight; gravity; heaviness. *Brown.*
POND'EROUS. *a.* [*ponderosus.*] 1. Heavy; weighty. *Bacon.*
 2. Important; momentous. *Shakespeare.*
 3. Forceful; strongly impulsive. *Dryden.*
POND'EROUSLY. *ad.* [from *ponderous.*] With great weight.
POND'EROUSNESS. *f.* [from *ponderous.*] Heaviness; weight; gravity. *Boyle.*
POND'WEED. *f.* A plant. *Ainsworth.*
PON'ENT. *a.* [*ponente*, Italian.] Western. *Milton.*
PON'NIARD. *f.* [*pignard*, Fr. *pugio*, Latin.] A dagger; a short stabbing weapon. *Dryden.*
To PON'NIARD. *v. a.* [*poignardier*, Fr.] To stab with a poniard.
PONK. *f.* A nocturnal spirit; a hag. *Spenser.*
PON'TAGE. *f.* [*pons*, *pontis*, bridge.] Duty paid for the reparation of bridges. *Ayliffe.*
PON'TIFF. *f.* [*pontifex*, Lat.] 1. A priest; a high priest. *Bacon.*
 2. The pope.
PON'TIFICAL. *a.* [*pontifical*, Fr. *pontificalis*, Lat.] 1. Belonging to an high priest.
 2. Popish. *Baker.*
 3. Splendid; magnificent. *Shakespeare.*
 4. [From *pons* and *facio.*] Bridge-building. *Milton.*
PON'TIFICAL. *f.* [*pontificale*, Latin.] A book containing rites and ceremonies ecclesiastical. *Stillingfleet.*
PON'TIFICALLY. *ad.* [from *pontifical.*] In a pontifical manner.
PON'TIFICATE. *f.* [*pontificatus*, Lat.] Pa-pacy; popedom. *Addison.*

PON'TIFICE. *f.* [*pons* and *facio.*] Bridge-work; edifice of a bridge.
PON'TLEVIS. *f.* In horsemanship, is a disorderly resisting action of a horse in disobedience to his rider, in which he rears up several times running. *Bailey.*
PON'TON. *f.* [Fr.] 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.*
PON'Y. *f.* A small horse.
POOL. *f.* [pul, Saxon.] A lake of standing water.
POOP. *f.* [*poupe*, Fr. *puppis*, Lat.] The hindmost part of the ship. *Knolles.*
POOR. *a.* [*pauvre*, Fr. *povre*, Spanish.] 1. Not rich; indigent; necessitous; oppressed with want. *Poppe.*
 2. Trifling; narrow; of little dignity, force or value. *Bacon.*
 3. Paltry; mean; contemptible. *Davies.*
 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. *Baker.*
 9. Not good; not fit for any purpose. *Shakespeare.*
 10. *The Poor.* Those who are in the lowest rank of the community; those who cannot subsist but by the charity of others. *Spratt.*
 11. Barren; dry; as, a *poor* soil.
 12. Lean; starved; emaciated; as, a *poor* horse. *Ben. Johnson.*
 13. Without spirit; flaccid.
POOR'LY. *ad.* [from *poor.*] 1. Without wealth. *Sidney.*
 2. Not prosperously; with little success. *Bacon.*
 3. Meanly; without spirit. *Shakespeare.*
 4. Without dignity. *Wotton.*
POOR'JOHN. *f.* A sort of fish.
POOR'NESS. *f.* [from *poor.*] 1. Poverty; indigence; want. *Burnet.*
 2. Meanness; lowness; want of dignity. *Addison.*
 3. Sterility; barrenness. *Bacon.*
POOR'SPIRITED. *a.* [*poor* and *spirit.*] Mean; cowardly. *Dennis.*
POOR'SPIRITEDNESS. *f.* Meanness; cowardice. *South.*
POP. *f.* [*popysma*, Lat.] A small smart quick sound. *Addison.*
To POP. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To move or enter with a quick, sudden and unexpected motion. *Shakespeare, Swift.*
To POP. *v. a.*

1. To put out or in suddenly, silyly or unexpectedly. *Shakespeare.*
 2. To shift. *Locke.*
- POPE. *f.* [*papa*, Lat. *πῶπας*.]
 1. The bishop of Rome. *Peacbam.*
 2. A small fish, by some called a ruffe. *Walton.*
- PO'PEDOM. *f.* [*pope* and *dom*.] Papacy; papal dignity. *Shakespeare.*
- PO'PERY. *f.* [from *pope*.] The religion of the church of Rome. *Swift.*
- PO'PESEYE. *f.* [*pope* and *eye*.] The gland surrounded with fat in the middle of the thigh.
- PO'PGUN. *f.* [*pop* and *gun*.] A gun with which children play, that only makes a noise. *Cheyne.*
- POPINJAY. [*papegay*, Dutch; *papagayo*, Spanish.]
 1. A parrot. *Afcbam.*
 2. A woodpecker.
 3. A trifling fop. *Shakespeare.*
- POPISH. *a.* [from *pope*.] Taught by the pope; peculiar to popery. *Hooker.*
- PO'PISHLY. *ad.* [from *popish*.] With tendency to popery; in a popish manner. *Pope.*
- PO'PLAR. *f.* [*peuplier*, Fr. *populus*, Latin.] A tree.
- PO'PPY. *f.* [*popiz*, Sax. *papaver*, Lat.] A plant. Of this are eighteen species.
- POPULACE. *f.* [*populace*, Fr. from *populus*, Lat.] The vulgar; the multitude. *Swift.*
- POPULACY. *f.* [*populace*, Fr.] The common people; the multitude. *Decay of Piety.*
- PO'PULAR. *a.* [*populaire*, Fr. *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 or raging among the populace: as, a popular distemper.
- POPULARITY. *f.* [*popularitas*, Lat.]
 1. Graciousness among the people; state of being favoured by the people. *Dryden.*
 2. Representation suited to vulgar conception. *Bacon.*
- POPULARLY. *ad.* [from *popular*.]
 1. In a popular manner; so as to please the crowd. *Dryden.*
 2. According to vulgar conception. *Brown.*
- TO POPULATE. *v. n.* [from *populus*, people.] To breed people. *Bacon.*
- POPULATION. *f.* [from *populate*.] The state of a country with respect to numbers of people. *Bacon.*
- POPULO'SITY. *f.* [from *populus*.] Populousness; multitude of people. *Brown.*
- PO'PULOUS. *a.* [*populosus*, Lat.] Full of people; numerously inhabited. *Milton.*
- PO'PULOUSLY. *ad.* [from *populus*.] With much people.
- POPULOUSNESS. *f.* [from *populus*.] The state of abounding with people. *Temple.*
- PO'RCELAIN. *f.* [*porcelaine*, Fr.]
 1. China; china ware. *Brown.*
 2. [*Portulaca*, Lat.] An herb. *Ainsworth.*
- PORCH. *f.* [*porche*, Fr. *porticus*, Lat.]
 1. A roof supported by pillars before a door; an entrance. *Ben. Johnson.*
 2. A portico; a covered walk. *Shakespeare.*
- PO'RCPINE. *f.* [*porc espi* or *epic* French.] The porcupine, when 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: there is no other difference between the porcupine of Malacca and that of Europe, but that the former grows to a larger size. *Hill.*
- PORE. *f.* [*poro*, Fr. *πῶρος*.]
 1. Spiracle of the skin; passage of perspiration. *Bacon.*
 2. Any narrow spiracle or passage. *Quincy.*
- TO PORE. *v. n.* To look with great intention and care. *Shakespeare.*
- PO'REBLIND. *a.* [commonly written *parblind*.] Nearighted; shortighted. *Bacon.*
- PO'RINESS. *f.* [from *poro*.] Fullness of pores. *Wiseman.*
- PORISTICK method. [*ποριστικος*.] In mathematicks, is that which determines when, by what means, and how many different ways a problem may be solved. *Dier.*
- PORK. *f.* [*porc*, Fr. *porcus*, Lat.] Swines flesh unsalted. *Floyer.*
- PO'RKER. *f.* [from *pork*.] A hog; a pig. *Pope.*
- PO'RKEATER. *f.* [*pork* and *eater*.] One who feeds on pork. *Shakespeare.*
- PO'RKET. *f.* [from *pork*.] A young hog. *Dryden.*
- PO'RKLING. *f.* [from *pork*] A young pig. *Tuffer.*
- PORO'SITY. *f.* [from *porous*.] Quality of having pores. *Bacon.*
- PO'ROUS. *a.* [*poroux*, Fr. from *poro*.] Having small spiracles or passages. *Milton.*
- PO'ROUSNESS. *f.* [from *porous*.] The quality of having pores. *Digby.*
- PO'RPHYRE } *f.* [from *πορφύρα*; por-
 PO'RHYRY } *phyrite*; Lat.] Marble
 of a particular kind. *Locke.*
- PO'RPOISE } *f.* [*porc poisson*, Fr.] The
 PO'RPIUS } sea-hog. *Locke.*
- POR-

PORRA'CEOUS. *a.* [*porraceus*, Lat. *porrace*, Fr.] Greenish. *Wiseman.*

PORRET. *f.* [*porrum*, Lat.] A scallion. *Brown.*

PORRIDGE. *f.* [from *porrum*, a leek.] Food made by boiling meat in water; broth. *Shakespeare.*

PORRIDGEPOT. *f.* [*porridge* and *pot*.] The pot in which meat is boiled for a family.

PORRINGER. *f.* [from *porridge*.]
 1. A vessel in which broth is eaten. *Bacon.*
 2. It seems in *Shakespeare's* time to have been a word of contempt for a headress. *Shakespeare.*

PORRE'CTION. *f.* [*porre'ctio*, Latin.] The act of reaching forth.

PORT. *f.* [*port*, Fr. *portus*, Lat.]
 1. A harbour; a safe station for ships. *Spenser.*

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. Carriage; air; mien; manner; bearing. *Fairfax.*

To PORT. *v. a.* [*porto*, Lat. *porter*, Fr.] To carry in form. *Milton.*

PORTABLE. *a.* [*portabilis*, Lat.]
 1. Manageable by the hand.
 2. Such as may be borne along with one. *South.*

3. Such as is transported or carried from one place to another. *Locke.*

4. Sufferable; supportable. *Shakespeare.*

PORTABLENESS. *f.* [from *portable*.] The quality of being portable.

PORTAGE. *f.* [*portage*, Fr.]
 1. The price of carriage.
 2. Porthole. *Shakespeare.*

PORTAL. *f.* [*portail*, Fr. *portella*, Ital.] A gate; the arch under which the gate opens. *Sandys.*

PORTANCE. *f.* [from *porter*, Fr.] Air; mien; port; demeanour. *Spenser.*

PORTA'SS. *f.* A breviary; a prayer book. *Camden.*

PORTCULLIS. *f.* [*portecoullisse*, Fr.] A

PORTCLUSE. *f.* sort of machine like a harrow, hung over the gates of a city, to be let down to keep out an enemy. *Spenser.*

To PORTCULLIS. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To bar; to shut up. *Shakespeare.*

PORTED. *a.* [*porter*, Fr.] Borne in a certain or regular order.

To PORTE'ND. *v. a.* [*portendo*, Lat.] To foretoken; to foreshow as omens. *Roscommon.*

PORTENSION. *f.* [from *portend*.] The act of foretokening. *Brown.*

PORTE'NT. *f.* [*portentum*, Lat.] Omen of ill; prodigy foretoking misery. *Dryden.*

PORTE'NTOUS. *a.* [*portentofus*, Lat. from *portent*.] Monstrous; prodigious; foretoking ill. *Roscommon.*

POR'TER. *f.* [*portier*, Fr. from *porta*, Lat. a gate.]

1. One that has the charge of the gate. *Ben. Johnson.*

2. One who waits at the door to receive messages. *Pope.*

3. One who carries burthens for hire. *Howel.*

POR'TERAGE. *f.* [from *porter*.] Money paid for carriage.

POR'TESSE. *f.* A breviary.

POR'TGLAVE. *f.* [*porter* and *glave*, Fr. and Erse.] A sword-bearer. *Ainsworth.*

POR'TGRAVE. *f.* [*porta*, Latin, and *grave*, Teut. a keeper.] The keeper of a gate. Obsolete.

POR'TICO. *f.* [*porticus*, Lat. *portico*, Ital.] A covered walk; a piazza. *Dryden.*

POR'TION. *f.* [*portion*, Fr. *portio*, Lat.]
 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. *v. a.* [from the noun.]
 1. To divide; to parcel. *Rowe.*

2. To endow with a fortune. *Pope.*

POR'TIONER. *f.* [from *portion*.] One that divides. *Camden.*

POR'TLINESS. *f.* [from *portly*.] Dignity of mien; grandeur of demeanour.

PORTLY. *a.* [from *port*.]
 1. Grand of mien. *Spenser.*

2. Bulky; swelling. *Shakespeare.*

POR'TMAN. *f.* [*port* and *man*.] An inhabitant or burgeois, as those of the cinque parts. *Spe'ator.*

POR'TMANTEAU. *f.* [*portemanteau*, Fr.] A chest or bag in which cloaths are carried. *Spe'ator.*

POR'TRAIT. *f.* [*portrait*, Fr.] A picture drawn after the life. *Prior.*

To POR'TRAIT. *v. a.* [*pourtraire*, Fr.] To draw; to portray. *Spenser.*

POR'TRAITURE. *f.* [*pourtraiture*, Fren.] Picture; painted resemblance. *Brown.*

To POR'TRAY. *v. a.* [*pourtraire*, Fr.]
 1. To paint; to describe by picture. *Dryden.*

2. To adorn with pictures. *Milton.*

POR'TRESS. *f.* [from *porter*.] A female guardian of a gate. *Sw'ft.*

POR'WIGLE. *f.* A tadpole or young frog not yet fully shaped. *Brown.*

PORY. *a.* [*poroux*, Fr. from *pora*.] Full of pores. *Dryden.*

TO POSE. *v. a.*

1. To puzzle; to gravel; to put to a stand or stop. *Herbert.*
2. To appose; to interrogate. *Bacon.*

PO'SER. *f.* [from *pose*.] One that asketh questions to try capacities; an examiner. *Bacon.*

PO'SITED. *a.* [*positus*, Lat.] Placed; ranged. *Hale.*

PO'SITION. *f.* [*position*, Fr. *positio*, Lat.]

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. *a.* [from *position*.] Respecting position. *Brown.*

PO'SITIVE. *a.* [*positivus*, Lat.]

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.*

PO'SITIVELY. *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. *Spratt.*

PO'SITIVENESS. *f.* [from *positive*.]

1. Actuality; not mere negation. *Norris.*
2. Peremptoriness; confidence. *Government of the Tongue.*

POSITIVITY. *f.* [from *positive*.] Peremptoriness; confidence. A low word. *Watts.*

PO'SITURE. *f.* [*positura*, Lat.] The manner in which any thing is placed. *Bramball.*

PO'SNET. *f.* [from *bassinet*, Fr.] A little basin; a porringer; a skillet. *Bacon.*

PO'SSE. *f.* [Latin.] An armed power. A low word. *Bacon.*

TO POSSE'SS. *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. *Shakespeare.*
4. To fill with something fixed. *Addison.*
5. To have power over, as an unclean spirit. *Roscommon.*

6. To affect by intestine power. *Shakespeare.*

POSSE'SSION. *f.* [*possessio*, Fr. *possessio*, Lat.] The state of owning or having in one's own hands or power.

POSSESSIVE. *a.* [*possessivus*, Lat.] Having possession.

POSSESSORY. *a.* [*possessoire*, Fr. from *posses*.] Having possession. *Howel.*

POSSE'SSOR. *f.* [*possessor*, Lat. *possesseur*, Fr.] Owner; master; proprietor. *Stillingsfleet.*

PO'SSET. *f.* [*posca*, Lat.] Milk curdled with wine or any acid. *Suckling.*

TO PO'SSET. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To turn; to curdle: as milk with acids. *Shakespeare.*

POSSIBILITY. *f.* [*possibilit e*, Fr.] The power of being in any manner; the state of being possible. *Norris.*

POSSIBLE. *a.* [*possible*, Fr. *possibilis*, Lat.] Having the power to be or to be done; not contrary to the nature of things. *Locke.*

PO'SSIBLY. *ad.* [from *possible*.]

1. By any power really existing. *Hooker. Milton.*
2. Perhaps; without absurdity. *Clarendon.*

POST. *f.* [*poste*, Fr.]

1. A hasty messenger; a courier who comes and goes at stated times. *Ben. Johnson.*
2. Quick course or manner of travelling. *Dryden.*
3. Situation; seat. *Burnet.*
4. Military station. *Addison.*
5. Place; employment; office. *Collier.*
6. A piece of timber set erect. *Wotton.*

TO POST. *v. n.* [*poster*, Fr. from the noun.] To travel with speed. *Daniel. Wallsh.*

TO POST. *v. a.*

1. To fix opprobriously on posts. *King Charles.*
2. [*Poster*, Fr.] To place; to station; to fix. *Addison.*
3. To register methodically; to transcribe from one book into another. *Arbut.*
4. To delay. *Shakespeare.*

PO'STAGE. *f.* [from *post*.] Money paid for conveyance of a letter. *Dryden.*

PO'STBOY. *f.* [*post* and *boy*.] Courier; boy that rides post. *Tatler.*

TO PO'STDATE. *v. a.* [*post*, after, Latin; and *date*.] To date later than the real time.

POSTDILU'VIAN. *a.* [*post* and *diluvium*, Latin.] Posterior to the flood. *Woodw.*

POSTDILU'VIAN. *f.* [*post* and *diluvium*, Latin.] One that lived since the flood. *Grew.*

POSTER. *f.* [from *post*.] A courier; one that travels hastily. *Shakespeare.*

POSTERIOR. *a.* [*posterior*, Latin.]

P O S

1. Happening after; placed after; following. *Bacon.*
 2. Backward. *P. pe.*
POSTERIORES. *f.* [*posteriora*, Latin.] The hinder parts. *Swift.*
POSTERIORITY. *f.* [*posteriorité*, French; from *posterior*.] The state of being after; opposite to *priority*. *Hale.*
POSTERITY. *f.* [*posteritas*, Latin.] Succeeding generations; descendants. *Smalbridge.*
POSTERN. *f.* [*posierne*, Dutch.] A small gate; a little door. *Fairfax.*
POSTEXISTENCE. *f.* [*post* and *existence*.] Future existence. *Addison.*
POSTHACKNEY. *f.* [*post* and *hackney*.] Hired posthorses. *Watton.*
POSTHASTE. *f.* [*post* and *haste*.] Haste like that of a courier. *Hakezwill.*
POSTHORSE. *f.* [*post* and *horse*.] A horse stationed for the use of couriers. *Shakesp.*
POSTHOUSE. *f.* [*post* and *house*.] Postoffice; house where letters are taken and dispatched. *Watts.*
POSTHUMOUS. *a.* [*posthumus*, Lat. *posthume*, French.] Done, had, or published after one's death. *Addison.*
POSTICK. *n.* [*posticus*, Latin.] Backward. *Brown.*
POSTIL. *f.* [*postille*, Fr. *postilla*, Latin.] Gloss; marginal notes.
To POSTIL. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To gloss; to illustrate with marginal notes. *Bacon.*
POSTILLER. *f.* [from *postil*.] One who glosses or illustrates with marginal notes. *Brown.*
POSTILLION. *f.* [*postillon*, French.]
 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. *a.* [*postliminium*, Lat.] Done or contrived subsequently. *South.*
POSTMASTER. *f.* [*post* and *master*.] One who has charge of public conveyance of letters. *Spektator.*
POSTMASTER-GENERAL. *f.* He who presides over the posts or letter-carriers.
POSTMERIDIAN. *a.* [*postmeridianus*, Lat.] Being in the afternoon. *Bacon.*
POSTOFFICE. *f.* [*post* and *office*.] Office where letters are delivered to the post; a posthouse. *Swift.*
To POSTPONE. *v. a.* [*postpono*, Latin.]
 1. To put off; to delay. *Dryd. Rogers.*
 2. To set in value below something else. *Locke.*
POSTSCRIPT. *f.* [*post* and *scriptum*, Lat.] The paragraph added to the end of a letter. *Addison.*
To POSTULATE. *v. a.* [*postulo*, Lat. *postuler*, French.] To beg or assume without proof. *Brown.*
POSTULATE. *f.* [*postulatum*, Latin.] Po-

P O T

sition supposed or assumed without proof. *Watts.*
POSTULATION. *f.* [*postulatio*, Lat.] The act of supposing without proof; gratuitous assumption. *Hale.*
POSTULATORY. *a.* [from *postulate*.]
 1. Assuming without proof.
 2. Assumed without proof. *Brown.*
POSTURE. *f.* [*posture*, Fr. *postura*, Latin.]
 1. Place; situation. *Hale.*
 2. Voluntary collocation of the parts of the body with respect to each other. *South.*
 3. State; disposition. *Clarendon.*
To POSTURE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To put in any particular place or disposition. *Grew.*
POSTULATUM. *f.* [Latin.] Position assumed without proof. *Addison.*
POSTUREMASTER. *f.* [*posture* and *master*.] One who teaches or practises artificial contortions of the body. *Spektator.*
PO'SY. *f.* [contracted from *poesy*.]
 1. A motto on a ring. *Addison.*
 2. A bunch of flowers. *Spenser.*
POT. *f.* [*pot*, Fr. *potte*, Islandick.]
 1. A vessel in which meat is boiled on the fire. *Dryden.*
 2. Vessel to hold liquids. *Jobn.*
 3. Vessel made of earth. *Mortimer.*
 4. A small cup. *Prior.*
 5. *To go to POT.* To be destroyed or devoured. *L'Esrange.*
To POT. *v. a.* [from the noun.]
 1. To preserve seasoned in pots. *Dryden.*
 2. To inclose in pots of earth. *Evelyn.*
POTABLE. *a.* [*potable*, Fr. *potabilis*, Lat.] Such as may be drank; drinkable. *Philips.*
POTABLENESS. *f.* [from *potable*.] Drinkableness.
POTAGER. *f.* [from *pottage*.] A porringer. *Grew.*
POT'ARGO. *f.* A West Indian pickle. *King.*
POTASH. *f.* *Potash* is an impure fixed alkaline salt, made by burning from vegetables: we have five kinds. 1. The German *potash*, sold under the name of pearl-ashes. 2. The Spanish, called *barilia*, 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. *Woodward.*
POTA'TION. *f.* [*potatio*, Latin.] Drinking bout; draught. *Shakepeare.*
POTA'TO. *f.* [I suppose an American word.] An esculent root. *Waller.*
POT-

P O T

P O U

POTBELLIED. *a.* [*pot* and *belly.*] Having a swollen paunch.

POTBELLY. *f.* [*pot* and *belly.*] A swelling paunch. *Arbutnot.*

To POTCH. *v. a.* [*pocher, French.*]

1. To thrust; to push. *Shakespeare.*
2. [*Pocher, French.*] To poach; to boil slightly. *Wiseman.*

POTCOMPANION. *f.* A fellow drinker; a good fellow at carousals.

POTENCY. *f.* [*potentia, Latin.*]

1. Power; influence. *Shakespeare.*
2. Efficacy; strength. *Shakespeare.*

POTENT. *a.* [*potens, Latin.*]

1. Powerful; forcible; strong; efficacious. *Hooker.*
2. Having great authority or dominion: as, *potent* monarchs.

POTENTATE. *f.* [*potentat, Fren.*] Monarch; prince; sovereign. *Daniel.*

POTENTIAL. *a.* [*potenciel, Fr. potentialis, Latin.*]

1. Existing in possibility, not in act. *Ra.*
2. Having the effect without the external actual property. *Shakespeare.*
3. Efficacious; powerful. *Shakespeare.*
4. [In grammar.] *Potential* is a mood denoting the possibility of doing any action.

POTENTIALITY. *f.* [from *potential.*] Possibility; not actuality. *Taylor.*

POTENTIALLY. *ad.* [from *potential.*]

1. In power or possibility; not in act or positively. *Bentley.*
2. In efficacy; not in actuality. *Boyle.*

POTENTLY. *ad.* [from *potent.*] Powerfully; forcibly. *Bacon.*

POTENTNESS. *f.* [from *potent.*] Powerfulness; might; power.

PO IGUN. *f.* A gun which makes a small smart noise. *Swift.*

POT HANGER. *f.* [*pot* and *banger.*] Hook or branch on which the pot is hung over the fire.

POTHECARY. *f.* [from *apothecary.*] One who compounds and sells physick.

POTHER. *f.* [*poudre, Fr. dust.*]

1. Buffle; tumult; flutter. *Guardian.*
2. Suffocating cloud. *Drayton.*

To POTHER. *v. a.* To make a blustering ineffectual effort. *Locke.*

POTHERB. *f.* [*pot* and *herb.*] An herb fit for the pot. *Dryden.*

POTHOOK. *f.* [*pot* and *hook.*] Hooks to fasten pots or kettles with; also ill formed or scrawling letters or characters.

POTION. *f.* [*porion, Fr. potio, Latin.*] A draught; commonly a physical draught. *Wotton.*

POTLID. *f.* [*pot* and *lid.*] The cover of a pot. *Derham.*

POTSHERD. *f.* [*pot* and *shard.*] A fragment of a broken pot. *Sandys.*

POTTAGE. *f.* [*potage, Fr. from pot.*] Any thing boiled or decocted for food. *Genesis.*

POTTER. *f.* [*porier, Fr. from pot.*] A maker of earthen vessels. *Mortimer.*

POTTERN-ORE. *f.* Which serves the potters to glaze their earthen vessels. *Boyle.*

POTTING. *f.* [from *pot.*] Drinking. *Shakespeare.*

POTTLE. *f.* [from *pot.*] Liquid measure containing four pints. *Ben. Johnson.*

POTVALIANT. *a.* [*pot* and *valiant.*] Heated with courage by strong drink.

POTULENT. *a.* [*potulentus, Latin.*]

1. Pretty much in drink.
2. Fit to drink.

POUCH. *f.* [*pocbe, French.*]

1. A small bag; a pocket. *Sharp.*
2. Applied ludicrously to a big belly or a paunch.

To POUCH. *v. a.*

1. To pocket. *Tuffe.*
2. To swallow. *Derham.*
3. To put; to hang down the lip.

POUCHMOUTHED. *a.* [*pouch* and *mouth-ed.*] Blubberlipped. *Ainsworth.*

POVERTY. *f.* [*pauvreté, French.*]

1. Indigence; necessity; want of riches. *Rogers.*
2. Meanness; defect. *Bacon.*

POULDAVIS. *f.* A sort of sail cloth. *Ainsworth.*

POULT. *f.* [*poulet, French.*] A young chicken. *King.*

POULTERER. *f.* [from *poult.*] One whose trade is to sell fowls ready for the cook. *Harvey.*

POULTICE. *f.* [*pultis, Latin.*] A cataplasm; a soft mollifying application. *Swift.*

To POULTICE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To apply a poultice or cataplasm.

POULTIVE. *f.* [A word used by *Temple.*] A poultice.

POULTRY. *f.* [*poulet, French.*] Domestic fowls. *Dryden.*

POUNCE. *f.* [*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. *v. a.* [*pongonare, Italian.*]

1. To pierce; to perforate. *Bacon.*
2. To pour or sprinkle through small perforations. *Bacon.*
3. To seize with the pounces or talons.

POUNCED. *a.* [from *pounce.*] Furnished with claws or talons. *Thomson.*

POUNCETBOX. *f.* [*pounce* and *box.*] A small box perforated. *Shakespeare.*

POUND. *f.* [*pond, pund, Saxon.*]

1. A certain weight, consisting in troy weight of twelve, in averdupois of sixteen ounces.
2. The sum of twenty shillings. *Peacham.*
3. [From *pinndan, Sax.*] A pinfold; an

P O W

P R A

- inclosure; a prison in which beasts are inclosed. *Swift.*
- TO POUND.** *v. a.* [punian, Saxon.]
1. To beat; to grind with a pestle. *Bentley.*
 2. To shut up; to imprison, as in a pound. *Spektator.*
- POUNDAGE.** *f.* [from *pound.*]
1. A certain sum deducted from a pound. *Swift.*
 2. Payment rated by the weight of the commodity. *Clarendon.*
- POUNDER.** *f.* [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.** *f.* [*poupée*, French.] A puppet or little baby.
- POUPICTS.** *f.* In cookery, veal stakes and slices of bacon. *Bailey.*
- TO POUR.** *v. a.* [*brorw*, 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.** *v. n.*
1. To stream; to flow.
 2. To rush tumultuously. *Pope.*
- POURER.** *f.* [from *pour.*] One that pours.
- POUSSE.** *f.* The old word for *pease*. *Spem.*
- POUT.** *f.*
1. A kind of fish; a cod-fish.
 2. A kind of bird. *Carew.*
- TO POUT.** *v. n.* [*bouter*, French.]
1. To look swollen by thrusting out the lips. *Shakespeare.*
 2. To gape; to hang prominent. *Wisem.*
- POWDER.** *f.* [*poudre*, French.]
1. Dust; any body comminuted. *Exodus.*
 2. Gunpowder. *Hayward.*
 3. Sweet dust for the hair. *Herbert.*
- TO POWDER.** *v. a.* [from the noun.]
1. To reduce to dust; to comminute; to pound small.
 2. [*Poudrer*, Fr.] To sprinkle, as with dust. *Donne.*
 3. To salt; to sprinkle with salt. *Cleveland.*
- TO POWDER.** *v. n.* To come tumultuously and violently. *L'Estrange.*
- POWDERBOX.** *f.* [*powder* and *box.*] A box in which powder for the hair is kept. *Gay.*
- POWDERHORN.** *f.* [*powder* and *horn.*] A horn case in which powder is kept for guns. *Swift.*
- POWDERMILL.** *f.* [*powder* and *mill.*] The mill in which the ingredients for gunpowder are ground and mingled. *Arbut.*
- POWDER-ROOM.** *f.* [*powder* and *room.*]
- The part of a ship in which the gunpowder is kept. *Waller.*
- POWDER-CHESTS.** *f.* Wooden triangular chests filled with gunpowder, pebblestones and such like materials, set on fire when a ship is boarded by an enemy.
- POWDERING-TUB.** *f.* [*powder* and *tub.*]
1. The vessel in which meat is salted. *More.*
 2. The place in which an infected lecher is physicked to preserve him from putrefaction. *Shakespeare.*
- POWDERY.** *a.* [*poudreux*, Fr. from *powder.*] Dusty; friable. *Woodward.*
- POWER.** *f.* [*pouvoir*, French.]
1. Command; authority; dominion; influence. *Shakespeare.*
 2. Influence; prevalence upon. *Bacon.*
 3. Ability; force; reach. *Hooker.*
 4. Strength; motive force. *Locke.*
 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. *Addison.*
 10. One invested with dominion. *Davies.*
 11. Divinity. *Davies.*
 12. Host; army; military force. *Knolles.*
 13. A large quantity; a great number.
- POWERABLE.** *a.* [from *power.*] Capable of performing any thing. *Camden.*
- POWERFUL.** *a.* [*power* and *full.*]
1. Invested with command or authority; potent.
 2. forcible; mighty. *Milton.*
 3. Efficacious.
- POWERFULLY.** *ad.* [from *powerful.*] Potently; mightily; efficaciously; forcibly. *Tillotson.*
- POWERFULNESS.** *f.* [from *powerful.*] Power; efficacy; might. *Hoke-will.*
- POWERLESS.** *a.* [from *power.*] Weak; impotent. *Shakespeare.*
- POX.** *f.* [*pocca*, Saxon.]
1. Pustules; efflorescencies; exanthematous eruptions.
 2. The venereal disease. *Wiseman.*
- POY.** *f.* [*appoy*, Spanish; *appuy*, *poids*, French.] A ropedancer's pole.
- TO POZE.** *v. a.* To puzzle. See *POSE* and *APPOSE.* *Glanville.*
- PRACTICABLE.** *a.* [*practicable*, French.]
1. Performable; feasible; capable to be practised. *L'Estrange.*
 2. Available; fit to be afforded.
- PRACTICABLENESS.** *f.* [from *practicable.*] Possibility to be performed.
- PRACTICABLY.** *ad.* [from *practicable.*] In such a manner as may be performed. *Rogers.*

PRACTICAL. *a.* [*præcticus*, Latin.] Relating to action; not merely speculative.

Tillotson.

PRACTICALLY. *ad.* [from *practical*.]

1. In relation to action.
2. By practice; in real fact. *Howel.*

PRACTICALNESS. *f.* [from *practical*.]
The quality of being practical.

PRACTICE. *f.* [*πρᾶξις*.]

1. The habit of doing any thing.
2. Use; customary use. *Tate.*
3. Dexterity acquired by habit. *Shakes.*
4. Actual performance, distinguished from theory.
5. Method or art of doing any thing.
6. Medical treatment of diseases. *Shakespeare.*
7. Exercise of any profession.
8. Wicked stratagem; bad artifice. *Sidney.*

PRACTICK. *a.* [*πρακτικὸς*.]

1. Relating to action; not merely theoretical. *Denham.*
2. Sly; artful. *Spenser.*

TO PRACTISE. *v. a.* [*πρακτικὸς*.]

1. To do habitually. *Psalms.*
2. To do; not merely to profess: as, to practise law or physick.
3. To use in order to habit and dexterity.

TO PRACTISE. *v. n.*

1. To have a habit of acting in any manner formed. *Walier.*
2. To transact; to negotiate secretly. *Ad.*
3. To try artifices. *Granville.*
4. To use bad arts or stratagems. *Shakespeare.*
5. To use medical methods. *Temple.*
6. To exercise any profession.

PRACTISANT. *f.* [from *practise*.] An agent. *Shakespeare.*

PRACTISER. *f.* [from *practise*.]

1. One that practises any thing; one that does any thing habitually. *Soutb.*
2. One who prescribes medical treatment. *Temple.*

PRACTITIONER. *f.* [from *practice*.]

1. He who is engaged in the actual exercise of any art. *Abutnot.*
2. One who uses any sly or dangerous arts. *Whitgift.*
3. One who does any thing habitually. *Soutb.*

PRÆCOGNITA. *f.* [Latin.] Things previously known in order to understand something else. *Locke.*

PRAGMATIC. } *a.* [*πραγματικὸς*.]
PRAGMATICAL. } Meddling; impertinently busy; assuming business without invitation. *Swift.*

PRAGMATICALLY. *ad.* [from *pragmatical*.] Meddlingly; impertinently.

PRAGMATICALNESS. *f.* [from *prag-*

matical.] The quality of intermeddling without right or call.

PRASE. *f.* [*prij*, Dutch.]

1. Renown; commendation; fame; honour; celebrity. *Dryden.*
2. Glorification; tribute of gratitude; laud. *Milton.*
3. Ground or reason of praise. *Dryden.*

TO PRAISE. *v. a.* [*prijzen*, Dutch.]

1. To commend; to applaud; to celebrate. *Milton.*
2. To glorify in worship. *Psalms.*

PRAISEFUL. *a.* [*praise and full*.] Laudable; commendable. *Chapman.*

PRAISER. *f.* [from *praise*.] One who praises; an applauder; a commender. *Sidney.*

PRAISEWORTHY. *a.* [*praise and worthy*.] Commendable; deserving praise. *Ben. Johnson.*

PRAME. *f.* A flat bottomed boat.

TO PRANCE. *v. a.* [*pronken*, Dutch.]

1. To spring and bound in high mettle. *Wotton.*
2. To ride gallantly and ostentatiously. *Addison.*

3. To move in a warlike or showy manner. *Swift.*

TO FRANK. *v. a.* [*pronken*, Dutch.] To decorate; to dress or adjust to ostentation. *Spenser. Milton.*

FRANK. *f.* A frolick; a wild flight; a ludicrous trick; a wicked act. *Raleigh.*

FRASON. *f.* [*πράσων*.] A leek: also a sea weed as green as a leek. *Bailey.*

TO PRATE. *v. n.* [*praten*, Dutch.] To talk carelessly and without weight; to chatter; to tattle. *Cleveland.*

PRATE. *f.* [from the verb.] Tattle; slight talk; unmeaning loquacity. *Denham.*

PRATER. *f.* [from *prate*.] An idle talker; a chatterer. *Soutberr.*

PRA'TINGLY. *ad.* [from *prate*.] With tittle tattle; with loquacity.

PRA'TTIQUE. *f.* [Fr. *prattica*, Italian.] A licence 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 PRA'TTLE. *v. n.* To talk lightly; to chatter; to be trivially loquacious. *Locke.*

PRATTLE. *f.* [from the verb.] Empty talk; trifling loquacity. *Shakespeare.*

PRATTLER. *f.* [from *prattle*.] A trifling talker; a chatterer. *Herbert.*

PRA'VITY. *f.* [*pravitas*, Latin.] Corruption; badness; malignity. *Soutb.*

PRAWN. *f.* A small crustaceous fish like a shrimp, but larger. *Shakespeare.*

TO PRAY. *v. n.* [*prier*, Fr. *pregare*, Ital.]

1. To make petitions to heaven. *Shakespeare. Taylor.*
2. To

2. To entreat; to ask submissively. *Dryd.*
 3. I PRAY, is a slightly ceremonious form of introducing a question. *Benley.*
- To PRAY. *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. Johnson.*
- PRAYER. *f.* [*priver*, French.]
 1. Petition to heaven. *Taylor.*
 2. Entreaty; submissive importunity. *Stillingfleet.*
- PRAYERBOOK. *f.* [*prayer and book*.] Book of publick or private devotions. *Shaksf.*
- PRE. [*præ*, Latin.] A particle which marks priority of time or rank.
- To PREACH. *v. n.* [*prædico*, Lat. *prescher*, French.] To pronounce a publick discourse upon sacred subjects. *Decay of Piety.*
- To PREACH. *v. a.*
 1. To proclaim or publish in religious orations. *Ast.*
 2. To inculcate publicly; to teach with earnestness. *Dryden.*
- PREACH. *f.* [*presche*, Fr.] A discourse; a religious oration. *Hooker.*
- PREACHER. *f.* [*prescheur*, French; from *presch*.]
 1. One who discourses publicly upon religious subjects. *Craslow.*
 2. One who inculcates any thing with earnestness and vehemence. *Swift.*
- PREACHMENT. *f.* [from *presch*.] A sermon mentioned in contempt. *L'Estrange.*
- PREAMBLE. *f.* [*preambule*, Fr.] Something previous; introduction; preface. *Clarendon.*
- PREAMBULARY. } *a.* [from *preamble*.]
 PREAMBULOUS. } Previous. Not in use. *Brown.*
- PREAPPREHENSION. *f.* [*pre* and *apprehend*.] An opinion formed before examination. *Brown.*
- PREASE. *f.* Prefs; crowd. *Spenser.*
- PREASING. *part. a.* Crouding. *Spenser.*
- PREBEND. *f.* [*præbenda*, low Latin.]
 1. A stipend granted in cathedral churches. *Swift.*
 2. Sometimes, but improperly, a stipendiary of a cathedral; a prebendary. *Bacon.*
- PREBENDARY. *f.* [*præbendarius*, Latin.] A stipendiary of a cathedral. *Spenser.*
- PRECA'RIOUS. *a.* [*precarious*, Latin.] Dependant; uncertain, because depending on the will of another; held by courtesy.
- PRECA'RIOUSLY. *f.* [from *precarious*.] Uncertainly; by dependence; dependently.
- PRECA'RIOUSNESS. *f.* [from *precarious*.] Uncertainty; dependence on others.
- PRECAUTION. *f.* [*precaution*, French.] Preservative caution; preventive measures. *Addison.*
- To PRECAUTION. *v. a.* [*precautioner*; French.] To warn beforehand. *Locke.*
- PRECED'NEOUS. *a.* Previous; antecedent. *Hale.*
- To PRECE'DE. *v. a.* [*præcedo*, Latin.]
 1. To go before in order of time. *Dryden.*
 2. To go before according to the adjustment of rank.
- PRECE'DENCE. } *f.* [from *præcedo*, Lat.]
 PRECEDENCY. }
 1. The act or state of going before; priority.
 2. Something going before; something past. *Shakspeare.*
 3. Adjustment of place. *Hale.*
 4. The foremost place in ceremony. *Dryden.*
 5. Superiority. *Locke.*
- PRECE'DENT. *a.* [*precedent*, Fr. *præcedens*, Latin.] Former; going before. *Shakspeare. South.*
- PRECEDENT. *f.* Any thing that is a rule or example to future times; any thing done before of the same kind. *Shakspeare. Granville.*
- PRECEDENTLY. *ad.* [from *precedent*, *adj.*] Beforehand.
- PRECENTOR. *f.* [*præcentor*, Lat. *precenteur*, French.] He that leads the choir. *Hammord.*
- PRECEPT. *f.* [*præceptum*, Latin.] A rule authoritatively given; a mandate. *Dryden.*
- PRECEPTIAL. *a.* Consisting of precepts. *Shakspeare.*
- PRECEPTIVE. *a.* [*præceptivus*, Lat.] Containing precepts; giving precepts. *L'Estrange.*
- PRECEPTOR. *f.* [*præceptor*, Latin.] A teacher; a tutor. *Blackmore.*
- PRECESSION. *f.* [*præcessus*, Latin.] The act of going before.
- PRECINCT. *f.* [*præcinctus*, Latin.] Outward limit; boundary. *Hooker.*
- PRECIOUSITY. *f.* [from *pretiosus*, Latin.]
 1. Value; preciousness.
 2. Any thing of high price. *More.*
- PRECIOUS. *a.* [*precieux*, Fr. *pretiosus*, Latin.]
 1. Valuable; being of great worth. *Addison.*
 2. Costly; of great price: as, a precious stone. *Milton.*
- PRECIOUSLY. *ad.* [from *precious*.] Valuable; to a great price.
- PRECIOUSNESS. *f.* [from *precious*.] Valuableness; worth; price. *Wilkins.*
- PRECIPICE. *f.* [*præcipitium*, Latin.] A headlong steep; a fall perpendicular. *Sandys.*
- PRECIPITANCE. } *f.* [from *precipitant*.]
 PRECIPITANCY. } Rash haste; headlong hurry. *Milton.*
- PRECIPITANT. *a.* [*præcipitans*, Latin.]
 1. Falling

1. Falling or rushing headlong. *Philips.*
 2. Hasty; urged with violent haste. *Pope.*
 3. Rashly hurried. *King Charles.*
- PRECIPITANTLY.** *ad.* [from *precipitans*.]
 In headlong haste; in a tumultuous hurry.
- To PRECIPITATE.** *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 chymistry opposed to sublime. *Grew.*
- To PRECIPITATE.** *v. n.*
 1. To fall headlong. *Shakespeare.*
 2. To fall to the bottom as a sediment. *Bacon.*
 3. To hasten without just preparation. *Bacon.*
- PRECIPITATE.** *a.* [from the verb.]
 1. Steeply falling. *Raleigh.*
 2. Headlong; hasty; rashly hasty. *Clarendon.*
 3. Hasty; violent. *Pope.*
- PRECIPITATE.** *f.* A corrosive medicine made by precipitating mercury. *Wijeman.*
- PRECIPITATELY.** *ad.* [from *precipitate*.]
 1. Headlong; steeply down. *Pope.*
 2. Hastily; in blind hurry. *Pope.*
- PRECIPITATION.** *f.* [from *precipitate*.]
 1. The act of throwing headlong. *Shakespeare.*
 2. Violent motion downward. *Woodward.*
 3. Tumultuous hurry; blind haste. *Wood.*
 4. In chymistry, sublimity; contrary to sublimation. *Woodward.*
- PRECIPITOUS.** *a.* [*precipitans*, Latin.]
 1. Headlong; steep. *King Charles.*
 2. Hasty; sudden. *Brown. Evelyn.*
 3. Rash; heady. *Dryden.*
- PRECISE.** *a.* [*precisus*, Latin.]
 1. Exact; strict; nice; having strict and determinate limitations. *Hooker.*
 2. Formal; finical. *Addison.*
- PRECISELY.** *ad.* [from *precise*.]
 1. Exactly; nicely; accurately. *Newton.*
 2. With superstitious formality; with too much scrupulosity.
- PRECISENESS.** *f.* [from *precise*.] Exactness; rigid nicety. *Watts.*
- PRECISIAN.** *f.* [from *precise*.]
 1. One who limits or restrains. *Shakespeare.*
 2. One who is superstitiously rigorous. *Watts.*
- PRECISION.** *f.* [*precision*, French.] Exact limitation. *Pope.*
- PRECISIVE.** *a.* [from *precisus*, Lat.] Exactly limiting. *Watts.*
- To PRECLUDE.** *v. a.* [*præcludo*, Latin.]
 To shut out or hinder by some anticipation. *Bentley.*
- PRECOCIOUS.** *a.* [*præcocius*, Lat. *præcoce*, French.] Ripe before the time. *Brown.*
- PRECOCITY.** *f.* [from *præcocius*.] Ripeness before the time. *Howel.*
- To PRECOGITATE.** *v. a.* [*præcogito*, Lat.] To consider or scheme beforehand.
- PRECOGNITION.** *f.* [*præ* and *cognitio*, Lat.] Previous knowledge; antecedent examination.
- PRECONCEI'T.** *f.* [*præ* and *conceit*.] An opinion previously formed. *Hooker.*
- To PRECONCEI'VE.** *v. a.* [*præ* and *conceive*.] To form an opinion beforehand; to imagine beforehand. *South.*
- PRECONCEI'PTION.** *f.* [*præ* and *conception*.] Opinion previously formed. *Hakerwill.*
- PRECONTRACT.** *f.* A contract previous to another. *Shakespeare.*
- To PRECONTRA'CT.** *v. a.* To contract or bargain beforehand. *Ayliffe.*
- PRECURSE.** *f.* [from *præcurro*, Latin.] Forerunning. *Shakespeare.*
- PRECURSOR.** *f.* [*præcursor*, Lat.] Forerunner; harbinger. *Pope.*
- PREDACEOUS.** *a.* [from *præda*, Latin.] Living by prey. *Derham.*
- PREDAL.** *a.* [from *præda*, Lat.] Robbing; practising plunder. *Sa. Boyse.*
- PREDATORY.** *a.* [*prædatorius*, Lat.]
 1. Plundering; practising rapine. *Bacon.*
 2. Hungry; preying; rapacious; ravenous. *Bacon.*
- PREDECEA'SED.** *a.* [*præ* and *deceased*.] Dead before. *Shakespeare.*
- PREDECESSOR.** *f.* [*predecessor*, Fr.]
 1. One that was in any state or place before another. *Prior.*
 2. Ancestor.
- PREDESTA'RIAN.** *f.* [from *predestinate*.] One that holds the doctrine of predestination. *Decay of Piety.*
- To PREDESTINATE.** *v. a.* [*predestinare*, Fr.] To appoint beforehand by irreversible decree. *Shakespeare.*
- To PREDESTINATE.** *v. n.* To hold predestination. In ludicrous language. *Dryden.*
- PREDESTA'TION.** *f.* [*predestination*, Fr.] Fatal decree; pre-ordination. *Raleigh.*
- PREDESTA'TOR.** *f.* One that holds predestination or the prevalence of pre-established necessity. *Cowley.*
- To PREDESTINE.** *v. a.* [*præ* and *destine*.] To decree beforehand.
- PREDETERMINA'TION.** *f.* [*predetermination*, Fr.] Determination made beforehand. *Hammond.*
- To PREDETERMINE.** *v. a.* [*præ* and *determine*.] To doom or confine by previous decree. *Hale.*
- PREDIAL.** [*prædium*, Lat.] Consisting of farms. *Ayliffe.*
- PREDICABLE.** *a.* [*predicable*, Fr. *predicabilis*, Lat.] Such as may be affirmed of something;

- PREDICABLE.** *f.* [*prædicabile*, Latin.] A logical term, denoting one of the five things which can be affirmed of any thing. *Watts.*
- PREDICAMENT.** *f.* [*predicament*, Fr. *predicamentum*, Lat.]
1. A class or arrangement of beings or substances ranked according to their natures: called also *catagorema* or *category*. *Digby.*
 2. Class or kind described by any definitive marks. *Shakespeare.*
- PREDICAMENTAL.** *a.* [from *predicament*.] Relating to predicaments.
- PREDICANT.** *f.* [*prædicans*, Lat.] One that affirms any thing.
- To PREDICATE.** *v. a.* [*prædico*, Lat.] To affirm any thing of another thing. *Locke.*
- To PREDICATE.** *v. n.* To affirm or speak. *Hale.*
- PREDICATE.** *f.* [*prædicatum*, Lat.] That which is affirmed of the subject; as, *man* is *rational*.
- PREDICATION.** *f.* [*prædicatio*, Lat. from *predicate*.] Affirmation concerning any thing. *Locke.*
- To PREDICT.** *v. a.* [*prædictus*, Lat.] To foretell; to foreshow. *Government of the Tongue.*
- PREDICTION.** *f.* [*prædictio*, Lat.] Prophecy; declaration of something future. *South.*
- PREDICTOR.** *f.* [from *predict*.] Foreteller. *Swift.*
- PREDIGE'STION.** *f.* [*præ* and *digestion*.] Digestion too soon performed. *Bacon.*
- To PREDISPOSE.** *v. a.* [*præ* and *dispos*.] To adapt previously to any certain purpose. *South.*
- PREDISPOSITION.** *f.* [*præ* and *disposition*.] Previous adaptation to any certain purpose. *Wiseman.*
- PREDOMINACE.** } *f.* [*præ* and *domi-*
PREDOMINANCY. } *no*, Lat.] Prevalence; superiority; ascendancy; superior influence. *Brown.*
- PREDOMINANT.** *a.* [*predominant*, Fr.] Prevalent; supreme in influence; ascendent. *Shakespeare.*
- To PREDOMINATE.** *v. n.* [*predominer*, Fr.] To prevail; to be ascendent; to be supreme in influence. *Newton.*
- To PREELECT.** *v. a.* [*præ* and *elect*.] To chuse by previous decree.
- PREEMINENCE.** *f.* [*preminence*, Fr.]
1. Superiority of excellence. *Addison.*
 2. Precedence; priority of place. *Hooker.*
 3. Superiority of power or influence. *Brown.*
- PREEMINENT.** *a.* [*preeminent*, Fr.] Excellent above others. *Milton. Spratt.*
- PREEMPTION.** *f.* [*præemptio*, Lat.] The right of purchasing before another. *Carew.*
- To PREEN.** *v. a.* [*priinen*, Dutch.] To trim the feathers of birds, to enable them to glide more easily through the air. *Bailey.*
- To PREENGA'GE.** *v. a.* [*præ* and *engage*.] To engage by precedent ties or contracts. *Rogers.*
- PREENGA'GEMENT.** *f.* [from *preengage*.] Precedent obligation. *Boyle.*
- To PREESTA'BLISH.** *v. a.* [*præ* and *establi*.] To settle beforehand.
- PREESTA'BLISHMENT.** *f.* [from *preestabli*.] Settlement beforehand.
- To PREEXIST.** *v. a.* [*præ* and *exis*, Lat.] To exist beforehand. *Dryden.*
- PREEXI'STENCE.** *f.* [*preexistence*, Fr.] Existence beforehand; existence of the soul before its union with the body. *Addison.*
- PRE'EXISTENT.** *a.* [*preexistent*, Fr.] Existing beforehand; preceding in existence. *Pope.*
- PRE'FACE.** *f.* [*preface*, Fr.] Something spoken introductory to the main design; introduction; something proemial. *Peacham.*
- To PRE'FACE.** *v. n.* [*præfari*, Lat.] To say something introductory. *Spectator.*
- To PREFACE.** *v. a.*
1. To introduce by something proemial. *Southern.*
 2. To face; to cover. *Cleveland.*
- PREFACER.** *f.* [from *preface*.] The writer of a preface. *Dryden.*
- PREFATORY.** *a.* [from *preface*.] Introductory. *Dryden.*
- PREFECT.** *f.* [*præfectus*, Lat.] Governor; commander. *Ben. Johnson.*
- PREFECTURE.** *f.* [*præfectura*, Lat.] Command; office of government.
- To PREFER.** *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. Sandys.*
- PREFERABLE.** *a.* [*preferable*, Fr. from *prefer*.] Eligible before something else. *Locke.*
- PREFERABLENESS.** *a.* [from *preferable*.] The state of being preferable.
- PREFERABLY.** *ad.* [from *preferable*.] In preference; in such a manner as to prefer one thing to another. *Dennis.*
- PREFERENCE.** *f.* [*preference*, Fr. from *prefer*.] The act of preferring; estimation of one thing above another; election of one rather than another. *Spratt.*
- PREFERMENT.** *f.* [from *prefer*.]
1. Advancement to a higher station. *Shakespeare.*
 2. A place of honour or profit. *L'Esrange.*
 3. Pre-

3. Preference; act of preferring. *Brown.*
PREFE'RRER. [from *prefer.*] One who prefers.
- To **PREFIGURATE.** *v. a.* [*præ* and *figuro*, Lat.] To shew by an antecedent representation.
- PREFIGURATION.** *f.* [from *præfigurare.*] Antecedent representation. *Norris.*
- To **PREFIGURE.** *v. a.* [*præ* and *figuro*, Lat.] To exhibit by antecedent representation. *Hammond.*
- To **PREFINE.** *v. a.* [*præfinio*, Lat.] To limit beforehand. *Knolles.*
- To **PREFIX.** *v. a.* [*præfigo*, Lat.]
1. To appoint beforehand. *Sandys.*
 2. To settle; to establish. *Hale.*
- PREFIX.** *f.* [*præfixum*, Lat.] Some particle put before a word, to vary its signification. *Clarke, Brown.*
- PREFIXION.** *f.* [*præfixion*, Fr. from *præfix.*] The act of prefixing.
- To **PREFORM.** *v. a.* [*præ* and *form.*] To form beforehand. *Shakespeare.*
- PREGNANCY.** *f.* [from *pregnant.*]
1. The state of being with young. *Ray.*
 2. Fertility; fruitfulness; inventive power; acuteness. *Swift.*
- PREGNANT.** *a.* [*prægnans*, Lat.]
1. Teeming; breeding. *Prior.*
 2. Fruitful; fertile; impregnating. *Dryden.*
 3. Full of consequence. *Woodward.*
 4. Evident; plain; clear; full. *Shakespeare.*
 5. Easy to produce any thing. *Shakespeare.*
 6. Free; kind. *Shakespeare.*
- PREGNANTLY.** *ad.*
1. Fruitfully.
 2. Fully; plainly; clearly. *South.*
- PREGUSTATION.** *f.* [*præ* and *gusto*, Lat.] The act of tasting before another.
- To **PREJUDGE.** *v. a.* [*præjugo*, Fr.] To determine any question beforehand; generally to condemn beforehand. *Swift.*
- To **PREJUDICATE.** *v. a.* [*præ* and *judico*, Lat.] To determine beforehand to disadvantage. *Sandys.*
- PREJUDICATE.** *a.* [from the verb.]
1. Formed by prejudice; formed before examination. *Watts.*
 2. Prejudiced; prepossessed. *Brown.*
- PREJUDICATION.** *f.* [from *præjudicate.*] The act of judging beforehand.
- PREJUDICE.** *f.* [*præjudicium*, Lat.]
1. Prepossession; judgment formed beforehand without examination. *Clarendon.*
 2. Mischievous; detriment; hurt; injury. *Bacon.*
- To **PREJUDICE.** *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.** *a.* [*præjudicialis*, Fr.]
1. Obstructive by means of opposite possessions.
 2. Contrary; opposite. *Hooker.*
 3. Mischievous; hurtful; injurious; detrimental. *Atterbury.*
- PREJUDICIALNESS.** *f.* [from *præjudicial.*] The state of being prejudicial; mischievousness.
- PRELACY.** *f.* [from *prelate.*]
1. The dignity or post of a prelate or ecclesiastick of the highest order. *Ayliffe.*
 2. Episcopacy; the order of bishops. *Dryden.*
 3. Bishops. *Hooker.*
- PRELATE.** *f.* [*prelat*, Fr. *prælatus*, Lat.] An ecclesiastick of the highest order and dignity. *Shakespeare.*
- PRELATIONAL.** *a.* [from *prelate.*] Relating to prelate or prelacy.
- PRELATION.** *f.* [*prælatus*, Lat.] Preference; setting of one above the other. *Hale.*
- PRELATURE.** } *f.* [*prælatura*, Lat.]
- PRELATURESHIP.** } The state or dignity of a prelate.
- PRELECTION.** *f.* [*prællectio*, Lat.] Reading; lecture. *Hale.*
- PRELIBATION.** *f.* [from *prælibo*, Lat.] Taste beforehand; effusion previous to tasting. *More.*
- PRELIMINARY.** *a.* [*preliminaire*, Fr.] Previous; introductory; proemial. *Dryden.*
- PRELIMINARY.** *f.* Something previous; preparatory measures. *Notes on Iliad.*
- PRELUDE.** *f.* [*præludium*, Lat.]
1. Some short flight of musick played before a full concert.
 2. Something introductory; something that only shews what is to follow. *Addison.*
- To **PRELUDE.** *v. n.* [*præluder*, Fr. *præludo*, Lat.] To serve as an introduction; to be previous to. *Dryden.*
- PRELU'DIOUS.** *a.* [from *prelude.*] Previous; introductory. *Cleave and.*
- PRELUDIUM.** *f.* [Latin.] Prelude. *Dryden.*
- PRELU'VE.** *a.* [from *prelude.*] Previous; introductory; proemial. *Thomson.*
- PREMATU'RE.** *a.* [*præmaturus*, Latin.] Ripe too soon; formed before the time; too early; too soon said, or done; too hasty. *Hammond.*
- PREMATU'RELY.** *a.* [from *premature.*] Too early; too soon; with too hasty ripeness.
- PREMATU'RENESS.** } *f.* [from *prema-*
- PREMATURITY.** } *ture.*] Too great haste; unseasonable earliness.

P R E

P R E

To PREMEDITATE. *v. a.* [*præmeditor*, Lat.] To contrive or form beforehand; to conceive beforehand. *Dryden.*

To PREMEDITATE. *v. n.* To have formed in the mind by previous meditation; to think beforehand. *Hooker.*

PREMEDITATION. *f.* [*præmeditatio*, Lat.] Act of meditating beforehand. *More.*

PREMICES. *f.* [*primitiæ*, Lat. *premisses*, Fr.] First fruits. *Dryden.*

PREMIER. *a.* [French.] First; chief. *Camden.*

To PREMISE. *v. a.* [*præmissus*, Latin.]

1. To explain previously; to lay down premises. *Burnet.*

2. To fend before the time. *Shakespeare.*

To PREMERE. *v. a.* [*præmercor*, Lat.] To deserve before. *King Charles.*

PREMISES. *f.* [*præmissa*, Lat.]

1. Propositions antecedently supposed or proved. *Hooker.*

2. In low language, houses or lands.

PREMISS. *f.* [*præmissum*, Lat.] Antecedent proposition. *Watts.*

PREMIUM. *f.* [*præmium*, Lat.] Something given to invite a loan or a bargain. *Addison.*

To PREMUNISH. *v. a.* [*præmunio*, Lat.] To warn or admonish beforehand.

PREMUNISHMENT. *f.* [from *præmunish*.] Previous information. *Wotton.*

PREMONITION. *f.* [from *præmonish*.] Previous notice; previous intelligence. *Chapman.*

PREMONITORY. *f.* [from *præ* and *monno*, Lat.] Previously advising.

To PREMONSTRATE. *v. a.* [*præ* and *monstro*, Lat.] To show beforehand.

PREMUNIRE. *f.* [Latin.]

1. A writ in the common law, whereby a penalty is incurable, as infringing some statute. *Bramhall.*

2. The penalty so incurred.

3. A difficulty; a distress.

PREMUNITION. *f.* [from *præmunio*, Lat.] An anticipation of objection.

To PRENOMINATE. *v. a.* [*prænominio*, Lat.] To forename. *Shakespeare.*

PRENOMINATION. *f.* [*præ* and *nomino*, Lat.] The privilege of being named first. *Brown.*

PRENOTION. *f.* [*prenotion*, Fr.] Foreknowledge; prescience.

PRENTICE. *f.* [from *apprentice*.] One bound to a master, in order to instruction in a trade. *Shakespeare.*

PRENTICESHIP. *f.* [from *prentice*.] The servitude of an apprentice. *Pope.*

PRENUNCIATION. *f.* [*prænuncio*, Lat.] The act of telling before.

PREOCCUPANCY. *f.* [from *preoccupate*.]

The act of taking possession before another.

To PREOCCUPATE. *v. a.* [*preoccupar*, Fr.]

1. To anticipate. *Bacon.*

2. To prepossess; to fill with prejudices. *Wotton.*

PREOCCUPATION. *f.* [*preoccupation*, Fr.]

1. Anticipation. *Soub.*

2. Prepossession.

3. Anticipation of objection. *Soub.*

To PREOCCUPY. *v. a.* To prepossess; to occupy by anticipation or prejudices. *Arbutnot.*

To PREOMINATE. *v. a.* [*præ* and *eminor*, Lat.] To prognosticate; to gather from omens any future event. *Brown.*

PREOPINION. *f.* [*præ* and *opinio*, Lat.] Opinion antecedently formed; prepossession. *Brown.*

To PREORDAIN. *v. a.* [*præ* and *ordain*.] To ordain beforehand. *Hammond.*

PREORDINANCE. *f.* [*præ* and *ordinance*.] Antecedent decree; first decree. *Shakespeare.*

PREORDINATION. *f.* [from *præordain*.] The act of preordaining.

PREPARATION. *f.* [*præparatio*, Lat.]

1. The act of preparing or previously fitting any thing to any purpose. *Wake.*

2. Previous measures. *Burnet.*

3. Ceremonious introduction. *Shakespeare.*

4. The act of making or fitting by a regular process. *Arbutnot.*

5. Any thing made by process of operation. *Brown.*

6. Accomplishment; qualification. *Shakespeare.*

PREPARATIVE. *a.* [*præparatif*, Fr.] Having the power of preparing or qualifying. *Soub.*

PREPARATIVE. *f.* [*præparatif*, Fr.]

1. That which has the power of preparing or previously fitting. *Decy of Piety.*

2. That which is done in order to something else. *Soub.*

PREPARATIVELY. *ad.* [from *præparative*.] Previously; by way of preparation. *Hale.*

PREPARATORY. *a.* [*præparatoire*, Fr.]

1. Antecedently necessary. *Tillotson.*

2. Introductory; previous; antecedent. *Hale.*

To PREPARE. *v. a.* [*præparo*, Lat.]

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 beforehand. *Milton.*

4. To form; to make. *Pjains*

5. To make by regular process: as, he prepared a medicine.

o PREPARE. *v. n.*

1. To take previous measures. *Peacbam.*
2. To make every thing ready; to put things in order. *Shakespeare.*
3. To make one's self ready; to put himself in a state of expectation.

PREPARE. *f.* [from the verb.] Preparation; previous measures. *Shakespeare.*

PREPAREDLY. *ad.* [from *prepared.*] By proper precedent measures. *Shakespeare.*

PREPAREDNESS. *f.* [from *prepare.*] State or act of being prepared: as, *be's in a preparedness for his final exit.*

PREPARER. *f.* [from *prepare.*]
1. One that prepares; one that previously fits. *Wotton.*

2. That which fits for any thing. *Mort.*

PREPENSE. } *a.* [*præpensus*, Lat.] Fore-
PREPENSED. } thought; preconceived;
contrived beforehand: as, *malice prepense.*

To PREPONDER. *v. a.* [from *præponderate.*] To outweigh. *Wotton.*

PREPONDERANCE. } *f.* [from *præpon-*
PREPONDERANCY. } *derate.*] The state of outweighing; superiority of weight.

To PREPONDERATE. *v. a.* [*præpondero*, Latin.]

1. To outweigh; to overpower by weight. *Glanville.*
2. To overpower by stronger influence.

To PREPONDERATE. *v. n.*

1. To exceed in weight. *Bentley.*
2. To exceed in influence or power analogous to weight. *Locke.*

PREPONDERATION. *f.* [from *præponderate.*] The act or state of outweighing any thing. *Watts.*

To PREPOSE. *v. a.* [*propose*, French.] To put before.

PREPOSITION. *f.* [*præpositio*, French; *præpositio*, Latin.] In grammar, a particle governing a case. *Carle.*

PREPOSITOR. *f.* [*præpositor*, Latin.] A scholar appointed by the master to overlook the rest.

To PREPOSSESS. *v. a.* [*præ* and *possess.*] To fill with an opinion unexamined; to prejudice. *W. f. man.*

PREPOSSESSION. *f.* [from *prepossession.*]

1. Preoccupation; first possession. *Ham.*
2. Prejudice; preconceived opinion. *South.*

PREPOSTEROUS. *a.* [*præposterus*, Latin.]

1. Having that first which ought to be last; wrong; absurd; perverted. *Denham.*
2. Applied to persons: foolish; absurd. *Shakespeare.*

PREPOSTEROUSLY. *ad.* [from *præposteros.*] In a wrong situation; absurdly. *Bentley.*

PREPOSTEROUNESS. *f.* [from *præposteros.*] Absurdity; wrong order or method.

PREPOGENCY. *f.* [*præpotentia*, Latin.]

Superior power; predominance. *Brown.*

PREPUCE. *f.* [*præputium*, Latin.] That which covers the gians; foreskin. *Wife.*

To PREPARE. *v. a.* [*præ* and *requirere.*] To demand previously. *Hammond.*

PREREQUISITE. *a.* [*præ* and *requisite.*] Something previously necessary. *Hale.*

PREROGATIVE. *f.* [*prærogativa*, low Latin.] An exclusive or peculiar privilege. *Sidney. Knolles.*

PREROGATIVED. *a.* [from *prærogative.*] Having an exclusive privilege; having prerogative. *Shakespeare.*

PRESAGE. *f.* [*præfage*, French; *præfagium*, Latin.] Prognostick; presension of futurity. *Addison.*

To PRESAGE. [*præfagere*, French; *præfagio*, Latin.]

1. To forebode; to foreknow; to foretel; to prophesy. *Milton.*
2. To foretoken; to foreshow. *Shakespeare.*

PRESAGEMENT. *f.* [from *præfage.*]

1. Foreboding; presension. *Wotton.*
2. Foretoken. *Brown.*

PRESBYTER. *f.* [*πρεσβύτερος*.]

1. A priest. *Hooker.*
2. A presbyterian. *Butler.*

PRESBYTERIAN. *a.* [*πρεσβυτερος*.] Consisting of elders; a term for a modern form of ecclesiastical government. *King Charles.*

PRESBYTERIAN. *f.* [from *presbyter.*]

1. An abettor of presbytery or calvinistical discipline. *Swift.*

PRESBYTERY. *f.* [from *presbyter.*] Body or elders, whether priests or laymen. *Cleaveland.*

PRESCIENCE. *f.* [*prescience*, French.] Foreknowledge; knowledge of future things. *South.*

PRESCIENT. *a.* [*præsciens*, Latin.] Foreknowing; prophetick. *Bacon.*

PRESCIOUS. *a.* [*præsciens*, Latin.] Having foreknowledge. *Dryden.*

To PRESCIND. *v. a.* [*præscindo*, Latin.] To cut off; to abstract. *Norris.*

PRESCINDENT. *a.* [*præscindens*, Latin.] Abstracting. *Cbeyne.*

To PRESCRIBE. *v. a.* [*præscribo*, Latin.]

1. To set down authoritatively; to order; to direct. *Hooker.*
2. To direct medically. *Swift.*

To PRESCRIBE. *v. n.*

1. To influence by long custom. *Brown.*
2. To influence arbitrarily. *Locke.*
3. [*Præscribere*, French.] To form a custom which has the force of law. *Arbutnot.*
4. To write medical directions and forms of medicine. *Pepe.*

PRESCRIPT. *a.* [*præscriptus*, Latin.] Directed; accurately laid down in a precept. *Hooker.*

PRESCRIPT. *f.* [*præscriptum*, Latin.] Direction; precept; model prescribed. *Mit.*

PRESCRIPTION. *f.* [*prescrip'tio*, Latin.]

1. Rules produced and authorized by long custom; custom continued till it has the force of law. *South.*

2. Medical receipt. *Temple.*

PRESEANCE. *f.* [*preseance*, French.] Priority of place in sitting. *Carow.*

PRESENCE. *f.* [*presence*, French; *presen-tia*, Latin.]

1. State of being present; contrary to absence. *Shakespeare.*

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. *Shakespeare.*

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. *Milton.*

PRESENCE-CHAMBER. } *f.* [*presence* and

PRESENCE-ROOM. } *chamber* or *room.*] The room in which a great person receives company. *Addison.*

PRESENSION. *f.* [*presensio*, Latin.] Perception beforehand. *Brown.*

PRESENT. *a.* [*present*, French; *presens*, Latin.]

1. Not absent; being face to face; being at hand. *Taylor.*

2. Not past; not future. *Prior.*

3. Ready at hand; quick in emergencies. *L'Esrange.*

4. Favourably attentive; not neglectful; propitious. *Ben. Johnson.*

5. Unforgotten; not neglectful. *Watts.*

6. Not abstracted; not absent of mind; attentive.

The **PRESENT.** An elliptical expression for *the present time*; the time now existing. *Rowe.*

At **PRESENT.** [*à present*, French.] At the present time; now. *Addison.*

PRESENT. *f.* [*present*, French.]

1. A gift; a donative; something ceremoniously given. *Shakespeare.*

2. A letter or mandate exhibited. *Shakesf.*

To PRESENT. *v. a.* [*presensio*, low Lat.]

1. To place in the presence of a superior. *Milton.*

2. To exhibit to view or notice. *Shakesp.*

3. To offer; to exhibit. *Milton.*

4. To give formally and ceremoniously. *Prior.*

5. To put into the hands of another. *Dry.*

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 enquiry. *Swift.*

PRESENTA'NEOUS. *a.* [*presentaneus*, Latin.] Ready; quick; immediate. *Harvey.*

PRESENTABLE. *a.* [from *present.*] What may be presented. *Ayliffe.*

PRESENTA'TION. *f.* [*presentation*, Fr.]

1. The act of presenting. *Hooker.*

2. The act of offering any one to an ecclesiastical benefice. *Hale.*

3. Exhibition. *Dryden.*

PRESENTATIVE. *a.* [from *present.*] Such as that presentations may be made of it. *Spelman.*

PRESENTEE. *f.* [from *présenté*, French.] One presented to a benefice. *Ayliffe.*

PRESENTER. *f.* [from *present.*] One that presents. *L'Esrange.*

PRESENTIAL. *a.* [from *present.*] Supposing actual presence. *Norris.*

PRESENTIA'LITY. *f.* [from *presential.*] State of being present. *South.*

To PRESENTIATE. *v. a.* [from *present.*] To make present. *Greav.*

PRESENTIFICK. *a.* [*presens* and *facio*, Latin.] Making present.

PRESENTIFICKLY. *ad.* [from *presentifick.*] In such a manner as to make present. *Morc.*

PRESENTLY. *ad.* [from *present.*]

1. At present; at this time; now. *Sidney.*

2. Immediately; soon after. *South.*

PRESENTMENT. *f.* [from *present.*]

1. The act of presenting. *Shakespeare.*

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. *Cowel.*

PRESENTNESS. *f.* [from *present.*] Presence of mind; quickness at emergencies. *Clarendon.*

PRESERVA'TION. *f.* [from *preserve.*]

The act of preserving; care to preserve. *Davies.*

PRESERVATIVE. *f.* [*preservatif*, French.] That which has the power of preserving; something preventive. *Hooker.*

To PRESERVE. *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. *f.* [from the verb.] Fruit preserved whole in sugar. *Mortimer.*

PRESERVER. *f.* [from *preserve.*]

1. One who preserves; one who keeps from ruin or mischief. *Addison.*

2. He who makes preserves of fruit. **To**

- To PRE'SIDE. *v. n.* [from *præsideo*, Latin; *presider*, French.] To be set over; to have authority over. *Dryden.*
- PRE'SIDENCY. *f.* [*presidence*, French, from *president*.] Superintendence. *Ray.*
- PRE'SIDENT. *f.* [*præsident*, Latin.]
1. One placed with authority over others; one at the head of others. *Watts.*
 2. Governour; prefect. *Brerewood.*
 3. A tutelary power. *Waller.*
- PRE'SIDENTSHIP. *f.* [from *president*.] The office and place of president. *Hooker.*
- PRESIDIAL. *a.* [*præsidiū*, Latin.] Relating to a garrison.
- To PRESS. *v. a.* [*presser*, French.]
1. To squeeze; to crush. *Milton.*
 2. To distress; to crush with calamities. *Shakespeare.*
 3. To constrain; to compel; to urge by necessity. *Hooker.*
 4. To drive by violence. *Shakespeare.*
 5. To affect strongly. *Act. xviii. 5.*
 6. To enforce; to inculcate with argument or importunity. *Felton.*
 7. To urge; to bear strongly on. *Boyle.*
 8. To compress; to hug, as in embracing. *Smith.*
 9. To act upon with weight. *Dryden.*
 10. To make earnest. *Bacon.*
 11. To force into military service. *Shakesf.*
- To PRESS. *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. *Pope.*
 4. To crowd; to throng. *Mar. iii. 10.*
 5. To come unseasonably or importunately.
 6. 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. *f.* [*pressoir*, French, from the verb.]
1. The instrument by which any thing is crushed or squeezed. *Hag. ii. 16.*
 2. The instrument by which books are printed. *Shakespeare.*
 3. Crowd; tumult; throng. *Hooker.*
 4. A kind of wooden case or frame for cloaths and other uses. *Shakespeare.*
 5. A commission to force men into military service. *Raleigh.*
- PRE'SSBED. *f.* [*press* and *bed*.] Bed so formed as to be shut up in a case.
- PRE'SSER. *f.* [from *press*.] One that presses or works at a press. *Swift.*
- PRE'SSGANG. *f.* [*press* and *gang*.] A crew that strols about the streets to force men into naval service.
- PRE'SSINGLY. *ad.* [from *pressing*.] With force; closely.
- PRESSION. *f.* [from *press*.] The act of pressing. *Newton.*
- PRE'SSITANT. *a.* Gravitating; heavy. *More.*
- PRE'SSMAN. *f.* [*press* and *man*.]
1. One who forces another into service; one who forces away. *Cobpman.*
 2. One who makes the impression of print by the press: distinct from the compositor, who ranges the types.
- PRE'SSMONEY. *f.* [*press* and *money*.] Money given to a soldier when he is taken or forced into the service. *Gay.*
- PRESSURE. *f.* [from *press*.]
1. The act of pressing or crushing.
 2. The state of being pressed or crushed.
 3. Force acting against any thing; gravitation; pression. *Newton.*
 4. Violence inflicted; oppression. *Bacon.*
 5. Affliction; grievance; distress. *Atterbury.*
 6. Impression; stamp; character made by impression. *Shakespeare.*
- PREST. *a.* [*prest* or *prêt*, French.]
1. Ready; not dilatory.
 2. Neat; tight.
- PREST. *f.* [*prest*, French.] A loan. *Bacon.*
- PRESTIGATION. *f.* [*præstigiatio*, Latin.] A deceiving; a juggling; a playing legerdemon. *Diet.*
- PRESTIGES. *f.* [*præstigiæ*, Latin.] Illusions; impostures; juggling tricks.
- PRE'STO. *f.* [*presto*, Italian.] Quick; at once. *Swift.*
- PRESUMABLY. *ad.* [from *presume*.] Without examination. *Brown.*
- To PRESUME. *v. n.* [*presumer*, French; *præsumo*, Latin.]
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. *f.* [from *presume*.] One that presupposes; an arrogant person. *Watson.*
- PRESUMPTION. *f.* [*præsumptus*, Latin; *presumption*, French.]
1. Supposition previously formed. *K. Char.*
 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. *a.* [*presumptive*, French.]
1. Taken by previous supposition. *Locke.*
 2. Supposed: as, *the presumptive heir*; opposed to the heir apparent.
 3. Con-

3. Confident; arrogant; presumptuous. *Brown.*
- PRESUMPTUOUS.** *a.* [*presumptueux*, Fr.]
1. Arrogant; confident; insolent. *Shakspeare.*
 2. Irreverent with respect to holy things. *Milton.*
- PRESUMPTUOUSLY.** *ad.* [from *presumptuous*]
1. Arrogantly; irreverently. *Addison.*
 2. With vain and groundless confidence in divine favour. *Hanmond.*
- PRESUMPTUOUSNESS.** *f.* [from *presumptuous*.] Quality of being presumptuous; confidence; irreverence.
- PRESUPPOSAL.** *f.* [*præ* and *supposal*.] Supposal previously formed. *Hooker.*
- TO PRESUPPOSE.** *v. a.* [*presupposer*, Fr. *præ* and *suppose*.] To suppose as previous. *Hooker.*
- PRESUPPOSITION.** *f.* [*presupposition*, Fr.] Supposition previously formed.
- PRESURMISE.** *f.* [*præ* and *surmise*.] Surmise previously formed. *Shakspeare.*
- PRETENCE.** *f.* [*præensius*, 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.** *v. a.* [*pretendo*, Latin.]
1. To hold out; to stretch forward. *Dry.*
 2. To portend; to foreshow. *Hayward.*
 3. To make any appearance of having; to allege falsely. *Milton.*
 4. To show hypocritically. *D. of Piety.*
 5. To hold out as a delusive appearance. *Milton.*
 6. To claim. *Dryden.*
- TO PRETEND.** *v. n.*
1. To put in a claim truly or falsely. *Dry.*
 2. To presume on ability to do any thing; to profess presumptuously. *Brown.*
- PRETENDER.** *f.* [from *pretend*.] One who lays claim to any thing. *Pope.*
- PRETENDINGLY.** *ad.* [from *pretending*.] Arrogantly; presumptuously. *Collier.*
- PRETENSION.** *f.* [*pretensio*, Latin.]
1. Claim true or false. *Swift.*
 2. Fictitious appearance. *Bacon.*
- PRETER.** *f.* [*præter*, Latin.] A particle, which prefixed to words of Latin original, signifies *beside*.
- PRETERIMPERFECT.** *a.* In grammar, denotes the tense not perfectly past.
- PRETERIT.** *a.* [*præterit*, French; *præteritus*, Latin.] Past.
- PRETERITION.** *f.* [*preterition*; French; from *præterit*.] The act of going past; the state of being past.
- PRETERITNESS.** *f.* [from *præterit*] State of being past; not presence; not futurity.
- PRETERLAPSED.** *a.* [*præterlapsus*, Latin.] Past and gone. *Walker.*
- PRETERLEGAL.** *a.* [*preter* and *legal*.] Not agreeable to law. *King Charles.*
- PRETERMISSION.** *f.* [*pretermission*, Fr. *prætermisso*, Latin.] The act of omitting.
- TO PRETERMIT.** *v. a.* [*prætermitto*, Latin.] To pass by. *Bacon.*
- PRETERNATURAL.** *a.* [*præter* and *natural*.] Different from what is natural; irregular. *South.*
- PRETERNATURALLY.** *ad.* [from *preternatural*.] In a manner different from the common order of nature. *Bacon.*
- PRETERNATURALNESS.** *f.* [from *preternatural*.] Manner different from the order of nature.
- PRETERPERFECT.** *a.* [*præteritum perfectum*, Latin.] A grammatical term applied to the tense, which denotes time absolutely past.
- PRETERPLUPERFECT.** *a.* [*præteritum plusquam perfectum*, Latin.] The grammatical epithet for the tense denoting time relatively past, or past before some other past time.
- PRETEXT.** *f.* [*prætextus*, Latin.] Pretence; false appearance; false allegation. *Daniel.*
- PRETOR.** *f.* [*prætor*, Latin.] The Roman judge. It is now sometimes taken for a mayor. *Spektor.*
- PRETORIAN.** *a.* [*prætorianus*, Latin; *prætorien*, French.] Judicial; exercised by the pretor. *Bacon.*
- PRETTILY.** *ad.* [from *pretty*.] Neatly; elegantly; pleasingly. *Bacon.*
- PRETTINESS.** *f.* [from *pretty*.] Beauty without dignity. *More.*
- PRETTY.** *a.* [*præt*, finery, Saxon; *pretto*, Italian; *prat*, *prattigb*, Dutch.]
1. Neat; elegant. *Watts.*
 2. Beautiful without grandeur or dignity. *Spektor.*
 3. It is used in a kind of diminutive contempt in poetry, and in conversation. *Ad.*
 4. Not very small. *Abbor.*
- PRETTY.** *ad.* In some degree. *Newton.* *Atterbury. Baker.*
- TO PREVAIL.** *v. n.* [*prevaloir*, 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. *Clarendon.*
 4. To persuade or induce by entreaty. *Rorve.*
- PREVAILING.** *a.* [from *prevail*] Predominant; having most influence. *Rorve.*
- PREVAILMENT.** *f.* [from *prevail*.] Prevalence. *Shakspeare.*
- PRE-**

P R E

PRE'VALENCE. } *f.* [*prevalence*, French;
PRE'VALENCY. } [*prævalentia*, low Latin.]
Superiority; influence; predominance.

Clarendon.

PRE'VALENT. *a.* [*prævalens*, Latin.]
1. Victorious; gaining superiority. *South.*
2. Predominant; powerful. *Milton.*

PRE'VALENTLY. *ad.* [from *prevalent*.]
Powerfully; forcibly. *Prior.*

To PREVA'RICATE. *v. n.* [*prevaricor*,
Latin.] To cavil; to quibble; to shuffle.
Stillingfleet.

PREVARICA'TION. *f.* [*prævaricatio*, La-
tin.] Shuffle; cavil. *Addison.*

PREVARICA'TOR. *f.* [*prævaricator*, La-
tin.] A caviller; a shuffler.

PREVE'NIENT. *a.* [*præviens*, Latin.]
Preceding; going before; preventive.

Milton.

To PREVE'NE. *v. a.* [*prævenio*, Latin.]
To hinder.

To PREVENT. *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 antici-
pate. *Bacon.*

3. To preoccupy; to preengage; to at-
tempt first. *King Charles.*

4. To hinder; to obviate; to obstruct.
Atterbury.

To PREVENT. *v. n.* To come before the
time. *Bacon.*

PREVENTER. *f.* [from *prevent*.]
1. One that goes before. *Bacon.*

2. One that hinders; an hinderer; an ob-
structor.

PREVENTION. [*prevention*, French, from
pæventum, Latin.]

1. The act of going before. *Milton.*

2. Preoccupation; anticipation. *Shakspeare.*

3. Hindrance; obstruction. *Milton.*

4. Prejudice; prepossession. *Dryden.*

PREVENTIONAL. *a.* [from *prevention*.]
Tending to prevention.

PREVENTIVE. *o.* [from *prevent*.]
1. Tending to hinder. *Bacon.*

2. Preservative; hindering ill. *Brown.*

PREVENTIVE. *f.* [from *prevent*.] A pre-
servative; that which prevents; an anti-
dote.

PREVENTIVELY. *ad.* [from *preventive*.]
In such a manner as tends to prevention.

Brown.

PREVIOUS. *a.* [*prævius*, Latin.] Antece-
dent; going before; prior. *Burnet.*

PREVIOUSLY. *ad.* [from *previous*.] Be-
forehand; antecedently. *Prior.*

PREVIOUSNESS. *f.* [from *previous*.] An-
tecedence.

PREY. *f.* [*præda*, Latin.]
1. Something to be devoured; something
to be seized; ravine; plunder. *Clarendon.*

P R I

2. Ravage; depredation. *Shakspeare.*

3. Animal of prey, is an animal that lives
on other animals. *L'Estrange.*

To PREY. *v. n.* [*prætor*, Latin.]

1. To feed by violence. *Shakspeare.*

2. To plunder; to rob. *Shakspeare.*

3. To corrode; to waste. *Addison.*

PREYER. *f.* [from *prey*.] Robber; de-
vourer; plunderer.

PRI'APISM. *f.* [*priapismus*, Lat. *priapisme*,
Fr.] A preternatural tension. *Bacon.*

PRICE. *f.* [*prix*, French; *pretium*, Latin.]

1. Equivalent paid for any thing. *Bacon.*

2. Value; estimation; supposed excel-
lence. *Bacon.*

3. Rate at which any thing is sold. *Locke.*

4. Reward; thing purchased at any rate.
Pope.

To PRICE. *v. a.* To pay for. *Spenser.*

To PRICK. *v. a.* [*prucian*, Saxon.]

1. To pierce with a small puncture. *Arb.*

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.
Shakspeare.

6. To spur; to goad; to impel; to in-
cite. *Pope.*

7. To pain; to pierce with remorse.
Æt's ii. 37.

8. To make acid. *Hudibras.*

9. To mark a tune.

To PRICK. *v. n.* [*prijken*, Dutch.]

1. To dress one's self for show.

2. To come upon the spur. *Spenser. Milton.*

PRICK. *f.* [*pricca*, 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 consci-
ence. *Shakspeare.*

3. A spot or mark at which archers aim.
Carew.

4. A point; a fixed place. *Shakspeare.*

5. A puncture. *Brown.*

6. The print of a hare in the ground.

PRICKER. *f.* [from *prick*.]
1. A sharp-pointed instrument. *Moxon.*

2. A light horseman. *Hayward.*

PRICKET. *f.* [from *prick*.] A buck in his
second year. *Manswood.*

PRICKLE. *f.* [from *prick*.] Small sharp
point, like that of a brier. *Watts.*

PRICKLINESS. *f.* [from *prickly*.] Fulness
of sharp points.

PRICKLOUSE. *f.* [*prick and louse*.] A word
of contempt for a taylor. *L'Estrange.*

PRICKSONG. *f.* [*prick and song*.] Sing-
set to music. *Shakspeare.*

PRICKLY. *a.* [from *prick*.] Full of sharp
points. *Bacon.*

PRICK-

P R I

P R I

PRICKMADAM. *f.* A species of *boufe-leek*.

PRICKPUNCH. *f.* *Moxon.*

PRICKWOOD. *f.* A tree.

PRIDE. *f.* [*ppur* or *ppryð*, 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. *Shakespeare.*
6. Ornament; show; decoration. *Milton.*
7. Solendour; ostentation. *Dryden.*
8. The state of a female beast soliciting the male. *Shakespeare.*

To PRIDE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To make proud; to rate himself high. *Gov. of the Tong;*

PRIE. *f.* I suppose an old name of privet. *Tusser.*

PRIEF for *proof.* *Spenser.*

PRIER. *f.* [from *pry.*] One who enquires too narrowly.

PRIEST. *f.* [*ppneort*, Saxon; *presbre*, Fr.]

1. One who officiates in sacred offices. *Milton.*
2. One of the second order in the hierarchy, above a deacon, below a bishop. *Rowe.*

PRIESTCRAFT. *f.* [*priest* and *craft.*] Religious frauds. *Spectator.*

PRIESTESS. *f.* [from *priest.*] A woman who officiated in heathen rites. *Addison.*

PRIESTHOOD. *f.* [from *priest.*]

1. The office and character of a priest. *Whitgift.*
2. The order of men set apart for holy offices. *Dryden.*
3. The second order of the hierarchy.

PRIESTLINESS. *f.* [from *priestly.*] The appearance or manner of a priest. *South.*

PRIESTLY. *a.* [from *priest.*] Becoming a priest; sacerdotal; belonging to a priest. *South.*

PRIESTRIDDEN. *a.* [*priest* and *ridden*] Managed or governed by priests. *Swift.*

To PRIEVE for *prove.* *Spenser.*

PRIG. *f.* A pert, conceited, saucy, pragmatical, little fellow. *Sp. F. ator.*

PRILL. *f.* A bird or turbot. *Ainsworth.*

PRIM. *a.* [by contraction from *primitive.*] Formal; precise; affectedly nice. *Swift.*

To PRIM. *v. a.* [from the adjective.] To deck up precisely; to form to an affected nicety.

PRIMACY. *f.* [*primatie*, French.] The chief ecclesiastical station. *Clarendon.*

PRIMAGE. *f.* The freight of a ship. *Ainsf.*

PRIMAL. *a.* [*primus*, Latin.] First. A word not in use. *Shakespeare.*

PRIMARILY. *ad.* [from *primary.*] Originally; in the first intention. *Brown.*

PRIMARINESS. *f.* [from *primary.*] The

state of being first in act or intention. *Nor.*

PRIMARY. *a.* [*primarius*, Latin.]

1. First in intention. *Hammond.*
2. Original; first. *Raleigh.*
3. First in dignity; chief; principal. *Bent.*

PRIMATE. *f.* [*primat*, French; *primas*, Latin.] The chief ecclesiastick. *Ayliffe.*

PRIMATESHIP. *f.* [from *primate.*] The dignity or office of a primate.

PRIME. *f.* [*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. *a.* [*primus*, Latin.]

1. Early; blooming. *Milton.*
2. Principal; first rate. *Clarendon.*
3. First; original. *Locke.*
4. Excellent. *Shakespeare.*

To PRIME. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To put in the first powder; to put powder in the pan of a gun. *Boyle.*
2. [*Primer*, French, to begin.] To lay the first colours on in painting.

PRIMELY. *ad.* [from *prime.*]

1. Originally; primarily; in the first place. *South.*
2. Excellently; supremely well.

PRIMENESS. *f.* [from *prime.*]

1. The state of being first.
2. Excellence.

PRIMER. *f.*

1. An office of the blessed virgin. *Stilling.*
2. A small prayer-book in which children are taught to read. *Locke.*

PRIME'RO. *f.* [Spanish.] A game at cards. *Shakespeare.*

PRIME'VAL. } *a.* [*primævus*, Latin.] O-

PRIME'VOUS } riginal; such as was at first.

PRIMITIAL. *a.* [*primitius*, *primitiæ*, Latin.] Being of the first production. *Ainsf.*

PRIMITIVE. *a.* [*primitif*, Fr. *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. *Mi.*

PRIMITIVELY. *ad.* [from *primitive.*]

1. Originally; at first. *Brown.*
2. Primarily; not derivatively.
3. According to the original rule. *South.*

PRIMITIVENESS. *f.* [from *primitive.*] State of being original; antiquity; conformity to antiquity.

PRIMOGENIAL. *a.* [*primigenius*, Latin.] Firstborn; original; primary; constituent; elemental. *Boyle.*

PRI.

PRIMOGENITURE. *f.* [*primogeniture*, French.] Seniority; elderſhip; ſtate of being firſtborn. *Gov of the Tongue.*

PRIMO'DIAL. *a.* [*primordium*, Latin.] Original; exiſting from the beginning. *Boyl.*

PRIMO'DIAL. *f.* [from the adj.] Origin; firſt principle.

PRIMO'DIAN. *f.* See **PLUM.**

PRIMO'DIATE. *a.* [from *primordium*, Latin.] Original; exiſting from the firſt. *Boyle.*

PRIMROSE. *f.* [*primula vris*, Latin.]

1. A flower. *Shakeſpeare.*
2. *Primroſe* is uſed by *Shakeſpeare* for gay or flowery.

PRINCE. *f.* [*prince*, Fr. *princeps*, Latin.]

1. A ſovereign; a chief ruler. *Milton.*
2. A ſovereign of rank next to kings.
3. Ruler of whatever ſex. *Camden.*
4. The ſon of a king; in England only the eldeſt ſon; the kinſman of a ſovereign. *Sidney.*
5. The chief of any body of men. *Peacbam.*

To PRINCE. *v. n.* To play the prince; to take eſtate. *Shakeſpeare.*

PRINCEDOM. *f.* [from *prince*.] The rank, eſtate or power of the prince; ſovereignty. *Milton.*

PRINCELIKE. *a.* [*prince* and *like*.] Becoming a prince. *Shakeſpeare.*

PRINCELINESS. *f.* [from *princely*.] The ſtate, manner or dignity of a prince.

PRINCELY. *a.* [from *prince*.]

1. Having the appearance of one high born. *Shakeſpeare.*
2. Having the rank of princes. *Sidney.*
3. Becoming a prince; royal; grand; auguſt. *Milton.*

PRINCELY. *ad.* [from *prince*.] In a princelike manner.

PRINCESS-FEATHER. *f.* The herb amaranth. *Ainſworth.*

PRINCESS. *f.* [*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. *Shakeſ.*
4. The wife of a prince: as, *the princeſs of Wales.*

PRINCIPAL. *a.* [*principalis*, Latin.]

1. Princely. *Spencer.*
2. Chief; of the firſt rate; capital; eſſential. *Shakeſpeare.*

PRINCIPAL. *f.* [from the adj.]

1. A head; a chief; not a ſecond. *Bacon.*
2. One primarily or originally engaged; not an acceſſary or auxiliary. *Swift.*
3. A capital ſum placed out at intereſt. *Swift.*
4. The preſident or governour.

PRINCIPALITY. *f.* [*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.*

4. Superiority; predominance. *Temple.*

PRINCIPALLY. *ad.* [from *principal*.] Chiefly; above all; above the reſt. *Newton.*

PRINCIPALNESS. *f.* [from *principal*.] The ſtate of being principal.

PRINCIPIATION. *f.* [from *principium*, Latin.] Analyſis into conſtituent or elemental parts. *Bacon.*

PRINCIPLE. *f.* [*principium*, Latin.]

1. Element; conſtituent part; primordial ſubſtance. *Watts.*

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 morality is founded. *Addiſon.*

To PRINCIPLE. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To eſtabliſh or fix in any tenet; to imprefs with any tenet good or ill. *South.*

2. To eſtabliſh firmly in the mind. *Locke.*

PRINCOCK. } *f.* [from *prink*, or *prim*

PRINCOX. } *cock*.] A cockcomb; a conceited perſon; a pert young rogue. *Shakeſp.*

To PRINK. *v. n.* [*pronken*, Dutch] To prank; to deck for ſhow.

To PRINT. *v. a.* [*imp-imer*, *empreint*, Fr.]

1. To mark by preſſing any thing upon another. *Dryden.*

2. To imprefs any thing, ſo as to leave its form.

3. To form by imprefſion. *Roſcommon.*

4. To imprefs words or make books, not by the pen but the preſs. *Pope.*

To PRINT. *v. n.* To publiſh a book. *Pope.*

PRINP. *f.* [*empreinte*, French.]

1. Mark or form made by imprefſion. *Chapman.*

2. That which being imprefſed leaves its form.

3. Pictures cut in wood or copper to be imprefſed on paper.

4. Picture made by imprefſion. *Water.*

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. *Shakeſpeare.*

7. Single ſheet printed and fold. *Addiſon.*

8. Formal method. *Locke.*

PRINTER. *f.* [from *print*.]

1. One that prints books. *Digby.*

2. One that ſtains linen.

P R I

PRINTLESS. *a.* [from *print.*] That which leaves no impression. *Shakes. Milton.*

PRIOR. *a.* [*prior*, Latin.] Former; being before something else; antecedent; anterior. *Rogers.*

PRI'OR. *f.* [*prieur*, French.] The head of a convent of monks, inferior in dignity to an abbot. *Addison.*

PRIORESS. *f.* [from *prior.*] A lady superior of a convent of nuns. *Dryden.*

PRIORITY. *f.* [from *prior*, adj.]

1. The state of being first; precedence in time. *Hayward.*
2. Precedence in place. *Shakespeare.*

PRI'ORSHIP. *f.* [from *prior.*] The state or office of prior.

PRIORY. *f.* [from *prior.*] A convent in dignity below an abbey. *Shakespeare.*

PRI'SAGE. *f.* [from *prise.*] A custom whereby the prince challenges out of every bark loaden with wine, containing less than forty tuns, two tuns of wine at his price. *Cowel.*

PRISM. *f.* [*πρίσμα.*] A prism of glass is a glass bounded with two equal and parallel triangular ends, and three plain and well polished sides, 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. *a.* [*prismatique*, Fr. from *prism.*] Formed as a prism. *Pope.*

PRISMA'TICALLY. *ad.* [from *prismatique.*] In the form of a prism. *Boyle.*

PRISMO'ID. *f.* [*πρίσμα* and *ειδός.*] A body approaching to the form of a prism.

PRISON. *f.* [*prison*, French.] A strong hold in which persons are confined; a gaol. *Shakespeare. Dryden.*

To PRISON. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To imprison; to shut up in hold; to refrain from liberty.
2. To captivate; to enchain. *Milton.*
3. To confine. *Shakespeare.*

PRISONBASE. *f.* A kind of rural play, commonly called *prisonbars.* *Sandys.*

PRI'SONER. *f.* [*prisonnier*, French.]

1. One who is confined in hold. *Bacon.*
2. A captive; one taken by the enemy. *Bacon.*
3. One under an arrest. *Dryden.*

PRISONHOUSE. *f.* Gaol; hold in which one is confined. *Shakespeare.*

PRISONMENT. *f.* [from *prison.*] Confinement; imprisonment; captivity. *Shakes.*

PRI'STINE. *a.* [*pristinus*, Latin.] First; ancient; original. *Philips.*

PRI'THEE. A familiar corruption of *pray thee*, or *I pray thee.* *L'Esrange.*

PRIVACY. *f.* [from *private.*]

1. State of being secret; secrecy.
2. Retirement; retreat. *Dryden.*

P R I

3. Privity; joint knowledge; great familiarity. *Arbutnot.*
4. Taciturnity.

PRI'V'DO. *f.* [Spanish.] A secret friend. *Bacon.*

PRIVATE. *a.* [*privatus*, Latin.]

1. Not open; secret. *Shakesp. 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 publickly; not openly. *Granville.*

PRIVATE. *f.* A secret message. *Shakes.*

PRIVATEER. *f.* [from *private.*] A ship fitted out by private men to plunder enemies. *Swift.*

To PRIVATEER. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To fit out ships against enemies, at the charge of private persons.

PRIVATELY. *ad.* [from *private.*] Secretly; not openly. *Shakespeare.*

PRIVATENESS. *f.* [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. *Wotton.*

PRIVATION. *f.* [*privatio*, Latin.]

1. Removal or destruction of any thing or quality. *Dawies.*
2. The act of the mind by which, in considering a subject, we separate it from any thing appendant.
3. The act of degrading from rank or office. *Bacon.*

PRIVATIVE. *a.* [*privativus*, Latin.]

1. Causing privation of any thing.
2. Consisting in the absence of something; not positive. *Taylor.*

PRIVATIVE. *f.* That of which the essence is the absence of something, as silence is only the absence of sound. *Bacon.*

PRIVATIVELY. *ad.* [from *privative.*] By the absence of something necessary to be present; negatively. *Hammond.*

PRIVATIVENESS. *f.* [from *privative.*] Notation of absence of something that should be present.

PRIVET. *f.* Evergreen. *Miller.*

PRIVILEGE. *f.* [*privilege*, Fr. *privilegium*, Latin.]

1. Peculiar advantage. *Shakespeare.*
2. Immunity; publick right. *Dryden.*

To PRIVILEGE. *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.*

PRI-

PRIVILY. *ad.* [from *privy*.] Secretly; privately. *Spenser.*

PRIVITY. *f.* [*privauté*, Fr. from *privy*.]

1. Private communication. *Spenser.*
2. Consciousness; joint knowledge. *Hooker.*

PRIVY. *a.* [*privé*, French.]

1. Private; not public; assigned to secret uses. *Shakespeare.*
2. Secret; clandestine. *2 Mac.*
3. Secret; not shown. *Ezek.*
4. Admitted to secrets of state. *Spektor.*
5. Conscious to any thing; admitted to participation. *Daniel.*

PRIVY. *f.* Place of retirement; necessary house. *Swift.*

PRIZE. *f.* [*prix*, French.]

1. A reward gained by contest with competitors. *Addison.*
2. Reward gained by any performance. *Dryden.*
3. [*Prise*, Fr.] Something taken by adventure; plunder. *Pope.*

TO PRIZE. *v. a.* [*priser*, French.]

1. To rate; to value at a certain price. *Zech.*
2. To esteem; to value highly. *Dryden.*

PRIZER. *f.* [*priseur*, French.] He that values. *Shakespeare.*

PRIZEFIGHTER. *f.* [*prize* and *fighter*.] One that fights publicly for a reward. *Bramston.*

PRO. [Latin.] For; in defence of.

PROBABILITY. *f.* [*probabilitas*, Latin.] Likelihood; appearance of truth; evidence arising from the preponderation of argument. *Tillotson.*

PROBABLE. *a.* [*probable*, Fr. *probabilis*, Latin.] Likely; having more evidence than the contrary. *Hooker.*

PROBABLY. *ad.* [from *probable*.] Likely; in likelihood. *Swift.*

PROBAT. *f.* [Latin.] The proof of wills and testaments of persons deceased in the spiritual court, either in common form by the oath of the executor, or with witnesses. *Dick.*

PROBATION. *f.* [*probatio*, Latin.]

1. Proof; evidence; testimony. *Shakespeare.*
2. The act of proving by ratiocination or testimony. *Locke.*
3. [*Probation*, Fr.] Trial; examination. *Bacon.*
4. Trial before entrance into monastick life; noviciate. *Pope.*

PROBATIONARY. *a.* [from *probation*.] Serving for trial.

PROBATIONER. *f.* [from *probation*.]

1. One who is upon trial. *Dryden.*
2. A novice. *Drey of Piety.*

PROBATIONERSHIP. *f.* [from *probationer*.] State of being a probationer; noviciate. *Locke.*

PROBATORY. *a.* [from *probo*, Latin.] Serving for trial. *Bramball.*

PROBATUM EST. A Latin expression added to the end of a receipt, signifying it is tried or proved. *Prior.*

PROBE. *f.* [from *probo*, Latin.] A slender wire by which surgeons search the depth of wounds. *Wiseman.*

PROBE-SCISSORS. *f.* [*probe* and *scissor*.] Scissors used to open wounds, of which the blade thrust into the orifice has a button at the end. *Wiseman.*

TO PROBE. *v. a.* [*probo*, Latin.] To search; to try by an instrument. *South.*

PROBITY. *f.* [*probité*, Fr. *probitas*, Lat.] Honesty; sincerity; veracity. *Fiddes.*

PROBLEM. *f.* [*πρόβλημα*.] A question proposed.

PROBLEMA'TICAL. *a.* [*problematique*, French.] Uncertain; unsettled; disputed; disputable. *Boyle.*

PROBLEMA'TICALLY. *ad.* [from *problematical*.] Uncertainly.

PROBOSCIS. *f.* [*proboscis*, Latin.] A snout; the trunk of an elephant; but it is used also for the same part in every creature. *Milton.*

PROCA'CIUS. *a.* [*procax*, Latin.] Petulant; loose.

PROCA'CITY. *f.* [from *procacious*.] Petulance.

PROCATARCTICK. *a.* [*προκαταρκτης*.] Forerunning; antecedent. *Harvey.*

PROCATA'RXIS. *f.* [*προκαταρξις*.] The pre-existent cause of a disease, which cooperates with others that are subsequent. *Quincy.*

PROCE'DURE. *f.* [*procedure*, French.]

1. Manner of proceeding; management; conduct. *South.*
2. Act of proceeding; progress; process; operation. *Hale.*
3. Produce; thing produced. *Bacon.*

TO PROCE'D. *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. Johnson.*
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. *Shakespeare.*
6. To prosecute any design. *Locke.*
7. To be transacted; to be carried on. *Shakespeare.*
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.*
- PROCEED.** *f.* Produce: as, *the proceeds of an estate.*
- PROCEEDER.** *f.* [from *proceed.*] One who goes forward; one who makes a progress. *Bacon.*
- PROCEEDING.** *f.* [*procedé*, French.]
1. Progress from one thing to another; series of conduct; transaction. *Swift.*
 2. Legal procedure.
- PROCELLOUS.** *a.* [*procellosus*, Lat.] Tempestuous. *DiEt.*
- PROCEPTION.** *f.* Preoccupation; act of taking something sooner than another. *King Charles.*
- PROCERITY.** *f.* [from *procerus*, Latin.] Tallness; height of stature. *Addison.*
- PROCESS.** *f.* [*processus*, Latin.]
1. Tendency; progressive course. *Hooker.*
 2. Regular and gradual progress. *Knolles.*
 3. Course; continual flux or passage. *Hale.*
 4. Methodical management of any thing. *Boyle.*
 5. Course of law. *Hayward.*
- PROCESSION.** *f.* [*processio*, Latin.] A train marching in ceremonious solemnity. *Hooker.*
- To PROCESSION.** *v. n.* [from the noun.] To go in procession. A low word.
- PROCESSIONAL.** *a.* [from *procession.*] Relating to procession.
- PROCESSIONARY.** *a.* [from *procession.*] Consisting in procession. *Hooker.*
- PROCHRONISM.** *f.* [*προχρονισμος*]. An error in chronology; a dating a thing before it happened. *DiEt.*
- PROCIDENCE.** *f.* [*procidencia*, Lat.] Falling down; dependence below its natural place.
- PROCINCT.** *f.* [*procinctus*, Latin.] Complete preparation; preparation brought to the point of action. *Milton.*
- To PROCLAIM.** *v. a.* [*proclamo*, Latin.]
1. To promulgate or denounce by a solemn or legal publication. *Deut.*
 2. To tell openly. *Locke.*
 3. To outlaw by publick denunciation. *Shakespeare.*
- PROCLAIMER.** *f.* [from *proclaim.*] One that publishes by authority. *Milton.*
- PROCLAMATION.** *f.* [*proclamatio*, Lat.]
1. Publication by authority.
 2. A declaration of the king's will openly published among the people. *Clarendon.*
- PROCLIVITY.** *f.* [*proclivitas*, Latin.]
1. Tendency; natural inclination; propensity. *Bramball.*
 2. Readiness; facility of attaining. *Wotton.*
- PROCLIVOUS.** *a.* [*proclivus*, Latin.] Inclined; tending by nature.
- PROCONSUL.** *f.* [Latin.] A Roman officer, who governed a province with consular authority. *Peacham.*
- PROCONSULSHIP.** *f.* [from *proconsul.*] The office of a proconsul.
- To PROCRASTINATE.** *v. a.* [*procrastinor*, Latin.] To defer; to delay; to put off from day to day. *Shakespeare.*
- To PROCRASTINATE.** *v. n.* To be dilatory. *Swift.*
- PROCRASTINATION.** *f.* [*procrastinatio*, Latin.] Delay; dilatoriness. *D. of Piety.*
- PROCRASTINATOR.** *f.* [from *procrastinatio.*] A dilatory person.
- PROCREANT.** *a.* [*procreans*, Lat.] Productive; pregnant. *Shakespeare.*
- To PROCREATE.** *v. a.* [*procreo*, Latin.] To generate; to produce. *Bentley.*
- PROCREATION.** *f.* [*procreatio*, Latin.] Generation; production. *Raleigh.*
- PROCREATIVE.** *a.* Generative; productive. *Hale.*
- PROCREATIVENESS.** *f.* [from *procreative.*] Power of generation. *D. of Piety.*
- PROCREATOR.** *f.* [from *procreate.*] Generator; begetter.
- PROCTOR.** *f.* [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 PROCUR.** *v. a.* [from the noun.] To manage. *Shakespeare.*
- PROCTORSHIP.** *f.* [from *proctor.*] Office or dignity of a proctor. *Clarendon.*
- PROCUMBENT.** *a.* [*procumbens*, Latin.] Lying down; prone.
- PROCURABLE.** *a.* [from *procure.*] To be procured; obtainable; acquirable. *Boyle.*
- PROCURACY.** *f.* [from *procure.*] The management of any thing.
- PROCURATION.** *f.* [from *procure.*] The act of procuring. *Woodward.*
- PROCURATOR.** *f.* [*procurateur*, French.] Manager; one who transacts affairs for another. *Taylor.*
- PROCURATORIAL.** *a.* [from *procurator.*] Made by a proctor. *Ayliffe.*
- PROCURATORY.** *a.* [from *procurator.*] Tending to procuration.
- To PROCURE.** *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. *Shakf.*
- To PROCURE.** *v. n.* To bawd; to pimp; to dryden.

PROCUREMENT. *f.* The act of procuring. *Dryden.*

PROCURER. *f.* [from *procure.*]
 1. One that gains; obtainer. *Walton.*
 2. Pimp; pandar. *South.*

PROCURRESS. *f.* [from *procure.*] A bawd. *Spectator.*

PRODIGAL. *a.* [from *prodigus*, Latin.] Profuse; wasteful; expensive; lavish. *Philips.*

PRODIGAL. *f.* A waster; a spendthrift. *Ben. Johnson.*

PRODIGALITY. *f.* [from *prodigaliè*, French.] Extravagance; profusion; waste; excessive liberality. *Glanville.*

PRODIGALLY. *ad.* [from *prodigal.*] Profusely; wastefully; extravagantly. *Ben. Johnson. Dryden.*

PRODIGIOUS. *a.* [from *prodigiosus*, Latin.] Amazing; astonishing; monstrous. *Bacon.*

PRODIGIOUSLY. *ad.* [from *prodigiosus.*] Amazingly; astonishingly; potently; enormously. *Ray.*

PRODIGIOUSNESS. *f.* [from *prodigiosus.*] Enormousness; portentousness; amazing qualities.

PRODIGY. *f.* [from *prodigium*, Latin.]
 1. Any thing out of the ordinary process of nature, from which omens are drawn; portent. *Addison.*
 2. Monster. *Ben. Johnson.*
 3. Any thing astonishing for good or bad. *Spectator.*

PRODITIION. *f.* [from *proditio*, Latin.] Treason; treachery. *Answerb.*

PRODITOR. *f.* [Latin.] A traitor. Not in use. *Shakespeare.*

PRODITORIOUS. *a.* [from *proditor*, Lat.]
 1. Trayterous; treacherous; perfidious. *Daniel.*
 2. Apt to make discoveries. *Watton.*

To PRODUCE. *v. a.* [from *produco*, Latin.]
 1. To offer to the view or notice. *Isaiah.*
 2. To exhibit to the publick. *Swift.*
 3. To bring as an evidence. *Shakes.*
 4. To bear; to bring forth, as a vegetable. *Sandys.*
 5. To cause; to effect; to generate; to beget. *Bacon.*

PRODUCE. *f.* [from the verb.]
 1. Product; that which any thing yields or brings. *Dryden.*
 2. Amount; profit; gain; emergent sum or quantity. *Addison.*

PRODUCENT. *f.* [from *produce.*] One that exhibits; one that offers. *Ayliffe.*

PRODUCER. *f.* [from *produce.*] One that generates or produces. *Suckling.*

PRODUCIBLE. *a.* [from *produce.*]
 1. Such as may be exhibited. *South.*
 2. Such as may be generated or made. *Boyle.*

PRODUCIBLENESS. *f.* [from *producibile.*] The state of being producible. *Boyle.*

PRO'DUCT. *f.* [from *productus*, Latin.]
 1. Something produced, as fruits, grain, metals. *Spectator.*
 2. Work; composition. *Watts.*
 3. Thing consequential; effect. *Milton.*

PRODUCTILE. *a.* [from *produco*, Latin.] Which may be produced.

PRODUCTION. *f.* [from *produci.*]
 1. The act of producing. *Dryden.*
 2. The thing produced; fruit; product. *Waller.*
 3. Composition. *Swift.*

PRODUCTIVE. *a.* [from *produce.*] Having the power to produce; fertile; generative; efficient. *Milton.*

PROM. *f.* [from *προομιον*.] Preface; introduction. *Swift.*

PROFANA'TION. *f.* [from *profano*, Lat.]
 1. The act of violating any thing sacred. *Donne. South.*
 2. Irreverence to holy things or persons. *Shakespeare.*

PROFANE. *a.* [from *profanus*, Latin.]
 1. Irreverent to sacred names or things. *South.*
 2. Not sacred; secular. *Burnet.*
 3. Polluted; not pure. *Raleigh.*
 4. Not purified by holy rites. *Dryden.*

To PROFANE. *v. a.* [from *profano*, Latin.]
 1. To violate; to pollute. *Milton.*
 2. To put to wrong use. *Shakespeare.*

PROFANELY. *ad.* [from *profane.*] With irreverence to sacred names or things. *Esdras.*

PROFANER. *f.* [from *profane.*] Polluter; violater. *Hooker.*

PROFANENESS. *f.* [from *profane.*] Irreverence of what is sacred. *Dryden.*

PROFECTION. *f.* [from *profectio*, Latin.] Advance; progression. *Brown.*

To PROFE'SS. *v. a.* [from *professus*, Latin.]
 1. To declare himself in strong terms of any opinion or passion. *Milton.*
 2. To make a show of any sentiments by loud declaration. *Shakespeare.*
 3. To declare publicly one's skill in any art or science, so as to invite employment. *Ecclus.*

To PROFE'SS. *v. n.*
 1. To declare openly. *Shakespeare.*
 2. To declare friendship. *Shakes.*

PROFE'SSEDLY. *ad.* [from *professed.*] According to open declaration made by himself. *Dryden.*

PROFE'SSION. *f.* [from *professi.*]
 1. Calling; vocation; known employment. *Spratt.*
 2. Declaration. *Swift.*
 3. The act of declaring one's self of any party or opinion. *Tillotson.*

PROFE'SSIONAL. *a.* [from *profession.*] Relating to a particular calling or profession. *Clarissa.*

PROFESSOR. *f.* [*professeur*, French.]

1. One who declares himself of any opinion or party. *Bacon.*
2. One who publickly practises or teaches an art. *Swift.*
3. One who is wisely religious. *Locke.*

PROFESSORSHIP. *f.* [from *professor*.]

The station or office of a publick teacher. *Walton.*

To PROFFER. *v. a.* [*profero*, Latin.]

1. To propose; to offer. *Milton.*
2. To attempt. *Ainsworth.*

PROFFER. *f.* [from the verb.]

1. Offer made; something proposed to acceptance. *Clarendon.*
2. Essay; attempt. *Bacon.*

PROFFERER. *f.* [from *proffer*.] He that offers. *Collier.*

PROFICIENCE. *f.* [from *proficio*, Lat.]

PROFICIENCY. *f.* Profit; advancement in any thing; improvement gained. *Rogers.*

PROFICIENT. *f.* [*proficiens*, Latin.] One who has made advancement in any study or business. *Boyle.*

PROFICUOUS. *a.* [*proficiuus*, Latin.] Advantageous; useful. *Phil. ps.*

PROFILE. *f.* [*profile*, French.] The side face; half face. *Dryden.*

PROFIT. *f.* [*profit*, French.]

1. Gain; pecuniary advantage. *Swift.*
2. Advantage; accession of good. *Bacon.*
3. Improvement; advancement; proficiency. *Swift.*

To PROFIT. *v. a.* [*profiter*, French.]

1. To benefit; to advantage. *Job.*
2. To improve; to advance. *Dryden.*

To PROFIT. *v. n.*

1. To gain advantage. *Arbutnot.*
2. To make improvement. *Dryden.*
3. To be of use or advantage. *Prior.*

PROFITABLE. *a.* [*profitable*, Fr. from *profit*.]

1. Gainful; lucrative. *Bacon.*
2. Useful; advantageous. *Arbutnot.*

PROFITABLENESS. *f.* [from *profitable*.]

1. Gainfulness.
2. Usefulness; advantageousness.

PROFITABLY. *ad.* [from *profitable*.]

1. Gainfully.
2. Advantageously; usefully. *Wake.*

PROFITLESS. *a.* [from *profit*.] Void of gain or advantage. *Shakes.*

PROFLIGATE. *a.* [*profligatus*, Latin.]

Abandoned; lost to virtue and decency; shameless. *Rowson.*

PROFLIGATE. *f.* An abandoned shameless wretch. *Swift.*

To PROFLIGATE. *v. a.* [*profligo*, Lat.]

To drive away. *Harvey.*

PROFLIGATELY. *ad.* [from *profligate*.]

Shamelessly. *Swift.*

PROFLIGATENESS. *f.* [from *profligate*.]

The quality of being profligate.

PROFLUENCE. *f.* [from *profluent*.] Progress; course. *Watson.*

PROFLUENT. *a.* [from *profluent*, Latin.]

Flowing forward. *Milton.*

PROFOUND. *a.* [*profundus*, Latin.]

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. *Duppa.*

4. Learned beyond the common reach. *Hooker.*

5. Deep in contrivance. *Hofea.*

PROFOUND. *f.*

1. The deep; the main; the sea. *Sandys.*
2. The abyss. *Milton.*

To PROFOUND. *v. n.* [from the noun.]

To dive; to penetrate. *Glanville.*

PROFOUNDLY. *a.* [from *profound*.]

1. Deeply; with deep concern. *Shakes.*
2. With great degrees of knowledge; with deep insight. *Dryden.*

PROFOUNDNESS. *f.* [from *profound*.]

1. Depth of place.
2. Depth of knowledge. *Hooker.*

PROFUNDITY. *f.* [from *profound*.] Depth of place or knowledge. *Milton.*

PROFUSE. *a.* [*profusus*, Lat.] Lavish; too liberal; prodigal; overabounding. *Addis.*

PROFUSELY. *ad.* [from *profuse*.]

1. Lavishly; prodigally.
2. With exuberance. *Thomson.*

PROFUSENESS. *f.* [from *profuse*.] Lavishness; prodigality. *Dryden.*

PROFUSION. *f.* [*profusio*, Latin.]

1. Lavishness; prodigality; extravagance. *Rowe.*
2. Lavish expence; superfluous effusion. *Hayward.*

To PROG. *v. n.*

1. To rob; to steal.
2. To shift meanly for provisions. *L'Esfr.*

PROG. *f.* [from the verb.]

Victuals; provision of any kind. *Swift.*

PROGENERATION. *f.* [*progenero*, Lat.]

The act of begetting; propagation.

PROGENITOR. *f.* [*progenitus*, Latin.] A forefather; an ancestor in a direct line. *Addison.*

PROGENY. *f.* [*progenie*, old Fr. *progenies*, Latin.] Offspring; race; generation. *Addison.*

PROGNOSTICABLE. *a.* [from *prognosticare*.] Such as may be foreknown or foretold. *Brown.*

To PROGNOSTICATE. *v. a.* [from *prognostick*.] To foretell; to foreshow. *Clarend.*

PROGNOSTICATION. *f.* [from *prognosticate*.] *J. Th*

PRO

PRO

1. The act of foreknowing or foreshowing, *Burnet.*
 2. Foretoken. *Sidney.*
PROGNOSTICA'TOR. *f.* [from *prognosticate.*] Foreteller; foreknower. *Gow, of the Tongue.*
PROGNO'STICK. *a.* [*προγνωστικός.*] Fore-tokening disease or recovery.
PROGNO'STICK. *f.* [from the *adj.*]
 1. The skill of foretelling diseases or the event of diseases. *Arbutnot.*
 2. A prediction. *Swift.*
 3. A token forerunning. *Soub.*
PROGRESS. *f.* [*progrés, Fr.* from *progressus,* Latin.]
 1. Course; procession; passage. *Shakf. 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. *v. n.* [*progredior,* Latin.] To move forward; to pass. *Shakf.*
PROGRESSION. *f.* [*progressio,* Latin.]
 1. Process; regular and gradual advance. *Newton.*
 2. Motion forward. *Brown.*
 3. Course; passage. *Shakf.*
 4. Intellectual advance. *Locke.*
PROGRESSIONAL. *a.* [from *progression.*] Such as are in a state of increase or advance. *Brown.*
PROGRESSIVE. *a.* [*progressif,* French.] Going forward; advancing. *Brown.*
PROGRESSIVELY. *ad.* [from *progressive.*] By gradual steps or regular course. *Holder.*
PROGRESSIVENESS. *f.* [from *progressive.*] The state of advancing.
TO PROHIBIT. *v. a.* [*prohibeo,* Latin.]
 1. To forbid; to interdict by authority. *Sidney.*
 2. To debar; to hinder. *Milton.*
PROHIBITER. *f.* [from *prohibit.*] Forbidder; interdicter.
PROHIBITION. *f.* [*prohibition,* French.] Forbiddance; interdict; act of forbidding. *Tillotson.*
PROHIBITORY. *a.* [from *prohibit.*] Implying prohibition; forbidding. *Ayliffe.*
TO PROJECT. *v. a.* [*projecus,* Latin.]
 1. To throw out; to cast forward. *Pope.*
 2. To exhibit a form, as of the image thrown on a mirror. *Dryden.*
 3. [*Projecter, Fr.*] To scheme; to form in the mind; to contrive. *Soub.*
TO PROJECT. *v. n.* To jut out; to shoot forward; to shoot beyond something next it.
PROJECT. *f.* [*projet, Fr.* from the verb.] Scheme; contrivance. *Rogers.*

PROJECTILE. *f.* [from the *adj.*] A body put in motion. *Cbryne.*
PROJECTILE. *a.* [*projecile,* French.] Impelled forward. *Arbutnot.*
PROJECTION. *f.* [from *project.*]
 1. The act of shooting forwards. *Brown.*
 2. [*Projection, Fr.*] Plan; delineation. *Watts.*
 3. Scheme; plan of action.
 4. In chemistry, crisis of an operation. *Bacon.*
PROJECTOR. *f.* [from *project.*]
 1. One who forms schemes or designs. *Addison. Rogers.*
 2. One who forms wild impracticable schemes. *Pope.*
PROJECTURE. *f.* [*projecture, Fr.* *projectura,* Latin.] A jutting out.
TO PROIN. *v. a.* [a corruption of *prune.*] To lop; to cut; to trim; to prune. *Ben. Johnson.*
TO PROLATE. *v. a.* [*prolatum,* Latin.] To pronounce; to utter. *Howel.*
PROLATE. *a.* [*prolatus,* Latin.] Oblate; flat. *Cbryne.*
PROLATION. *f.* [*prolatus,* Latin.]
 1. Pronunciation; utterance. *Rag.*
 2. Delay; act of deferring.
PROLEGOMENA. *f.* [*προλεγόμενα.*] Previous discourse; introductory [observations].
PROLEPSIS. *f.* [*πρόληψις.*] A form of rhetorick, in which objections are anticipated. *Bramhall.*
PROLEPTICAL. *a.* [from *prolepsis.*] Previous; antecedent. *Glanville.*
PROLEPTICALLY. *ad.* [from *proleptical.*] By way of anticipation. *Clarissa.*
PROLETARIAN. *a.* Mean; wretched; vile; vulgar. *Hudibras.*
PROLIFICATION. *f.* [*proles and facio,* Latin.] Generation of children. *Brown.*
PROLIFICK. } *a.* [*prolifique,* French.]
PROLIFICAL. } Fruitful; generative; pregnant; productive. *Dryden.*
PROLIFICALLY. *a.* [from *prolifick.*] Fruitfully; pregnantly.
PROLIX. *a.* [*prolixus,* Latin.]
 1. Long; tedious; not concise. *Digby.*
 2. Of long duration. *Ayliffe.*
PROLIXIOUS. *a.* [from *prolix.*] Dilatory; tedious. *Shakespeare.*
PROLIXITY. *f.* [*prolixité,* French.] Tediousness; tiresome length; want of brevity. *Boys.*
PROLIXLY. *ad.* [from *prolix.*] At great length; tediously. *Dryden.*
PROLIXNESS. *f.* [from *prolix.*] Tediousness.
PROLOCUTOR. *f.* [Latin.] The foreman; the speaker of a convocation. *Swift.*
PROLOCUTORSHIP. *f.* [from *prolocutor.*] The office or dignity of prolocutor. *PRO-*

PROLOGUE. *f.* [*πρόλογος*, Gr.]

1. Preface; introduction to any discourse or performance. *Milton.*
2. Something spoken before the entrance of the actors of a play. *Shakespeare.*

TO PROLOGUE. *v. a.* [from the noun.]
To introduce with a formal preface. *Shakespeare.*

TO PROLONG. *v. a.* [*prolonguer*, French.]
1. To lengthen out; to continue; to draw out. *Milton.*

2. To put off to a distant time. *Shakespeare.*

PROLONGATION. *f.* [*prolongation*, Fr. from *prolong*.]

1. The act of lengthening. *Bacon.*
2. Delay to a longer time. *Bacon.*

PROLUSION. *f.* [*prolusio*, Latin.] Entertainments; performance of diversion. *Hakewill.*

PROMINENT. *a.* [*prominens*, Lat.] Standing out beyond the near parts; protuberant; extant. *Brown.*

PROMINENCE. } *f.* [*prominentia*, Lat.]
PROMINENCY. } Protuberance; extant part. *Addison.*

PROMISCUOUS. *a.* [*promiscuus*, Latin.] Mingled; confused; undistinguished. *Tillotson.*

PROMISCUOUSLY. *ad.* [from *promiscuus*.] With confused mixture; indiscriminately. *Sandys.*

PROMISE. *f.* [*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 PROMISE. *v. a.* [*promitto*, Lat.] To make declaration of some benefit to be conferred. *Temple.*

TO PROMISE. *v. n.*

1. To assure one by a promise. *Dryden.*
2. It is used of assurance, even of ill. *Shakespeare.*

PROMISEBREACH. *f.* [*breach* and *promise*.] Violation of promise. *Shakespeare.*

PROMISEBREAKER. *f.* [*promise* and *break*.] Violator of promises. *Shakespeare.*

PROMISER. *f.* [from *promise*.] One who promises. *Ben. Johnson.*

PROMISSORY. *a.* Containing profession of some benefit to be conferred. *Arbutnot.*

PROMISSORILY. *ad.* [from *promissory*.] By way of promise. *Brown.*

PROMONT. } *f.* [*promontorium*,
PROMONTORY. } Latin.] A headland; a cape; high land jutting into the sea. *Suckling.*

TO PROMOTE. *v. a.* [*promotus*, Lat.]

1. To forward; to advance. *Milton.*
2. [*Promouvoir*, Fr.] To elevate; to exalt; to prefer. *Milton.*

PROMOTER. *f.* [*promoteur*, Fr.]

PROMOTER. *f.* [*promoteur*, Fr.]

PROMOTER. *f.* [*promoteur*, Fr.]

PROMOTER. *f.* [*promoteur*, Fr.]

PROMOTER. *f.* [*promoteur*, Fr.]

1. Advancer; forwarder; encourager. *Atterbury.*

2. Informer; makebate. *Tuffer.*

PROMOTION. *f.* [*promotion*, Fr.] Advancement; encouragement; exaltation to some new honour or rank; preferment. *Milton.*

TO PROMOVE. *v. a.* [*promoveo*, Latin.] To forward; to advance; to promote. *Suckling.*

PROMPT. *a.* [*prompt*, Fr.]

1. Quick; ready; acute; easy. *Clarendon.*
2. Quick; petulant. *Dryden.*
3. Ready without hesitation; wanting no new motive. *Dryden.*
4. Ready; told down: as, prompt payment.

TO PROMPT. *v. a.* [*prontare*, Italian.]

1. To assist by private instruction; to help at a loss. *Ascham. Stillingfleet.*
2. To incite; to instigate. *Shakespeare.*
3. To remind. *Brown.*

PROMPTER. *f.* [from *prompt*.]

1. One who helps a publick speaker, by suggesting the word to him when he falters. *Shakespeare.*
2. An admonisher; a reminder. *L'Esfrange.*

PROMPTITUDE. *f.* [*promptitude*, Fr.] Readiness; quickness.

PROMPTLY. *ad.* [from *prompt*.] Readily; quickly; expeditiously. *Taylor.*

PROMPTNESS. *f.* [from *prompt*.] Readiness; quickness; alacrity. *South.*

PROMPTURE. *f.* [from *prompt*.] Suggestion; motion given by another. *Shakespeare.*

PROMPTURY. *f.* [*promptuarium*, Latin.] A storehouse; a repository; a magazine. *Woodward.*

TO PROMULGATE. *v. a.* [*promulgo*, Lat.] To publish; to make known by open declaration. *Locke.*

PROMULGATION. *f.* [*promulgatio*, Lat.] Publication; open exhibition. *South.*

PROMULGATOR. *f.* [from *promulgate*.] Publisher; open teacher. *Decay of Piety.*

TO PROMULGE. *v. a.* [from *promulgo*, Lat.] To promulgate; to publish; to teach openly.

PROMULGER. *f.* [from *promulge*.] Publisher; promulgator. *Atterbury.*

PRONATOR. *f.* A muscle of the radius.

PROME. *a.* [*pronus*, Lat.]

1. Bending downward; not erect. *Milton.*
2. Lying with the face downwards: contrary to supine. *Brown.*
3. Precipitous; headlong; going downwards. *Milton.*
4. Declivous; sloping. *Blackmore.*
5. Inclined; propense; disposed. *South.*

PROMENESS. *f.* [from *prone*.]

PROMENESS. *f.* [from *prone*.]

PROMENESS. *f.* [from *prone*.]

PROMENESS. *f.* [from *prone*.]

PROMENESS. *f.* [from *prone*.]

PROMENESS. *f.* [from *prone*.]

PROMENESS. *f.* [from *prone*.]

PROMENESS. *f.* [from *prone*.]

PROMENESS. *f.* [from *prone*.]

PROMENESS. *f.* [from *prone*.]

PRO

1. The state of bending downwards; not creelness. *Brown.*
 2. The state of lying with the face downwards; not supineness.
 3. Descent; declivity.
 4. Inclination; propension; disposition to ill. *Hoar.*
PRONG. *f.* [*pronghen*, Dutch, to squeeze] A fork. *Sandys, Hudibras.*
PRONITY. *f.* [from *prone*.] Proneness. *Morc.*
PRONOUN. *f.* [*pronomem*, Lat.] Words used instead of Nouns or Names. *Clarke.*
To PRONOUNCE. *v. a.* [*prononcer*, Fr. *pronuncio*, Lat.]
 1. To speak; to utter. *Feremiab.*
 2. To utter solemnly; to utter confidently. *Shakespeare.*
 3. To form or articulate by the organs of speech. *Holder.*
 4. To utter rhetorically.
To PRONOUN'CE. *v. n.* To speak with confidence or authority. *Soub.*
PRONOUN'NCER. *f.* [from *pronounce*.] One who pronounces. *Ayliffe.*
PRONUNCIATION. *f.* [*pronunciatio*, Lat.] The act or mode of utterance. *Holder.*
PROOF. *f.* [from *prove*.]
 1. Evidence; testimony; convincing token. *Locke.*
 2. Test; trial; experiment. *Milton.*
 3. Firm temper; impenetrability. *Dryden.*
 4. Armour hardened till it will abide a certain trial. *Shakespeare.*
 5. In printing, the rough draught of a sheet when first pulled.
PROOF. *a.*
 Impenetrable; able to resist. *Collier.*
PROOFLESS. *a.* [from *proof*.] Unproved; wanting evidence. *Boyle.*
To PROP. *v. a.* [*propfen*, 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. *f.* [*proppe*, Dutch] A support; a stay; that on which any thing rests. *Davies.*
PROPAGABLE. *a.* [from *propagate*.] Such as may be spread. *Boyl.*
To PROPAGATE. *v. a.* [*propago*, Lat.]
 1. To continue or spread by generation or successive production. *Orway.*
 2. To extend; to widen. *Shakespeare.*
 3. To carry on from place to place; to promote. *Newton.*
 4. To increase; to promote. *Shakespeare.*
 5. To generate.
To PROPAGATE. *v. n.* To have offspring. *Milton.*

PRO

- PROPAGATION.** *f.* [*propagatio*, Latin.] Continuance or diffusion by generation or successive production. *Wiseman.*
PROPAGATOR. *f.* [from *propagate*.]
 1. One who continues by successive production.
 2. A spreader; a promoter. *Addison.*
To PROPEL. *v. a.* [*propello*, Latin.] To drive forward. *Harvey.*
To PROPE'ND. *v. n.* [*propendo*, Lat.] To incline to any part; to be disposed in favour of any thing. *Shakesf, care.*
PROPE'NDENCY. *f.* [from *propend*.]
 1. Inclination or tendency of desire to any thing.
 2. [From *propendo*, Lat. to weigh.] Preconsideration; attentive deliberation; perpendency. *Hale.*
PROPE'NSE. *a.* [*propensus*, Lat.] Inclined; disposed. *Milton.*
PROPE'NSION. } *f.* [*propensio*, Lat. from
PROPE'NSITY. } *propensio*.]
 1. Inclination; disposition to any thing good or bad. *Rogers.*
 2. Tendency. *Digby.*
PROPER. *a.* [*proprius*, Latin.]
 1. Peculiar; not belonging to more; not common. *Davies.*
 2. Noting an individual. *Watts.*
 3. One's own. *Shakespeare.*
 4. Natural; original. *Milton.*
 5. Fit; accommodated; adapted; suitable; qualified. *Dryden.*
 6. Exact; accurate; just.
 7. Not figurative. *Burnet.*
 8. It seems in *Shakespeare* to signify, mere; pure.
 9. [*Propre*, Fr.] Elegant; pretty. *Hebr.*
 10. Tall; lusty; handsome with bulk. *Shakespeare.*
PROPERLY. *ad.* [from *proprie*.]
 1. Fitly; suitably.
 2. In a strict sense. *Milton.*
PROPERNESS. *f.* [from *proper*.]
 1. The quality of being proper.
 2. Tallness.
PROPERTY. *f.* [from *proper*.]
 1. Peculiar quality. *Hooker.*
 2. Quality; disposition. *Soub.*
 3. Right of possession. *Locke.*
 4. Possession held in one's own right. *Dryden.*
 5. The thing possessed. *Shakespeare.*
 6. Nearness or right. *Shakespeare.*
 7. Something useful; an appendage. *Dryden.*
To PROPERTY. *v. a.* [from the *n. n.*]
 1. To invest with qualities. *Shakespeare.*
 2. To seize or retain as something owned; to appropriate; to hold. *Shakespeare.*
PROPHASIS. *f.* [*προφησια*.] In medicine, a foreknowledge of diseases.
PROPHECY. *f.* [*προφητεια*.] A declaration

of something to come; prediction.

Shakespeare.

PRO'PHESIER. *f.* [from *prophecy.*] One who prophesies.

To PROPHESY. *v. a.*

1. To predict; to foretell; to prognosticate.

Shakespeare.

2. To foreshow.

Shakespeare.

To PROPHESY. *v. n.*

1. To utter predictions.

Shakespeare.

2. To preach. A scriptural sense.

Ezekiel.

PROPHET. *f.* [*προφήτης.*]

1. One who tells future events; a predictor; a foreteller.

Dryden.

2. One of the sacred writers empowered by God to foretell futurity.

Shakespeare.

PROPHETESS. *f.* [*propheteſſe,* Fr. from *prophet.*] A woman that foretells future events.

Peacbam.

PROPHET'ICK. } *a.* [*prophetique,* Fr.]
PROPHE'TICAL. } Foreseeing or foretelling future events.

Stillingfleet.

PROPHE'TICALLY. *ad.* [from *prophetical.*] With knowledge of futurity; in manner of a prophecy.

Hammond.

To PROPHE'TIZE. *v. n.* To give predictions.

Daniel.

PROPHYLA'CTICK. *a.* [*προφυλακτικός.*] Preventive; preservative.

Watts.

PROPINQUITY. *f.* [*propinquitat,* Latin.]

1. Nearness; proximity; neighbourhood.

Ray.

2. Nearness of time.

Brown.

3. Kindred; nearness of blood.

Shakespeare.

PROPTIABLE. *a.* [from *propitiate.*] Such as may be induced to favour; such as may be made propitious.

To PROPTIATE. *v. a.* [*propitio,* Lat.]

To induce to favour; to gain; to conciliate; to make propitious.

Stillingfleet.

PROPTIA'TION. *f.* [*propitiation,* Fr.]

1. The act of making propitious.

2. The atonement; the offering by which propitiouſness is obtained.

Job.

PROPTIA'TOR. *f.* [from *propitiate.*] One that propitiates.

PROPTIATORY. *a.* [*propiciatoire,* Fr.] Having the power to make propitious.

Stillingfleet.

PROPTIOUS. *a.* [*propitius,* Lat.] Favourable; kind.

Addison.

PROPTIOUSLY. *ad.* [from *propitius.*] Favourably; kindly.

Roscommon.

PROPTIOUSNESS. *f.* [from *propitius.*] Favourableness; kindness.

Temple.

PROPLASM. *f.* [*πρό and πλάσμα.*] Mould; matrix.

Woodward.

PROPLASTICE. *f.* [*προπλαστική.*] The art of making moulds for casting.

PROPO'NENT. *f.* [from *proponens,* Latin.] One that makes a proposal.

Dryden.

PROPO'RTION. *f.* [Fr. *proportio,* Lat.]

1. Comparative relation of one thing to another; ratio.

Raleigh. Taylor.

2. Settled relation of comparative quantity; equal degree.

Addison.

3. Harmonick degree.

Milton.

4. Symmetry; adaptation of one to another.

5. Form; size.

Davies.

To PROPO'RTION. *v. a.* [*proportionner,* Fr.]

1. To adjust by comparative relation.

Addison.

2. To form symmetrically.

Sidney.

PROPO'RTIONABLE. *a.* [from *proportion.*] Adjusted by comparative relation; such as is fit.

Tillotson.

PROPO'RTIONABLY. *ad.* [from *proportion.*] According to proportion; according to comparative relations.

Rogers.

PROPO'RTIONAL. *a.* [*proportional,* Fr.] Having a settled comparative relation; having a certain degree of any quality compared with something else.

Cocker. Newton.

PROPORTIONA'LITY. *f.* [from *proportional.*] The quality of being proportional.

Grew.

PROPORTIONALLY. *ad.* [from *proportional.*] In a stated degree.

Newton.

PROPORTIONATE. *a.* [from *proportion.*] Adjusted to something else, according to a certain rate or comparative relation.

Grew.

To PROPO'RTIONATE. *v. a.* [from *proportion.*] To adjust, according to settled rates, to something else.

Bentley.

PROPORTIONATENESS. *f.* [from *proportionate.*] The state of being by comparison adjusted.

Hale.

PROPO'SAL. *f.* [from *propose.*]

1. Scheme or design propounded to consideration or acceptance.

Addison.

2. Offer to the mind.

Soutb.

To PROPO'SE. *v. a.* [*proposer,* Fr.] To offer to the consideration.

Watts.

To PROPO'SE. *v. n.* To lay schemes.

Shakespeare.

PROPO'SER. *f.* [from *propose.*] One that offers any thing to consideration.

Swift.

PROPOSITION. *f.* [*propositio,* Fr. *propositio,* Lat.]

1. A sentence in which any thing is affirmed or decreed.

Hammond.

2. Proposal; offer of terms.

Clarendon.

PROPOSITIONAL. *a.* [from *proposition.*] Considered as a proposition.

Watts.

To PROPO'UND. *v. a.* [*propono,* Lat.]

1. To offer to consideration; to propose.

Wetton.

2. To offer; to exhibit.

Shakespeare.

PRO-

PROPOUN'DER. *f.* [from *propound.*] He that propounds; he that offers.

PROPRIETARY. *f.* [*proprietaire*, Fr. from *propriety.*] Possessor in his own right.
Government of the Tongue.

PROPRIETARY. *a.* Belonging to a certain owner.
Grev.

PROPRIETOR. *f.* [from *proprius*, Latin.] A possessor in his own right.
Rgers.

PROPRIETRESS. *f.* [from *propriator.*] A female possessor in her own right.
L'Esjrange.

PROPRIETY. *f.* [*proprietas*, Lat.]

1. Peculiariy of possession; exclusive right.
Suckling.
2. Accuracy; justness.
Locke.

PROPT, for *proped.* [from *prop.*] Sustain'd by some prop.
Pope.

TO PROPUGN. *v. a.* [*propugno*, Latin.] To defend; to vindicate.
Hommond.

PROPUGNATION. *f.* [*propugnatio*, from *propugno*, Lat.] Defence. *Shakepeare.*

PROPUGNER. *f.* [from *propugn.*] A defender.
Government of the Tongue.

PROPULSION. *f.* [*propulsus*, Lat.] The act of driving forward.
Bacon.

PRORE. *f.* [*prora*, Latin.] The prow; the forepart of the ship.
Pope.

PROROGATION. *f.* [*prorogatio*, Latin.]

1. Continuance; state of lengthening out to a distant time; prolongation.
South.
2. Interruption of the session of parliament by the royal authority.
Swift.

TO PROROGUE. *v. a.* [*prorogo*, Lat.]

1. To protract; to prolong.
Dryder.
2. To put off; to delay.
Shakespeare.
3. To interrupt the session of parliament to a distant time.
Bacon.

PRORUPTION. *f.* [*prorupus*, Lat.] The act of bursting out.
Brown.

PROSAICK. *a.* [*prosaïque*, Fr.] Belonging to prose; resembling prose.

TO PROSCRIBE. *v. a.* [*proscribo*, Latin.]

1. To censure capitally; to doom to destruction.
Roscommon.
2. To interdict. Not in use.
Dryden.

PROSCRIBER. *f.* [from *proscribe.*] One that dooms to destruction.
Dryden.

PROSCRIPTION. *f.* [*proscriptio*, Latin.] Doom to death or confiscation.
Ben. Johnson.

PROSE. *f.* [*prosa*, Lat.] Language not restrained to harmonick sounds or set number of syllables.
Swift.

TO PROSECUTE. *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 disquisition of any thing.
Hooker.
4. To pursue by law; to sue criminally.

PROSECUTION. *f.* [from *prosecute.*]

1. Pursuit; endeavour to carry on.
South.

2. Suit against a man in a criminal cause.

PROSECUTOR. *f.* [from *prosecute.*] One that carries on any thing; a pursuer of any purpose; one who pursues another by law in a criminal cause.

PROSELYTE. *f.* [*προσήλυτος*.] A convert; one brought over to a new opinion.
Cleveland.

TO PROSELYTE. *v. a.* To convert.
Government of the Tongue.

PROSEMINATION. *f.* [*proseminatus*, Lat.] Propagation by seed.
Ilave.

PRO O'DIAN. *f.* [from *prosody.*] One skilled in metre or prosody.
Brown.

PROSODY. *f.* [*προσωδία*.] The part of grammar which teaches the found and quantity of syllables; and the measures of verse.

PROSOPOPŒIA. *f.* [*προσωποποιία*] Personification; figure by which things are made persons.
Dryden.

PROSPECT. *f.* [*prospectus*, Lat.]

1. View of something distant.
Milton.
2. Place which affords an extended view.
Milton.
3. Series of objects open to the eye.
Addison.
4. Object of view.
Prior.
5. View into futurity; opposed to retrospect.
Smith.
6. Regard to something future.
Tillotson.

TO PROSPECT. *v. a.* [*prospectus*, Latin.] To look forward.
Dick.

PROSPECTIVE. *a.* [from *prospect.*]

1. Viewing at a distance.
2. Acting with foresight.
Child.

TO PROSPER. *v. a.* [*prospero*, Latin.] To make happy; to favour.
Dryden.

TO PROSPER. *v. n.* [*prosperer*, Fr.]

1. To be prosperous; to be successful.
Isaiab.
2. To thrive; to come forward.
Cowley.

PROSPERITY. *f.* [*prosperitas*, Lat.] Success; attainment of wishes; good fortune.
Hooker.

PROSPEROUS. *a.* [*prosperus*, Lat.] Successful; fortunate.
Milton.

PROSPEROUSLY. *ad.* [from *prosperous.*] Successfully; fortunately.
Bacon.

PROSPEROUSNESS. *f.* [from *prosperous.*] Prosperity.

PROSPICIENCE. *f.* [from *prospicio*, Lat.] The act of looking forward.

PROSTERNATION. *f.* [from *prosterno*, Lat.] Dejection; depression; state of being cast down.
Wifeman.

PROSTHESIS. *f.* [*προσθησις*.] In surgery, that which fills up what is wanting.
Dick.

TO PROSTITUTE. *v. a.* [*prostitutus*, Lat.]

1. To sell to wickedness; to expose to crimes for a reward.
Addison.
2. To expose upon vile terms.
Tillotson.

PROSTITUTE. *a.* [*prostitutus*, Latin.]
Vicious for hire; sold to infamy or wickedness. *Prior.*

PROSTITUTE. *f.* [from the verb.]
1. A hireling; a mercenary; one who is set to sale. *Dryden.*
2. A publick strumpet. *Dryden.*

PROSTITUTION. *f.* [*prostitution*, French, from *prostitutus*.]
1. The act of setting to sale; the state of being set to sale.
2. The life of a publick strumpet. *Addison.*

PROSTRATE. *a.* [*prostratus*, Latin.]
1. Lying at length. *Fairfax.*
2. Lying at mercy. *Shakespeare.*
3. Thrown down in humblest adoration. *Hosker.*

To PROSTRATE. *v. a.* [*prostratus*, Lat.]
1. To lay flat; to throw down. *Howard.*
2. To throw down in adoration. *Dippa.*

PROSTRA'ION. *f.* [from *prostrate*.]
1. The act of falling down in adoration. *Soutb.*
2. Dejection; depression. *Arbutnot.*

PROSTYLE. *f.* [*προστυλή*.] A building that has only pillars in the front.

PROSYLLOGISM. *f.* [*pro* and *syllogism*.]
A *prosyllogism* is when two or more syllogisms are connected together. *Watts.*

PROTASIS. *f.* [*προτασις*.]
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. *Dix.*

PROTATICK. *a.* [*προτατικὸς*] *Protatick* persons in plays give the relation.

To PROTECT. *v. a.* [*protectus*, Latin.]
To defend; to cover from evil; to shield. *Milton.*

PROTECTION. *f.* [*protection*, French.]
1. Defence; shelter from evil. *Swift.*
2. A passport; exemption from being molested.

PROTECTIVE. *a.* [from *protect*.] Defensive; sheltering. *Thomson.*

PROTECTOR. *f.* [*protecteur*, French.]
1. Defender; shelterer; supporter, *Waller.*
2. An officer who had heretofore the care of the kingdom in the king's minority. *Shakespeare.*

PROTECTRESS. *f.* [*protectrice*, French.]
A woman that protects.

To PROTEND. *v. a.* [*protendo*, Latin.]
To hold out; to stretch forth. *Dryden.*

PROTRVITY. *f.* [*protrivitas*, Latin.]
Peevishness; petulance.

To PROTEST. *v. n.* [*protestor*, Latin.]
To give a solemn declaration of opinion or resolution. *Denham.*

To PROTEST. *v. a.*
1. To prove; to show; to give evidence of. *Shakespeare.*

2. To call as a witness. *Milton.*
PROTEST. *f.* [from the verb.] A solemn declaration of opinion against something.

PROTESTANT. *a.* [from *protest*.] Belonging to protestants. *Addison.*

PROTESTANT. *f.* [*protestant*, French.]
One of those who adhere to them, who, at the beginning of the reformation, protested against the church of Rome. *K. Char.*

PROTESTA'ION. *f.* [*protestation*, Fr.]
A solemn declaration of resolution, fact or opinion. *Hosker.*

PROTESTER. *f.* One who protests; one who utters a solemn declaration. *Asterb.*

PROTHONOTARY. *f.* [*protonotarius*, Latin.] The head register. *Brewwood.*

PROTHONOTARISHIP. *f.* [from *prothonotary*.] The office or dignity of the principal register. *Carew.*

PROTOCOL. *f.* [from *πρωτό* and *κόλλη*.]
The original copy of any writing. *Ayliffe.*

PROTOMARTYR. *f.* [*πρωτό* and *μαρτύρ*.] The first martyr. A term applied to St. Stephen.

PROTOPLAST. *f.* [*πρωτό* and *πλαστός*.]
Original; thing first formed. *Harvey.*

PROTOTYPE. *f.* [*πρωτότυπος*.] The original of a copy; exemplar; archetype. *Wotton.*

To PROTRACT. *v. a.* [*protractus*, Latin.]
To draw out; to delay; to lengthen; to spin to length. *Knolles.*

PROTRACT. *f.* [from the verb.] Tedious continuance. *Spenser.*

PROTRACTER. *f.* [from *protract*.]
1. One who draws out any thing to tedious length.
2. A mathematical instrument for taking and measuring angles.

PROTRACTION. *f.* [from *protract*.] The act of drawing to length. *Daniel.*

PROTRACTIVE. *a.* [from *protract*.] Dilatory; delaying; spinning to length. *Shakespeare.*

PROTREPICAL. *a.* [*πρωτρεπικός*.] Hortatory; suasive. *Ward.*

To PROTRUDE. *v. a.* [*protrudo*, Latin.]
To thrust forward. *Woodward.*

To PROTRUDE. *v. n.* To thrust itself forward. *Bacon.*

PROTRUSION. *f.* [*protrusus*, Latin.] The act of thrusting forward; thrust; push. *Locke.*

PROTUBERANCE. *f.* [*protubero*, Latin.]
Something swelling above the rest; prominence; tumour. *Hale.*

PROTUBERANT. *a.* [from *protuberate*.]
Swelling; prominent. *Ray.*

To PROTUBERATE. *v. n.* [*protubero*, Latin.] To swell forward; to swell out beyond the parts adjacent. *Sharp.*

PROUD. *a.* [*pproude*, Saxon.]

1. Too much pleased with himself. *Watts.*
 2. Elated; valuing himself. *Dryden.*
 3. Arrogant; haughty; impatient. *Milt.*
 4. Daring; presumptuous. *Drayton.*
 5. Lofty of mien; grand of person. *Milt.*
 6. Grand; lofty; splendid; magnificent. *Ba. v.*
 7. Ostentatious; specious; grand. *Shakesp.*
 8. Salacious; eager for the male. *Brown.*
 9. Fungous; exuberant. *Arbutnot.*
- PROUDLY.** *ad.* [from *proud.*] *Arrogantly; ostentatiously; in a proud manner.* *Dryden. Addison.*
- TO PROVE.** *v. a.* [*probo*, Latin; *prouver*, French.]
1. To evince; to show by argument or testimony. *Asterbury.*
 2. To try; to bring to the test. *Milton.*
 3. To experience. *Dav. es.*
- TO PROVE.** *v. n.*
1. To make trial. *Bacon.*
 2. To be found by experience. *Shakespeare.*
 3. To succeed. *Bacon.*
 4. To be found in the event. *Waller.*
- PROVEABLE.** *a.* [from *prove.*] That may be proved.
- PROVE'DITOR.** *f.* [*providitore*, Italian.]
- PROVE'DORE.** *f.* One who undertakes to procure supplies for an army.
- PROVENDER.** *f.* [*provende*, French.] Dry food for brutes; hay and corn. *Shakesp.*
- PROVERB.** *f.* [*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. *Tob. iii.*
- TO PROVERB.** *v. a.*
1. To mention in a proverb. *Milton.*
 2. To provide with a proverb. *Shakesp.*
- PROVERBIAL.** *a.* [*proverbial*, French.]
1. Mentioned in a proverb. *Temple.*
 2. Resembling a proverb; suitable to a proverb. *Brown.*
 3. Comprised in a proverb. *Pope.*
- PROVERBIALLY.** *ad.* [from *proverbial.*] In a proverb. *Brown.*
- TO PROVIDE.** *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 counteracting or escaping any ill. *Hale.*
 5. **TO PROVIDE for.** To take care of beforehand. *Shakespeare.*
- PROVIDED that.** Upon these terms; this stipulation being made. *L'Esfrange.*
- PROVIDENCE.** *f.* [*providentia*, Latin.]
1. Foresight; timely care; forecast; the act of providing. *Sidney.*
 2. The care of God over created beings; divine superintendence. *Raleigh.*
 3. Prudence; frugality; reasonable and moderate care of expence. *Dryden.*
- PROVIDENT.** *a.* [*providens*, Latin.] Fore-casting; cautious; prudent with respect to fatality. *Waller.*
- PROVIDENTIAL.** *a.* [from *providence.*] Effected by providence; referrible to providence. *Woodward.*
- PROVIDENTIALLY.** *ad.* [from *providential.*] By the care of providence. *Addison.*
- PROVIDENTLY.** *ad.* [from *provident.*] With foresight; with wise precaution. *Boyle.*
- PROVIDER.** *f.* [from *provide.*] He who provides or procures. *Shakespeare.*
- PROVINCE.** *f.* [*provincia*, Latin.]
1. A conquered country; a country governed by a delegate. *Temple.*
 2. The proper office or business of any one. *Orway.*
 3. A region; a tract. *Watts.*
- PROVINCIAL.** *a.* [*provincial*, French.]
1. Relating to a province. *Shakespeare.*
 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.** *f.* [*provincial*, French, from *province.*] A spiritual governour. *Still.*
- TO PROVINCIALATE.** *v. a.* [from *province.*] To turn to a province. *Hovel.*
- TO PROVINE.** *v. n.* [*provigner*, French.] To lay a stock or branch of a vine in the ground to take root for more increase.
- PROVISION.** *f.* [*provision*, French; *provisio*, Latin.]
1. The act of providing beforehand. *Sid.*
 2. Measures taken beforehand. *Tillotson.*
 3. Accumulation of stores beforehand; stock collected. *Knolles.*
 4. Victuals; food; provender. *Clarendon.*
 5. Stipulation; terms settled. *Dowies.*
- PROVISIONAL.** *a.* [*provisioel*, French, from *provision.*] Temporarily established; provided for present need. *Ayliffe.*
- PROVISIONALLY.** *ad.* [from *provisioel.*] By way of provision. *Locke.*
- PROVISO.** *f.* Stipulation; caution; provisional condition. *Spenser.*
- PROVOCATION.** *f.* [*provocatio*, Latin.]
1. An act or cause by which anger is raised. *Smith.*
 2. An appeal to a judge. *Ayliffe.*
- PROVOCATIVE.** *f.* [from *provoke.*] Any thing which revives a decayed or cloyed appetite. *Addison.*
- PROVOCATIVENESS.** *f.* [from *provocative.*] The quality of being provocative.
- TO PROVOKE.** *v. a.* [*provoco*, Lat.]
1. To rouse; to excite by something. *Dry.*

2. To anger; to enrage; to offend; to incense. *Clarendon.*
 3. To cause; to promote. *Arbutnot.*
 4. To challenge. *Dryden.*
 5. To induce by motive; to move; to incite. *Burnet.*

To PROVO'KE. *v. n.*
 1. To appeal. A Latinism. *Dryden.*
 2. To produce anger. *Taylor.*

PROVO'KER. *f.* [from *provoke.*]
 1. One that raises anger. *Gow of the Ton.*
 2. One that promotes. *Shakspeare.*

PROVOKINGLY. *ad.* [from *provoking.*]
 In such a manner as to raise anger. *Decay of Piety.*

PRO'VOST. *f.* [πρωβυστ, Saxon.]
 1. The chief of any body: as, the provost of a college.
 2. The executioner of an army. *Hayward.*

PRO'VOSTSHIP. *f.* [from *provost.*] The office of a provost. *Hakewil.*

PROW. *f.* [*proue*, French; *proa*, Spanish, *proa*, Latin.] The head or forepart of a ship. *Peacbam.*

PROW. *a.* Valiant. *Spenser.*

PRO'WESS. *f.* [*prodezza*, Italian.] Bravery; valour; military gallantry. *Sidney.*

PRO'WEST. *a.* Bravest; most valiant. *Spem.*

To PROWL. *v. a.* To rove over. *Sidney.*

To PROWL. *v. n.* To wander for prey; to prey; to plunder. *Tuffer.*

PRO'WLER. *f.* [from *prowl.*] One that roves about for prey. *Thomson.*

PROXIMATE. *a.* [*proximus*, Latin.] Next in the series of ratiocination; near and immediate. *Burnet.*

PROXIMATELY. *ad.* [from *proximate.*]
 Immediately; without intervention. *Bentley.*

PROXIME. *a.* [*proximus*, Latin.] Next; immediate. *Watts.*

PROXIMITY. *f.* [*proximitas*, Latin.] Nearness. *Hayward.*

PROXY. *f.* [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'Esfrange.*

PRUCE. *f.* Prussian leather. *Dryden.*

PRUDE. *f.* [*prude*, French.] A woman over nice and scrupulous, and with false affectation. *Swift.*

PRUDENCE. *f.* [*prudence*, French; *prudencia*, Latin.] Wisdom applied to practice. *Hale.*

PRUDENT. *a.* [*prudens*, French; *prudens*, Latin.]
 1. Practically wise. *Milton.*
 2. Foreseeing by natural instinct. *Milton.*

PRU'DENTIAL. *a.* [from *prudens.*] Eligible on principles of prudence. *Tilloson. Rogers.*

PRU'DENTIALS. *f.* Maxims of prudence or practical wisdom. *Watts.*

PRU'DENTIALITY. *f.* [from *prudential.*] Eligibility on principles of prudence. *Br.*

PRU'DENTIALLY. *ad.* [from *prudential.*] According to the rules of prudence. *South.*

PRU'DENTLY. *ad.* [from *prudens.*] Discreetly; judiciously. *Bacon.*

PRU'DERY. *f.* [from *prude.*] Overmuch nicety in conduct.

PRU'DISH. *a.* [from *prude.*] Affectedly grave.

To PRUNE. *v. a.*
 1. To lop; to divert trees of their superfluities. *Davies.*
 2. To clear from excrescencies. *Bacon.*

To PRUNE. *v. n.* To dress; to prink. A ludicrous word. *Dryden.*

PRUNE. *f.* A dried plum. *Bacon.*

PRUN'EL. *f.* An herb.

PRUNE'LO. *f.*
 1. A kind of stuff of which the clergymens gowns are made. *Pope.*
 2. A kind of plum.

PRUN'ER. *f.* [from *prune.*] One that crops trees. *Denbam.*

PRUN'FEROUS. *a.* [*prunum* and *fero*, Latin.] Plum-bearing.

PRUN'INGHOOK. } *f.* A hook or knife
 PRUN'INGKNIFE. } used in lopping trees. *P'Ettings.*

PRU'RIENCE. } *f.* [from *prurio*, Latin.]
 PRU'RIENCY. } An itching or a great desire or appetite to any thing. *Swift.*

PRU'RIENT. *a.* [*pruriens*, Latin.] Itching. *Ainsworth.*

PRU'RINGINOUS. *a.* [*prurio*, Latin.] Tending to an itch.

To PRY. *v. n.* [of unknown derivation.] To peep narrowly. *Shakspeare.*

PSALM. *f.* [ψαλμος.] A holy song. *Peach.*

PSA'LMIST. *f.* [from *psalm.*] Writer of holy songs. *Addison.*

PSA'LMODY. *f.* [ψαλμοδία] The act or practice of singing holy songs.

PSALMO'GRAPHY. *f.* [ψαλμοδ and γραφω.] The act of writing psalms.

PSA'LTR. *f.* ψαλτήριον. The volume of psalms; a psalm-book.

PSA'LTERY. *f.* A kind of harp beaten with sticks. *Sandys.*

PSEU'DO. *f.* [from ψευδ.] A prefix, which, being put before words, signifies false or counterfeit: as, *pseudopistle*, a counterfeit apostle.

PSEU'DOGRAPHY. *f.* False writing.

PLEU'DOLOGY. *f.* [ψευδολογια.] Falseness of speech. *Arbutnot.*

PSHAW. *interj.* An expression of contempt. *SpeEtator.*

PTI'SAN. *f.* [πιτισσανη.] A medical drink made of barley decocted with raisins and liquorice. *Gartb.*

PTY'ALISM. *f.* [*πτυελισμός.*] Salivation; effusion of spittle.

PTY'SMAGOGUE. *f.* [*πύσμα* and *ἀγω*] A medicine which discharges spittle.

PUBERTY. *f.* [*pubertas*, Latin.] The time of life in which the two sexes begin first to be acquainted. *Bentley.*

PUBESCENCE. *f.* [from *pubesco*, Latin.] The state of arriving at puberty. *Brown.*

PUBESCENT. *a.* [*pubescens*, Latin.] Arriving at puberty. *Brown.*

PUBLICAN. *f.* [from *publicus*, Latin.]

1. A toll-gatherer. *Matth. ix.*
2. A man that keeps a house of general entertainment.

PUBLICATION. *f.* [from *publico*, Latin.]

1. The act of publishing; the act of notifying to the world; divulgation. *Hooker.*
2. Edition; the act of giving a book to the publick. *Pope.*

PUBLICK. *a.* [*publique*, Fr. *publicus*, Lat.]

1. Belonging to a state or nation; not private. *Hooker.*
2. Open; notorious; generally known. *Matth.*

3. General; done by many. *Milton.*
4. Regarding not private interest, but the good of the community. *Clarendon.*
5. Open for general entertainment. *Addis.*

PUBLICK. *f.* [from *publicus*, Latin.]

1. The general body of mankind, or of a state or nation. *Addison.*
2. Open view; general notice. *Locke.*

PUBLICKLY. *ad.* [from *publick.*]

1. In the name of the community. *Addis.*
2. Openly; without concealment. *Bacon.*

PUBLICKNESS. *f.* [from *publick.*]

1. State of belonging to the community. *Boyle.*
2. Openness; state of being generally known or publick.

PUBLICKSPIRITED. *a.* [*publick* and *spirit.*] Having regard to the general advantage above private good. *Dryden.*

TO PUBLISH. *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. *f.* [from *publiſh.*]

1. One who makes publick or generally known. *Atterbury.*
2. One who puts out a book into the world. *Prior.*

PUCE'LAGÉ. *f.* [French.] A state of virginity.

PUCK. *f.* [perhaps the same with *pag.*]

1. Some sprite among the fairies, common in romances. *Corbet.*

PUCKBALL or *puckſt.* *f.* A kind of mushroom full of dust.

TO PUCKER. *v. a.* To gather into corrugations; to contract into folds or plications.

1. To gather into corrugations; to contract into folds or plications. *Spenser.*

PU'DDER. *f.* A tumult; a turbulent and irregular bustle. *Locke.*

TO PU'DDER. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To make a tumult; to make a bustle. *Locke.*

TO PU'DDER. *v. a.* To perplex; to disturb. *Locke.*

PU'DDING. *f.* [*puding*, Swedish.]

1. A kind of food very variously compounded, but generally made of meal, milk, and eggs. *Prior.*
2. The gut of an animal. *Shakespeare.*
3. A bowel stuffed with certain mixtures of meal and other ingredients. *Prior.*

PU'DDING'PIE. *f.* [*pudding* and *pie.*] A pudding with meat baked in it. *Hudibras.*

PU'DDINGTIME. *f.* [*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. *Hudib.*

PUDDLE. *f.* [hence *pool.*] A small muddy lake; a dirty splash. *Hull.*

TO PUDDLE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To muddy; to pollute with dirt; to mix dirt and water. *Sidney.*

PU'DDLY. *a.* [from *puddle.*] Muddy; dirty; miry. *Curew.*

PU'DDOCK or *purrock.* *f.* [for *paddock* or *purrock.*] A provincial word for a small inclosure. *Sidney.*

PU'DENCY. *f.* [*puens*, Latin.] Modesty; shamefacedness. *Shakespeare.*

PUDI'CITY. *f.* [*puicité*, French, from *pu-dicitia*, Latin.] Modesty; chastity. *Shakespeare.*

PUEFE'LOW. *f.* A partner. *Shakespeare.*

PUE'RILE. *a.* [*puerile*, French; *puerilis*, Latin.] Childish; boyish. *Pope.*

PUER'ILITY. *f.* [*puerilitas*, Latin.] Childishness; boyishness. *Dryden.*

PU'ET. *f.* A kind of water fowl. *Waltz.*

PUFF. *f.* [*pos*, Dutch.]

1. A quick blast with the mouth. *Philips.*
2. A small blast of wind. *Raleigh.*
3. A mushroom.
4. Any thing light and porous: as, puff paste.
5. Something to sprinkle powder on the hair. *Ainsworth.*

TO PUFF. *v. n.* [*boffen*, Dutch.]

1. To swell the cheeks with wind.
2. To blow with a quick blast. *Shakespeare.*
3. To blow with scornfulness. *South.*
4. To breathe thick and hard. *L'Esrange.*
5. To do or move with hurry, tumour, or tumultuous agitation. *Herbert.*
6. To swell with the wind. *Boyle.*

TO PUFF. *v. a.*

1. To swell as with wind. *Ray.*
2. To drive or agitate with blasts of wind. *Shakespeare.*
3. To drive with a blast of breath scornfully. *Dryden.*
4. To swell or blow up with praise. *Bacon.*
5. To

5. To swell or elate with pride. *Shaksfp.*
PUFFER. *f.* [from *puff.*] One that puffs.
PUFFIN. *f.* [*puffino*, Italian.]
 1. A water fowl. *Carw.*
 2. A kind of fish.
 3. A kind of fungus filled with dust.
PUFFINGAPPLE. *f.* A sort of apple.
PUFFINGLY. *ad.* [from *puffing.*]
 1. Tomidly; with swell.
 2. With shortness of breath.
PUFFY. *a.* [from *puff.*]
 1. Windy; flatulent. *Wiseman.*
 2. Tumid; turgid. *Dryden.*
PUG. *f.* [*pig*, Saxon.] A kind name of a monkey, or any thing tenderly loved. *Addison.*
PUGGERED. *a.* Crowded; complicated.
PUGH. *interj.* A word of contempt.
PUGIL. *f.* [*pugille*, French] What is taken up between the thumb and two first fingers. *Bacon.*
PUGNACIOUS. *a.* [*pugnax*, Latin.] Inclined to fight; quarrelsome; fighting.
PUGNACITY. *f.* [from *pugnax*, Latin.] Quarrellousness; inclination to fight.
PUISNE. *a.* [*puisnè*, French.]
 1. Young; younger; later in time. *Bacon.*
 2. Petty; inconsiderable; small. *Shaksfp.*
PUISSANCE. *f.* [*puissance*, Fr.] Power; strength; force. *Destruction of Troy.*
PUISSANT. *a.* [*puissant*, French.] Powerful; strong; forcible. *Rowley.*
PUISSANTLY. *ad.* [from *puissant.*] Powerfully; forcibly.
PUKE. *f.* Vomit; medicine causing vomit.
TO PUKE. *v. n.* To spew; to vomit. *Shakspeare.*
PUKER. *f.* [from *puke.*] Medicine causing a vomit. *Garb.*
PULCHRITUDE. *f.* [*pulchritudo*, Latin.] Beauty; grace; handfomeness. *More.*
TO PULE. *v. n.* [*piuler*, French.]
 1. To cry like a chicken. *Bacon.*
 2. To whine; to cry; to whimper. *Locke.*
PULICK. *f.* An herb. *Ainsworth.*
PULICOSE. *a.* [*pulicosus*, Latin.] Abounding with fleas.
PULIOL. *f.* An herb.
TO PULL. *v. a.* [*pullian*, Saxon.]
 1. To draw violently towards one. *Ben. Johnson.*
 2. To draw forcibly. *Hayward.*
 3. To pluck; to gather. *Martimer.*
 4. To tear; to rend. *Lam. iii. 2.*
 5. *TO PULL down.* To subvert; to demolish. *Howel.*
 6. *TO PULL down.* To degrade. *Roscom.*
 7. *TO PULL up.* To extirpate; to eradicate. *Locke.*
PULL. *f.* [from the verb.] The act of pulling; pluck. *Shakspeare.*
PULLER. *f.* [from *pull.*] One that pulls. *Shakspeare.*

PULLEN. *f.* Poultry.
PULLET. *f.* [*poulet*, French.] A young hen. *Brown.*
PULLEY. *f.* [*poulie*, French.] A small wheel turning on a pivot, with a furrow on its outside in which a rope runs. *Gull.*
TO PULLULATE. *v. n.* [*pullulo*, Latin; *pulluler*, French.] To germinate; to bud.
PULMONARY. *a.* Belonging to the lungs.
PULMONARY. *f.* [*pulmonaire*, French.] The herb lungwort. *Ainsworth.*
PULMONICK. *a.* [from *pulmo*, Latin.] Belonging to the lungs.
PULP. *f.* [*pu'pa*, Latin; *pulpe*, French.]
 1. Any soft mass. *Bacon.*
 2. The soft part of fruit. *Ray.*
PULPIT. *f.* [*pulpitum*, Latin.]
 1. A place raised on high, where a speaker stands. *Shakspeare.*
 2. The higher desk in the church where the sermon is pronounced. *Dryden.*
PULPOUS. *a.* [from *pulp.*] Soft. *Philips.*
PULPOUSNESS. *f.* [from *pulpous*] The quality of being pulpy.
PULPY. *a.* [from *pulp.*] Soft; pappy. *Arbutnot.*
PULSA'TION. *f.* [Fr. *pulsatio*, Lat.] The act of beating or moving with quick strokes against any thing opposing. *Harvey.*
PULSA'TOR. *f.* [from *pulso*, Latin.] A striker; a beater.
PULSE. *f.* [*pulsus*, Latin.]
 1. The motion of an artery as the blood is driven through it by the heart, 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. *Milt.*
TO PULSE. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To beat as the pulse. *Ray.*
PULSION. *f.* [from *pulsus*, Latin.] The act of driving or of forcing forward; in opposition to suction. *More.*
PULVERABLE. *a.* [from *pulveris*, Latin.] Possible to be reduced to dust. *Boyle.*
PULVERIZA'TION. *f.* [from *pulverize.*] The act of powdering; reduction to dust or powder.
TO PULVERIZE. *v. a.* [from *pulveris*, Latin.] To reduce to powder; to reduce to dust. *Boyle.*
PULVERULENCE. *f.* [*pulverulentia*, Lat.] Dustiness; abundance of dust.
PULVIL. *f.* [*pulvillum*, Latin.] Sweet scents. *Gay.*
TO PULVIL. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To sprinkle with perfumes in powder. *Cong.*
PUMICE. *f.* A slag or ciner 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

P U N

P U P

of different sizes and shapes, of a pale, whitish, grey colour: the *pumice* is found about the burning mountains Etna, Vesuvius and Hecla. *Bacon.*

PUMMEL. *f.* See **POMMEL.**

PUMP. *f.* [*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. *Shakespeare.*

To **PUMP.** *v. n.* [*pmpen*, Dutch.] To work a pump; to throw out water by a pump. *Decay of Piety.*

To **PUMP.** *v. a.*

1. To raise or throw out by means of a pump.
2. To examine artfully by shy interrogatories. *Orway.*

PUMPER. *f.* [from *pump*.] The person or the instrument that pumps. *Boyle.*

PUMPION. *f.* A plant. *Muler.*

PUN. *f.* An equivocation; a quibble; an expression where a word has at once different meanings. *Aldison.*

To **PUN.** *v. n.* [from the noun.] To quibble; to use the same word at once in different senses. *Dryden. Tatler.*

To **PUNCH.** *v. a.* [*poingonner*, French.] To bore or perforate by driving a sharp instrument. *Wiseman.*

PUNCH. *f.* [from the verb.]

1. A pointed instrument, which, driven by a blow, perforates bodies. *Mexon.*
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. *f.* [*poingon*, French.]

1. An instrument driven so as to make a hole or impression. *Camden.*
2. A measure of liquids.

PUNCHER. *f.* [from *punch*.] An instrument that makes an impression or hole. *Greiv.*

PUNCTILIO. *f.* A small nicety of behaviour; a nice point of exactness. *Aldison.*

PUNCTILIOUS. *a.* [from *punctilio*.] Nice; exact; punctual to superstition. *Rogers.*

PUNCTILIOUSNESS. *f.* [from *punctilio*.] Nicety; exactness of behaviour.

PUNCTO. *f.* [*punto*, Spanish.]

1. Nice point of ceremony. *Bacon.*
2. The point in fencing. *Shakespeare.*

PUNCTUAL. *a.* [*punctuel*, French.]

1. Comprised in a point; consisting in a point. *Milton.*
2. Exact; nice; punctilious. *Bacon. Alter.*

PUNCTUALITY. *f.* [from *punctual*.] Nicety; scrupulous exactness. *Hewel.*

PUNCTUALLY. *ad.* [from *punctual*.] Nicely; exactly; scrupulously. *Ral. Ray.*

PUNCTUALNESS. *f.* [from *punctual*.] Exactness; nicety. *Felter.*

PUNCTUATION. *f.* [*punctum*, Latin.] The act or method of pointing. *Addison.*

PUNCTURE. *f.* [*punctus* Latin.] A small prick; a hole made with a very sharp point. *Brown Wilmson.*

To **PUNCTULATE.** *v. n.* [*punctulam*, Latin.] To mark with small spots. *Woodward.*

PUNDE. *f.* A short and fat woman. *Airy.*

PUNGAR. *f.* [*pagurus*, Latin.] A fish. *Ainworth.*

PUNGENCY. *f.* [from *pungent*.]

1. Power of pricking. *Arbutnot.*
2. Heat on the tongue; acridness.
3. Power to pierce the mind. *Hammond.*
4. Acrimoniousness; keenness. *Swilling.*

PUNGENT. *a.* [*pungens*, Latin.]

1. Pricking. *Pope.*
2. Sharp on the tongue; acrid. *Newton.*
3. Piercing; sharp. *Swift.*
4. Acrimonious; biting. *Dryden.*

PUNICE. *f.* A wuloufe; a bugb.

PUNICEOUS. *a.* [*punicus*, Latin.] Purple.

PUNINESS. *f.* [from *puny*.] Pettiness; smallness.

To **PUNISH.** *v. a.* [*punio*, Latin.]

1. To chastise; to afflict with penalties. *Lev xxvi. 18.*
2. To revenge a fault with pain or death.

PUNISHABLE. *a.* [*puniffible*, French, from *punish*.] Worthy of punishment; capable of punishment. *Hosker. Taylor.*

PUNISHABLENESS. *f.* [from *punish*.] The quality of deserving or admitting punishment.

PUNISHER. *f.* [from *punish*.] One who inflicts pains for a crime. *Milton.*

PUNISHMENT. *f.* [*punishment*, French.] Any infliction imposed in vengeance for a crime. *Spenser. 2 Mac. vii. 36. Job. xxx. 3.* *Dryden Locke.*

PUNITION. *f.* [*punitio*, French; *punitio*, Latin.] Punishment. *Ainworth.*

PUNITIVE. *a.* [from *punio*, Latin.] Awarding or inflicting punishment. *Ham.*

PUNITORY. *a.* [from *punio*, Latin.] Punishing; tending to punishment.

PUNK. *f.* A whore; a common prostitute. *Hudibras. Dryden.*

PUNSTER. *f.* [from *pun*.] A quibbler; a low wit who endeavours at reputation by double meaning. *A butnot. Addison.*

PUNY. *a.* [*puisné*, French.]

1. Young.
2. Inferior; petty; of an under rate. *Shakespeare. Milton.*

PUNY. *f.* A young unexperienced unskilful wretch. *South.*

To **PUP.** *v. n.* [from *puppy*.] To bring

- forth whelps: used of a bitch bringing young.
- PUPIL.** *f.* [*pupilla*, Latin.]
1. The apple of the eye. *Bacon. Ray. Newton.*
 2. A scholar; one under the care of a tutor. *Shakespeare. Fairfax. Locke.*
 3. A ward; one under the care of his guardian. *Dryden. Tickell.*
- PUPILAGE.** *f.* [from *pupil*.]
1. State of being a scholar. *Locke.*
 2. Wardship; minority. *Spenser.*
- PUPILLARY.** *a.* [*pupillaire*, French, *pupillar*, Latin.] Pertaining to a pupil or ward.
- PUPPET.** *f.* [*poupée*, French; *pupus*, Latin.]
1. A small image moved by men in a mock-drama; a wooden tragedian. *Pope.*
 2. A word of contempt. *Shakespeare.*
- PUPPETMAN.** *f.* [*puppet and man*,] Master of a puppet-show. *Swift.*
- PUPPETSHOW.** *f.* [*puppet and show*.] A mock drama performed by wooden images moved by wire. *Swift. Arbutnot.*
- PUPPY.** *f.* [*poupée*, French.]
1. A whelp; progeny of a bitch. *Shakespeare. Gay.*
- To **PUPPY.** *v. n.* [from the noun.] To bring whelps.
- PURBLIND.** *a.* Near-sighted; shortsighted. *Shakespeare. Boyle.*
- PURBLINDNESS.** *f.* [from *purblind*.] Shortness of sight.
- PURCHASABLE.** *a.* [from *purchase*.] That may be purchased or bought. *Locke.*
- To **PURCHASE.** *v. a.* [*pourchasser*, Fr.]
1. To buy for a price. *Shakespeare. Gen. xxv.*
 2. To obtain at any expence, as of labour or danger. *Milton.*
 3. To expiate or recompense by a fine or forfeit. *Shakespeare.*
- PURCHASE.** *f.* [*pourchas*, old French.]
1. Any thing bought or obtained for a price. *Locke.*
 2. Any thing of which possession is taken. *Shakespeare.*
- PURCHASER.** *f.* [from *purchase*.] A buyer; one that gains any thing for a price. *Bacon. South. Addison.*
- PURE.** *a.* [*pur*, *pure*, French; *purus*, Lat.]
1. Not filthy; not sullied. *Prov. xxx.*
 2. Clear; not dirty; not muddy. *Sidney.*
 3. Unmingled; not altered by mixtures; mere. *Taylor.*
 4. Not connected with any thing extrinsic. *Wilkins. Watts.*
 5. Free; clear. *Philips.*
 6. Free from guilt; guiltless; innocent. *Prov. 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. L'Estrange.*
10. Chaste; modest.
- PURELY.** *ad.* [from *pure*.]
1. In a pure manner; not dirtily; not with mixture. *Isaiab i. 25.*
 2. Innocently; without guilt. *Clarendon.*
 3. Merely.
- PURENESS.** *f.* [from *pure*.]
1. Clearness; freedom from extraneous or foul admixtures. *Sidney. Temple.*
 2. Simplicity; exemption from composition. *Raleigh. Dryden.*
 3. Innocence; freedom from guilt. *Common Prayer.*
 4. Freedom from vitious modes of speech. *Ascham.*
- PURFILE.** *f.* [*pourfilé*, French.] A sort of ancient trimming for womens gowns. *Bailey.*
- To **PURFILE.** *v. a.* [*pourfiler*, French; *profilere*, Italian.] To decorate with a wrought or flowered border. *Spenser.*
- PURFILE.** *?* *f.* [*pourfilée*, French.] A border of embroidery.
- PURFLEW.** *f.* border of embroidery.
- PURGATION.** *f.* [*purgation*, French.]
1. The act of cleansing or purifying from vitious mixtures. *Burnet.*
 2. The act of cleansing the body by downward evacuation. *Bacon.*
 3. The act of clearing from imputation of guilt. *Shakespeare.*
- PURGATIVE.** *a.* [*purgatif*, French, *purgativus*, Latin.] Cathartick; having the power to cause evacuations downward. *Bacon. Donne. Wiseman.*
- PURGATORY.** *f.* [*purgatorium*, Latin.] A place in which souls are supposed by the papists to be purged by fire from carnal impurities, before they are received into heaven. *Stillingfleet.*
- To **PURGE.** *v. a.* [*purgo*, Latin.]
1. To cleanse; to clear. *Bacon.*
 2. To clear from impurities. *Shakespeare. Woodward.*
 3. To clear from guilt. *Shakespeare. Heb. ix. 14.*
 4. To clear from imputation of guilt. *Shakespeare. 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.** *v. n.* To have frequent stools.
- PURGE.** *f.* [from the verb.] A cathartick medicine; a medicine that evacuates the body by stool. *Shakespeare. Arbutnot.*
- PURGER.** *f.* [from *purge*.]
1. One who clears away any thing noxious. *Shakespeare.*
 2. Purge; cathartick. *Bacon.*
- PURIFICATION.** *f.* [*purification*, French; *purificatio*, Latin.]
1. The act of making pure. *Boyle.*
 2. The act of cleansing from guilt. *Taylor.*
 3. A

3. A rite performed by the Hebrews after childbearing.
- PURIFICATIVE.** } *a.* [from *purify.*] Hav-
PURIFICATORY. } ing power or tenden-
 cy to make pure.
- PURIFIER.** *f.* [from *purify.*] Cleanser;
 refiner. *Mal.*
- TO PURIFY.** *v. a.* [*purificer*, Fr. *purifico*,
 Latin.]
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 improprie-
 ties. *Spratt.*
- TO PURIFY.** *v. n.* To grow pure. *Burnet.*
- PURIST.** *f.* [*puriste*, French.] One super-
 stitiously nice in the use of words.
- PURITAN.** *f.* [from *pure.*] A sectary pre-
 tending to eminent purity of religion.
Sanderson.
- PURITANICAL.** *a.* [from *puritan.*] Re-
 lating to puritans. *Walton.*
- PURITANISM.** *f.* [from *puritan.*] The
 notions of a puritan. *Walton.*
- PURITY.** *f.* [*puritas*, Fr. *puritas*, Latin.]
1. Cleanness; freedom from foulness or
 dirt. *Prior. Thomson.*
 2. Freedom from guilt; innocence. *Wake.*
 3. Chastity; freedom from contamination
 of sexes. *Shakespeare.*
- PURL.** *f.* [from *purle.*]
1. An embroidered and puckered border.
Sidney. Bacon.
 2. A kind of medicated malt liquor, in
 which wormwood and aromatics are in-
 fused.
- TO PURL.** *v. n.* To murmur; to flow with
 a gentle noise. *Bacon. Milton.*
- TO PURL.** *v. a.* To decorate with fringe
 or embroidery. *Ben. Johnson.*
- PURLIEU.** *f.* The grounds on the borders
 of a forest; border; inclosure.
Shakespeare. Spectator.
- PURLINS.** *f.* 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.** *v. a.* To steal; to take by
 theft. *Milton. Denham.*
- PURLOINER.** *f.* [from *purloin.*] A thief;
 one that steals clandestinely. *L'Estrange.*
- PURPARTY.** *f.* [*pur* and *parti*, French.]
 Share; part in division. *Davies.*
- PURPLE.** *a.* [*pourpre*, Fr. *purpureus*, Lat.]
1. Red tinged with blue.
Shakespeare. Wotton.
 2. In poetry, red. *Dryden.*
- TO PURPLE.** *v. a.* [*purpuro*, Latin.] To
 make red; to colour with purple.
Donne. Milton.
- PURPLES.** *f.* [without a singular.] Spots
 of a livid red, which break out in malig-
 nant fevers; a purple fever.
- PURPLISH.** *a.* [from *purple.*] Somewhat
 purple. *Boyle.*
- PURPORT.** *f.* [*pourporte*, French.] De-
 sign; tendency of a writing or discourse.
Norris.
- TO PURPORT.** *v. a.* [from the noun.]
 To intend; to tend to show. *Bac. Rowe.*
- PURPOSE.** *f.* [*propos*, Fr. *propositum*, Lat.]
1. Intention; design. *Shakespeare. Knolles.*
 2. Effect; consequence. *Collier. Baker.*
 3. Instance; example. *L'Estrange.*
- TO PURPOSE.** *v. a.* [from the noun.] To
 intend; to design; to resolve.
Hooker. Prior.
- PURPOSELY.** *ad.* [from *purpose.*] By de-
 sign; by intention. *Hooker. Pope.*
- PURPRISE.** *f.* [*purpris*, old Fr. *purprisum*,
 law Lat. n.] A close or inclosure; as also
 the whole compass of a manour. *Bacon.*
- PURR.** *f.* A sea lark. *Ainsworth.*
- TO PURR.** *v. a.* To murmur as a cat or
 leopard in pleasure.
- PURSE.** *f.* [*bourje*, Fr. *purrs*, Welsh.] A
 small bag in which money is contained.
Shakespeare. Knolles. Addison.
- TO PURSE.** *v. a.* [from the noun.]
1. To put into a purse. *Dryden.*
 2. To contract as a purse. *Shakespeare.*
- PURSENET.** *f.* [*purse* and *net.*] A net of
 which the mouth is drawn together by a
 string. *Mortimer.*
- PURSEPROUD.** *a.* [*purse* and *proud.*] Puff-
 ed up with money.
- PURSER.** *f.* [from *purse.*] The paymaster
 of a ship.
- PURSENESS.** } *f.* [from *purse.*] Short-
PURSIVENESS. } nesses of breath.
- PURSLAIN.** *f.* [*purulaca*, Lat.] A plant.
Wiseman.
- PURSUABLE.** *a.* [from *pursee.*] What
 may be pursued.
- PURSUANCE.** *f.* [from *pursee.*] Prosecu-
 tion; process.
- PURSUANT.** *a.* [from *pursee.*] Done in
 consequence or prosecution of any thing.
- TO PURSUE.** *v. a.* [*poursuivre*, French.]
1. To chase; to follow in hostility.
Shakespeare. Prior.
 2. To prosecute. *Prov.*
 3. To imitate; to follow as an example.
Dryden.
 4. To endeavour to attain. *Prior.*
- TO PURSUE.** *v. n.* To go on; to proceed.
Boyle.
- PURSUER.** *f.* [from *pursee.*] One who
 follows in hostility. *Milton. Denham.*

P U S

- PURSUIT.** *f.* [*poursuite*, French.]
 1. The act of following with hostile intention. *Milton.*
 2. Endeavour to attain *Dryden. Rogers.*
 3. Prosecution. *Clarendon.*
- PURSUIVANT.** *f.* [*poursuivant*, French.]
 A state messenger; an attendant on the heralds. *Spenser. Dryden.*
- PURSY.** *a.* [*puiff*, Fr.] Shortbreathed and fat. *Shakeſp. Hudibras.*
- PURTENANCE.** *f.* [*appertenance*, Fren.]
 The pluck of an animal. *Ex. Hudibras.*
- TO PURVEY.** *v. a.* [*pourvoir*, French.]
 1. To provide with conveniencies. *Spenser.*
 2. To procure. *Tbenſon.*
- TO PURVEY.** *v. n.* To buy in provisions. *Milton.*
- PURVEYANCE.** *f.* [from *purvey*.]
 1. Provision. *Spenser.*
 2. Procurement of victuals. *Bacon.*
- PURVEYOR.** *f.* [from *purvey*.]
 1. One that provides victuals. *Raleigh.*
 2. A procurer; a pimp. *Dryden. Addison.*
- PURVIEW.** *f.* [*pourveu*, French.] Proviso; providing clause. *Hale.*
- PURULENCE.** } *f.* [from *purulent*.] Ge-
PU R U L E N C Y . } neration of pus or mat-
 ter. *Arbutnot.*
- PURULENT.** *a.* [*purulent*, Fr. *purulentus*, Latin.] Consisting of pus or the running of wounds. *Bacon. Arbutnot.*
- PUS.** *f.* [Latin.] The matter of a well digested sore. *Arbutnot.*
- TO PUSH.** *v. a.* [*pouffer*, 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. *Shakeſp. Pſalms.*
 4. To press forward. *Dryden. Addison.*
 5. To urge; to drive. *Addiſon.*
 6. To enforce; to drive to a conclusion. *Swift.*
 7. To importune; to tease.
- TO PUSH.** *v. n.*
 1. To make a thrust. *Dryden. Ray.*
 2. To make an effort. *Dryden.*
 3. To make an attack. *Daniel.*
- PUSH.** *f.* [from the verb.]
 1. Thrust; the act of striking with a pointed instrument. *Knolles.*
 2. An impulse; force impressed. *Addiſon.*
 3. Assault; attack. *Shakeſp. Watts.*
 4. A forcible struggle; a strong effort. *Shakeſpeare. Addison.*
 5. Exigence; trial. *L'Eſtr. Atterbury.*
 6. A sudden emergence. *Shakeſpeare.*
 7. A pimple; an efflorescence; a wheal. *Bacon.*
- PUSHER.** *f.* [from *puſſe*.] He who pushes forward.
- PUSHING.** *a.* [from *puſſe*.] Enterprising; vigorous.

P U T

- PUSHPIN.** *f.* [*puſſ* and *pir*.] A child's play, in which pins are pushed alternately. *L'Eſtrange.*
- PUSILLANIMITY.** *f.* [*puſillanimité*, Fr.] Cowardice; meanness of spirit. *Shakeſpeare. South.*
- PUSILLANIMOUS.** *a.* [*puſillanime*, Fr.] Meanſpirited; narrowminded; cowardly. *Bacon. Spectator.*
- PUSILLANIMOUSNESS.** *f.* [from *puſillanimous*.] Meanness of spirit.
- PUS.** *f.*
 1. The fondling name of a cat. *L'Eſtrange. Watts.*
 2. The sportsman's term for a hare. *Gay.*
- PUSTULE.** *f.* [*puſtule*, Fr. *puſtula*, Latin.] A small swelling; a pimple; a puſh; an efflorescence. *Arbutnot.*
- PUSTULOUS.** *a.* [from *puſtule*.] Full of puſtules; pimply.
- TO PUT.** *v. a.*
 1. To lay or reposit in any place. *Milton. Mortimer.*
 2. To place in any situation. *Milton. L'Eſtrange.*
 3. To place in any state or condition. *Shakeſp. Gen. Suſan.*
 4. To repose. *2 Kings. 1 Chron.*
 5. To trust; to give up. *Exodus.*
 6. To expose; to apply to any thing. *Locke.*
 7. To push into action. *Milton. Swift.*
 8. To apply. *1 Sam. Dryden.*
 9. To use any action by which the place or state of any thing is changed. *Shakeſp. Taylor. Wake.*
 10. To cause; to produce. *Locke.*
 11. To comprise; to consign to writing. *2 Chron.*
 12. To add. *Eccle.*
 13. To place in a reckoning. *Locke.*
 14. To reduce to any state. *Shakeſp.*
 15. To oblige; to urge. *Bacon. Boyle.*
 16. To propose; to state. *2 Cbr. 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. Atterbury.*
 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 baffle; to repress; to crush. *Shakeſpeare.*
 25. To PUT down. To degrade. *Spenser. 2 Cbr.*
 26. To PUT down. To bring into disuse. *Bacon. Dryden.*
 27. To PUT down. To confute. *Shakeſp.*
 28. To

P U T

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 divest; to lay aside. *Nebem. Exodus. Addison.*
 35. To **PUT off**. To defeat or delay with some artifice or excuse. *Bacon. Boyle.*
 36. To **PUT off**. To delay; to defer; to procrastinate. *Wake.*
 37. To **PUT off**. To pass fallaciously. *Rogers.*
 38. To **PUT off**. To discard. *Shakesp.*
 39. To **PUT off**. To recommend; to vend or obtrude. *Bacon. Swift.*
 40. To **PUT on or upon**. To impute; to charge. *Ben. Johnson. Knolles. L'Esrange.*
 41. To **PUT on or upon**. To invest with, as cloaths or covering. *Shakespeare.*
 42. To **PUT on**. To forward; to promote; to incite. *Shakespeare.*
 43. To **PUT on or upon**. To impose; to inflict. *2 Kings. L'Esrange.*
 44. To **PUT on**. To assume; to take. *Shakesp. Dryden.*
 45. To **PUT over**. To refer. *Shakesp.*
 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 produce. *Genesis.*
 50. To **PUT out**. To expel; to drive them. *Spenser. Bacon.*
 51. To **PUT out**. To make publick. *Dryden. Addison.*
 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'Esrange. Boyle.*
 59. To **PUT up**. To emit; to cause to germinate as plants. *Bacon.*
 60. To **PUT up**. To expose publicly.
 61. To **PUT up**. To start. *Addison.*
 62. To **PUT up**. To hoard. *Spelman.*
 63. To **PUT up**. To hide. *Shakesp.*

P U T

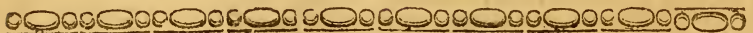
64. To **PUT upon**. To incite; to instigate. *Clarendon. Tillotson.*
 65. To **PUT upon**. To impose; to lay upon. *Shakespeare.*
 66. To **PUT upon trial**. To expose or summon to a solemn and judicial examination. *Locke. Arbutnot.*
- To **PUT. v. n.**
- To go or move. *Bacon.*
 - To shoot or germinate. *Bacon.*
 - To steer a vessel. *Addison.*
 - To **PUT forth**. To leave a port. *Shake.*
 - To **PUT forth**. To germinate; to bud; to shoot out. *Shakespeare. Bacon.*
 - To **PUT in**. To enter a haven. *Pope.*
 - To **PUT in for**. To claim; to stand candidate for. *Locke.*
 - To **PUT in**. To offer a claim. *Shakespeare. Brown.*
 - To **PUT off**. To leave land. *Addison.*
 - To **PUT over**. To sail cross. *Abbot.*
 - To **PUT to sea**. To set sail; to begin the course. *Bacon.*
 - To **PUT up**. To offer one's self a candidate. *L'Esrange.*
 - To **PUT up**. To advance to; to bring one's self forward. *Swift.*
 - To **PUT up with**. To suffer without resentment.
- PUT. f.** [from the verb.]
- An action of distress. *L'Esrange.*
 - A rustick; a clown. *Bramston.*
 - PUT off**. Excuse; shift. *L'Esrange.*
- PUTAGE. f.** [*putain*, French.] In law, prostitution on the woman's part.
- PUTANISM. f.** [*putanisme*, French.] The manner of living, or trade of a prostitute. *D. H.*
- PUTATIVE. a.** [*putatif*, Fr. from *puto*, Latin.] Supposed; reputed. *Ayiffé.*
- PUTID. a.** [*putidus*, Latin.] Mean; low; worthless.
- PUTIDNESS. f.** [from *putid*.] Meanness; vileness.
- PUTLOG. f.** *Putlogs* are pieces of timber or short poles about seven foot long, to bear the boards they stand on to work, and to lay bricks and mortar upon. *Aiton.*
- PUTREDINOUS. a.** [from *putredo*, Lat.] Stinking; rotten. *Floyer.*
- PUTREFACTION. f.** [*putrefaction*, Fr.] The state of growing rotten; the act of making rotten. *Quincy. Thomson.*
- PUTREFACTIVE. a.** [from *putrefacio*, Latin.] Making rotten. *Brown. Wilsman.*
- To **PUTREFY. v. a.** [*putrifier*, Fr. *putrefacio*, Latin.] To make rotten; to corrupt with rottenness. *Shakesp. Bacon. Temple. Arbutnot.*
- To **PUTREFY. v. n.** To rot. *Isaiab. Bacon.*
- PUTRESCENCE. f.** [from *putresco*, Latin.] The state of rotting. *Brown.*
- PUTRE-**

P U Z

PUTRESCENT. *a.* [*putrescens*, Lat.] Growing rotten. *Arbutnot.*
PUTRID. *a.* [*putride*, Fr. *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.*
PUTRIDNESS. *f.* [from *putrid*.] Rottenness. *Floyer.*
PUTTER. *f.* [from *put*.]
 1. One who puts. *L'Esrange.*
 2. **PUTTER ON.** Inciter; instigator. *Shakespeare.*
PUTTINGSTONE. *f.* In some parts of Scotland, stones are laid at the gates of great houses, which they call *puttingstones*, for trials of strength. *Pope.*
PUTTOCK. *f.* [derived, by *Minshew*, from *buteo*, Latin.] A buzzard. *Shakespeare. Peacham.*
PUTTY. *f.*
 1. A kind of powder on which glass is ground. *Newton.*
 2. A kind of cement used by glaziers.
TO PUZZLE. *v. a.* [for *posse*, from *pose*, *Skinner*.] To perplex; to confound; to embarrass; to entangle. *Shakespeare. Clarendon.*
TO PUZZLE. *v. n.* To be bewildered in one's own notions; to be awkward. *L'Esrange.*
PUZZLE. *f.* [from the verb.] Embarrassment; perplexity. *Bacon.*
PUZZLER. *f.* [from *puzzle*.] He who puzzles.
PY'GARG. *f.* A bird. *Airsworth.*

P Y X

PY'GMEAN. *a.* [from *pygmy*.] Belonging to a pygmy. *Milton.*
PY'GMY. *f.* [*pygmée*, Fr. *πυγμαῖος*.] A dwarf; one of a nation fabled to be only three spans high, and after long wars to have been destroyed by cranes. *Bentley.*
PYLORUS. *f.* [*πυλωρός*.] The lower orifice of the stomach.
PY'POWDER. See **PIEPOWDER**.
PY'RAMID. *f.* [*pyramide*, Fr. *πίραμις*.] In geometry, is a solid figure, whose base is a polygon, and whose sides are plain triangles, their several points meeting in one. *Harris.*
PYRA'MIDAL. } *a.* [from *pyramid*.]
PYRAMIDICAL. } Having the form of a pyramid. *Locke.*
PYRAMIDICALLY. *ad.* [from *pyramidal*.] In form of a pyramid. *Broome.*
PY'RAMIS. *f.* A pyramid. *Bacon.*
PYRE. *f.* [*pyra*, Latin.] A pile to be burnt. *Dryden. Pope.*
PYRITES. *f.* [from *πῦρ*.] Firestone. *Woodward.*
PY'ROMANCY. *f.* [*πυρομαντεία*.] Divination by fire. *Ayliffe.*
PYROTECHNICAL. *a.* [*pyrotechnique*, Fr. from *pyrotechnicks*.] Engaged or skilful in fireworks.
PYROTECHNICKS. *f.* [*πῦρ* and *τεχνή*.] The art of employing fire to use or pleasure; the art of fireworks.
PYROTECHNY. *f.* [*pyrotechnie*, French.] The art of managing fire. *Hale.*
PY'RRHONISM. *f.* [from *Pyrrho*.] Scepticism; universal doubt.
PYX. *f.* [*pyxis*, Latin.] The box in which the Romanists keep the host.



Q.

QUA

QUA

Q, Is a consonant borrowed from the Latin or French, for which the Saxons generally used *cp*; the name of this letter is *cue*, from *queu*, French, tail; its form being that of an O with a tail.
QUAB. *f.* A sort of fish.
TO QUACK. *v. a.* [*quacken*, Dutch.]
 1. To cry like a duck. *King.*
 2. To chatter boastingly; to brag loudly; to talk ostentatiously. *Hudibras.*
QUACK. *f.* [from the verb.]

1. A boastful pretender to arts which he does not understand. *Felton.*
 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.*
QUA'CKERY. *f.* [from *quack*.] Mean or bad acts in physick.
QUA'CKSALVER. *f.* [*quack* and *salve*.] One who brags of medicines or salves; a mediceaster; a charlatan. *Burton.*
QUAD.

QUA

QUA

QUADRA'GESIMAL. *a.* [*quadragesimal*, French; *quadragesima*, Latin.] Lenten; belonging to lent. *Sanderson.*

QUA'DRANGLE. *f.* [*quadratus* and *angulus*, Latin.] A square; a surface with four right angles. *Howel.*

QUADRA'NGULAR. *a.* [from *quadrangle*.] Square; having four right angles. *Woodward.*

QUA'DRANT. *f.* [*quadrans*, Latin.]
1. The fourth part; the quarter. *Brown.*
2. The quarter of a circle. *Holden.*
3. An instrument with which altitudes are taken. *Gay.*

QUADRA'NTAL. *a.* [from *quadrant*.] Included in the fourth part of a circle. *Derbam.*

QUA'DRATE. *a.* [*quadratus*, Latin.]
1. Square; having four equal and parallel sides.
2. Divisible into four equal parts. *Hakerwill.*
3. [*Quadrans*, Latin.] Suited; applicable. *Harvey.*

QUA'DRATE. *f.* A square; a surface with four equal and parallel sides. *Spenser.*
To QUA'DRATE. *v. n.* [*quadro*, Latin; *quadrer*, Fr.] To suit; to be accommodated. *Addison.*

QUA'DRATICK. *a.* Four square; belonging to a square. *DiEt.*
QUADRATICK equations. Such as retain, on the unknown side, the square of the root or the number sought. *Harris.*

QUADRA'TURE. *f.* [*quadrature*, French.]
1. The act of squaring. *Watts.*
2. The first and last quarter of the moon. *Locke.*
3. The state of being square; a quadrate; a square. *Milton.*

QUADRE'NNIAL. *a.* [*quadrenniium*, Lat.]
1. Comprising four years.
2. Happening once in four years.

QUA'DRIBLE. *a.* [from *quadro*, Latin.] That may be squared. *Derbam.*

QUA'DRIFID. *a.* [*quadrifidis*, Lat.] Cloven into four divisions.

QUADRILA'TERAL. *a.* [*quatuor*, and *latus*, Latin.] Having four sides. *Woodward.*

QUADRILA'TERALNESS. *f.* [from *quadrilateral*.] The property of having four right lined sides. *DiEt.*

QUA'DRILLE. *f.* A game at cards.
QUA'DRIN. *f.* [*quadrinus*, Lat.] A mite; a small piece of money, in value about a farthing. *Bailey.*

QUA'DRINOMICAL. *a.* [*quatuor* and *nomen*, Latin.] Consisting of four denominations. *DiEt.*

QUA'DRIPARTITE. *a.* [*quatuor* and *partitus*, Latin.] Having four parties; divided into four parts.

QUA'DRIPARTITELY. *ad.* [from *quadrupartite*.] In a quadripartite distribution.

QUADRIPARTITION. *f.* A division by four, or the taking the fourth part of any quantity or number. *DiEt.*

QUADRIPHY'LOUS. *a.* [*quatuor*, and *φυλλον*.] Having four leaves.

QUADRIRE'ME. *f.* [*quadreremis*, Latin.] A galley with four banks of oars.

QUADRISYLLABLE. *f.* [*quatuor* and *syllable*.] A word of four syllables.

QUADRIVA'LVES. *f.* [*quatuor* and *valvae*, Latin.] Doors with four folds.

QUADRIVIAL. *a.* [*quadrivium*, Latin.] Have four ways meeting in a point.

QUADRUPED. *f.* [*quadrupede*, Fr. *quadrupes*, Latin.] An animal that goes on four legs, as perhaps all beasts. *Arbutnot.*

QUADRUPED. *a.* Having four feet. *Watts.*

QUADRUPLE. *a.* [*quadruplus*, Lat.] Fourfold; four times told. *Rakigh.*

To QUADRUPPLICATE. *v. a.* [*quadruplico*, Latin.] To double twice; to make fourfold.

QUADRUPPLICATION. *f.* [from *quadruplicate*.] The taking a thing four times.

QUADRUPPLY. *ad.* [from *quadruple*.] To a fourfold quantity. *Swift.*

QUA'ERE. [Latin.] Enquire; seek.

To QUAFF. *v. a.* [from *coffer*, Fr. to be drunk.] To drink; to swallow in large draughts. *Shakespeare.*

To QUAFF. *v. n.* To drink luxuriously. *Shakespeare.*

QUA'FFER. *f.* [from *quaff*.] He who quaffs.

To QUA'FFER. *v. n.* To feel out. *Derbam.*

QUA'GGY. *a.* Boggy; soft; not solid.

QUA'GMIRE. *f.* [that is, *quakemire*.] A shaking marsh. *Mare.*

QUAID. *part.* Crushed; dejected; depressed. *Spenser.*

QUAIL. *f.* [*quaglia*, Italian.] A bird of game. *Ray.*

QUA'ILPIPE. *f.* [*quail* and *pipe*.] A pipe with which fowlers allure quails. *Addison.*

To QUAIL. *v. n.* [*quelen*, Dutch.] To languish; to sink into dejection. *Krolles. Herbert.*

To QUAIL. *v. a.* [*crpeilan*, Saxon.] To crush; to quell. *Daniel.*

QUAINT. *a.* [*coint*, French.]
1. Nice; scrupulously, minutely; superfluously exact. *Sidney.*

2. Subtle; artful. Obsolete. *Chaucer.*

3. Neat; pretty; exact. *Shakespeare.*

4. Subtly excogitated; finespun. *Milton.*

5. Affected; toppish. *Swift.*

QUAINTLY. *ad.* [from *quaint*.]
1. Nicely; exactly; with petty elegance. *B. n. Johnson.*
2. Ast-

2. Artfully. *Shakespeare.*
QUAINTNESS. *f.* [from *quaint.*] Nicety; petty elegance. *Pope.*
To QUAKE. *v. n.* [*cpacan*, Saxon.]
 1. To shake with cold or fear; to tremble. *Ezekiel.*
 2. To shake; not to be solid or firm. *Pope.*
QUAKE. *f.* [from the verb.] A shudder; a tremulous agitation. *Suckling.*
QUAKING-GRASS. *f.* An herb.
QUALIFICATION. *f.* [*qualification*, Fr. from *qualify.*]
 1. That which makes any person or thing fit for any thing. *Swift.*
 2. Accomplishment. *Atterbury.*
 3. Abatement; diminution. *Raleigh.*
To QUALIFY. *v. a.* [*qualifier*, Fr.]
 1. To fit for any thing. *Swift.*
 2. To furnish with qualifications; to accomplish. *Shakespeare.*
 3. To make capable of any employment or privilege.
 4. To abate; to soften; to diminish. *Raleigh.*
 5. To ease; to assuage. *Spenser.*
 6. To modify; to regulate. *Brown.*
QUALITY. *f.* [*qualitas*, Latin.]
 1. Nature relatively considered. *Hooker.*
 2. Property; accident. *Shakesf. Bently.*
 3. Particular efficacy. *Shakespeare.*
 4. Disposition; temper. *Shakespeare.*
 5. Virtue or vice. *Dryden.*
 6. Accomplishment; qualification. *Claren.*
 7. Character. *Bacon.*
 8. Comparative or relative rank. *Temple.*
 9. Rank; superiority of birth or station. *Shakespeare.*
 10. Persons of high rank. *Pope.*
QUALM. *f.* [*c; ealm*, Saxon.] A sudden fit of sickness; a sudden seizure of sickly languor. *Donne. Roscommon. Calamy.*
QUALMISH. *a.* [from *qualm.*] Seized with sickly languor. *Dryden.*
QUANDARY. *f.* [*qu'en dirai je*, French. *Skinner.*] A doubt; a difficulty.
QUANTITATIVE. *a.* [*quantitativus*, Lat.] Estimable according to quantity. *Digby.*
QUANTITY. *f.* [*quantité*, Fr. *quantitas*, Latin.]
 1. That property of any thing which may be increased or diminished. *Cbeysne.*
 2. Any indeterminate weight or measure.
 3. Bulk or weight. *Dryden.*
 4. A portion; a part. *Shakespeare.*
 5. A large portion. *Arbutnot.*
 6. The measure of time in pronouncing a syllable. *Holder.*
QUANTUM. *f.* [Latin.] The quantity; the amount. *Swift.*
QUARANTAIN. *f.* [*quarantain*, Fr.]
QUARANTINE. *f.* The space of forty days, being the time which a ship, suspected

of infection, is obliged to forbear intercourse or commerce. *Swift.*
QUARREL. *f.* [*querelle*, French.]
 1. A brawl; a petty fight; a scuffle. *Shakespeare.*
 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 *Shakespeare*, it seems to signify any one peevish or malicious.
 7. [*quadrella*, Italian.] An arrow with a square head. *Camden.*
To QUARREL. *v. n.* [*quereller*, Fr.]
 1. To debate; to scuffle; to squabble. *Shakespeare.*
 2. To fall into variance. *Shakesp.*
 3. To fight; to combat. *Dryden.*
 4. To find fault; to pick objections. *Bramball.*
QUARRELER. *f.* [from *quarrel.*] He who quarrels.
QUARRELOUS. *a.* [*quarelleux*, French.] Petulant; easily provoked to enmity. *Shakespeare.*
QUARRELSOME. *a.* [from *quarrel.*] Inclined to brawls; easily irritated; irascible; choleric; petulant. *Bacon. L'Estr.*
QUARRELSOMELY. *ad.* [from *quarrelsome.*] In a quarrelsome manner; petulantly; cholericly.
QUARRELSOMENESS. *f.* [from *quarrelsome.*] Cholericness; petulance.
QUARRY. *f.* [*quarré*, French.]
 1. A square. *Mortimer.*
 2. [*Quadréau*, Fr.] 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. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To prey upon. *L'Estrange.*
QUARRYMAN. *f.* [*quarry* and *man.*] One who digs in a quarry. *Woodward.*
QUART. *f.* [*quart*, French.]
 1. The fourth part; a quarter. *Spenser.*
 2. The fourth part of a gallon. *Shakesp.*
 3. [*Quarte*, Fr.] The vessel in which strong drink is commonly retailed. *Shakesf.*
QUARTAN. *f.* [*febris quartana*, Latin.] The fourth day ague. *Brown. Cleveland.*
QUARTATION. *f.* [from *quartus*, Latin.] A chymical operation. *Boyle.*
QUARTER. *f.* [*quart*, *quartier*, French.]
 1. A fourth part. *Burnet.*
 2. A region of the skies, as referred to the seaman's card. *Addison.*
 3. A particular region of a town or country. *Spratt.*
 4. The place where soldiers are lodged or stationed. *SpeEtator.*
 5. Proper station. *Milton.*
 6. Re-

- 6. Remission of life; mercy granted by a conqueror. *Clarendon.*
- 7. Treatment shown by an enemy. *Collin.*
- 8. Friendship; amity; concord. *Shakeſp.*
- 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 *v. a.* [from the noun.]

- 1. To divide into four parts. *Shakeſp.*
- 2. To divide; to break by force. *Shakeſp.*
- 3. To divide into distinct regions. *Dryden.*
- 4. To station or lodge soldiers. *Dryden.*
- 5. To lodge; to fix on a temporary dwelling. *Shakeſpeare.*
- 6. To diet. *Hudibras.*
- 7. To bear as an appendage to the hereditary arms. *Peacham.*

QUARTERAGE. *f.* [from *quarter*.] A quarterly allowance. *Hudibras.*

QUARTERDAY. *f.* [*quarter* and *day*.] One of the four days in the year, on which rent or interest is paid. *Addison.*

QUARTERDECK. *f.* [*quarter* and *deck*.] The short upper deck.

QUARTERLY. *a.* [from *quarter*.] Containing a fourth part. *Ho'd.r.*

QUARTERLY. *ad.* Once in a quarter of a year.

QUARTERMASTER. *f.* [*quarter* and *master*.] One who regulates the quarters of soldiers. *Tatler.*

QUARTERN. *f.* A gill or the fourth part of a pint.

QUARTERSTAFF. *f.* A staff of defence. *Dryden.*

QUARTILE. *f.* An aspect of the planets, when they are three signs or ninety degrees distant from each other. *Harris.*

QUARTO. *f.* [*quartus*, Latin.] A book in which every sheet, being twice doubled, makes four leaves. *Watts.*

To QUASH. *v. a.* [*quassen*, Dutch.]

- 1. To crush; to squeeze. *Wall.r.*
- 2. To subdue suddenly. *Roscomm.n.*
- 3. To annul; to nullify; to make void.

To QUASH. *v. n.* To be shaken with a noise. *Ray.*

QUASH. *f.* A pampion. *Ainsworth.*

QUARTERCOUSINS. Friends. *Skinner.*

QUATERNARY. *f.* [*quaternarius*, Latin.] The number four. *Boyle.*

QUATERNION. *f.* [*quaternion*, Latin.] The number four. *Hoder.*

QUATERNITY. *f.* [*quaternus*, Latin.] The number four. *Brown.*

QUATRAIN. *f.* [*quatrain*, Fr.] A stanza of four lines rhyming alternately.

To QUAVER. *v. n.* [*cpavan*, Saxon.]

- 1. To shake the voice; to speak or sing with a tremulous voice. *Bacon.*
- 2. To tremble; to vibrate. *Newton.*

QUAY. *f.* [*quai*, French.] A key; an artificial bank to the sea or river.

QUEAN. *f.* [*cpean*, Saxon.] A worthless woman, generally a strumpet. *Dyaen.*

QUEASINESS. *f.* [from *quassus*.] The sickness of a nauseated stomach.

QUEASY. *a.* [of uncertain etymology.]

- 1. Sick with nausea.
- 2. Fastidious; squeamish. *Shakeſpeare.*
- 3. Causing nauseousness. *Shakeſpeare.*

To QUECK. *v. n.* To shrink; to show pain. *Bacon.*

QUEEN. *f.* [*cpen*, Saxon.] The wife of a king. *Shakeſpeare.*

To QUEEN. *v. n.* To play the queen. *Shakeſpeare.*

QUEEN-APPLE. *f.* A species of apple. *Mortimer.*

QUEENING. *f.* An apple. *Mortimer.*

QUEER. *a.* Odd; strange; original; particular. *Spectator.*

QUEERLY. *ad.* [from *queer*.] Particularly; oddly.

QUEERNESS. *f.* [from *queer*.] Oddness; particularity.

QUEEST. *f.* [from *questus*, Lat. Skinner.] A ringdove; a kind of wild pigeon.

To QUELL. *v. a.* [*cpellan*, Saxon.] To crush; to subdue; originally, to kill. *Lit.rbury.*

To QUELL. *v. n.* To die. *Spenser.*

QUELL. *f.* [from the verb.] Murder. Not in use. *Shakeſpeare.*

QUELLER. *f.* [from *quell*.] One that crushes or subdues. *Milton.*

QUELLE/QUECHOSE. [French.] A trifle; a kickshaw. *Donne.*

To QUEME. *v. n.* To please.

To QUENCH. *v. a.*

- 1. To extinguish fire. *Sidney.*
- 2. To still any passion or commotion. *Shakeſpeare.*
- 3. To allay thirst. *South.*
- 4. To destroy. *Davies.*

To QUENCH. *v. n.* To cool; to grow cool. *Shakeſpeare.*

QUENCHABLE. *a.* [from *quench*.] That may be quenched.

QUENCHER. *f.* [from *quench*.] Extinguisher.

QUENCHLESS. *a.* [from *quench*.] Unextinguishable. *Cassan.*

QUERRELE. *f.* [*querrelle*, Lat. *querelle*, Fr.] A complaint to a court. *Ayliff.*

QUERRENT. *f.* [*querent*, Latin.] The complainant; the plaintiff.

QUERIMONIOUS. *a.* [*querimonia*, Lat.] Querulous; complaining.

QUERIMONIOUSLY. *ad.* [from *querimonious*.] Querulously; with complaint. *Denham.*

QUERIMONIOUSNESS. *f.* [from *querimonious*.] Complaining temper.

QUERIST. *f.* [from *querere*, Lat.] An enquirer; an asker of questions. *Saw ft.*

QUERN. *f.* [cpeopn, Saxon.] A handmill. *Shakespeare.*

QUE'RO. *f.* [corrupted from *cuervo*, Spanish] A dress close to the body; a waistcoat. *Dryden.*

QUE'RRY, for *equerry f.* [*ecuyer*, Fr.] A groom belonging to a prince, or one conversant in the king's stables. *Bailey.*

QUERULOUS. *a.* [*querulus*, Lat.] Mourning; habitually complaining. *Howel.*

QUERULOUSNESS. *f.* [from *querulous*.] Habit or quality of complaining mournfully.

QUERY. *f.* [from *quære*, Lat.] A question; an enquiry to be resolved. *Newton.*

To **QUERY.** *v. a.* [from the noun.] To ask questions. *Pope.*

QUEST. *f.* [*queste*, Fr.]

1. Search; act of seeking. *Shakespeare.*
2. An empanell'd jury. *Shakespeare.*
3. Searchers. Collectively. *Shakespeare.*
4. Enquiry; examination. *Shakespeare.*
5. Request; desire; solicitation. *Herbert.*

To **QUEST.** *v. n.* [*quæter*, Fr. from the noun.] To go in search.

QUESTANT. *f.* [from *quester*, French.] Seeker; endeavourer after. *Shakespeare.*

QUESTION. *f.* [*questio*, Latin.]

1. Interrogatory; anything enquired. *Bacon.*
2. Enquiry; disquisition. *Bacon.*
3. A dispute; a subject of debate. *John.*
4. Affair to be examined. *Swift.*
5. Doubt; controversy; dispute. *Tillotson.*
6. Judicial trial. *Haker.*
7. Examination by torture. *Ayiffé.*
8. State of being the subject of present enquiry. *Hooker.*
9. Endeavour; search. *Shakespeare.*

To **QUESTION.** *v. n.* [from the noun.]

1. To enquire. *Bacon.*
2. To debate by interrogatories. *Shakespeare.*

To **QUESTION.** *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.*

QUESTIONABLE. *a.* [from *question*]

1. Doubtful; disputable. *Baker.*
2. Suspicious; liable to suspicion; liable to question. *Shakespeare.*

QUESTIONARY. *a.* [from *question*.] Enquiring; asking questions. *Pope.*

QUESTIONABLENESS. *f.* [from *question*.] The quality of being questionable.

QUESTIONER. *f.* [from *question*.] An enquirer.

QUESTIONLESS. *ad.* [from *question*.] Certain; without doubt. *South.*

QUESTMAN. } *f.* Starter of law-

QUESTMONGER. } suits or prosecutions. *Bacon.*

QUESTRIST. [from *quest*.] Seeker; pursuer. *Shakespeare.*

QUESTUARY. *a.* [from *questus*, Latin.] Studious of profit. *Brown.*

QUIB. *f.* A farcasm; a bitter taunt. *Ainsworth.*

To **QUIBBLE.** *v. n.* [from the noun.] To pun; to play on the sound of words. *L'Estrange.*

QUIBBLE. *f.* [from *quidlibet*, Latin.] A low conceit depending on the sound of words; a pun. *Watts.*

QUIBBLER. *f.* [from *quibble*.] A punster.

QUICK. *a.* [epic, Saxon.]

1. Living; not dead. *Common Prayer.*
2. Swift; nimble; done with celerity. *Hooker.*
3. Speedy; free from delay. *Milton.*
4. Active; spritely; ready. *Clarendon.*

QUICK. *ad.* Nimblely; speedily; readily. *Drayton.*

QUICK. *f.*

1. A live animal. *Spenser.*
2. The living flesh; sensible parts. *Sharp.*
3. Living plants. *Mortimer.*

QUICKBEAM, or *quickenree.* *f.* A species of wild ash. *Mortimer.*

To **QUICKEN.** *v. a.* [cpicean, Sax.]

1. To make alive. *Psalms.*
2. To hasten; to accelerate. *Hayward.*
3. To sharpen; to actuate; to excite. *South.*

To **QUICKEN.** *v. n.*

1. To become alive; as, a woman quickens with child. *Sandys.*
2. To move with activity. *Pop.*

QUICKENER. *f.* [from *quicken*.]

1. One who makes alive.
2. That which accelerates; that which actuates. *Merc.*

QUICKLIME. *f.* [*calx viva*, Latin; *quick and lime*.] Lime unquenched. *Hill.*

QUICKLY. *ad.* [from *quick*.] Nimblely; speedily; actively. *Shakespeare.*

QUICKNESS. *f.* [from *quick*.]

1. Speed; velocity; celerity. *South.*
2. Activity; briskness. *Wotton.*
3. Keen sensibility. *Locke.*
4. Sharpness; pungency. *Dryden.*

QUICKSAND. *f.* [*quick and sand*.] Moving sand; unsolid ground. *Dryden.*

To **QUICKSET.** *v. a.* [*quick and set*.] To plant with living plants. *Tuffier.*

QUICKSET. *f.* [*quick and set*.] Living plant set to grow. *Evelyn.*

QUICKSIGHTED. *a.* [*quick and sight*.] Having a sharp sight. *Bentley.*

QUICKSIGHTEDNESS. *f.* [from *quicksighted*.] Sharpness of sight.

QUICKSILVER. *f.* [*quick and silver*.] *Quicksilver*, called mercury by the chymists, is a naturally fluid mineral, and the heaviest of all known bodies next to gold, and is the more heavy and fluid, as it is more pure; its nature is so homogene and simple,

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, and as it is the heaviest of all fluids, it is also the coldest, and when heated the hottest: of the various ores, in which mercury is found, cinnabar is the richest and most valuable, which is extremely heavy, and of a bright and beautiful red colour: the ancients all esteemed quicksilver a poison, nor was it brought into internal use till about two hundred and twenty years ago, which was first occasioned by the shepherds, who ventured to give it their sheep to kill worms, and as they received no hurt by it, it was soon concluded, that men 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 too free a use of so powerful a medicine cannot be always without danger.

Hill.

QUICKSILVERED. *a.* [from quicksilver.]

Overlaid with quicksilver. *Newton.*

QUIDAM. *f.* [Latin.] Somebody. *Spenser.*

QUIDDANY. *f.* [quidde, German, a quince.] Marmalade; confection of quinces made with sugar.

QUIDDIT. *f.* A subtilty; an equivocation.

QUIDDITY. *f.*

1. Essence; that which is a proper answer to the question, *quid est?* a scholastick term.

Hudibras.

2. A trifling nicety; a cavil. *Camden.*

QUIESCENCE. *f.* [from *quiesco*, Latin.]

Rest; repose. *Glanville.*

QUIESCENT. *a.* [*quiescens*, Latin.] Rest-

ing; not being in motion; not moving; lying at repose. *Holder.*

QUIET. *a.* [*quiet*, Fr. *quietus*, Latin.]

1. Still; free from disturbance. *Spenser.*

2. Peaceably; not turbulent. *Pet.*

3. Still; not in motion. *Judges.*

4. Smooth; not ruffled. *Shakespeare.*

QUIET. *f.* [*qui*, Latin.] Rest; repose; tranquillity. *Hughes.*

To QUIET. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To calm; to lull; to pacify; to put to rest. *Forbes.*

2. To fill. *Locke.*

QUIETER. *f.* [from *quiet*.] The person or thing that quiets.

QUIETISM. *f.* Tranquillity of mind.

Temple.

QUIETLY. *ad.* [from *quiet*.]

1. Calmly; without violent emotion.

Taylor.

2. Peaceably; without offence.

Bacon.

3. At rest; without agitation.

QUIETNESS. *f.* [from *quiet*.]

1. Coolness of temper.

Sidney.

2. Peace; tranquillity. *Shakspeare.*

3. Softness; calmness.

QUIETSOME. *a.* [from *quiet*.] Calm;

still; undisturbed.

Spenser.

QUIETUDE. *f.* [*quietude*, Fr. from *quiet*.]

Rest; repose.

Wotton.

QUILL. *f.*

1. The hard and strong feather of the wing, of which pens are made. *Bacon.*

2. The instrument of writing. *Garr.*

3. Pick or dart of a porcupine. *Arbut.*

4. Reed on which weavers wind their threads. *Spenser.*

5. The instrument with which musicians strike their strings. *Dryden.*

QUILLET. *f.* [*quidlibet*, Latin.] Subtity;

nicety. *Digby.*

QUILT. *f.* [*ku'côt*, Dutch; *culcitra*, Lat.]

A cover made by stitching one cloth over another with some soft substance between them. *Pepe.*

To QUILT. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To

stitch one cloth upon another with something soft between them. *Spenser.*

QUINARY. *a.* [*quinarius*, Lat.] Consist-

ing of five. *Boyle.*

QUINCE. *f.* [*quidde*, German.]

1. The tree. *Miller.*

2. The fruit. *Peucham.*

To QUINCH. *v. n.* To stir; to flounce as

in resentment or pain. *Spenser.*

QUINCUNCIAL. *a.* [from *quincunx*.] Hav-

ing the form of a quincunx. *Ry.*

QUINCUNX. *f.* [Latin.] *Quincunx* order

is a plantation of trees, disposed originally in a square, consisting of five trees, one at each corner, and a fifth in the middle, which disposition, repeated again and again, forms a regular grove, wood or wilderness.

QUINQUAGESIMA. [Latin.] Quinqua-

gesima Sunday, so called because it is the fiftieth day before Easter, reckoned by whole numbers; shrove Sunday. *DiE.*

QUINQUANGULAR. *a.* [*quinque* and *an-*

gulus, Lat.] Having five corners. *Woodw.*

QUIQUARTICULAR. *a.* [*quinque* and *ar-*

culus, Latin.] Consisting of five articles. *Sanderson.*

QUINQUEFID. *a.* [*quinque* and *fido*,

Latin.] Cloven in five.

QUINQUEFOLIATED. *a.* [*quinque* and *fo-*

lium, Latin.] Having five leaves.

QUINQUENNIAL. *a.* [*quinquennis*, Lat.]

Lasting

QUI

QUO

Lasting five years; happening once in five years.

QUINCY. *f.* [corrupted from *quinancy*.] A tumid inflammation in the throat. *Dryden.*

QUINT. *f.* [*quint*, French.] A set of five. *Hudibras.*

QUINTAIN. *f.* [*quintain*, French.] A post with a turning top. *Shakespeare.*

QUINTESSENCE. *f.* [*quintessentia*, Lat.]

1. A fifth being. *Darvies.*
2. An extract from any thing, containing all its virtues in a small quantity. *Donne. Boyle.*

QUINTESSENTIAL. *a.* [from *quintessence*.] Consisting of quintessence. *Hatew.*

QUINTIN. *f.* 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 utter on the back. *Ben. Johnson.*

QUINTUPLE. *f.* [*quintuplus*, Latin.] Fivefold. *Graunt.*

QUIP. *f.* A sharp jest; a taunt; a sarcasm. *Milton.*

To **QUIP.** *v. a.* To rally with bitter sarcasms. *Ainsworth.*

QUIRE. *f.* [*cbœur*, Fr. *choro*, Italian.]

1. A body of singers; a chorus. *Shakespeare.*
2. The part of the church where the service is sung. *Cleveland.*
3. [*Cabir*, Fr.] A bundle of paper consisting of twenty four sheets.

To **QUIRE.** *v. n.* [from the noun.] To sing in concert. *Shakespeare.*

QUIRISTER. *f.* [from *quire*.] Chorister; one who sings in concert, generally in divine service. *Ikemson.*

QUIRK. *f.*

1. Quick stroke; sharp fit.
2. Smart taunt.
3. Subtily; nicety; artful distinction. *D. cry of Piety.*
4. Loose light tune. *Pope.*

To **QUIT.** *v. a.* part. pass. *quit*; pret. *I have quit or quitted*. [*quiter*, French.]

1. To discharge an obligation; to make even. *Denham.*
2. To set free. *Taylor.*
3. To carry through; to discharge; to perform. *Daniel.*
4. To clear himself of an affair. *Milton.*
5. To repay; to requite. *Shakespeare.*
6. To vacate obligations. *Ben. Johnson.*
7. To pay an obligation; to clear a debt; to be tantamount. *Temple.*
8. [Contracted from *aquit*.] To absolve; to acquit. *Fairfax.*
9. To abandon; to forsake. *Ben. Johnson.*
10. To resign; to give up. *Prior.*

QUITCHGRASS. *f.* [*cyice*, Saxon.] Dog grass. *Morsimer.*

QUITE. *ad.* Completely; perfectly. *Hooker*

QUITRENT. *f.* [*quit* and *rent*.] Small rent reserved. *Temple.*

QUITS. *interj.* [from *quit*.] An exclamation used when any thing is repayed and the parties become even.

QUITTANCE. *f.* [*quittance*, French.]

1. Discharge from a debt or obligation; an acquittance. *Shakespeare.*
2. Recompence; return; repayment. *Shakespeare.*

To **QUITTANCE.** *v. a.* [from the noun.] To repay; to recompence. *Shakespeare.*

QUITTER. *f.* A deliverer.

QUITTERBONE. *f.* A hard round swelling upon the coronet, between the heel and the quarter. *Farrier's Dict.*

QUIVER. *f.* A case for arrows. *Spenser.*

QUIVER. *a.* Nimble; active. *Shakespeare.*

To **QUIVER.** *v. n.*

1. To quake; to play with a tremulous motion. *Gay.*
2. To shiver; to shudder. *Sidney.*

QUIVERED. *a.* [from *quiver*.]

1. Furnished with a quiver. *Milton.*
2. Sheathed as in a quiver. *Pope.*

To **QUOB.** *v. n.* To move as the embryo does in the womb. *Di&*

QUO'DLIBET. *f.* [Latin.] A nice point; a subtilty. *Prior.*

QUODLIBETARIAN. *f.* [*quodlibet*, Lat.] One who talks or disputes on any subject.

QUODLIBETICAL. *a.* [*quodlibet*, Latin.] Not restrained to a particular subject. *Di&*

QUOIF. *f.* [*coeffe*, French.]

1. Any cap with which the head is covered. See **COIF**. *Shakespeare.*
2. The cap of a serjeant at law.

To **QUOIF.** *v. n.* [*coeffe*, French.] To cap; to dress with a head-dress. *Addison.*

QUOIFFURE. *f.* [*coeffure*, French.] Head-dress. *Addison.*

QUOIL. *f.* See **COIL**.

QUOIN. *f.* [*coin*, French.] Corner. *Sandys.*

QUOIT. *f.* [*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 *quoit*, but improperly.

To **QUOIT.** *v. n.* [from the noun.] To throw quoits; to play at quoits. *Dryden.*

To **QUOIT.** *v. a.* To throw. *Shakespeare.*

QUONDAM. [Latin.] Having been formerly. *Shakespeare.*

QUOOK. *preterite of quake.* Obsolete. *Spenser.*

QUORUM. *f.* [Latin.] A bench of justices; such a number of any officers as is sufficient to do business. *Addison.*

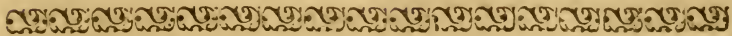
QUOTA. *f.* [*quotus*, Latin.] A share; a proportion as assigned to each. *Addison.*

QUOTATION. *f.* [from *quote*.]

1. The act of quoting; citation.
2. Passage

2. Passage adduced out of an author as evidence or illustration. *Locke.*
To QUOTE. *v. a.* [*quoter*, French.] To cite an author; to adduce the words of another. *Whitgift.*
QUOTER. *f.* [from *quote*.] Citer; he that quotes. *Aiterbury.*
QUOTH. *verb. imperfect.* [срощан, Saxon.] *Quoth I*, say I or said I; *quoth he*, says he or said he. *Hudibras.*

QUOTIDIAN. *a.* [*quotidien*, Fr. *quotidianus*, Latin.] Daily; happening every day. *Donne.*
QUOTIDIAN. *f.* [*febris quotidiana*, Lat.] A quotidian fever; a fever which returns every day. *Shakespeare.*
QUOTIENT. *f.* [*quoties*, Latin.] In arithmetick, *quotient* is the number produced by the division of the two given numbers the one by the other. *Cocker.*



R.

R A C

R, 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 *b*, *rhapsody*.
To RA'BATE. *v. n.* [*rabatre*, French.] In falconry, to recover a hawk to the fit again. *Ainsworth.*
To RA'BBET. *v. a.* [*rabatre*, Fr.] To pare down pieces of wood so as to fit one another. *Moxon.*
RA'BBET. *f.* [from the verb.] A joint made by paring two pieces so that they wrap over one another. *Moxon.*
RA'BI. } *f.* A doctor among the Jews.
RA'BBIN. } *f.* *Camden.*
RA'BBIT. *f.* [*roobekin*, Dutch.] A furry animal that lives on plants, and burrows in the ground. *Shakespeare.*
RA'BBLE. *f.* [*rabula*, Latin.] A tumultuous croud; an assembly of low people. *Raleigh.*
RA'BBLEMENT. *f.* [from *rabble*.] Croud; tumultuous assembly of mean people. *Spenser.*
RA'BID. *a.* [*rabidus*, Latin.] Fierce; furious; mad.
RABINET. *f.* A kind of smaller ordnance. *Ainsworth.*
RACE. *f.* [*race*, Fr. from *radice*, Latin.]
 1. A family ascending.
 2. Family descending. *Milton.*
 3. A generation; a collective family. *Shakespeare.*
 4. A particular breed. *Milton.*
 5. **RACE of ginger.** A root or sprig of ginger.

R A C

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. *Bacon.*
RA'CEHORSE. *f.* [*race and horse*.] Horse bred to run for prizes. *Addison.*
RACEMA'TION. *f.* [*racemus*, Lat.] Cluster like that of grapes. *Brown.*
RACEMIFEROUS. *a.* [*racemus and fero*, Latin.] Bearing clusters.
RA'CKER. *f.* [from *race*.] Runner; one that contends in speed. *Dorset.*
RA'CINESS. *f.* [from *racy*.] The quality of being racy.
RACK. *f.* [*racke*, 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. *Dryden.*
 5. The clouds as they are driven by the wind. *Shakespeare.*
 6. A neck of mutton cut for the table.
 7. A grate.
 8. A wooden grate in which hay is placed for cattle. *Mortimer.*
 9. Arrack; a spirituous liquor.
To RACK. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To stream as clouds before the wind. *Shakespeare.*
To RACK. *v. a.* [from the noun.]
 1. To torment by the rack. *Dryden.*
 2. To torment; to harras. *Milton.*
 3. To harras by exaction. *Spenser.*
 4. To

4. To screw; to force to performance. *Tillotson.*
 5. To stretch; to extend. *Shakespeare.*
 6. To defecate; to draw off from the lees. *Bacon.*

RACK-RENT. *f.* [*rack* and *rent.*] Rent raised to the uttermost. *Swift.*

RACK-RENTER. *f.* [*rack* and *renter.*] One who pays the uttermost rent. *Locke.*

RA'CKER. *f.*
 1. An irregular clattering noise. *Shakespeare.*
 2. A confused talk, in bulesque language. *Swift.*

3. The instrument with which players strike the ball. *Digby.*

RA'CKING. *f.* *Racking* pace of a horse is the same as an amble, only that it is a swifter time and a shorter tread.

RA'CKOON. *f.* A New England animal, like a badger, having a tail like a fox, being clothed with a thick and deep furr.

RACY. *a.* Strong; flavorful; tasting of the soil. *Cowley.*

RAD. the old pret of *read.* *Spenser.*

RAD. *Red* and *rod*, differing only in dialect, signify counsel; as Conrad, powerful or skilful in counsel; Ethelred, a noble counsellor. *Gibson.*

RA'DDOCK, or *ruddock.* *f.* A bird. *Shakespeare.*

RA'DIANCE. } *f.* [*radiare*, Latin.] Spark-
 RA'DIANCY. } ling lustre; glitter. *Brown.*

RA'DIANT. *a.* [*radians*, Latin.] Shining; brightly sparkling; emitting rays. *Milton.*

To RA'DIATE. *v. n.* [*radio*, Latin.] To emit rays; to shine. *Boyle.*

RA'DIATED. *a.* [*radiatus*, Latin.] Adorned with rays. *Addison.*

RADIA'TION. *f.* [*radiatio*, Latin.]
 1. Beamy lustre; emission of rays. *Bacon.*
 2. Emission from a center every way. *Bacon.*

RA'DICAL. *a.* [*radical*, French.]
 1. Primitive; original. *Bentley.*
 2. Implanted by nature. *Wilkins.*
 3. Serving to origination.

RA'DICALITY. *f.* [*from radical.*] Origination. *Brown.*

RA'DICALLY. *ad.* [*from radical.*] Originally; primitively. *Prior.*

RA'DICALNESS. *f.* [*from radical.*] The state of being radical. *Bacon.*

To RA'DICATE. *v. a.* [*radicatus*, Latin.] To root; to plant deeply and firmly. *Hammond.*

RADICA'TION. *f.* [*from radicate.*] The act of fixing deep. *Hammond.*

RA'DICLE. *f.* [*radicule*, French, *from radix*, Latin.] *Quincy.*

RA'DISH. *f.* [*rædic*, Saxon.] A root which is commonly cultivated in the kitchen-gardens.

RA'DIUS. *f.* [Latin.]
 1. The semi-diameter of a circle.
 2. A bone of the fore-arm, which accompanies the ulna from the elbow to the wrist.

To RAFF. *v. a.* To sweep; to huddle. *Cowley.*

To RA'FFLE. *v. n.* [*raffler*, to snatch, French.] To cast dice for a prize. *Tatler.*

RA'FFLE. *f.* [*râfle*, French.] A species of game or lottery, in which many stake a small part of the value of some single thing, in consideration of a chance to gain it. *Arbutnot.*

RAFT. *f.* A frame or float made by laying pieces of timber cross each other. *Shakespeare.*

RAFT. *part. pass.* of *raue* or *raff.* *Spenser.* Torn; rent.

RA'FTER. *f.* [*ræfter*, Sax. *rafter*, Dutch.] The secondary timbers of the house; the timbers which are let into the great beam. *Donne.*

RA'FTERED. *a.* [*from rafter.*] Built with rafters. *Pope.*

RAG. *f.* [*hæcæde*, torn, Saxon.]
 1. A piece of cloth torn from the rest; a tatter. *Milton.*
 2. Any thing rent and tattered; worn out cloaths. *Sandys.*
 3. A fragment of dress. *Hudibras.*

RAGAMU'FFIN. *f.* [*from rag.*] A paltry mean fellow.

RAGE. *f.* [*rage*, French.]
 1. Violent anger; vehement fury. *Shakespeare.*
 2. Vehemence or exacerbatation of any thing painful. *Bacon.*

To RAGE. *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'GEFUL. *a.* [*rage* and *full.*] Furious; violent. *Hammond.*

RA'GGED. *a.* [*from rag.*]
 1. Rent into tatters. *Arbutnot.*
 2. Uneven; consisting of parts almost dis-united. *Shakespeare.*
 3. Dressed in tatters. *Dryden.*
 4. Rugged; not smooth. *L'Esrange.*

RA'GGEDNESS. *f.* [*from ragged.*] State of being dressed in tatters. *Shakespeare.*

RA'INGLY. *ad.* [*from raging.*] With vehement fury.

RA'GMAN. *f.* [*rag* and *man.*] One who deals in rags.

RA'GOUT. *f.* [French.] Meat stewed and highly seasoned. *Addison.*

RA'GWORT. *f.* [*rag* and *wort.*] A plant. *Miller.*

RA'GSTONE. *f.* [*rag* and *stone.*]
 1. A stone so named from its breaking in a ragged manner. *Woodward.*
 2. The

R A I

2. The stone with which they smooth the edge of a tool new ground and left ragged.
RAIL. *f.* [*riegel*, German.]
 1. A cross beam fixed in the ends, at two upright posts. *Moxon.*
 2. A series of posts connected with beams, by which any thing is inclosed. *Bacon.*
 3. A kind of bird. *Carew.*
 4. A woman's upper garment.
To RAIL. *v. a.* [from the noun.]
 1. To inclose with rails. *Addison.*
 2. To range in a line. *Bacon.*
To RAIL. *v. n.* [*rallen*, Dutch.] To use insolent and reproachful language. *Shakespeare.*
RAILER. *f.* [from *rail*.] One who insults or defames by opprobrious language. *Soub.*
RAILLERY. *f.* [*raillrie*, French.] Slight satire; satirical merriment. *B. Johnson.*
RAIMENT. *f.* Vesture; vestment; cloaths; dress; garment. *Sidney.*
To RAIN. *v. n.* [penian, Saxon; *regen*, Dutch.]
 1. To fall in drops from the clouds. *Locke.*
 2. To fall as rain. *Milton.*
 3. *It RAINS.* The water falls from the clouds. *Shakespeare.*
To RAIN. *v. a.* To pour down as rain. *Shakespeare.*
RAIN. *f.* [pen, Saxon.] The moisture that falls from the clouds. *Waller.*
RAINBOW. *f.* [*rain* and *bow*.] The iris; the semicircle of various colours which appears in showery weather. *Shak-sp. N. rot.*
RAINDEER. [hnanar, Saxon; *rorgifer*, Latin.] A deer with large horns, which, in the northern regions, draws sledges through the snow.
RAININESS. *f.* [from *rainy*.] The state of being showery.
RAINY. *a.* [from *rain*.] Showery; wet. *Proc xxvii.*
To RAISE. *v. a.* [*rifer*, Danish.]
 1. To lift; to heave. *Pope.*
 2. To set upright; as, *be raised a mast.*
 3. To erect; to build up. *Jos. viii.*
 4. To exalt to a state more great or illustrious. *Bacon.*
 5. To amplify; to enlarge. *Shakespeare.*
 6. To increase in current 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; to stir up. *Shakespeare. Acts xiv.*
 11. To rouse; to stir up. *Job.*
 12. To give beginning to: as, *be raised the family.*
 13. To bring into being. *Amos ii. 11.*
 14. To call into view from the state of separate spirits. *Sandys.*

R A M

15. To bring from death to life. *Rom. iv. 25.*
 16. To occasion; to begin. *Brown.*
 17. To set up; to utter loudly. *Dryden.*
 18. To collect; to obtain a certain sum. *Arbutnot.*
 19. To collect; to assemble; to levy. *Milton.*
 20. To give rise to. *Milton.*
 21. *To RAISE paste.* To form paste into pies without a dish. *Spicer.*
RAISER. *f.* [from *raise*.] He that raises. *Taylor.*
RAISIN. *f.* [*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. *f.* [race, Saxon; *racce*, 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. *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. *Suckling.*
To RAKE. *v. n.*
 1. To search; to grope. *Soub.*
 2. To pass with violence. *Sidney.*
RAKER. *f.* [from *rake*.] One that rakes.
RA'KEHELL. *f.* [*racaille*, Fr. the rabble; from *rekel*, Dutch, a mongrel dog.] A wild, worthless, dissolute, debauched, forry fell w. *Spenser.*
RA'KEHELLY. *ad.* [from *rakehell*.] Wild; dissolute. *B. Johnson.*
RA'KISH. *a.* [from *rake*.] Loose; lewd; dissolute.
To RA'LLY. *v. a.* [*rallier*, French.]
 1. To put disordered or dispersed forces into order. *Atterbury.*
 2. To treat with slight contempt; to treat with satirical merriment. *Addison.*
To RA'LLY. *v. n.*
 1. To come together in a hurry. *Tillotson.*
 2. To come again into order. *Dryden.*
 3. To exercise satirical merriment.
RAM. *f.* [ram, Saxon; *ram*, Dutch.]
 1. A male sheep; in some provinces, a tup. *Peacocks.*
 2. An instrument with an iron head to batter walls. *Shakespeare.*
To RAM. *v. a.*
 1. To drive with violence, as with a battering ram. *Bacon.*
 2. To

2. To fill with any thing driven hard together. *Hayward.*
 To RA'MBLE. *v. n.* [*rammelen*, Dutch.] To rove loosely and irregularly; to wander. *Locke.*
 RA'MBLE. *f.* [from the verb.] Wandering irregular excursion. *Swift.*
 RA'MBLER. *f.* [from *ramble*.] Rover; wanderer.
 RA'MBOOZE. } A drink made of wine,
 RA'MBUSE. } ale, eggs and sugar. *Bailey.*
 RA'MENTS. *f.* [*ramenta*, Latin.] Scrapings; shavings. *Dick.*
 RAMIFICATION. *f.* [*ramification*, Fr.] Division or separation into branches; the act of branching out. *Hale.*
 To RA'MIFY. *v. a.* [*ramifier*, French.] To separate into branches. *Boyle.*
 To RA'MIFY. *v. n.* To be parted into branches. *Aibutnot.*
 RA'MMER. *f.* [from *ram*.]
 1. An instrument with which any thing is driven hard. *Moxon.*
 2. The stick with which the charge is forced into the gun. *Wiseman.*
 RA'MMISH. *a.* [from *ram*.] Strong scented.
 RA'MOUS. *a.* [from *ramus*, Lat.] Branchy; consisting of branches. *Newton.*
 To RAMP. *v. n.* [*ramper*, French.]
 1. To leap with violence. *Spenser.*
 2. To climb as a plant. *Ray.*
 RAMP. *f.* [from the verb.] Leap; spring. *Milton.*
 RAMP'ALLIAN. *f.* A mean wretch. *Shakespeare.*
 RA'MPANCY. *f.* [from *rampant*.] Prevalence; exuberance. *South.*
 RA'MPANT. *a.* [*rampant*, French.]
 1. Exuberant; overgrowing restraint. *South.*
 2. [In heraldry.] *Rampant* is when the lion is reared up in the escutcheon, as it were ready to combat with his enemy. *Peacb.*
 To RA'MPART. } *v. a.* [from the noun.]
 To RA'MPIRE. } To fortify with ramparts. *Hayward.*
 RA'MPART. } *f.* [*rempart*, French.]
 RA'MPIRE. }
 1. The platform of the wall behind the parapet.
 2. The wall round fortified places. *Ben. Johnson.*
 RA'MPIONS. *f.* [*rapunculus*, Latin.] A plant. *Mortimer.*
 RA'MSONS. *f.* An herb. *Ainsworth.*
 RAN. *preterite of run.* *Addison.*
 To RANCH. *v. a.* [from *wrench*.] To sprain; to injure with violent contortion. *Garth.*
 RA'NCID. *a.* [*rancidus*, Latin.] Strong scented. *Arbutnot.*
 RA'NCIDNESS } *f.* [from *rancid*.]
 RANCI'DITY. } scent, as of old oil.
- RA'NCOROUS. *a.* [from *rancour*.] Malignant; malicious; spiteful in the utmost degree. *Shakespeare.*
 RA'NCOUR. *f.* [*ranceur*, old French.] Inveterate malignity; malice; steadfast implacability; standing hate. *Spenser.*
 RAND. *f.* [*rand*, Dutch.] Border; seam.
 RANDOM. *f.* [*randon*, French.] Want of direction; want of rule or method; chance; hazard; roving motion. *Milton.*
 RANDOM. *a.* Done by chance; roving without direction. *Dryden.*
 RANG. *preterite of ring.* *Greav.*
 To RANGE. *v. a.* [*ranger*, French.]
 1. To place in order; to put in ranks. *Clarendon.*
 2. To rove over. *Gay.*
 To RANGE. *v. n.*
 1. To rove at large. *Shakespeare.*
 2. To be placed in order. *Shakespeare.*
 RANGE. *f.* [*rangée*, French.]
 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 excursive. *Pope.*
 6. Step of a ladder. *Clarendon.*
 7. A kitchen grate. *Spenser.*
 RA'NGER. *f.* [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. *a.* [*ranc*, Saxon.]
 1. High growing; strong; luxuriant. *Spenser.*
 2. Fruitful; bearing strong plants. *Sandys.*
 3. [*Rancidus*, Latin.] Strong scented; rancid. *Shakespeare.*
 4. High tasted; strong in quality. *Ray.*
 5. Rampant; high grown. *Shakespeare.*
 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. *f.* [*rang*, French.]
 1. Line of men placed a-breast. *Shakespeare.*
 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. *v. a.* [*ranger*, French.]
 1. To place a-breast. *Milton.*
 2. To range in any particular class. *Shakespeare.*
 3. To arrange methodically. *Milton.*

To RANK. *v. n.* To be ranged; to be placed. *Tate.*
 To RANKLE. *v. n.* [from rank.] To fester; to breed corruption; to be inflamed in body or mind. *Spenser. Sandys.*
 RANKLY. *ad.* [from rank.] Coarsely; grossly. *Shakespeare.*
 RANKNESS. *f.* [from rank.] Exuberance; superfluity of growth. *Shakespeare.*
 RANNY. *f.* The shrewmouse. *Brown.*
 To RANSACK. *v. a.* [ran, Saxon, and *faka*, Swedish; to search for or seize.]
 1. To plunder; to pillage. *Dryden.*
 2. To search narrowly. *Woodward.*
 3. To violate; to despoil. *Spenser.*
 RANSOME. *f.* [*ranson*, French.] Price paid for redemption from captivity or punishment. *Tillotson.*
 To RANSOME. *v. a.* [*ransonner*, French.] To redeem from captivity or punishment.
 RANSOMELESS. *a.* [from *ransome*.] Free from ransom. *Shakespeare.*
 To RANT. *v. n.* [*randen*, Dutch, to rave.] To rave in violent or high sounding language. *Stillingfleet.*
 RANT. *f.* [from the verb.] High sounding language. *Granville.*
 RANTER. *f.* [from *rant*.] A ranting fellow.
 RANTIPOLE. *a.* Wild; roving; rakish. *Congreve.*
 To RANTIPOLE. *v. n.* To run about wildly. *Arbutnot.*
 RANULA. *f.* A soft swelling, possessing those salivals under the tongue. *Wiseman.*
 RANUNCULUS. *f.* Crowfoot. *Mortimer.*
 To RAP. *v. n.* [h α p α n, Saxon.] To strike with a quick smart blow. *Addison.*
 To RAP. *v. a.*
 1. To affect with rapture; to strike with ecstasy; to hurry out of himself. *Hooker. Pope.*
 2. To snatch away. *Milton.*
 To RAP and rend. To seize by violence.
 RAP. *f.* [from the verb.] A quick smart blow. *Arbutnot.*
 RAPA'CIOUS. *a.* [*rapace*, French; *rapax*, Latin.] Given to plunder; seizing by violence. *Pope.*
 RAPA'CIOUSLY. *ad.* [from *rapacious*.] By rapine; by violent robbery.
 RAPA'CIOUSNESS. *f.* [from *rapacious*.] The quality of being rapacious.
 RAPA'CITY. *f.* [*rapacitas*, Latin.] Ad-dictedness to plunder; exercise of plunder; ravenousness. *Spratt.*
 RAPE. *f.* [*roptus*, Latin.]
 1. Violent defloration of chastity. *Shakespeare.*
 2. Privation; act of taking away. *Chap.*
 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. *a.* [*rapide*, French.] Quick; swift. *Dryden.*
 RA'PIDITY. *f.* [*rapidite*, French.] Celerity; velocity; swiftness. *Addison.*
 RA'PIDLY. *ad.* [from *rapide*.] Swiftly; with quick motion.
 RA'PIDNESS. *f.* [from *rapide*.] Celerity; swiftness.
 RA'PIER. *f.* A small sword used only in thrusting. *Pope.*
 RAPIER FISH. *f.* 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 this sword. *Grew.*
 RA'PINE. *f.* [*rapina*, Latin.]
 1. The act of plundering. *King Charles.*
 2. Violence; force. *Milton.*
 RA'PPER. *f.* [from *rap*.] One who strikes.
 RA'PPORT. *f.* [*rapport*, French.] Relation; reference. *Temple.*
 To RAPT. *v. n.* To ravish; to put in ecstasy. *Chapman.*
 RAPT. *f.* [from *rap*.] A trance.
 RA'PTURE. *f.*
 1. Ecstasy; transport; violence of any pleasing passion. *Addison.*
 2. Rapidity; haste. *Milton.*
 RA'PTURED. *a.* [from *rapture*.] Ravished; transported. A bad word. *Thomson.*
 RA'PTUROUS. *a.* [from *rapture*.] Ecstas-tick; transporting. *Collier.*
 RARE. *a.* [*rarus*, Latin.]
 1. Scarce; uncommon. *Shakespeare.*
 2. Excellent; incomparable; valuable to a degree seldom found. *Cowley.*
 3. Thinly scattered. *Milton.*
 4. Thin; subtle; not dense. *Newtons.*
 5. Raw; not fully subdued by the fire. *Dryden.*
 RA'REESHOW. *f.* A show carried in a box. *Gay.*
 RAREFA'CTION. *f.* [*rarefaction*, French.] Extension of the parts of a body, that makes it take up more room than it did before. *Wotton.*
 RAREFIA'BLE. *a.* [from *rarefy*.] Admitting rarefaction.
 To RA'REFY. *v. a.* [*rarefier*, French.] To make thin: contrary to condense. *Thomson.*
 To RA'REFY. *v. n.* To become thin. *Dryden.*
 RA'RELY. *ad.* [from *rare*.]
 1. Seldom; not often; not frequently.
 2. Finely; nicely; accurately. *Shakespeare.*
 RA'RENESS. *f.* [from *rare*.]
 1. Uncommonness; state of happening seldom; infrequency.
 2. Value arising from scarcity. *Bacon.*

RARITY. *f.* [*rarité*, Fr. *raritas*, Lat.]

1. Uncommonness; infrequency. *Spe&st.*
2. A thing valued for its scarcity. *Shakespeare.*
3. Thinness; subtlety; the contrary to density. *Bentley.*

RA'SCAL. *f.* [*ra'scal*, Saxon, a lean beast.]
A mean fellow; a scoundrel. *Dryden.*

RASCALION. *f.* One of the lowest people. *Hudibras.*

RASCALITY. *f.* [from *ra'scal*.] The low mean people. *South.*

RA'SCALLY. *a.* [from *ra'scal*.] Mean; worthless. *Swift.*

To RASE. *v. a.*
1. To skim; to strike on the surface. *South.*

2. To overthrow; to destroy; to root up. *Milton.*

3. To blot out by rasure; to erase. *Milt.*

RASH. *a.* [*ra'sh*, Dutch] Hasty; violent; precipitate. *Ascham.*

RASH. *f.* [*raschia*, Italian.]
1. Sattin. *Minsheu.*

2. An efflorescence on the body; a breaking out.

RA'SHER. *f.* A thin slice of bacon. *Shakespeare.*

RA'SHLY. *ad.* [from *ra'sh*.] Hastily; violently; without due consideration. *Smith.*

RA'SHNESS. *f.* [from *ra'sh*.] Foolish contempt of danger. *Dryden.*

RASP. *f.* [*raspo*, Italian.] A delicious berry that grows on a species of the bramble; a raspberry. *Philips.*

To RASP. *v. a.* [*raspen*, Dutch.] To rub to powder with a very rough file. *Moxon.*

RASP. *f.* A large rough file, commonly used to wear away wood. *Moxon.*

RA'SPATORY. *f.* [*raspatoir*, French.] A surgeon's rasp. *Wiseman.*

RA'SPBERRY, or Raspberry. *f.* A kind of berry. *Mortimer.*

RASPBERRY-BUSH. *f.* A species of bramble.

RA'SURE. *f.* [*rasura*, Latin.]

1. The act of scraping or shaving.

2. A mark in a writing where something has been rubbed out. *Ayliffe.*

RAT. *f.* [*ratte*, Dutch; *rat*, French; *ratia*, Spanish.] An animal of the mouse kind that infests houses and ships. *Brown.*

To smell a RAT. To be put on the watch by suspicion. *Hudibras.*

RA'TABLE. *a.* [from *rate*.] Set at a certain value. *Cand'n.*

RA'TABLY. *ad.* Proportionably. *Raleigh.*

RATA'FIA. *f.* A fine liquor, prepared from the kernels of apricots and spirits. *Bailey.*

RATA'N. *f.* An Indian cane. *Di&.*

RATCH. *f.* In clock-work, a sort of wheel, which serves to lift up the detents every hour, and thereby make the clock strike. *Bailey.*

RATE. *f.*

1. Price fixed on any thing. *Locke. Dryden.*

2. Allowance settled. *Addison.*

3. Degree; comparative height or valour. *Shakespeare. Colamy.*

4. Quantity assignable. *Shakespeare.*

5. That which sets value. *Atterbury.*

6. Manner of doing any thing; degree to which any thing is done. *Clarendon.*

7. Tax imposed by the parish. *Prior.*

To RATE. *v. a.*
1. To value at a certain price. *Boyle.*

2. To chide hastily and vehemently. *South.*

RATH. *f.* A hill. *Spenser.*

RATH. *ad.* Early. *Spenser.*

RATH. *a.* [*rað*, Saxon, quickly.] Early; coming before the time. *Milton.*

RA'THER. *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. *Shakespeare.*

5. Especially. *Shakespeare.*

6. *To have RA'THER.* To desire in preference. *Rogers.*

RATIFICATION. *f.* [from *ratify*.] The act of ratifying; confirmation.

RA'TIFIER. *f.* [from *ratify*.] The person or thing that ratifies. *Shakespeare.*

To RA'TIFY. *v. a.* [*ratum facio*, Latin.] To confirm; to settle. *Dryden.*

RA'TIO. *f.* [Latin.] Proportion. *Cheyne.*

To RATIOCINATE. *v. n.* [*ratiocinor*, Lat.] To reason; to argue.

RATIOCINA'TION. *f.* [*ratiocinatio*, Lat.] The act of reasoning; the act of deducing consequences from premises. *Brown.*

RATIOCINATIVE. *a.* [from *ratiocinate*.] Argumentative; advancing by process of discourse. *Hale.*

RA'TIONAL. *a.* [*rationalis*, Latin.]

1. Having the power of reasoning.

2. Agreeable to reason. *Glanville.*

3. Wise; judicious: as, a rational man.

RA'TIONALIST. *f.* [from *rational*.] One who proceeds in his disquisitions and practice wholly upon reason. *Bacon.*

RATIONALITY. *f.* [from *rational*.]
1. The power of reasoning. *Government of the Tongue.*

2. Reasonableness. *Brown.*

RA'TIONALLY. *ad.* [from *rational*.] Reasonably; with reason. *South.*

RATIONALNESS. *f.* [from *rational*.] The state of being rational.

RA'TSBANE. *f.* [*rat and bane*.] Poison for rats; arsenick. *Shakespeare.*

RA'ITTEEN. *f.* A kind of stuff. *Swift.*

To RA'TTLE. *v. n.* [*ratelen*, Dutch.]

1. To

- 1. To make a quick sharp noise with frequent repetitions and collisions. *Hayward.*
- 2. To speak eagerly and noisily. *Swift.*
- To RA'TTLE. *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. *Shakespeare.*
- 3. To scold; to rail at with clamour. *Arbutnot.*

- RA'TTLE. *f.* [from the verb.]
- 1. A quick noise nimbly repeated. *Prior.*
- 2. Empty and loud talk. *Hakerwill.*
- 3. An instrument, which agitated makes a clattering noise. *Raleigh.*
- 4. A plant.
- RA'TTLEHEADED. *a.* [rattle and head] Giddy; not steady.
- RA'TTLESNAKE. *f.* A kind of serpent. *Grew.*

- RA'TTLESNAKE *Root. f.* A plant, a native of Virginia; the Indians use it as a certain remedy against the bite of a rattlesnake. *Hill.*
- RA'TTOON. *f.* A West Indian fox. *Bailey.*

- To RA'VAGE. *v. a.* [ravager, Fr.] To lay waste; to sack; to ransack; to spoil; to pillage; to plunder. *Addison.*
- RA'VAGE. *f.* [ravage, Fr.] Spoil; ruin; waste. *Dryden.*
- RA'VAGER. *f.* [from ravage.] Plunderer; spoiler. *Swift.*
- RAUC'ITY. *f.* [raucus, Lat.] Hoarseness; loud rough noise. *Bacon.*
- To RA'VE. *v. n.* [reuen, Dutch; réver, French.]

- 1. To be delirious; to talk irrationally. *Government of the Tongue.*
- 2. To burst out into furious exclamations as if mad. *Sandys.*
- 3. To be unreasonably fond. *Locke.*
- To RA'VEL. *v. a.* [ravelen, Dut.]
- 1. To entangle; to entwist one with another; to make intricate; to involve; to perplex. *Waller.*
- 2. To unweave; to unknit: as, to ravel out a twist. *Shakespeare.*
- 3. To hurry over in confusion. *Digby.*

- To RA'VEL. *v. n.*
- 1. To fall into perplexity or confusion. *Milton.*
- 2. To work in perplexity; to busy himself with intricacies. *Decay of Piety.*
- RAVELIN. *f.* [French.] In fortification, a work that consists of two faces, that make a salient angle, commonly called half moon by the soldiers.

- RA'VEN. *f.* [ῥαβια, Σαρον.] A large black fowl. *Boyle.*
- To RA'VEN. *v. a.* [ῥαβιαν, Sax. to rob.] To devour with great eagerness and rapacity. *Shakespeare.*

- To RA'VEN. *v. n.* To prey with rapacity. *Luke.*
- RA'VENOUS. *a.* [from raven.] Furiously voracious; hungry to rage. *Shakespeare.*
- RA'VENOUSLY. *ad.* [from ravenous.] With raging voracity.
- RA'VENCUSNESS. *f.* [from ravenous.] Rage for prey; furious voracity. *Hale.*
- RAUGHT, the old pret. and part. pass. of reach.

- RA'VIN. *f.*
- 1. Prey; food gotten by violence. *Milton.*
- 2. Rapine; rapaciousness. *Roy.*
- RA'VINGLY. *ad.* [from rave.] With frenzy; with distraction. *Sidney.*
- To RA'VISH. *v. a.* [ravir, Fr.]
- 1. To constuprate by force. *Shakespeare.*
- 2. To take away by violence. *Shakespeare.*
- 3. To delight; to rapture; to transport. *Cant.*

- RA'VISHER. *f.* [ravisseur, Fr.]
- 1. He that embraces a woman by violence. *Taylor.*
- 2. One who takes any thing by violence. *Pope.*

- RAVISHMENT. *f.* [ravissement, Fr. from ravish.]
- 1. Violation; forcible constupration.
- 2. Transport; rapture; ecstasy; pleasing violence on the mind. *Milton.*
- RAW. *a.* [hæap, Sax. rouw, Dut.]
- 1. Not subdued by the fire. *Spenser.*
- 2. Not covered with the skin. *Shakespeare.*
- 3. Sore. *Spenser.*
- 4. Immature; unripe.
- 5. Unseasoned; unripe in skill. *Raleigh.*
- 6. New. *Shakespeare.*
- 7. Bleak; chill. *Spenser.*
- 8. Not concocted. *Bacon.*

- RA'WBONED. *a.* [raw and bone.] Having bones scarcely covered with flesh. *L'Esrange.*
- RA'WHEAD. *f.* [raw and head.] The name of a spectre. *Dryden.*

- RA'WLY. *ad.* [from raw.]
- 1. In a raw manner.
- 2. Unskilfully.
- 3. Newly. *Shakespeare.*

- RA'WNESS. *f.* [from raw.]
- 1. State of being raw. *Bacon.*
- 2. Unskilfulness. *Hakerwill.*
- 3. Hasty manner. *Shakespeare.*

- RAY. *f.* [raie, Fr. radius, Lat.]
- 1. A beam of light. *Milton, Newton.*
- 2. Any lustre corporeal or intellectual. *Milton.*
- 3. [Raye, Fr. raia, Lat.] A fish. *Ainsworth.*
- 4. An herb. *Ainsworth.*
- To RAY. *v. a.* [rayer, Fr.] To streak; to mark in long lines. *Shakespeare.*

REA

RAY. *f.* for *array*.
RAZE. *f.* [*rayz*, a root, Spanish.] A root of ginger. *Shakespeare.*

To RAZE. *v. a.* [*rafus*, Lat.]
 1. To overthrow; to ruin; to subvert. *Shakespeare.*

- 2. To efface. *Milton.*
- 3. To extirpate. *Shakespeare.*

RA'ZOR. *f.* [*rafor*, Lat.] A knife with a thick blade and fine edge used in shaving. *Dryden.*

RA'ZOURABLE. *a.* [from *razor*.] Fit to be shaved. *Shakespeare.*

RA'ZORFISH. *f.* A fish. *Carew.*

RA'ZURE. *f.* [*rafure*, Fr.] Act of erasing. *Shakespeare.*

RE. Is an inseparable particle used by the Latins, and from them borrowed by us to denote iteration or backward action: as, *return*, to come back; *repercussion*, the act of driving back.

REA'CESS. *f.* [*re* and *access*.] Visit renewed. *Hakewill.*

To REACH. *v. a.* [*rxcan*, Saxon.]
 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 Esdras.*

- 4. To bring forward from a distant place. *John.*

- 5. To hold out; to stretch forth. *Hooker.*

- 6. To attain; to gain; to obtain. *Cheyne.*

- 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. *v. n.*
 1. To be extended. *Boyle.*

- 2. To be extended far. *Shakespeare.*

- 3. To penetrate. *Addison.*

- 4. To make efforts to attain. *Locke.*

- 5. To take in the hand. *Milton.*

REACH. *f.* [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. *Shakespeare.*

- 8. Extent. *Milton.*

To REACT. *v. a.* [*re* and *act*.] To return the impulse or impression. *Arbutnot.*

REA

REACTION. *f.* [*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. *f.* [*rxð*, Sax.]
 1. Counsel. *Sternhold.*

- 2. Saying; saw. *Spenser.*

To READ. *v. a.* pret. *read*, part. pass. *read*. [*rxð*, Sax.]

- 1. To peruse any thing written. *Shakespeare. Pope.*

- 2. To discover by characters or marks. *Spenser.*

- 3. To learn by observation. *Shakespeare.*

- 4. To know fully. *Shakespeare.*

To READ. *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. *particip. a.* Skilful by reading. *Dryden.*

REA'DING. *f.* [from *read*.]
 1. Study in books; perusal of books. *Watts.*

- 2. A lecture; a prelection. *Hooker.*

- 3. Publick recite. *Arbutnot.*

- 4. Variation of copies. *Bacon.*

READEPTION. *f.* [*re* and *adeptus*, Lat.] Recovery; act of regaining. *Bacon.*

REA'DER. *f.* [from *read*.]
 1. One that peruses any thing written. *Ben. Johnson.*

- 2. One studious in books. *Dryden.*

- 3. One whose office is to read prayers in churches. *Swift.*

REA'DERSHIP. *f.* [from *reader*.] The office of reading prayers. *Swift.*

REA'DILY. *ad.* [from *ready*.] Expeditely; with little hinderance or delay. *South.*

REA'DINESS. *f.* [from *ready*.]
 1. Expediteness; 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.*

READMY'SSION. *f.* [*re* and *admission*.] The act of admitting again. *Arbutnot.*

To REA'DMIT. *v. a.* [*re* and *admit*.] To let in again. *Milton.*

To READO'RN. *v. a.* [*re* and *adorn*.] To decorate again; to deck a-new. *Blackmore.*

REA'DY. *a.* [*redo*, Swedish; *hnxðe*, nimble, Saxon.]

- 1. Prompt; not delayed. *Temple.*

- 2. Fit for a purpose; not to seek. *Shakespeare.*

- 3. Prepared; accommodated to any design. *Milton.*

- 4. Willing; eager. *Spenser.*

- 5. Being

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. Expedite ; nimble ; not embarrassed ; not slow.
Watts.
10. To make READY. To make preparations.
Mark.
- REA'DY. *ad.* Readily ; so as not to need delay.
Numbers.
- REA'DY. *f.* Ready money. A low word.
Arbutnot.
- REAFFIRMANCE. *f.* [*re* and *affirmance*.]
Second confirmation.
Ayliffe.
- RE'AL. *a.* [*real*, Fr. *realis*, Latin.]
1. Relating to things not persons ; not personal.
Bacon.
 2. Not fictitious ; not imaginary ; true ; genuine.
Glanville.
 3. In law, consisting of things immoveable, as land.
Child.
- RE'ALGAR. *f.* A mineral.
Bacon.
- REALITY. *f.* [*realité*, Fr.]
1. Truth ; verity ; what is, not what merely seems.
Addison.
 2. Something intrinsically important.
Milton.
- To RE'ALIZE. *v. a.* [*realiser*, Fr.]
1. To bring into being or act.
Glanville.
 2. To convert money into land.
- RE'ALLY. *ad.* [from *real*.]
1. With actual existence.
Soub.
 2. In truth ; truly ; not seemingly.
Soub.
 3. It is a slight corroboration of an opinion.
Young.
- REALM. *f.* [*roiaulme*, Fr.]
1. A kingdom ; a king's dominion.
Milton.
 2. Kingly government.
Pope.
- REA'LTY. *f.* Loyalty.
- REAM. *f.* [*rame*, Fr. *riem*, Dutch.] A bundle of paper containing twenty quires.
Pope.
- To REA'NIMATE. *v. a.* [*re* and *animo*, Lat.] To revive ; to restore to life.
Glanville.
- To REANNE'X. *v. a.* [*re* and *annex*.] To annex again.
Bacon.
- To REAP. *v. a.* [*repan*, Saxon.]
1. To cut corn at harvest.
Shakespeare.
 2. To gather ; to obtain.
Hooker.
- To REAP. *v. n.* To harvest.
Psalms.
- REAP'ER. *f.* [from *reap*.] One that cuts corn at harvest.
Sand.
- REAP'INGHOOK. *f.* [*reaping* and *hook*.] A hook used to cut corn in harvest.
Dryden.
- REAR. *f.* [*arriere*, Fr.]
1. The hinder troop of an army, or the hinder line of a fleet.
Kneller.
 2. The last class.
Peacbam.
- REAR. *a.* [hæpe, Saxon.]
1. Raw ; half roasted ; half sodden.
 2. Early. A provincial word.
Gay.
- To REAR. *v. a.* [*ærpan*, Saxon.]
1. To raise up.
Esdras.
 2. To lift up from a fall.
Spenser.
 3. To move upwards.
Milton.
 4. To bring up to maturity.
Bacon.
 5. To educate ; to instruct.
Soutbern.
 6. To exalt ; to elevate.
Prior.
 7. To rouse ; to stir up.
Dryden.
- REAR'WARD. *f.* [from *rear*.]
1. The last troop.
Sidney.
 2. The end ; the tail ; a train behind.
Shakespeare.
 3. The latter part.
Shakespeare.
- REAR'MOUSE. *f.* [hænemur, Sax.] The leather-winged bat.
Abbot.
- To REASCE'ND. *v. n.* [*re* and *ascend*.] To climb again.
Spenser.
- To REASCE'ND. *v. a.* To mount again.
Addison.
- REA'SON. *f.* [*raison*, Fr.]
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.
Shakespeare.
 8. Right ; justice.
Spenser.
 9. Reasonable claim ; just practice.
Taylor.
 10. Rationale ; just account.
Boyle.
 11. Moderation ; moderate demands.
Addison.
- To REA'SON. *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.
Shakespeare.
 3. To raise disquisitions ; to make enquiries.
Milton.
- To REA'SON. *v. a.* To examine rationally.
Burnet.
- REA'SONABLE. *a.* [*raison*, Fr.]
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.
Shakespeare.
 5. Tolerable ; being in mediocrity.
Sidney. Abbot.
- REA'

REASONABLENESS. *f.* [from *reasonable*.]

1. The faculty of reason.
2. Agreeableness to reason. *Clarendon.*
3. Moderation.

REASONABLY. *ad.* [from *reasonable*.]

1. Agreeably to reason. *Dryden.*
2. Moderately; in a degree reaching to mediocrity. *Bacon.*

REASONER. *f.* [*raisonneur*, Fr.] One who reasons; an arguer. *Blackmore.*

REASONING. *f.* [from *reason*.] Argument. *Addison.*

REASONLESS. *o.* [from *reason*.] Void of reason. *Shakespeare.*

To REASSEMBLE. *v. a.* [*re* and *assemble*.] To collect anew. *Milton.*

To REASSERT. *v. a.* [*re* and *assert*.] To assert anew. *Atterbury.*

To REASSUME. *v. a.* [*reassumo*, Latin.] To resume; to take again. *Denham.*

To REASSURE. *v. a.* [*rassurer*, Fr.] To free from fear; to restore from terror. *Dryden.*

REATE. *f.* A kind of long small grass that grows in water, and complicates itself together. *Walton.*

To REAVE. *v. a.* pret. *rest.* [reapian, Saxon.] To take away by stealth or violence. *Carew.*

To REBAPTIZE. *v. a.* [*rebaptiser*, Fr. *re* and *baptize*.] To baptize again. *Ayliffe.*

REBAPTIZATION. *f.* [*rebaptisation*, Fr.] Renewal of baptism. *Hooker.*

To REBATE. *v. n.* [*rebattre*, Fr.] To blunt; to beat to obtuseness; to deprive of keenness. *Creech.*

REBECK. *f.* [*rebec*, Fr. *ribecca*, Italian.] A three stringed fiddle. *Milton.*

REBEL. *f.* [*rebelle*, Fr. *rebellis*, Lat.] One who opposes lawful authority. *Shakespeare. Fenton.*

To REBEL. *v. n.* [*rebello*, Lat.] To rise in opposition against lawful authority. *Shakesf.*

REBELLER. *f.* [from *rebel*.] One that rebels. *Shakespeare. Fenton.*

To REBEL. *v. n.* [*rebello*, Lat.] To rise in opposition against lawful authority. *Shakesf.*

REBELLER. *f.* [from *rebel*.] One that rebels. *Shakespeare.*

REBELLION. *f.* [*rebellion*, French; *rebellio*, Latin; from *rebel*.] Insurrection against lawful authority. *Milton.*

REBELLIOUS. *a.* [from *rebel*.] Opponent to lawful authority. *Deut. ix. 7.*

REBELLIOUSLY. *ad.* [from *rebellious*.] In opposition to lawful authority. *Camden.*

REBELLIOUSNESS. *f.* [from *rebellious*.] The quality of being rebellious.

To REBELLOW. *v. n.* [*re* and *bellow*.] To bellow in return; to echo back a loud noise. *Dryden.*

REBOATION. *f.* [*reboo*, Latin.] The return of a loud bellowing sound.

To REBOUND. *v. n.* [*rebondir*, French; *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. *v. a.* To reverberate; to beat back. *Prior.*

REBOUND. *f.* [from the verb.] The act of flying back in consequence of motion resisted; resiltion. *Dryden.*

REBUFF. *f.* [*rebuffade*, French; *rebuffo*, Italian.] Repercussion; quick and sudden resistance. *Milton.*

To REBUFF. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To beat back; to oppose with sudden violence.

To REBUILD. *v. a.* [*re* and *build*.] To reedify; to restore from demolition; to repair.

REBUKABLE. *a.* [from *rebuke*.] Worthy of reprehension. *Shakespeare.*

To REBUKE. *v. a.* [*reboucher*, French.] To chide; to reprehend; to repress by oburgation. *Heb. xii. 15.*

REBUKE. *f.* [from the verb.]

1. Reprehension; chiding expression; oburgation. *Pope.*
2. In low language, it signifies any kind of check. *L'Esrange.*

REBUKER. *f.* [from *rebuke*.] A chider; a reprehender. *Hofea v.*

REBUS. *f.* [*rebus*, Latin.] A word represented by a picture. *Peacham.*

To REBUT. *v. n.* [*rebuter*, Fr.] To reiterate back. *Spenser.*

REBUTTER. *f.* An answer to a rejoinder.

To RECALL. *v. a.* [*re* and *call*.] To call back; to call again; to revoke. *Hooker.*

RECALL. *f.* [from the verb.] Revocation; act or power of calling back. *Dryden.*

To RECALL. *v. o.* [*recanto*, Latin.] To retract; to recall; to contradict what one has once said or done. *Swift.*

RECANTATION. *f.* [from *recant*.] Retraction; declaration contradictory to a former declaration. *Stillingfleet.*

RECA'NTER. *f.* [from *recant*.] One who recants. *Shakespeare.*

To RECAPITULATE. *v. a.* [*recapituler*, Fr.] To repeat again distinctly; to detail again. *More.*

RECAPITULATION. *f.* [from *recapitulate*.] Detail repeated; distinct repetition of the principal points. *South.*

RECAPITULATORY. *a.* [from *recapitulate*.] Repeating again.

To RECA'RRY. *v. a.* [*re* and *carry*.] To carry back. *Walton.*

To RECEDE. *v. n.* [*recedo*, Latin.]

1. To fall back; to retreat. *Bentley.*
2. To desert. *Clarendon.*

RECEIPT. *f.* [*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. *Sidney.*
 6. Prescription of ingredients for any composition. *Shakespeare.*

RECEIVABLE. *a.* [from *receive.*] Capable of being received.

To RECEIVE. *v. a.* [*recevoir, Fr. recipio, Lat.*]
 1. To take or obtain any thing as due. *Shakespeare.*
 2. To take or obtain from another. *Daniel.*
 3. To take any thing communicated. *Locke.*
 4. To embrace intellectually. *Locke.*
 5. To allow. *Hooker.*
 6. To admit. *Psa'ms, Watts.*
 7. To take as into a vessel. *Acts.*
 8. To take into a place or state. *Mark.*
 9. To conceive in the mind; to take intellectually. *Shakespeare.*
 10. To entertain as a guest. *Milton.*

RECEIVEDNESS. *f.* [from *received.*] General allowance. *Boyle.*

RECEIVER. *f.* [*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 sacrament. *Taylor.*
 4. One who cooperates 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 RECELEBRATE. *v. a.* [*re and celebrate.*] To celebrate anew. *B. Johnson.*

RECENCY. *f.* [*recens, Lat.*] Newness; new state. *Wiseman.*

RECENSION. *f.* [*recensio, Lat.*] Enumeration; review. *Evelyn.*

RECENT. *a.* [*recens, Lat.*]
 1. New; not of long existence. *Woodward.*
 2. Late; not antique. *Bacon.*
 3. Fresh; not long dismissed from. *Pope.*

RECENTLY. *ad.* [from *recent.*] Newly; freshly. *Arbutnot.*

RECENTNESS. *f.* [from *recent.*] Newness; freshness. *Hale.*

RECEPTACLE. *f.* [*receptaculum, Latin.*] A vessel or place into which any thing is received. *Spenser.*

RECEPTIBILITY. *f.* [*receptus, Latin.*] Possibility of receiving. *Glanville.*

RE/CEPTARY. *f.* [*receptus, Lat.*] Thing received. *Brown.*

RECE/PTION. *f.* [*receptus, Lat.*]
 1. The act of receiving. *Brown.*
 2. The state of being received.
 3. Admission of any thing communicated. *Locke.*
 4. Readmission. *Milton.*
 5. The act of containing. *Addison.*
 6. Treatment at first coming; welcome; entertainment. *Hammond.*
 7. Opinion generally admitted. *Locke.*
 8. Recovery. *Bacon.*

RE/CEPTIVE. *a.* [*receptus, Lat.*] Having the quality of admitting what is communicated. *Glanville.*

RE/CEPTORY. *a.* [*receptus, Lat.*] Generally or popularly admitted. *Brown.*

RECE/SS. *f.* [*recessus, Lat.*]
 1. Retirement; retreat; withdrawing; secession. *Prior.*
 2. Departure. *Glanville.*
 3. Place of retirement; place of secrecy; private abode. *Milton.*
 4. Perhaps an abstract.
 5. Departure into privacy. *Milton.*
 6. Remission or suspension of any procedure. *Bacon.*
 7. Removal to distance. *Brown.*
 8. Privacy; secrecy of abode. *Dryden.*
 9. Secret part. *Hammond.*

RECE/SSION. *f.* [*recessio, Lat.*] The act of retreating.

To RECH/ANGE. *v. a.* [*rechanger, Fr.*] To change again. *Dryden.*

To RECH/ARGE. *v. a.* [*recharger, Fr.*]
 1. To accuse in return. *Hosker.*
 2. To attack anew. *Dryden.*

RECH/EAT. *f.* Among hunters, a lesson which the huntman winds on the horn, when the hounds have lost their game. *Shakespeare.*

RECIDIV/ATION. *f.* [*recidivus, Latin.*] Backsliding; falling again. *Hammond.*

RECIDI/VOUS. *a.* [*recidivus, Lat.*] Subject to fall again.

RE/CIPE. *f.* [*recipe, Lat.*] A medical prescription. *Suckling.*

RECI/PIENT. *f.* [*recipiens, Lat.*]
 1. The receiver; that to which any thing is communicated. *Glanville.*
 2. The vessel into which spirits are driven by the still. *Decay of Piety.*

RECI/PROCAL. *a.* [*reciprocus, Lat.*]
 1. Acting in vicissitude; alternate. *Milt.*
 2. Mutual; done by each to each. *L'Estrange.*
 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. *ad.* [from *reciprocal.*] Mutually; interchangeably. *Newton.*
 RECIPROCALNESS. *f.* [from *reciprocal.*] Mutual return; alternateness. *Decay of Piety.*
 To RECIPROCATE. *v. n.* [*reciprocus*, Latin.] To act interchangeably; to alternate. *Sewel.*
 RECIPROCA'TION. *f.* [*reciprocatio*, from *reciprocus*, Latin.] Alternation; action interchanged. *Brown.*
 REC'ISION. *f.* [*recifus*, Latin.] The act of cutting off.
 RECITAL. *f.* [from *recite.*]
 1. Repetition; rehearal. *Addison.*
 2. Enumeration. *Prior.*
 RECITA'TION. *f.* [from *recite.*] Repetition; rehearal. *Hammond.*
 RECITATIVE. } *f.* [from *recite.*] A kind
 RECITATIVO. } of tuneful pronunciation, more musical than common speech, and less than song; chaunt. *Dryden.*
 To RECITE. *v. a.* [*recito*, Latin.] To rehearse; to repeat; to enumerate; to tell over. *Addison.*
 RECITE. *f.* Recital. *Temple.*
 To RECK. *v. n.* [*reccan*, Saxon.] To care; to heed; to mind; to rate at much. *Spenser; Milton.*
 To RECK. *v. a.* To heed; to care for. *Shakespeare.*
 RE'CKLESS. *a.* [*reccleas*, Saxon.] Careless; heedless; mindless. *Shakespeare. Cowley.*
 RE'CKLESNESS. *f.* [from *reck.*] Carelessness; negligence. *Sidney.*
 To RE'CKON. *v. a.* [*reccan*, Saxon.]
 1. To number; to count. *Grashaw.*
 2. To esteem; to account. *Hooker.*
 3. To assign in an account. *Romans.*
 To RE'CKON. *v. n.*
 1. To compute; to calculate. *Addison.*
 2. To state an account. *Shakespeare.*
 3. To charge to account. *Ben. Johnson.*
 4. To pay a penalty. *Sanderson.*
 5. To call to punishment. *Tilloison.*
 6. To lay stress or dependance upon. *Temple.*
 RE'CKONER. *f.* [from *reckon.*] One who computes; one who calculates cost. *Camden.*
 RE'CKONING. *f.* [from *reckon.*]
 1. Computation; calculation.
 2. Account of time. *Sandys.*
 3. Accounts of debtor and creditor. *Daniel.*
 4. Money charged by an host. *Shakespeare.*
 5. Account taken. *2 Kings.*
 6. Esteem; account; estimation. *Hooker.*
 To RECLAIM. *v. a.* [*reclamo*, Latin.]
 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.*
 To RECLINE. *v. a.* [*reclino*, Latin.] To lean back; to lean sidewise. *Addison.*
 To RECLINE. *v. n.* To rest; to repose; to lean.
 RECLINE. *a.* [*reclinis*, Latin.] In a leaning posture. *Milton.*
 To RECLOSE. *v. a.* [*re* and *close.*] To close again. *Pope.*
 To RECLUDE. *v. a.* [*recludo*, Latin.] To open. *Harvey.*
 RECLUSE. *a.* [*reclus*, Fr. *reclusus*, Lat.] Shut up; retired. *Decay of Piety.*
 RECOAGULA'TION. *f.* Second coagulation. *Boyle.*
 RECOGNISANCE. *f.* [*recognifance*, Fr.]
 1. Acknowledgment of person or thing.
 2. Badge. *Hooker. Shakespeare.*
 3. A bond of record testifying the recognizer to owe unto the recognizee a certain sum of money acknowledged in some court of record. *Cowel.*
 To RECOGNISE. *v. a.* [*recognosco*, Lat.]
 1. To acknowledge; to recover and avow knowledge of any person or thing. *Dryden.*
 2. To review; to reexamine. *Soub.*
 RECOGNISEE'. *f.* He in whose favour the bond is drawn.
 RECOGNISOR. *f.* He who gives the recognifance.
 RECOGNITION. *f.* [*recognitio*, Latin.]
 1. Review; renovation of knowledge. *Hooker.*
 2. Knowledge confessed. *Grew.*
 3. Acknowledgment. *Bacon.*
 To RECOIL. *v. n.* [*recoler*, French.]
 1. To rush back in consequence of resistance. *Milton.*
 2. To fall back. *Spenser.*
 3. To fail; to shrink. *Shakespeare.*
 To RECOIN. *v. a.* [*re* and *coin.*] To coin over again. *Addison.*
 RECOINAGE. *f.* [*re* and *coinage.*] The act of coining anew. *Bacon.*
 To RECOLLE'CT. *v. a.* [*recolletus*, Lat.]
 1. To recover to memory. *Watts.*
 2. To recover reason or resolution. *Dryd.*
 3. To gather what is scattered; to gather again. *Boyle.*
 RECOLLE'CTION. *f.* [from *recollet.*] Recovery of notion; revival in the memory. *Locke.*
 To RECOMFORT. *v. a.* [*re* and *comfort.*]
 1. To comfort or console again. *Sidney.*
 2. To give new strength. *Bacon.*
 To RECOMME'NCE. *v. a.* [*recommencer*, French.] To begin anew.
 To RECOMME'ND. *v. a.* [*recommender*, French.]
 1. To praise to another. *Dryden.*
 2. To make acceptable.

3. To commit with prayers. *A7s.*
RECOMME'NDABLE. *a.* [*commendabl*, French.] Worthy of recommendation or praise. *Glanville.*
RECOMMENDA'TION. *f.* [*recommenda-tion*, French.]
 1. The act of recommending.
 2. That which secures to one a kind recep-tion from another. *Dryden.*
RECOMME'NDATORY. *a.* [*from recom-mend.*] That wh ch commends to another. *Swift.*
RECOMME'NDER. *f.* [*from recommend.*] One who recommends. *Asterbury.*
To RECOMMIT. *v. a.* [*re and commit.*] To commit anew. *Clarendon.*
To RECOMPACT. *v. a.* [*re and compact.*] To join anew. *Donne.*
To RECOMPEN'SE. *v. a.* [*recompenser*, French.]
 1. To repay; to requite. *2 Chron.*
 2. To give in requital. *Rom.*
 3. To compensate; to make up by some-thing equivalent. *Knolles.*
 4. To redeem; to pay for. *Numb.*
RECOMPENSE. *f.* [*recompense*, French.] Equivalent; compensation. *Clarendon.*
RECOMPLEMENT. *f.* [*re and compile-ment.*] New complement. *Bacon.*
To RECOMPOSE. *v. a.* [*recomposer*, Fr.]
 1. To settle or quiet anew. *Taylor.*
 2. To form or adjust anew. *Boyle.*
RECOMPOSITION. *f.* Composition re-newed.
To RECONCILE. *v. a.* [*reconcilier*, Fr.]
 1. To make to like again. *Shakesp.*
 2. To make to be liked again. *Clarend.*
 3. To make any thing consistent. *Locke.*
 4. To restore to favour. *Ezekiel.*
RECONCILEABLE. *a.* [*reconciliable*, Fr.]
 1. Capable of renewed kindness.
 2. Consistent; possible to be made consist-ent. *Hammond.*
RECONCILEABLENESS. *f.* [*from recon-ciliable.*]
 1. Consistence; possibility to be reconciled. *Hammond.*
 2. Disposition to renew love.
RECONCILEMENT. *f.* [*from reconcile.*]
 1. Reconciliation; renewal of kindness; favour restored. *Milton.*
 2. Friendship renewed. *Sidney.*
RECONCILER. *f.* [*from reconcile.*]
 1. One who renews friendship between others.
 2. One who discovers the consistence be-tween propositions. *Norris.*
RECONCILIATION. *f.* [*reconciliatio*, Lat.]
 1. Renewal of friendship.
 2. Agreement of things seemingly oppo-site. *Rogers.*
 3. Atonement; expiation. *Hebr.*

To RECONDE'NSE. *v. a.* [*re and conderse.*] To consense anew.
RECON'DITE. *a.* [*reconditus*, Lat.] Se-cret; profound; abstruse. *Filton.*
To RECONDU'CT. *v. a.* [*reconduit*, Fr.] To conduct again.
To RECONJOIN. *v. a.* [*re and conjoin.*] To join anew. *Boyle.*
To RECO'NQUER. *v. a.* [*reconquerir*, Fr.] To conquer again. *Darvies.*
To RECONVE'NE. *v. a.* [*re and convene.*] To assemble anew. *Clarendon.*
To RECONSECRATE. *v. a.* [*re and con-secrate.*] To consecrate anew. *Ayliffe.*
To RECONVE'Y. *v. a.* [*re and convey.*] To convey again. *Dinbam.*
To RECORD. *v. a.* [*recordor*, Latin.]
 1. To register any thing so that its me-mory may not be lost. *Shakespeare.*
 2. To celebrate; to cause to be remembered solemnly. *Fairfax.*
RECO'RD. *f.* [*record*, French.] Register; authentick memorial. *Shakespeare.*
RECORDATION. *f.* [*recordatio*, Latin.] Remembrance. *Shakespeare.*
RECO'RDER. *f.*
 1. One whose business is to register any events. *Donne.*
 2. The keeper of the rolls in a city. *Swift.*
 3. A kind of flute; a wind instrument. *Sidney.*
To RECOU'CH. *v. n.* [*re and couch.*] To lie down again. *Wotton.*
To RECO'VER. *v. a.* [*recouurer*, French.]
 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. *Shakespeare.*
To RECO'VER. *v. n.* To grow well from a disease. *Milton.*
RECO'VERABLE. *a.* [*recouvrable*, Fr.]
 1. Possible to be restored from sickness.
 2. Possible to be regained. *Clarendon.*
RECO'VERY. *f.* [*from recover.*]
 1. Restoration from sickness. *Taylor.*
 2. Power or act of regaining. *Shakesp.*
 3. The act of cutting off an entail. *Shakespeare.*
To RECOU'NT. *v. a.* [*reconter*, French.] To relate in detail; to tell distinctly. *Shakespeare.*
RECOU'NTMENT. *f.* [*from recount.*] Re-lation; recital. *Shakespeare.*
RECOU'RED, for RECOVERED.
RECOU'RSE. *f.* [*recursus*, Latin.]
 1. Frequent passage. *Shakespeare.*
 2. Return; new attack. *Brown.*
 3. Application as for help or protection. *Wotton.*
 4. Access. *Shakespeare.*

R E C

R E D

- RECREANT. *a.* [*recriant*, French.]
 1. Cowardly; meanspirited; subdued; crying out for mercy. *Spenser.*
 2. Apostate; false. *Milton.*
- To RECREATE. *v. a.* [*recreo*, Latin.]
 1. To refresh after toil; to amuse or divert in weariness. *Taylor. Dryden.*
 2. To delight; to gratify. *More.*
 3. To relieve; to revive. *Harvey.*
- RECREATION. *f.* [from *recreate*.]
 1. Relief after toil or pain; amusement in sorrow or distress. *Sidney.*
 2. Refreshment; amusement; diversion. *Molder.*
- RECREATIVE. *a.* [from *recreate*.] Refreshing; giving relief after labour or pain; amusing; diverting. *Taylor.*
- RECREATIVENESS. *f.* [from *recreative*.] The quality of being recreative.
- RECREMENT. *f.* [*recrementum*, Latin.] Dross; spume; superfluous or useless parts. *Boyle.*
- RECREMENTAL. } *a.* [from *recre-*
 RECREMENTALIOUS. } *m. nt.*] Drossy.
- To RECRIMINATE. *v. n.* [*re* and *crimino*, Latin.] To return one accusation with another. *Stillingfleet.*
- To RECRIMINATE. *v. a.* To accuse in return. *South.*
- RECRIMINATION. *f.* [*recrimination*, Fr.] Return of one accusation with another. *Gov. of the Tongue.*
- RECRIMINATOR. *f.* [from *recriminate*.] He that returns one charge with another.
- RECRUDESCENT. *a.* [*recrudescens*, Lat.] Growing painful or violent again.
- To RECRUIT. *v. a.* [*recruter*, French.]
 1. To repair any thing wasted by new supplies. *Dryden. Newton.*
 2. To supply an army with new men. *Clarendon.*
- To RECRUIT. *v. n.* To raise new soldiers. *Addison.*
- RECRUIT. *f.* [from the verb.]
 1. Supply of any thing wasted. *Clarendon.*
 2. New soldiers. *Dryden.*
- RECTANGLE. *f.* [*reftangle*, Fr. *reftangulus*, Latin.] A figure which has one angle or more of ninety degrees. *Locke.*
- RECTANGULAR. *a.* [*rectus*, and *angulus*, Latin.] Right angled; having angles of ninety degrees. *Wotton.*
- RECTANGULARLY. *ad.* [from *reftangular*.] With right angles. *Brown.*
- RECTIFIABLE. *a.* [from *rectify*.] Capable to be set right. *Brown.*
- RECTIFICATION. *f.* [*rectification*, Fr.]
 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. *v. a.* [*rectifier*, French.]
1. To make right; to reform; to redress. *Hooker.*
 2. To exalt and improve by repeated distillation. *Grew.*
- RECTILINEAR. } *a.* [*rectus* and *linea*,
 RECTILINEOUS. } Latin.] Consisting of right lines. *Newton.*
- RECTITUDE. *f.* [*rectitude*, French.]
 1. Straitness; not curvity.
 2. Rightness; uprightness; freedom from moral curvity or obliquity. *King Charles.*
- RECTOR. *f.* [*rector*, French.]
 1. Ruler; lord; governour. *Ayliffe.*
 2. Parson of an unimpropriated parish.
- RECTORSHIP. *f.* [*rectorat*, Fr. from *rector*.] The rank or office of rector. *Shakespeare.*
- RECTORY. *f.* [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 minister thereof. *Spelman.*
- RECUBATION. *f.* [*recubo*, Latin.] The act of lying or leaning. *Brown.*
- RECULE, for RECOIL. [*reculer*, French.]
- RECUMBENCY. *f.* [from *recumbent*.]
 1. The posture of lying or leaning. *Brown.*
 2. Rest; repose. *Locke.*
- RECUMBENT. *a.* [*recumbens*, Latin.] Lying; leaning. *Arbutnot.*
- To RECUR. *v. n.* [*recurro*, Latin.]
 1. To come back to the thought; to revive in the mind. *Calamy.*
 2. [*Recourir*, Fr.] To have recourse to; to take refuge in. *Locke.*
- To RECURE. *v. a.* [*re* and *cure*.] To recover from sickness or labour. *Spenser.*
- RECURE. *f.* Recovery; remedy. *Knolles.*
- RECURRENCE. } *f.* [from *recurrent*.]
 RECURRENCE. } Return. *Brown.*
- RECURRENT. *a.* [*recurrent*, Fr. *recurrens*, Latin.] Returning from time to time. *Harvey.*
- RECURSION. *f.* [*recursus*, Latin.] Return. *Boyle.*
- RECURVATION. } *f.* [*recurvo*, Latin.]
 RECURVITY. } Flexure backwards. *Brown.*
- RECURVOUS. *a.* [*recurvus*, Latin.] Bent backward. *Derham.*
- RECUSANT. *f.* [*recusans*, Latin.] One that refuses any terms of communion or society. *Clarendon.*
- To RECUSE. *v. n.* [*recuso*, Latin.] To refuse. A juridical word. *Digby.*
- RED. *a.* [red, Saxon; *rkud*, Welsh.] Of the colour of blood, of one of the primitive colours. *Newton.*
- To REDARGUE. *v. a.* [*redarguo*, Latin.] To refute. *Hakerwill.*
- REDBERRIED *shrub cassia. f.* A plant.
- RED-

REDBREAST. *f.* A small bird, so named from the colour of its breast. *Thomson.*
 REDCOAT. *f.* A name of contempt for a soldier. *Dryden.*
 To REDDEN. *v. a.* [from *red.*] To make red. *Dryden.*
 To REDDEN. *v. n.* To grow red. *Pepe.*
 REDDISHNESS. *f.* [from *reddish.*] Tendency to redness. *Boyle.*
 REDDITION. *f.* [from *reddo*, Latin.] Resstitution. *Howel.*
 REDDITIVE. *a.* [*redditivus*, Latin.] Answering to an interrogative.
 REDDLE. *f.* A sort of mineral of the metal kind, of a tolerably close and even texture: it is soft and unctuous to the touch, remarkably heavy, and its colour of a fine florid, though not very deep red. *Hill.*
 REDE. *f.* [ræð, Saxon.] Counsel; advice. *Shakspeare.*
 To REDE. *v. a.* [ræðan, Saxon.] To advise. *Spenser.*
 To REDEEM. *v. a.* [*redimo*, Latin.]
 1. To ransom; to relieve from any thing by paying a price. *Rutb.*
 2. To rescue; to recover. *Shakspeare.*
 3. To recompense; to compensate; to make amends for. *Shakspeare.*
 4. To pay an atonement. *Shakspeare.*
 5. To save the world from the curse of sin. *Milton.*
 REDEEMABLE. *f.* [from *redeem.*] Capable of redemption.
 REDEEMABLENESS. *f.* [from *redeemable.*] The state of being redeemable.
 REDEEMER. *f.* [from *redeem.*]
 1. One who ransoms or redeems. *Spenser.*
 2. The Saviour of the world. *Shakspeare.*
 To REDELIVER. *v. a.* [*re* and *del ver.*] To deliver back. *Ayliffe.*
 REDELIVERY. *f.* [from *redeliver.*] The act of delivering back.
 To REDEMAND. *v. a.* [*redemande*, Fr.] To demand back. *Addison.*
 REDEMPTION. *f.* [*redemption*, Fr. *redemptio*, Latin.]
 1. Ransom; release. *Milton.*
 2. Purchase of God's favour by the death of Christ. *Shakspeare.*
 REDEMPTORY. *a.* [from *redemptus*, Lat.] Paid for ransom. *Chapman.*
 REDHOT. *a.* [*red* and *hot.*] Heated to redness. *Bacon. Newton.*
 REDINTEGRATE. *a.* [*redintegratus*, Lat.] Restored; renewed; made new. *Bacon.*
 REDINTEGRATION. *f.* [from *redintegratus*.]
 1. Renovation; restoration. *D. 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.*
 REDLEAD. *f.* [*red* and *lead.*] Minium. *Præbom.*

REDNESS. *f.* [from *red.*] The quality of being red. *Shakspeare.*
 REDOLENCE. } *f.* [from *redolent.*] Sweet
 REDOLENCY. } scent. *Boyle.*
 REDOLENT. *a.* [*redolens*, Latin.] Sweet of scent. *Sandys.*
 To REDOUBLE. *v. a.* [*redoubler*, French.]
 1. To repeat often. *Spenser.*
 2. To increase by addition of the same quantity over and over. *Addison.*
 To REDOUBLE. *v. n.* To become twice as much. *Addison.*
 REDOUBT. *f.* [*redoute*, Fr. *ridotta*, Ital.] The outwork of a fortification; a fortrefs. *Bacon.*
 REDOUBTABLE. *a.* [*redoubtable*, French.] Formid-ble; terrible to foes. *Pope.*
 REDOUBTED. *a.* [*redoubté*, Fr.] Dread; awful; formidable. *Spenser.*
 To REDOUND. *v. n.* [*redundo*, Latin.]
 1. To be sent back by reaction. *Milton.*
 2. To conduce in the consequence. *Addison.*
 3. To fall in the consequence. *Addison.*
 To REDRESS. *v. a.* [*redresser*, French.]
 1. To set right; to amend. *Milton.*
 2. To relieve; to remedy; to ease. *Sandys.*
 REDRESS. *f.* [from the verb]
 1. Reformation; amendment. *Hocker.*
 2. Relief; remedy. *Bacon.*
 3. One who gives relief. *Dryden.*
 REDRESSIVE. *a.* Succouring; affording remedy. *Thomson.*
 To REDSEAR. *v. n.* If iron be too hot, it will *redsear*, that is, break under the hammer. *Moxon.*
 REDSHANK. *f.* [*red* and *shank.*] A bird.
 REDSTREAK. *f.* [*red* and *streak.*]
 1. An apple; cyder fruit. *Mortimer.*
 2. Cyder pressed from the reditreak. *Smith.*
 To REDUCE. *v. a.* [*reduco*, Latin.]
 1. To bring back. *Shakspeare.*
 2. To bring to the former state. *Milton.*
 3. To reform from any disorder. *Clarend.*
 4. To bring into any state of diminution. *Boyle.*
 5. To degrade; to impair in dignity. *Tilison.*
 6. To bring into any state of misery or meanness. *Arbutnot.*
 7. To subdue. *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. *f.* The act of bringing back, subduing, reforming or diminishing. *Bacon.*
 REDUCER. *f.* [from *reduce.*] One that reduces. *Sidney.*
 REDUCIBLE. *a.* [from *reduce.*] Possible to be reduced. *South.*
 REDUCIBLENESS. *f.* [from *reducibile.*] Quality of being reducible. *Boyle.*
 REDUC-

REDUCTION. *f.* [*reduction*, French.]
 1. The act of reducing. *Hale.*
 2. In arithmetick, *reduction* brings two or more numbers of different denominations into one denomination.
REDUCTIVE. *a.* [*reductif*, French.] Having the power of reducing. *Hale.*
REDUCTIVELY. *ad.* By reduction; by consequence. *Hammond.*
REDUNDANCE. } *f.* [*redundantia*, Lat.]
REDUNDANCY. } Superfluity; superabundance. *Bacon.*
REDUNDANT. *a.* [*redundans*, Latin.]
 1. Superabundant; exuberant; superfluous. *Arbutnot.*
 2. Using more words or images than are useful. *Watts.*
REDUNDANTLY. *ad.* [from *redundant*.] Superfluously; superabundantly.
TO REDUPLICATE. *v. a.* [*re* and *duplicate*.] To double.
REDUPLICATION. *f.* [from *reduplicate*.] The act of doubling. *Digby.*
REDUPLICATIVE. *a.* [*reduplicatif*, Fr.] Double. *Watts.*
RED'WING. *f.* A bird.
TO REE. *v. a.* To riddle; to sift. *Mortimer.*
TO REE'CHO. *v. n.* [*re* and *echo*.] To echo back. *Pope.*
REE'CHY. *a.* [from *reek*.] Smoky; sooty; tanned. *Shakespeare.*
REED. *f.* [*reod*, Saxon; *ried*, German.]
 1. An hollow knotted stalk, which grows in wet grounds. *Raleigh.*
 2. A small pipe. *Shakespeare.*
 3. An arrow. *Prier.*
TO REEDIFY. *v. a.* To rebuild; to build again. *Shakespeare.*
REE'DLESS. *a.* [from *reed*.] Being without reeds. *May.*
REE'DY. *a.* [from *reed*.] Abounding with reeds. *Blackmore.*
REEK. *f.* [*rec*, Saxon.]
 1. Smoke; steam; vapour. *Shakespeare.*
 2. A pile of corn or hay. *Mortimer.*
TO REEK. *v. n.* [*rekan*, Saxon.] To smoke; to steam; to emit vapour. *Shakespeare.*
REE'KY. *a.* [from *reek*.] Smoky; tanned; black. *Shakespeare.*
REEL. *f.* [*reel*, Saxon.] A turning frame upon which yarn is wound into skeins from the spindle.
TO REEL. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To gather yarn off the spindle. *Wilkins.*
TO REEL. *v. n.* [*rollen*, Dutch; *ragla*, Swed.] To stagger; to incline in walking, first to one side and then to the other. *Shakespeare. Sandys.*
REELECTION. *f.* [*re* and *election*.] Repeated election. *Swift.*

TO REENA'CT. *v. a.* [*re* and *enact*.] To enact anew. *Arbutnot.*
TO REENFOR'CE. *v. a.* [*re* and *enforce*.] To strengthen with new assistance. *Collier.*
REENFOR'CEMENT. *f.* [*re* and *enforcement*.] Fresh assistance. *Ward.*
TO REENJO'Y. *v. a.* [*re* and *enjoy*.] To enjoy anew or a second time. *Pope.*
TO REEN'TER. *v. a.* [*re* and *enter*.] To enter again; to enter anew. *Milton.*
TO REENTHRO'NE. *v. a.* To replace in a throne. *Southerne.*
REE'NTRANCE. *f.* [*re* and *entrance*.] The act of entering again. *Glarville.*
REE'RMOUSE. *f.* [*hrymemur*, Saxon.] A bat.
TO REE'STABLISH. *v. a.* [*re* and *establish*.] To establish anew. *Smalridge.*
REESTA'BLISHER. *f.* [from *reestablish*.] One that reestablishes.
REESTA'BLISHMENT. *f.* [from *reestablish*.] The act of reestablishing; the state of being reestablished; restauration. *Addison.*
REEVE. *f.* [*repepa*, Saxon.] A steward. *Dryden.*
TO REEXA'MINE. *v. a.* [*re* and *examine*.] To examine anew. *Hooker.*
TO REFE'CT. *v. a.* [*refectus*, Latin.] To refresh; to restore after hunger or fatigue. *Brown.*
REFE'CTION. *f.* [*refectio*, Latin.] Refreshment after hunger or fatigue. *South.*
REFE'CTORY. *f.* [*refectoire*, Fr.] Room of refreshment; eating room. *Dryden.*
TO REFE'L. *v. a.* [*refello*, Latin.] To refute; to repress. *Ben. Johnson.*
TO REFER. *v. a.* [*refero*, Latin.]
 1. To dismiss for information or judgment. *Burnet.*
 2. To betake for decision. *Shakespeare.*
 3. To reduce to, as to the ultimate end. *Bacon.*
 4. To reduce, as to a class. *Boyle.*
TO REFER. *v. n.* To respect; to have relation. *Burnet.*
REFEREE. *f.* [from *refer*.] One to whom any thing is referred. *L'Esrange.*
REFERENCE. *f.* [from *refer*.]
 1. Relation; respect; view towards; allusion to. *Raleigh.*
 2. Dismissal to another tribunal. *Swift.*
REFERENDARY. *f.* [*referendus*, Latin.] One to whose decision any thing is referred. *Bacon.*
TO REFERME'NT. *v. a.* [*re* and *ferment*.] To ferment anew. *Blackmore.*
REFE'RRIBLE. *a.* [from *refer*.] Capable of being considered as in relation to something else. *Brown.*
TO REFINE. *v. a.* [*raffiner*, French.]
 1. To purify; to clear from dross andcrement. *Zech.*
 2. To

2. To make elegant; to polish. *Peacocks*.
TO REFINE. *v. n.*
 1. To improve in point of accuracy or delicacy. *Dryden*.
 2. To grow pure. *Addison*.
 3. To affect nicety. *Atterbury*.
REFINEDLY. *ad.* [from *refine*.] With affected elegance. *Dryden*.
REFINEMENT. *f.* [from *refine*.]
 1. The act of purifying, by clearing any thing from dross. *Norris*.
 2. Improvement in elegance or purity. *Swift*.
 3. Artificial practice. *Rog*.
 4. Affectation of elegant improvement. *Addison*.
REFINER. *f.* [from *refine*.]
 1. Purifier; one who clears from dross or recement. *Bacon*.
 2. Improver in elegance. *Swift*.
 3. Inventor of superfluous subtilities. *Addison*.
TO REFI'T. *v. a.* [*refait*, French, *re and fit*.] To repair; to restore after damage. *Woodward Dryden*.
TO REFLECT. *v. a.* [*reflecter*, French; *reflecto*, Latin.] To throw back. *Milton*.
TO REFLECT. *v. n.*
 1. To throw back light. *Shakepeare*.
 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. *Swift*.
 6. To bring reproach. *Dryden*.
REFLECTENT. *a.* [*reflectens*, Lat.] Bending back; flying back. *Digby*.
REFLECTION. *f.* [from *reflect*.]
 1. The act of throwing back. *Cheyne*.
 2. The act of bending back. *Bentley*.
 3. That which is reflected. *Shakespeare*.
 4. Thought thrown back upon the past. *Denham*.
 5. The action of the mind upon itself. *Locke*.
 6. Attentive consideration. *South*.
 7. Censure. *Prior*.
REFLECTIVE. *a.* [from *reflect*.]
 1. Throwing back images. *Dryden*.
 2. Considering things past; considering the operations of the mind. *Prior*.
REFLECTOR. *f.* [from *reflect*.] Considerer. *Boyle*.
REFLEX. *a.* [*reflexus*, Latin.] Directed backward. *Hale Bentley*.
REFLEX. *f.* [*reflexus*, Latin.] Reflection. *Hooker*.
REFLEXIBILITY. *f.* [from *reflexible*.] The quality of being reflexible. *Newton*.
REFLEXIBLE. *a.* [from *reflexus*, Latin.] Capable to be thrown back. *Cheyne*.
REFLEXIVE. *a.* [*reflexus*, Latin.] Having respect to something past. *Hammond*.
REFLEXIVELY. *ad.* [from *reflexive*.] In a backward direction. *Gow of the Tongue*.
REFLOAT. *f.* [*re and float*.] Ebb; reflux. *Bacon*.
TO REFLOURISH. *v. a.* [*re and flourish*.] To flourish anew. *Milton*.
TO REFLOW. *v. n.* [*refluer*, French; *re and flow*.] To flow back.
REFLUENT. *a.* [*refluens*, Latin.] Running back. *Arbutnot*.
REFLUX. *f.* [*reflux*, French.] Backward course of water. *Brown*.
REFOCILLATION. *f.* [*refocillo*, Latin.] Restoration of strength by refreshment.
TO REFORM. *v. a.* [*reformo*; Latin.] To change from worse to better. *Hooker*.
TO REFORM. *v. n.* To make a change from worse to better. *Atterbury*.
REFORM. *f.* [French.] Reformation.
REFORMATION. *f.* [*reformation*, Fr.]
 1. Change from worse to better. *Addison*.
 2. The change of religion from the corruptions of popery to its primitive state. *Atterbury*.
REFORMER. *f.* [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. *v. a.* [*refractus*, Latin.] To break the natural course of rays. *Cheyne*.
REFRACTION. *f.* [*refraction*, French.] 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. *a.* [from *refract*.] Having the power of refraction. *Newton*.
REFRACTORINESS. *f.* [from *refractory*.] Sullen obstinacy. *Saunderson*.
REFRACTORY. *a.* [*refractoire*, French.] Obstinate; perverse; contumacious. *Bacon*.
REFRAGABLE. *a.* [*refragabilis*, Latin.] Capable of confutation and conviction.
TO REFRAIN. *v. a.* [*refrener*, French.] To hold back; to keep from action. *Milton*.
TO REFRAIN. *v. n.* To forbear; to abstain; to spare. *Hooker*.
REFRANGIBILITY. *f.* *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. *a.* Turned out of their course, in passing from one medium to another. *Locke*.
REFRENATION. *f.* [*re and frango*, Latin.] The act of restraining. *To*

REF

To REFRESH. *v. a.* [*refraîcher*, French.]
 1. To recreate; to relieve after pain. *Shakepeare.*
 2. To improve by new touches any thing impaired. *Dryden.*
 3. To refrigerate; to cool. *Ecclus.*
 REFRESH'ER. *f.* [from *refresch.*] That which refreshes. *Thomson.*
 REFRESHMENT. *f.* [from *refresch.*]
 1. Relief after pain, want or fatigue.
 2. That which gives relief, as food, rest. *Soubt. Spratt.*
 REFRIGERANT. *a.* [*refrigerant*, French; from *refrigerate.*] Cooling; mitigating heat. *Wifeman.*
 To REFRIGERATE. *v. a.* [*refrigero*, Latin.] To cool. *Brown.*
 REFRIGERATION. *f.* [*refrigeratio*, Latin.] The act of cooling; the state of being cooled. *Wilkins.*
 REFRIGERATIVE. *7 a.* [*refrigeratorius*, Latin.] Cooling; having the power to cool.
 REFRIGERATORY. *f.*
 1. That 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. *Mortimer.*
 REFRIGERIUM. *f.* [Latin.] Cool refreshment; refrigeration. *Soubt.*
 REFT. *part. pret. of reave.*
 1. Deprived; taken away. *Ascham.*
 2. Preterite of *reave.* Took away. *Spens.*
 REFUGE. *f.* [*refuge*, French; *refugium*, Latin.]
 1. Shelter from any danger or distress; protection. *Milton.*
 2. That which gives shelter or protection. *Dryden.*
 3. Expedient in distress. *Shakespeare.*
 4. Expedient in general. *Wolton.*
 To REFUGE. *v. a.* [*refugier*, French.] To shelter; to protect. *Dryden.*
 REFUGEE. *f.* [*refugié*, French.] One who flies to shelter or protection. *Dryden.*
 REFULGENCE. *f.* [from *refulgent.*] Splendour; brightness.
 REFULGENT. *a.* [*refulgens*, Lat.] Bright; shining; glittering; splendid. *Boyle. Dry.*
 To REFUND. *v. n.* [*refundo*, Latin.]
 1. To pour back. *Ray.*
 2. To repay what is received; to restore. *L'Esrange.*
 REFUSAL. *f.* [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; option. *Swift.*
 To REFUSE. *v. a.* [*refuser*, French.]
 1. To deny what is solicited or required. *Shakespeare.*
 2. To reject; to dismiss without a grant. *Shakespeare.*

REG

To REFUSE. *v. n.* Not to accept. *Milton.*
 REFUSE. *a.* Unworthy of reception; left when the rest is taken. *Spectator.*
 REFUSE. *f.* That which remains disregarded when the rest is taken. *Dryden.*
 REFUSER. *f.* [from *refuse.*] He who refuses. *Taylor.*
 REFUTAL. *f.* [from *refute.*] Refutation.
 REFUTATION. *f.* [*refutatio*, Latin.] The act of refuting; the act of proving false or erroneous. *Bentley.*
 To REFUTE. *v. a.* [*refuto*, Latin.] To prove false or erroneous. *Milton.*
 To REGAIN. *v. a.* [*regagner*, French.] To recover; to gain anew. *Dryden.*
 REGAL. *a.* [*regal*, French; *regalis*, Latin.] Royal; kingly. *Milton.*
 REGAL. *f.* [*regale*, French.] A musical instrument. *Bacon.*
 REGALE. *f.* [Latin.] The prerogative of monarchy.
 To REGALE. *v. a.* [*regaler*, French.] To refresh; to entertain; to gratify. *Philips.*
 REGALEMENT. *f.* [*regalement*, French.] Refreshment; entertainment. *Philips.*
 REGALLIA. *f.* [Latin.] Ensigns of royalty.
 REGALITY. *f.* [*regalis*, Latin.] Royalty; sovereignty; kingship. *Bacon.*
 To REGARD. *v. a.* [*regarder*, French.]
 1. To value; to attend to as worthy of notice. *Shakespeare.*
 2. To observe; to remark. *Shakespeare.*
 3. To mind as an object of grief or terrour. *2 Mac. vii.*
 4. To observe religiously. *Rom. xiv. 6.*
 5. To pay attention to. *Proverbs.*
 6. To respect; to have relation to.
 7. To look towards. *Sandys.*
 REGARD. *f.* [*regard*, French.]
 1. Attention as to a matter of importance. *Atterbury.*
 2. Respect; reverence. *Milton.*
 3. Note; eminence. *Spenser.*
 4. Respect; account. *Hooker.*
 5. Relation; reference. *Watts.*
 6. Look; aspect directed to another. *Dryden.*
 7. Prospect; object of sight. *Shakespeare.*
 REGARDABLE. *a.* [from *regard.*]
 1. Observable. *Brown.*
 2. Worthy of notice. *Carew.*
 REGARDER. *f.* [from *regard.*] One that regards.
 REGARDFUL. *a.* [*regard* and *full.*] Attentive; taking notice of. *Hayward. Soubt.*
 REGARDFULLY. *ad.* [from *regardful.*]
 1. Attentively; heedfully.
 2. Respectfully. *Shakespeare.*
 REGARDLESS. *a.* [from *regard.*] Heedless; negligent; inattentive. *Spenser.*
 REGARDLESLY. *ad.* [from *regardless.*] Without heed. *RE-*

- REGARDLESSNESS.** *f.* [from *regardless*.] Heedlessness; negligence; inattention.
- REG'ENCY.** *f.* [from *regent*.]
 1. Authority; government. *Grewo.*
 2. Vicarious government. *Temple.*
 3. The district governed by a vicegerent. *Milton.*
 4. Those to whom vicarious regality is intrusted.
- TO REGENERATE.** *v. a.* [*regenero*, Lat.]
 1. To reproduce; to produce anew. *Black.*
 2. To make to be born anew; to renew by change of carnal nature to a christian life. *Addison.*
- REGENERATE.** *a.* [*regeneratus*, Latin.]
 1. Reproduced. *Shakespeare.*
 2. Born anew by grace to a christian life. *Milton. Wake.*
- REGENERATION.** *f.* [*regeneration*, Fr.] New birth; birth by grace from carnal affections to a christian life. *Tit. iii. 5.*
- REGENERATENESS.** *f.* [from *regenerate*.] The state of being regenerate.
- REGENT.** *a.* [*regent*, Fr. *regens*, Lat.]
 1. Governing; ruling. *Hale.*
 2. Exercising vicarious authority. *Milton.*
- REGENT.** *f.*
 1. Governour; ruler. *Milton.*
 2. One invested with vicarious royalty. *Shakespeare.*
- REGENTSHIP.** *f.* [from *regent*.]
 1. Power of governing.
 2. Deputed authority. *Shakespeare.*
- GERMINATION.** *f.* [*re* and *germination*.] The act of sprouting again.
- REGIBLE.** *a.* Governable. *Diſt.*
- REGICIDE.** *f.* [*regicida*, Latin.]
 1. Murderer of his king. *Dryden.*
 2. Murder of his king. *Decay of Piety.*
- REGIMEN.** *f.* [Latin.] That care in diet and living, that is suitable to every particular course of medicine. *Swift.*
- REGIMENT.** *f.* [*regement*, old French.]
 1. Established government; polity. *Hooker.*
 2. Rule; authority. *Hale.*
 3. A body of soldiers under one colonel. *Waller.*
- REGIMENTAL.** *a.* [from *regiment*.] Belonging to a regiment; military.
- REGION.** *f.* [*region*, French; *regio*, Latin.]
 1. Tract of land; country; tract of space. *Shakespeare.*
 2. Part of the body. *Shakespeare.*
 3. Place; rank. *Shakespeare.*
- REGISTER.** *f.* [*registre*, French; *registrum*, Latin.]
 1. An account of any thing regularly kept. *Spenser. Bacon.*
 2. The officer whose business is to keep the register.
- TO REG'ISTER.** *v. a.* [*registrar*, French.] To record; to preserve by authentick accounts. *Addison.*
- REGISTRY.** *f.* [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.** *f.* [French.] Regulation. *Bacon.*
- REGLET.** *f.* [*reglette*, French.] Ledge of wood exactly planed, by which printers separate their lines in pages widely printed.
- REGNANT.** *a.* [French.] Reigning; predominant; prevalent; having power. *Wotton.*
- TO REGORGE.** *v. a.* [*re* and *gorge*.]
 1. To vomit up; to throw back. *Huyw.*
 2. To swallow eagerly. *Milton.*
 3. To swallow back. *Dryden.*
- TO REGRA'FT.** *v. a.* [*regreffer*, French.] To graft again. *Bacon.*
- TO REGRA'NT.** *v. a.* [*re* and *grant*.] To grant back. *Ayliffe.*
- TO REGRA'TE.** *v. a.*
 1. To offend; to shock. *Derham.*
 2. To engross; to forestal. *Spenser.*
- REGRA'TER.** *f.* [*regrattier*, Fr.] Fore-staller; engrosser.
- TO REGREE'T.** *v. a.* To resalute; to greet a second time. *Shakespeare.*
- REGREE'T.** *f.* Return or exchange of salutation. *Shakespeare.*
- REGRE'SS.** *f.* [*regressus*, Latin.] Passage back; power of passing back. *Barnet.*
- TO REGRE'SS.** *v. n.* [*regressus*, Latin.] To go back; to return. *Brown.*
- REGRE'SSION.** *f.* [*regressus*, Latin.] The act of returning or going back. *Brown.*
- REGRE'T.** *f.* [*regret*, French; *regretto*, Italian.]
 1. Vexation at something past; bitterness of reflection. *South.*
 2. Grief; sorrow. *Clarendon.*
 3. Dislike; aversion. *Decay of Piety.*
- TO REGRE'T.** *v. a.* [*regretter*, French.] To repent; to grieve at. *Boyle.*
- REGUE'RDON.** *f.* [*re* and *guardon*.] Reward; recompence. *Shakespeare.*
- TO REGUER'DON.** *v. a.* [from the noun.] To reward. *Shakespeare.*
- REGULAR.** *a.* [*regularis*, Latin.]
 1. Agreeable to rule; consistent with the mode prescribed. *Addison.*
 2. Governed by strict regulations. *Pope.*
 3. In geometry, *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. *f.* [*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. *f.* [*regularité*, French.]

1. Agreeableness to rule.
2. Method; certain order. *Grew.*

REGULARLY. *ad.* [from *regular*.] In a manner concordant to rule. *Prior.*

TO REGULATE. *v. a.* [*regula*, Latin.]

1. To adjust by rule or method. *Locke.*
2. To direct. *Wiseman.*

REGULATION. *f.* [from *regulate*.]

1. The act of regulating. *Ray.*
2. Method; the effect of regulation.

REGULATOR. *f.* [from *regulate*.]

1. One that regulates. *Grew.*
2. That part of a machine which makes the motion equable.

REGULUS. *f.* [Latin; *regule*, French.] The finer and most weighty part of metals.

TO REGURGITATE. *v. n.* [*re* and *gurgus*, Latin.] To throw back; to pour back. *Quincy.*

TO REGURGITATE. *v. n.* To be poured back. *Bentley.*

REGURGITATION. *f.* [from *regurgitate*.] Reforption; the act of swallowing back. *Harvey.*

TO REHEAR. *v. a.* [*re* and *bear*.] To hear again. *Addison.*

REHEARSAL. *f.* [from *rehear*.]

1. Repetition; recital. *South.*
2. The recital of any thing previous to publick exhibition.

TO REHEARSE. *v. a.* [from *rehear*.] *Skinner.*

1. To repeat; to recite. *Swift.*
2. To relate; to tell. *Dryden.*
3. To recite previously to publick exhibition. *Dryden.*

TO REJECT. *v. a.* [*rejetus*, Latin.]

1. To dismiss without compliance with proposal or acceptance of offer. *Knoles.*
2. To cast off; to make an abject. *Ifo.*
3. To refuse; not to accept. *Locke.*
4. To throw aside.

REJECTION. *f.* [*rejetio*, Latin.] The act of casting off or throwing aside. *Bacon.*

REIGLE. *f.* [*regle*, French.] A hollow cut to guide any thing. *Carew.*

TO REIGN. *v. n.* [*regno*, Latin; *regner*, French.]

1. To enjoy or exercise sovereign authority. *Covely.*
2. To be predominant; to prevail. *Bacon.*
3. To obtain power or dominion. *Romans.*

REIGN. *f.* [*regnum*, Latin.]

1. Royal authority; sovereignty. *Pope.*

2. Time of a king's government. *Thomson.*

3. Kingdom; dominions. *Pope.*

TO REIMBODY. *v. n.* [*re* and *imbody*.] To embody again. *Boyle.*

TO REIMBURSE. *v. a.* [*re*, *in*, and *bourse*, French, a purse.] To repay; to repair loss or expence by an equivalent. *Swift.*

REIMBURSEMENT. *f.* [from *reimbourse*.] Reparation or repayment. *Ayliffe.*

TO REIMPREGNATE. *v. a.* [*re* and *impregnate*.] To impregnate anew. *Brown.*

REIMPRESSION. *f.* [*re* and *impression*.] A second or repeated impression.

REIN. *f.* [*resnes*, French.]

1. The part of the bridle, which extends from the horse's head to the driver's or rider's hand. *Shakespeare.*
2. Used as an instrument of government, or for government. *Shakespeare.*
3. To give the REINS. To give license. *Milton.*

TO REIN. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To govern by a bridle. *Milton.*
2. To restrain; to controul. *Shakespeare.*

REINS. *f.* [*renes*, Latin.] The kidneys; the lower part of the back. *Job xix.*

TO REINSERT. *v. a.* [*re* and *insert*.] To insert a second time.

TO REINSPIRE. *v. a.* [*re* and *inspire*.] To inspire anew. *Dryden.*

TO REINSTALL. *v. a.* [*re* and *instal*.]

1. To seat again. *Milton.*
2. To put again in possession. *Shakespeare.*

TO REINSTATE. *v. a.* [*re* and *instare*.] To put again in possession. *Addison.*

TO REINTEGRATE. *v. a.* [*re* and *integer*, Latin.] To renew with regard to any state or quality. *Bacon.*

TO REINVEST. *v. a.* [*re* and *invest*.] To invest anew.

TO REJOICE. *v. n.* [*rejoir*, French.] To be glad; to joy; to exult. *Milton.*

TO REJOYCE. *v. a.* To exhilarate; to gladden. *Prior.*

REJOYCER. *f.* [from *rejoice*.] One that rejoices. *Taylor.*

TO REJOIN. *v. a.* [*rejoinds*, French.]

1. To join again. *Brown.*
2. To meet one again. *Pope.*

TO REJOIN. *v. n.* To answer to an answer. *Dryden.*

REJOINER. *f.* [from *rejoin*.]

1. Reply to an answer. *Glanville.*
2. Reply; answer. *Shakespeare.*

REJOLT. *f.* [*rejailler*, French.] Shock; succussion. *South.*

REIT. *f.* Sedge or sea-weed. *Bailey.*

TO REITERATE. *v. a.* [*re* and *itero*, Latin.] To repeat again and again. *Milton.*

REITERATION. *f.* [*reiteration*, French; from *reiterate*.] Repetition. *Boyle.*

TO REJU'DGE. *v. a.* [*re* and *judge*.] To re-

- re-examine; to review; to recal to a new trial. *Pope.*
- To REKINDLE. *v. a.* [*re* and *kindle*.] To set on fire again. *Cheyne. Pope.*
- To RELAPSE. *v. n.* [*relapsus*, Latin.]
1. To slip back; to slide or fall back.
 2. To fall back into vice or error. *Taylor.*
 3. To fall back from a state of recovery to sickness. *Wiseman.*
- RELAPSE. *f.* [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. *Shakespeare.*
- To RELATE. *v. a.* [*relatus*, Latin.]
1. To tell; to recite. *Bacon.*
 2. To ally by kindred. *Pope.*
 3. To bring back; to restore. *Spenser.*
- To RELATE. *v. n.* To have reference; to have respect. *Locke.*
- RELATER. *f.* [from *relate*.] Teller; narrator. *Brown.*
- RELATION. *f.* [*relation*, French.]
1. Manner of belonging to any person or thing. *Waller. South.*
 2. Respect; reference; regard. *Locke.*
 3. Connexion between one thing and another. *Shakespeare.*
 4. Kindred; alliance of kin. *Dryden.*
 5. Person related by birth or marriage; kinsman; kinswoman. *Swift.*
 6. Narrative; tale; account; narration. *Dennis.*
- RELATIVE. *a.* [*relativus*, Latin.]
1. Having relation; respecting. *Locke.*
 2. Considered not absolutely, but as respecting something else. *South.*
 3. Particular; positive; close in connection. *Shakespeare.*
- RELATIVE. *f.*
1. Relation; kinsman. *Taylor.*
 2. Pronoun answering to an antecedent. *Ascham.*
 3. Somewhat respecting something else. *Locke.*
- RELATIVELY. *ad.* [from *relative*.] As it respects something else; not absolutely. *Spratt.*
- RELATIVENESS. *f.* [from *relative*.] The state of having relation.
- To RELAX. *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. *v. n.* To be mild; to be remiss; to be not rigorous. *Prior.*
- RELAXATION. *f.* [*relaxation*, French.]
1. Diminution of tension; the act of
- loosening. *Arbutnot.*
2. Cessation of restraint. *Burnet.*
 3. Remission; abatement of rigour. *Hooker.*
 4. Remission of attention or application. *Addison.*
- RELAY. *f.* [*relais*, French.] Horses on the road to relieve others.
- To RELEA'SE. *v. a.* [*relascer*, French.]
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.*
- RELEASE. *f.* [*relasche*, French, 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 RELEGATE. *v. a.* [*releger*, French; *relego*, Latin.] To banish; to exile.
- RELEGATION. *f.* [*relegatio*, Latin.] Exile; judicial banishment. *Ayliffe.*
- To RELENT. *v. n.* [*ralentir*, French.]
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.*
- To RELENT. *v. a.*
1. To slacken; to remit. *Spenser.*
 2. To soften; to mollify. *Spenser.*
- RELENTLESS. *a.* [from *relent*.] Unpitiful; unmoved by kindness or tenderness. *Prior.*
- RELEVANT. *a.* [French.] Relieving.
- RELEVATION. *f.* [*relevatio*, Latin.] A raising or lifting up.
- RELVANCE. *f.* [from *rely*.] Trust; dependance; confidence. *Woodward. Rogers.*
- RE'LICK. *f.* [*reliquia*, Latin.]
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 often 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. *Alaïson.*
- RE'LICKLY. *ad.* [from *relick*.] In the manner of relicks. *Donne.*
- RE'LICT. *f.* [*relicte*, old French.] A widow; a wife desolate by the death of her husband. *Spratt. Garth.*
- RELIEF. *f.* [*relief*, French.]
1. The prominence of a figure in stone or metal; the seeming prominence of a picture. *Pope.*
 2. The

REL

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. *Shakespeare.*
 6. [*Relevium*, law Latin.] Legal remedy of wrongs.
- RELIEVABLE.** *a.* [from *relieve*.] Capable of relief. *Hale.*
- TO RELIEVE.** [*relevo*, Latin.]
1. To recommend by the interposition of something dissimilar. *Stepney.*
 2. To support; to assist. *Erson.*
 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. *Shakespeare.*
 6. To right by law.
- RELIEVER.** *f.* [from *relieve*.] One that relieves. *Rogers.*
- RELIEVO.** *f.* [Italian.] The prominence of a figure or picture. *Dryden.*
- TO RELIGHT.** *v. a.* [*re* and *light*.] To light anew. *Pope.*
- RELIGION.** *f.* [*religio*, Latin.]
1. Virtue, as founded upon reverence of God, and expectation of future rewards and punishments. *Ben. Johnson.*
 2. A system of divine faith and worship as opposite to others. *More. Tillotson.*
- RELIGIONIST.** *f.* [from *religion*.] A bigot to any religious persuasion. *Swift.*
- RELIGIOUS.** *a.* [*religiosus*, Latin.]
1. Pious; disposed to the duties of religion. *Milton.*
 2. Teaching religion. *Watson.*
 3. Among the Romanists, bound by the vows of poverty, chastity and obedience. *Addison.*
 4. Exact; strict.
- RELIGIOUSLY.** *ad.* [from *religious*.]
1. Piously; with obedience to the dictates of religion.
 2. According to the rites of religion. *Shakespeare.*
 3. Reverently; with veneration. *Duppa.*
 4. Exactly; with strict observance. *Bacon.*
- RELIGIOUSNESS.** *f.* [from *religious*.] The quality or state of being religious.
- TO RELINQUISH.** *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.** *f.* [from *relinquis*.] The act of forsaking. *South.*
- RELISH.** *f.* [from *relecher*, French, to lick again.]
1. Taste; the effect of any thing on the

REM

- palate; it is commonly used of a pleasing taste. *Boyle.*
2. Taste; small quantity just perceptible. *Shakespeare.*
 3. Liking; delight in any thing. *Addison.*
 4. Sense; power of perceiving excellence; taste. *Need's Sermon.*
 5. Delight given by any thing; the power by which pleasure is given. *Addison.*
 6. Cast; manner. *Pope.*
- TO RELISH.** *v. a.* [from the noun.]
1. To give a taste to any thing. *Dryden.*
 2. To taste; to have a liking. *Shakespeare. Baker.*
- TO RELISH.** *v. n.*
1. To have a pleasing taste. *Hakewill.*
 2. To give pleasure. *Shakespeare.*
 3. To have a flavour. *Woodward.*
- RELISHABLE.** *a.* [from *relish*.] Gustable; having a taste.
- TO RELIVE.** *v. n.* [*re* and *live*.] To revive; to live anew. *Spenser.*
- TO RELOVE.** *v. a.* [*re* and *love*.] To love in return. *Boyle.*
- RELUCENT.** *a.* [*relucens*, Latin.] Shining; transparent. *Thomson.*
- TO RELUCT.** *v. n.* [*reluctor*, Latin.] To struggle again. *Decay of Piety.*
- RELUCTANCE.** } *f.* [*reluctor*, Latin.]
- RELUCTANCY.** } Unwillingness; repugnance. *Boyle. Rogers.*
- RELUCTANT.** *a.* [*reluctans*, Latin.] Unwilling; acting with repugnance. *Tickell.*
- TO RELUCTATE.** *v. n.* [*reluctor*, Latin.] To resist; to struggle against. *Dec. of Piety.*
- RELUCATION.** *f.* [*reluctor*, Latin.] Repugnance; resistance. *Bacon.*
- TO RELUME.** *v. a.* To light anew; to rekindle. *Pope.*
- TO RELUMINE.** *v. a.* To light anew. *Shakespeare.*
- TO RELY.** *v. n.* [*re* and *lye*.] To lean upon with confidence; to put trust in; to rest upon; to depend upon. *South. Rogers.*
- TO REMAIN.** *v. n.* [*remaneo*, Latin.]
1. To be left out of a greater quantity or number. *Job xxvii.*
 2. To continue; to endure; to be left. *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.** *v. a.* To await; to be left to. *Spenser.*
- REMAIN.** *f.* [from the verb.]
1. Relick; that which is left. Generally used in the plural. *Pope.*
 2. The body left by the soul. *Pope.*
 3. Abode; habitation. *Shakespeare.*
- REMAINDER.** *a.* [from *remain*.] Remaining; refuse; left. *Shakespeare.*
- REMAINDER.** *f.*
1. What is left. *Bacon.*
 2. The

2. The body when the soul is departed ; remains. *Shakspeare. Glanville.*
- To REMAKE. *v. a.* [*re* and *make.*] To make anew. *Glanville.*
- To REMA'ND. *v. a.* [*re* and *mando, Lat.*] To send back ; to call back. *Davies.*
- RE'MANENT. *f.* [*remanens, Latin.*] The part remaining. *Bacon.*
- REMA'RK. *f.* [*remarque, French.*] Observation ; note ; notice taken. *Collier.*
- To REMA'RK. *v. a.* [*remarque, French.*]
1. To note ; to observe. *Locke.*
 2. To distinguish ; to point out ; to mark.
- REMA'RKABLE. *a.* [*remarable, French.*] Observable ; worthy of note. *Raleigh. Watts.*
- REMA'RKABLENESS. *f.* [*from remarkable.*] Observableness ; worthiness of observation.
- REMA'RKABLY. *ad.* [*from remarkable.*] Observably ; in a manner worthy of observation. *Milton. Watts.*
- REMARKER. *f.* [*remarqueur, French.*] Observer ; one that remarks. *Watts.*
- REME'DIABLE. *a.* [*from remedy.*] Capable of remedy.
- REME'DIATE. *a.* [*from remedy.*] Medicinal ; affording a remedy. *Shakspeare.*
- REME'DILESS. *a.* [*from remedy.*] Not admitting remedy ; irreparable ; cureless. *Raleigh.*
- REME'DILESSNESS. *f.* [*from remediless.*] Incurableness.
- REME'DY. *f.* [*remedium, Latin.*]
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 REME'DY. *v. a.* [*remedier, French.*]
1. To cure ; to heal. *Hooker.*
 2. To repair or remove mischief.
- To REME'MBER. *v. a.* [*r. membrare, Ital.*]
1. To bear in mind any thing ; not to forget. *Palms.*
 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.*
- REME'MBERER. *f.* [*from remember.*] One who remembers. *Wotton.*
- REME'MBRANCE. *f.* [*remembrance, Fr.*]
1. Retention in memory. *Denham.*
 2. Recollection ; revival of any idea. *Locke.*
 3. Honourable memory. Out of use. *Shakspeare.*
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. *Shakspeare.*
 8. Notice of something absent. *Shakspeare.*
- REME'MBRANCER. *f.* [*from remembrance.*]
1. One that reminds ; one that puts in mind. *Taylor.*
 2. An officer of the exchequer. *Bacon.*
- To REMER'CIÉ. *v. a.* [*remercier, French.*] To thank. *Spenser.*
- To REMIGRATE. *v. n.* [*remigro, Latin.*] To remove back again. *Boyle.*
- REMIGRATION. *f.* [*from remigrate.*] Removal back again. *Hale.*
- To REMI'ND. *v. a.* [*re* and *mind.*] To put in mind ; to force to remember. *South.*
- REMINISCENCE. *f.* [*reminiscens, Lat.*] Recollection ; recovery of ideas. *Hale.*
- REMINISCENTIAL. *a.* [*from reminiscence.*] Relating to reminiscence. *Brown.*
- REMISS. *a.* [*remis, Fr. remissus, Latin.*]
1. Not vigorous ; slack. *Woodward.*
 2. Not careful ; slothful. *Shakspeare.*
 3. Not intense. *Roscommon.*
- REMISSIBLE. *a.* [*from remis.*] Admitting forgiveness.
- REMISSION. *f.* [*remission, Fr. remissio, Latin.*]
1. Abatement ; relaxation ; moderation. *Bacon.*
 2. Cessation of intenseness. *Woodward.*
 3. In phisick, *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. *ad.* [*from remis.*]
1. Carelessly ; negligently ; without close attention. *Hooker.*
 2. Not vigorously ; not with ardour or eagerness ; slackly. *Clarendon.*
- REMISSNESS. *f.* [*from remis.*] Carelessness ; negligence ; coldness ; want of ardour. *Rogers.*
- To REMIT. *v. a.* [*remitto, Latin.*]
1. To relax ; to make less intense. *Milton.*
 2. To forgive a punishment. *Dryden.*
 3. [*Remettre, Fr.*] To pardon a fault. *Shakspeare.*
 4. To give up ; to resign. *Haywards.*
 5. To defer ; to refer. *Gouv. of the Tongue.*
 6. To put again in custody. *Dryden.*
 7. To tend money to a distant place. *Addison.*
 8. To restore. *Haywards.*
- To REMIT'. *v. n.*
1. To slacken ; to grow less intense. *Broume.*

R E M

2. To abate by growing less eager. *Soub.*
 3. In physick, to grow by intervals less violent.
- REMITMENT.** *f.* [from *remit*] The act of remitting to custody.
- REMITTANCE.** *f.* [from *remit.*]
 1. The act of paying money at a distant place.
 2. Sum sent to a distant place. *Addison.*
- REMITTER.** *f.* [*remettre*, Fr.] 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. *Cowel.*
- REMNANT.** *f.* [from *remanent.*] Residue; that which is left. *Shakespeare.*
- REMNANT.** *a.* Remaining; yet left. *Prior.*
- REMO'LTEN.** *part.* [from *remelt.*] Melted again. *Bacon.*
- REMONSTRANCE.** *f.* [*remonstrance*, Fr.]
 1. Show; discovery. *Shakespeare.*
 2. Strong representation. *Hooker.*
- TO REMONSTRATE.** *v. n.* [*remonstro*, Latin] To make a strong representation; to show reasons.
- RE'MORA.** *f.* [Latin.]
 1. A let or obstacle.
 2. A fish or kind of worm that sticks to ships, and retards their passage through the water. *Grew.*
- TO REMORATE.** *v. a.* [*remoror*, Latin.] To hinder.
- REMO'RSE.** *f.* [*remorsus*, Latin.]
 1. Pain of guilt. *Clarendon.*
 2. Tenderness; pity; sympathetic sorrow. *Spenser.*
- REMO'RSEFUL.** *a.* [*remorse* and *full.*] Tender; compassionate. *Shakespeare.*
- REMO'RSELESS.** *a.* [from *remorse.*] Unpitiful; cruel; savage. *Milton. Soub.*
- REMO'TE.** *a.* [*remotus*, Latin.]
 1. Distant; not immediate. *Locke.*
 2. Distant; not at hand.
 3. Removed far off; placed not near. *Locke.*
 4. Foreign.
 5. Distant; not closely connected. *Glanv.*
 6. Alien; not agreeing. *Locke.*
 7. Abstracted.
- REMO'TELY.** *ad.* [from *remote.*] Not nearly; at a distance. *Brown. Smith.*
- REMO'TENESS.** *f.* [from *remote.*] State of being remote; distance; not nearness. *Boyle.*
- REMO'TION.** *f.* [from *remotus*, Latin.] The act of removing; the state of being removed to distance. *Brown.*
- REMO VABLE.** *a.* [from *remove.*] Such as may be removed. *Spenser.*
- REMO VAL.** *f.* [from *remove.*]

R E N

1. The act of putting out of any place. *Hooker.*
 2. The act of putting away. *Arbutnot.*
 3. Dismission from a post. *Swift.*
 4. The state of being removed. *Locke.*
- TO REMO'VE.** *v. a.* [*removeo*, Latin.]
 1. To put from its place; to take or put away. *Shakespeare.*
 2. To place at a distance. *Locke.*
- TO REMO'VE.** *v. n.*
 1. To change place.
 2. To go from one place to another. *Dryden.*
- REMO'VE.** *f.* [from the verb.]
 1. Change of place.
 2. Susceptibility of being removed. *Glanville.*
 3. Translation of one to the place of another. *Shakespeare.*
 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 stop in the scale of gradation. *Locke.*
 9. A small distance. *Rogers.*
 10. Act of putting a horse's shoes upon different feet. *Swift.*
- REMO'VED.** *particip. a.* Remote; separate from others. *Shakespeare.*
- REMOVEDNESS.** *f.* [from *removed.*] The state of being removed; remoteness. *Shakespeare.*
- REMO'VER.** *f.* [from *remove.*] One that removes. *Bacon.*
- TO REMOUNT.** *v. n.* [*remonter*, Fr.] To mount again. *Dryden.*
- REMU'NERABLE.** *a.* [from *remunerate.*] Rewardable.
- TO REMU'NERATE.** *v. a.* [*remunero*, Latin.] To reward; to repay; to requite. *Boyle.*
- REMU'NERATION.** *f.* [*remuneratio*, Lat.] Reward; requital; recompense; repayment. *Brown.*
- REMU'NERATIVE.** *a.* [from *remunerate.*] Exercised in giving rewards. *Boyle.*
- TO REMURMUR.** *v. a.* [*re* and *murmur.*] To utter back in murmurs; to repeat in low hoarse sounds. *Pope.*
- TO REMURMUR.** *v. n.* [*remurmuro*, Lat.] To murmur back; to echo a low hoarse sound. *Dryden.*
- RENA'RD.** *f.* [*renard*, a fox, French.] The name of a fox. *Dryden.*
- RENA'SCENT.** *a.* [*renascens*, Latin.] Produced again; rising again into being.
- RENA'SCIBLE.** *a.* [*renascor*, Latin.] Possible to be produced again.
- TO RENA'VIGATE.** [*re* and *navigate.*] To sail again.
- RENCOUNTER.** *f.* [*rencontre*, French.]
 1. Clash; collision. *Collier.*
 2. Per-

R E N

2. Personal opposition. *Addison.*
 3. Loose or casual engagement. *Addison.*
 4. Sudden combat without premeditation.
- TO RENCOUNTER.** *v. n.* [*rencontrer*, 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.** *v. a.* *pret. and pret. pass. rent.* [*rendan*, Saxon.] To tear with violence; to lacerate. *Pope.*
- RENDER.** *f.* [from *rend.*] One that rends; a tearer.
- TO RENDER.** *v. a.* [*rendre*, French.]
 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. *Soutb.*
 5. To represent; to exhibit. *Shakesp.*
 6. To translate. *Burnet.*
 7. To surrender; to yield; to give up. *Clarendon.*
 8. To offer; to give to be used. *Watts.*
- RENDER.** *f.* [from the verb.] Surrender. *Shakespeare.*
- RENDE'ZVOUS.** *f.* [*rendez vous*, French.]
 1. Assembly; meeting appointed. *Raleigh.*
 2. A sign that draws men together. *Bacon.*
 3. Place appointed for assembly. *Claren.*
- TO RENDE'ZVOUS** *v. n.* [from the noun.] To meet at a place appointed.
- RENDE'ITION.** *f.* [from *render.*] Surrendering; the act of yielding.
- RENEGA'DE.** } *f.* [*renegado*, Spanish.]
RENEGA'DO. }
1. One that apostatizes from the faith; an apostate. *Addison.*
 2. One who deserts to the enemy; a revolter. *Arbutnot.*
- TO RENE'GE.** *v. a.* [*renego*, Lat. *renier*, French.] To disown. *King Charles.*
- TO RENE'W.** *v. a.* [*re and new.*]
 1. To renovate; to restore the former state. *Hebrews.*
 2. To repeat; to put again in act. *Dryd.*
 3. To begin again. *Dryden.*
 4. In theology, to make anew; to transform to new life. *Romans.*
- RENE'WABLE.** *a.* [from *renew.*] Capable to be renewed. *Swift.*
- RENE'WAL.** *f.* [from *renew.*] The act of renewing; renovation. *Forbes.*
- RENIT'ENCY.** *f.* [from *renitent.*] That resistance in solid bodies, when they press upon, or are impelled one against another. *Quincy.*
- RENIT'ENT.** *a.* [*renitens*, Latin.] Acting against any impulse by elastic power. *Ray.*
- RE'NNET.** *f.* A putredinous ferment. *Floyer.*

R E P

- RE'NNET.** } *f.* A kind of apple.
RENE'TING. } *Merrimer.*
- TO RENOVA'TE.** *v. a.* [*renovo*, Latin.] To renew; to restore to the first state. *Thomson.*
- RENOVA'TION.** *f.* [*renovatio*, Lat.] Renewal; the act of renewing. *Bacon.*
- TO RENOUN'CE.** *v. a.* [*renoncer*, Fr. *renuncio*, Latin.] To disown; to abnegate. *Dryden.*
- TO RENOUN'CE.** *v. n.* To declare renunciation. *Dryden.*
- RENOUN'CEMENT.** *f.* [from *renounce.*] Act of renouncing; renunciation. *Shakespeare.*
- RENO'WN.** *f.* [*renommée*, French.] Fame; celebrity; praise widely spread. *Waller.*
- TO RENO WN.** *v. a.* [*renommer*, Fr. from the noun.] To make famous. *Pope.*
- RENO'WNED.** *particip. a.* [from *renowen.*] Famous; celebrated; eminent; famed. *Dryden.*
- RENT.** *f.* [from *rend.*] A break; a laceration. *Addison.*
- TO RENT.** *v. a.* [rather to *rend.*] To tear; to lacerate. *Eccius.*
- TO RENT.** *v. n.* To roar; to bluster. *Hudibras.*
- RENT.** *f.* [*rente*, French.]
 1. Revenue; annual payment. *Pope.*
 2. Money paid for any thing held of another. *Waller.*
- TO RENT.** *v. a.* [*renter*, French.]
 1. To hold by paying rent. *Addison.*
 2. To let to a tenant.
- RE'NTABLE.** *a.* [from *rent.*] That may be rented.
- RE'NTAL.** *f.* [from *rent.*] Schedule or account of rents.
- RE'NTER.** *f.* [from *rent.*] He that holds by paying rent. *Locke.*
- RENVE'RSED.** *a.* [*renversé*, Fr.] Overturned. *Spenser.*
- RENUNCIATION.** *f.* [*renunciatio*, Lat.] The act of renouncing. *Taylor.*
- TO REORDA'IN.** *v. a.* [*reordiner*, Fren.] To ordain again, on supposition of some defect in the commission of ministry.
- REORDINA'TION.** *f.* [from *reordain.*] Repetition of ordination. *Atterbury.*
- TO REPA'CIFY.** *v. a.* [*re and pacify.*] To pacify again. *Daniel.*
- REPAI'D.** *part. of repay.*
- TO REPAIR.** *v. a.* [*reparo*, Lat. *reparar*, French.]
 1. To restore after injury or dilapidation. *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.*
- REPAI'R.** *f.* [from the verb.] Reparation; supply

- supply of loss; restoration after dilapidation.
Wilkins.
- To REPAIR. *v. n.* [*repaire*, French.] To go; to betake himself. *Pope.*
- REPAIR. *f.* [*repaire*, French.]
1. Resort; abode.
2. Act of betaking himself any whither. *Clarendon.*
- REPAIRER. *f.* [from *repair*.] Amender; restorer. *South.*
- REPA'NDOUS. *a.* [*repandus*, Latin.] Bent upwards. *Brown.*
- REPARABLE. *a.* [*reparabilis*, Latin.] Capable of being amended, retrieved. *Bacon.*
- REPARABLY. *ad.* [from *reparable*.] In a manner capable of remedy by restoration, amendment or supply.
- REPARATION. *f.* [*reparatio*, Latin.]
1. The act of repairing. *Arbutnot.*
2. Supply of what is wasted. *Arbutnot.*
3. Recompence for any injury; amends. *Dryden.*
- REPARATIVE. *f.* [from *repair*.] Whatever makes amends. *Wotton.*
- REPARTEE'. *f.* [*repartie*, French.] Smart reply. *Dryden.*
- To REPARTEE'. *v. n.* To make smart replies. *Prior.*
- To REPA'SS. *v. a.* [*repasser*, French.] To pass again; to pass back. *Raleigh.*
- To REPA'SS. *v. n.* To go back in a road. *Dryden.*
- REPA'ST. *f.* [*re* and *passus*, Latin.]
1. A meal; act of taking food. *Denham.*
2. Food; victuals. *Shakespeare.*
- To REPA'ST. *v. a.* [*repaisire*, Fr. from the noun.] To feed; to feast. *Shakespeare.*
- REPA'STURE. *f.* [*re* and *pasture*.] Entertainment. *Shakespeare.*
- To REPA'Y. *v. a.* [*repayer*, French.]
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. *Shakespeare.*
- REPAYMENT. *f.* [from *repay*.]
1. The act of repaying.
2. The thing repaid. *Arbutnot.*
- To REPEAL. *v. a.* [*rapeller*, French.]
1. To recall. *Shakespeare.*
2. To abrogate; to revoke. *Dryden.*
- REPEAL. *f.* [from the verb.]
1. Recall from exile. *Shakespeare.*
2. Revocation; abrogation. *Davies.*
- To REPEAT. *v. a.* [*repeto*, Latin.]
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. *ad.* [from *repeated*.] Over and over; more than once. *Stephens.*
- REPEAT'ER. *f.* [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. *v. a.* [*repello*, Latin.]
1. To drive back any thing. *Hooker.*
2. To drive back an assailant. *Dryden.*
- To REPEL. *v. n.*
1. To act with force contrary to force impressed. *Newton.*
2. In physick, 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. *f.* [*repellens*, Latin.] An application that has a repelling power. *Wiseman.*
- REPELLER. *f.* [from *repel*.] One that repels.
- To REPENT. *v. n.* [*repentir*, French.]
1. To think on any thing past with sorrow. *King Charles. South.*
2. To express sorrow for something past. *Shakespeare.*
3. To have such sorrow for sin, as produces amendment of life. *Matthew.*
- To REPENT. *v. a.*
1. To remember with sorrow. *Shakespeare.*
2. To remember with pious sorrow. *Don.*
3. It is used with the reciprocal pronoun. *Prior.*
- REPENTANCE. *f.* [*repentance*, Fr. from *repent*.]
1. Sorrow for any thing past.
2. Sorrow for sin, such as produces newness of life; penitence. *Whitgift.*
- REPENTANT. *a.* [*repentant*, French.]
1. Sorrowful for the past.
2. Sorrowful for sin. *Milton.*
3. Expressing sorrow for sin. *Shakespeare.*
- To REPEOP'LE. *v. a.* [*re* and *people*.] To stock with people anew. *Hale.*
- To REPERCU'SS. *v. a.* [*repercussus*, Lat.] To beat back; to drive back. *Bacon.*
- REPERCU'SSION. *f.* [*repercussio*, Latin.] The act of driving back; rebound. *Bacon.*
- REPERCU'SSIVE. *a.* [*repercussif*, French.]
1. Having the power of driving back, of causing a rebound.
2. Repellent. *Bacon.*
3. Driven back; rebounding.
- REPETITIOUS. *a.* [*repertus*, French.] Found; gained by finding.
- REPETITORY. *f.* [*repertorium*, Latin.] A treasury; a magazine.
- REPETITION. *f.* [*repetitio*, Latin.]
1. Iteration of the same thing. *Arbutnot.*
2. Recital of the same words over again. *Hooker.*
3. The act of reciting or rehearsing. *Shakespeare.*
4. Recital from memory, as distinct from reading.

To REPI'NE. *v. n.* [*re* and *pins.*] To fret; to vex himself; to be discontented. *Temple.*
 REPI'NER. *f.* [from *repine.*] One that frets or murmurs.
 To REPLA'CE. *v. a.* [*replacer*, French; *re* and *place.*]

1. To put again in the former place. *Bacon.*
2. To put in a new place. *Dryden.*

To REPLA'NT. *v. a.* [*replanter*, French.] To plant anew.

REPLANTA'TION. *f.* [from *replant.*] The act of planting again.

To REPLA'Y. *v. a.* [*re* and *plait.*] To fold one part often over another.

To REPLE'NISH. *v. a.* [*re* and *plenus*, Lat.]

1. To stock; to fill. *Milton.*
2. To finish; to consummate; to complete. *Shakespeare.*

To REPLE'NISH. *v. n.* To be stocked.

REPLE'TE. *a.* [*repletus*, Latin.] Full; completely filled. *Bacon.*

REPLE'TION. *f.* [*repletion*, French.] The state of being overfull. *Arbutnot.*

REPLE'VIABLE. *a.* [*replegiabi* in, barbarous Latin.] What may be replevined.

To REPLEVIN. } *v. a.* *Spenser.* [*replegio*,

To REPLE'VY. } low Latin.] To take back or set at liberty any thing seized upon security given.

REPLICA'TION. *f.* [*replico*, Latin.]

1. Rebound; repercussion. *Shakespeare.*
2. Reply; answer. *Broome.*

To REPLY. *v. n.* [*repliquer*, French.] To answer; to make a return to an answer.

To RE'PLY. *v. a.* To return for an answer. *Milton.*

RE'PLY. *f.* [*replique*, Fr.] Answer; return to an answer. *Watts.*

REPLY'ER. *f.* [from *reply.*] He that makes a return to an answer. *Bacon.*

To REPOLISH. *v. a.* [*repolir*, Fr. and *polish.*] To polish again. *Donne.*

To REPORT. *v. a.* [*rapporter*, Fr.]

1. To noise by popular rumour. *Shakespeare.*
2. To give repute. *1 Tim.*
3. To give an account of.
4. To return; to rebound; to give back. *Bacon.*

REPORT. *f.* [from the noun.]

1. Rumour; popular fame.
2. Repute; publick character. *Shakespeare.*
3. Account returned. *1 Mac.*
4. Account given by lawyers of cases. *Watts.*
5. Sound; loud noise; repercussion. *Bacon.*

REPORTER. *f.* [from *report.*] Relater; one that gives an account. *Hayward.*

REPORTINGLY. *ad.* [from *reporting.*] By common fame. *Shakespeare.*

REPO'SAL. *f.* [from *repose.*] The act of reposing. *Shakespeare.*

To REPO'SE. *v. a.* [*repono*, Lat.]

1. To lay to rest. *Milton.*
2. To place as in confidence or trust. *Rogers.*
3. To lodge; to lay up. *Woodward.*

To REPO'SE. *v. n.* [*reposer*, Fr.]

1. To sleep; to be at rest. *Chapman.*
2. To rest in confidence. *Shakespeare.*

REPO'SE. *f.* [*repos*, Fr.]

1. Sleep; rest; quiet. *Shakespeare. Phillips.*
2. Cause of rest. *Dryden.*

REPO'SEDNESS. *f.* [from *reposed.*] State of being at rest.

To REPO'SITE. *v. a.* [*repositus*, Lat.] To lay up; to lodge as in a place of safety.

REPOSITION. *f.* [from *reposit.*] The act of replacing. *Wiseman.*

REPO'SITORY. *f.* [*repositorium*, Lat.] A place where any thing is safely laid up.

To REPOSSE'SS. *v. a.* [*re* and *poss.*] To possess again. *Spenser.*

To REPREHE'ND. *v. a.* [*reprehendo*, Lat.]

1. To reprove; to chide. *Shakespeare.*
2. To blame; to censure. *Phillips.*
3. To detect of fallacy. *Bacon.*
4. To charge with as a fault. *Bacon.*

REPREHE'NDER. *f.* [from *reprehend.*] Blamer; censurer. *Hooker.*

REPREHE'NSIBLE. *a.* [*reprehenfible*, Fr.] Blameable; culpable; censurable.

REPREHE'NSIBLENESS. *f.* [from *reprehenfible.*] Blameableness.

REPREHE'NSIBLY. *ad.* [from *reprehenfible.*] Blameably; culpably.

REPREHE'NSION. *f.* [*reprehenfio*, Lat.] Reproof; open blame. *Hammond.*

REPREHE'NSIVE. *a.* [from *reprehend.*] Given to reproof.

To REPRES'ENT. *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. *Decay of Piety.*

REPRESENTA'TION. *f.* [*representation*, Fr.]

1. Image; likeness. *Stillingfleet.*
2. Act of supporting a vicarious character.
3. Respectful declaration.

REPRESENTATIVE. *a.* [*representatif*, Fr.]

1. Exhibiting a similitude. *Atterbury.*
2. Bearing the character or power of another. *Swift.*

REPRE:

REPRESENTATIVE. f.

1. One exhibiting the likenesses of another. *Addison.*
2. One exercising the vicarious power given by another. *Blount.*
3. That by which any thing is shown. *Locke.*

REPRÉSENTER. f. [from *represent.*]

1. One who shows or exhibits. *Brown.*
2. One who bears a vicarious character. *Swift.*

REPRESENTMENT. f. [from *represent.*]
Image or idea proposed, as exhibiting the likeness of something. *Taylor.*

To REPRESENT. v. a. [*representus*, Lat.]

1. To crush; to put down; to subdue. *Hayward.*
2. To compress. Not proper.

REPRESS. f. [from the verb.] Repression; act of crushing. *Government of the Tongue.*

REPRESSION. f. [from *repress.*] Act of repressing. *King Charles.*

REPRESSIVE. a. [from *repress.*] Having power to repress; acting to repress.

To REPRIEVE. v. a. To respite after sentence of death; to give a respite. *South.*

REPRIEVE. f. [from the verb.] Respite after sentence of death. *Clarendon.*

To REPRIMAND. v. a. [*reprimander*, Fr.] To chide; to check; to reprehend; to reprove. *Arbutnot.*

REPRIMAND. f. [*reprimande*, Fr.] Re-proof; reprehension. *Addison.*

To REPRINT. v. a. [*re and print.*]

1. To renew the impression of any thing. *South.*
2. To print a new edition. *Pope.*

REPRISAL. f. [*reprisalia*, low Lat.] Something seized by way of retaliation for robbery or injury. *Pope.*

REPRISE. f. [*reprise*, Fr.] The act of taking something in retaliation of injury. *Dryden.*

To REPROACH. 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.*

REPROACH. f. [*reproche*, Fr.] Censure; infamy; shame. *Milton.*

REPROACHABLE. a. [*reprochable*, Fr.] Worthy of reproach.

REPROACHFUL. a. [from *reproach.*]

1. Scurrilous; opprobrious. *Shakespeare.*
2. Shameful; intamous; vile. *Hammond.*

REPROACHFULLY. ad. [from *reproach.*]

1. Opprobriously; ignominiously; scurrilously. *Shakespeare.*
2. Shamefully; infamously.

REPROBATE. a. [*reprobatus*, Lat.] Lost

to virtue; lost to grace; abandoned. *South.*

REPROBATE. f. A man lost to virtue; a wretch abandoned to wickedness. *Taylor.*

To REPROBATE. 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. *Soutberne.*

REPROBATENESS. f. [from *reprobate.*]
The state of being reprobate.

REPROBATION. f. [*reprobation*, French.]

1. The act of abandoning, or state of being abandoned to eternal destruction. *Shakespeare, Maine.*
2. A condemnatory sentence. *Dryden.*

To REPRODUCE. v. a. [*re and produce.*]
To produce again; to produce anew. *Newton.*

REPRODUCTION. f. [from *reproduce.*]
The act of producing anew. *Boyle.*

REPROOF. f. [from *reprove.*]

1. Blame to the face; reprehension. *Pope.*
2. Censure; slander. *Psalms.*

REPROVABLE. a. [from *reprove.*] Culpable; blamable; worthy of reprehension. *Taylor.*

To REPROVE. 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 refute; to disprove. *Shakespeare.*
4. To blame for. *Carew.*

REPROVER. f. [from *reprove.*] A reprehender; one that reproves. *South.*

To REPRUNE. v. a. [*re and prune.*] To prune a second time. *Evelyn.*

REPTILE. a. [*reptile*, Lat.] Creeping upon many feet. *Gay.*

REPTILE. f. An animal that creeps upon many feet. *Locke, Prior.*

REPUBLICAN. a. [from *republik.*] Placing the government in the people.

REPUBLICAN. f. [from *republik.*] One who thinks a commonwealth without monarchy the best government. *Addison.*

REPUBLICK. f. [*republica*, Lat.] Commonwealth; state in which the power is lodged in more than one. *Ben. Johnson.*

REPUDIABLE. a. [from *repudiate.*] Fit to be rejected.

To REPUDIATE. v. a. [*repudio*, Latin.]

- To divorce; to reject; to put away. *Bentley.*

REPUDIATION. f. [from *repudiate.*] Divorce; rejection. *Arbutnot.*

REPUGNANCE. } f. [repugnance, Fr.]

- REPUGNANCY. }**
1. Inconsistency; contrariety. *Bentley.*
 2. Reluctance; unwillingness; struggle of opposite passion. *South.*

REPUG.

REPU'GNANT. *a.* [*regnant, Fr.*]

1. Disobedient; not obsequious.

Shakespeare.

2. Contrary; opposite.

Woodward.

REPU'GNANTLY. *ad.* [*from repugnant.*]

Contradictorily.

Brown.

To REPU'LLULATE. *v. n.* [*re and pullu-*

lo, Lat.] To bud again.

Howel.

REPU'LSE. *f.* [*repulse, Fr. repulsa, Latin.*]

The condition of being driven off or put aside from any attempt.

King Charles.

To REPULSE. *v. a.* [*repulsus, Lat.*] To

beat back; to drive off.

Knolles.

REPU'LSION. *f.* [*repulsus, Lat.*] The act

or power of driving off from itself.

Arbutnot.

REPU'LSIVE. *a.* [*from repulse.*] Driving

off; having the power to beat back or drive off.

Newton.

To REPURCHASE. *v. a.* [*re and pur-*

chase.] To buy again.

Shakespeare.

RE'PUTABLE. *a.* [*from reputa.*] Honour-

able; not infamous.

Rogers.

RE'PUTABLY. *ad.* [*from reputable.*]

Without discredit.

Aiterbury.

REPUTATION. *f.* [*reputation, Fr.*] Cred-

it; honour; character of good.

Addison.

To REPU'TE. *v. a.* [*reputo, Latin.*] To

hold; to account; to think.

Donne.

REPU'TE. *f.* [*from the verb.*]

1. Character; reputation.

2. Established opinion.

Milton.

REPU'TELESS. *a.* [*from reputa.*] Disre-

putable; disgraceful.

Shakespeare.

REQUE'ST. *f.* [*requeste, Fr.*]

1. Petition; entreaty.

Shakespeare.

2. Demand; repute; credit; state of be-

ing desired.

Boyle.

To REQUE'ST. *v. a.* [*requester, Fr.*] To

ask; to solicit; to entreat.

Knolles.

REQUESTER. *f.* [*from request.*] Petiti-

oner; soliciter.

To REQUI'CKEN. *v. a.* [*re and quicken.*]

To reanimate.

Shakespeare.

RE'QUIEM. *f.* [*Latin.*]

1. A hymn in which they implore for the

dead requiem or rest.

Shakespeare.

2. Rest; quiet; peace.

Sandys.

REQUI'RABLE. *a.* [*from require.*] Fit

to be required.

Hale.

To REQUI'RE. *v. a.* [*requiro, Lat.*]

1. To demand; to ask a thing as of right.

Spelman.

2. To make necessary; to need.

Dryden.

REQUISITE. *a.* [*requisitus, Lat.*] Neces-

sary; needful; required by the nature of

things.

Wake.

RE'QUISITE. *f.* Any thing necessary.

Dryden.

RE'QUISITELY. *ad.* [*from requisite.*] Nec-

cessarily; in a requisite manner.

Boyle.

RE'QUISITENESS. *f.* [*from requisite.*]

Necessity; the state of being requisite.

Boyle.

REQUITAL. *f.* [*from require.*]

1. Return for any good or bad office; re-

taliation.

Hecker.

2. Reward; recompense.

Soub.

To REQUI'TE. *v. a.* [*requiter, Fr.*] To

repay; to retaliate good or ill; to recom-

pense.

Pope.

RE'REWARD. *f.* The rear or last troop.

RESA'LE. *f.* [*re and sale.*] Sale at second

hand.

Bacon.

To RESALU'TE. *v. a.* [*resaluto, Lat. re-*

saluto, Fr.] To salute or greet anew.

Chapman.

To RESAI'L. *v. a.* [*re and sail.*] To fail

back.

Pope.

To RESCI'ND. *v. a.* [*rescindo, Lat. re-*

scinder, Fr.] To cut off; to abrogate a

law.

Hammond, Dryden.

RESCI'SSION. *f.* [*rescission, Fr. rescissus,*

Lat.] The act of cutting off; abrogation.

Bacon.

RESCI'SSORY. *a.* [*rescisoire, Fr. rescissus,*

Lat.] Having the power to cut off.

To RESCRI'BE. *v. a.* [*rescribo, Lat.*]

1. To write back.

Ayliffe.

2. To write over again.

Howel.

RE'SCRIPT. *f.* [*rescriptum, Lat.*] Ediçt

of an emperor.

Bacon.

To RE'SCUE. *v. a.* [*rescorre, old French.*]

To set free from any violence, confinement,

or danger.

Shakespeare.

RE'SCUE. *f.* [*rescouffe, old Fr.*] Deliverance

from violence, danger, or confinement.

Shakespeare.

RE'SCUER. *f.* [*from rescue.*] One that

rescues.

RESEA'RCH. *f.* [*recherche, Fr.*] En-

quiry; search.

Rogers.

To RESEA'RCH. *v. a.* [*recherche, Fr.*]

To examine; to enquire.

Wotton.

To RESEA'T. *v. a.* [*re and seat.*] To

seat again.

Dryden.

RESEI'ZER. *f.* One that seizes again.

RESEI'ZURE. *f.* [*re and seizure.*] Re-

peated seizure; seizure a second time.

Bacon.

RESE'MBLANCE. *f.* [*resemblance, Fr.*]

Likeness; similitude; representation.

Hocker.

To RESE'MBLE. *v. a.* [*resembler, Fr.*]

1. To compare; to represent as like some-

thing else.

Raleigh.

2. To be like; to have likeness to.

Addison.

To RESE'ND. *v. a.* [*re and send.*] To send

back; to send again.

Shakespeare.

To RESENT. *v. a.* [*ressentir, Fr.*]

1. To take well or ill.

Bacon.

2. To take ill; to consider as an injury or

affront.

Milton.

RESENTER. *f.* [from *resent.*] One who feels injuries deeply. *Wotton.*

RESENTFUL. *a.* [*resent* and *full.*] Malignant; easily provoked to anger, and long retaining it.

RESENTINGLY. *ad.* [from *resenting.*] With deep sense; with strong preception; with anger. *More.*

RESENTMENT. *f.* [*ressentiment, Fr.*]

1. Strong perception of good or ill. *Glarville.*
2. Deep sense of injury. *Swift.*

RESERVATION. *f.* [*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. *Shakespeare.*

RESERVATORY. *f.* [*reservoir, French.*] Place in which any thing is reserved or kept. *Woodward.*

To RESERVE. *v. a.* [*reservo, Lat.*]

1. To keep in store; to save to some other purpose. *Spenser.*
2. To retain; to keep; to hold. *Shakespeare.*
3. To lay up to a future time. *Decay of Piety.*

RESERVE. *f.* [from the verb.]

1. Store kept untouched. *Locke.*
2. Something 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. *a.* [from *reserve.*]

1. Modest; not loosely free. *Walsh.*
2. Sullen; not open; not frank. *Dryden.*

RESERVEDLY. *ad.* [from *reserved.*]

1. Not with frankness; not with openness; with reserve. *Woodward.*
2. Scrupulously; coldly. *Pope.*

RESERVEDNESS. *f.* [from *reserved.*] Closeness; want of frankness; want of openness. *Ben. Johnson.*

RESERVER. *f.* [from *reserve.*] One that reserves.

RESERVOIR. *f.* [*reservoir, Fr.*] Place where any thing is kept in store. *Pope.*

To RESETTLE. *v. a.* [*re* and *settle.*] To settle again. *Swift.*

RESETTLEMENT. *f.* [from *resettle.*]

1. The act of settling again. *Norris.*
2. The state of settling again. *Mortimer.*

RESIANCE. *f.* [from *resiant.*] Residence; abode; dwelling. *Bacon.*

RESIANT. *a.* [*ressiant, Fr.*] Resident; present in a place. *Knolls.*

To RESIDE. *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. *f.* [*residence, Fr.*]

1. Act of dwelling in a place. *Hale.*
2. Place of abode; dwelling. *Milton.*
3. That which settles at the bottom of liquours. *Brown.*

RESIDENT. *a.* [*residens, Lat.*] Dwelling or having abode in any place. *Burnet.*

RESIDENT. *f.* [from the adj.] An agent, minister, or officer residing in any distant place with the dignity of an ambassador. *Addison.*

RESIDENTIARY. *a.* [from *resident.*] Holding residence. *More.*

RESIDUAL. } *a.* [from *residuum, Lat.*]

RESIDUARY. } Relating to the residue; relating to the part remaining. *Ayliffe.*

RESIDUE. *f.* [*residuum, Lat.*] The remaining part; that which is left. *Arbutnot.*

To RESIEGE. *v. a.* [*re* and *siege, Fr.*] To seat again. *Spenser.*

To RESIGN. *v. a.* [*resigno, Lat.*]

1. To give up a claim or possession. *Denb.*
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. *Shakespeare.*

RESIGNATION. *f.* [*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. *f.* [from *resign.*] One that resigns.

RESIGNMENT. *f.* [from *resign.*] Act of resigning.

RESILIENCE. } *f.* [from *resilio, Latin.*]

RESILIENCY. } The act of starting or leaping back. *Bacon.*

RESILIENT. *a.* [*resiliens, Lat.*] Starting or springing back.

RESILIATION; *f.* [*resilio, Lat.*] The act of springing back; resilience.

RESIN. *f.* [*resina, Lat.*] The fat sulphurous part of some vegetable, which is natural or procured by art, and will incorporate with oil or spirit, not an aqueous menstruum. *Quincy.*

RESINOUS. *a.* [from *resin; resineaux, Fr.*] Containing resin; consisting of resin. *Boyle.*

RESINOUSNESS. *f.* [from *resinous.*] The quality of being resinous.

RESIPISCENCE. *f.* [*resipiscence, Fr.*] Wisdom after the fact; repentance

To RESIST. *v. a.* [*resisto*, Lat.]
 1. To oppose; to act against. *Shakespeare.*
 2. To not admit impression or force. *Milton.*

RESISTANCE. } *f.* [*resistance*, Fr.]
 RESISTENCE. }
 1. The act of resisting; opposition. *Msc.*
 2. The quality of not yielding to force or external impression. *Bacon.*

RESISTIBILITY. *f.* [from *resistible*.]
 Quality of resisting. *Locke.*

RESISTIBLE. *a.* [from *resist*.] That may be resisted. *Hale.*

RESISTLESS. *a.* [from *resist*.] Irresistible; that cannot be opposed. *Ralcigb.*

RESOLVABLE. *a.* [from *resolue*.]
 1. That may be analysed or separated. *Soutb.*
 2. Capable of solution or of being made less obscure. *Brown.*

RESOLUBLE. *a.* [*resoluble*, Fr.] That may be melted or dissolved.

To RESOLVE. *v. a.* [*resolvo*, Lat.]
 1. To inform; to free from a doubt or difficulty. *Shakespeare.*

2. To solve; to clear. *Rogers.*

3. To settle in an opinion. *Shakespeare.*

4. To fix in determination. *Dryden.*

5. To fix in constancy; to confirm. *Shakespeare.*

6. To melt; to dissolve. *Arbutnot.*

7. To analyse. *Tillofson.*

To RESOLVE. *v. n.*
 1. To determine; to decree within one's self. *Milton.*

2. To melt; to be dissolved. *Shakespeare. Southern.*

3. To be settled in opinion. *Locke.*

RESOLVE. *f.* Resolution; fixed determination. *Denbam.*

RESOLVEDLY. *ad.* [from *resolved*.] With firmness and constancy. *Grew.*

RESOLVEDNESS. *f.* [from *resolved*.] Resolution; constancy; firmness. *Decay of Piety.*

RESOLVENT. *f.* [*resolvens*, Latin.] That which has the power of causing solution. *Wiseman.*

RESOLVER. *f.* [from *resolve*.]
 1. One that forms a firm resolution. *Hammond.*

2. One that dissolves; one that separates parts. *Boyle.*

RESOLUTE. *a.* [*resolu*, Fr.] Determined; fixed; constant; steady; firm. *Shakespeare.*

RESOLUTELY. *ad.* [from *resolute*.] Determinately; firmly; constantly; steadily. *Roscommon.*

RESOLUTENESS. *f.* [from *resolute*.] Determinateness; state of being fixed in resolution. *Boyle.*

RESOLUTION. *f.* [*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. *a.* [*resolutus*, Lat. *resolutif*, Fr.] Having the power to dissolve.

RESONANCE. *f.* [from *resono*, Latin.] Sound; resound. *Boyle.*

RESONANT. *a.* [*resonant*, Fr.] Resounding. *Milton.*

To RESORT. *v. n.* [*ressortir*, Fr.]
 1. To have recourse. *Clarendon.*

2. To go publicly. *Milton.*

3. To repair to. *Pope.*

4. To fall back. *Hale.*

RESORT. *f.* [from the verb.]
 1. Frequency; assembly; meeting. *Dryden.*

2. Concourse; confluence. *Swift.*

3. Act of visiting. *Shakespeare.*

4. Movement; active power; spring. *Bacon.*

To RESOUND. *v. a.* [*resono*, Lat.]
 1. To echo; to sound back; to celebrate by sound. *Peacbam.*

2. To sound; to tell so as to be heard far. *Pope.*

3. To return sounds; to sound with any noise. *Milton.*

To RESOUND. *v. n.* To be echoed back. *South.*

RESOURCE. *f.* [*ressource*, Fr.] Some new or unexpected means that offer; resort; expedient. *Dryden.*

To RESOUND. *v. a.* [*re and son*.] To low anew. *Bacon.*

To RESPEAK. *v. n.* [*re and speak*.] To answer. *Shakespeare.*

To RESPECT. *v. a.* [*respectus*, Lat.]
 1. To regard; to have regard to. *Bacon.*

2. To consider with a lower degree of reverence. *Sidney.*

3. To have relation to.

4. To look toward. *Brown.*

RESPECT. *f.* [*respectus*, Lat.]
 1. Regard; attention. *Shakespeare.*

2. Reverence; honour. *Prior.*

3. Awful kindness. *Locke.*

4. Goodwill. *Shakespeare.*

5. Partial regard. *Proverbs.*

6. Reverend character. *Shakespeare.*

7. Manner of treating others. *Wotton.*

8. Consideration; motive. *Hooker.*

9. Relation; regard. *Tillofson.*

RESPECTER. *f.* [from *respect*.] One that has partial regard. *Swift.*

RESPECTFUL. *a.* [*respect* and *full.*] Ceremonious; full of outward civility.

Prior.

RESPECTFULLY. *ad.* [from *respectful.*] With some degree of reverence.

Dryden.

RESPECTIVE. *a.* [from *respect.*]

1. Particular; relating to particular persons or things.

Burnet.

2. Relative; not absolute.

Rogers.

3. Worthy of reverence.

Shakespeare.

4. Accurate; nice; careful; cautious.

Hooker.

RESPECTIVELY. *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.

Shakespeare.

RESPERSION. *f.* [*resperio*, Lat.] The act of sprinkling.

RESPIRATION. *f.* [*respiration*, Fr. *respiratio* from *respiro*, Lat.]

1. The act of breathing.

Bacon.

2. Relief from toil.

Milton.

To RESPIRE. *v. n.* [*respiro*, Lat.]

1. To breathe.

Dryden.

2. To catch breath.

Milton.

3. To rest; to take rest from toil.

Pope.

RESPITE. *f.* [*respit*, Fr.]

1. Reprieve; suspension of a capital sentence.

Milton. Prior.

2. Pause; interval.

Raleigh.

To RESPITE. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To relieve by a pause.

Milton.

2. [*Respiter*, old Fr.] To suspend; to delay.

Clarendon.

RESPLENDENCE. } *f.* [from *resplendens.*]

RESPLENDENCY. } Lustre; brightness; splendour.

Boyle.

RESPLENDENT. *a.* [*resplendens*, Latin.] Bright; shining; having a beautiful lustre.

Newton.

RESPLENDENTLY. *ad.* [from *resplendent.*] With lustre; brightly; splendidly.

To RESPOND. *v. n.* [*respondere*, Lat. *respondere*, Fr.]

1. To answer.

2. To correspond; to suit.

Broome.

RESPONDENT. *f.* [*respondens*, Lat.]

1. An answerer in a suit.

Ayliffe.

2. One whose province, in a set disputation, is to refute objections.

Watts.

RESPONSE. *f.* [*responsum*, Lat.]

1. An answer.

Hammond.

2. Answer made by the congregation.

Addison.

3. Reply to an objection in a formal disputation.

Watts.

RESPONSIBLE. *a.* [from *responsus*, Lat.] Answerable; accountable.

Government of the Tongue.

2. Capable of discharging an obligation.

Locke.

RESPONSIBLENESS. *f.* [from *responsibile.*] State of being obliged or qualified to answer.

RESPONSION. *f.* [*responsio*, Lat.] The act of answering.

RESPONSIVE. *a.* [*responsif*, Fr.]

1. Answering; making answer.

Ayliffe.

2. Correspondent; suited to something else.

Fenton.

RESPONSORY. *a.* [*responsorius*, Latin.] Containing answer.

REST. *f.* [*repe*, Saxon; *ruste*, Dutch.]

1. Sleep; repose.

Pope.

2. The final sleep; the quietness of death.

Dryden.

3. Stiness; 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.

REST. *a.* [*restes*, Fr. *quod restat*, Latin.] Others; those not included in any proposition.

Stillingfleet.

To REST. *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.

Waller.

9. To be left; to remain.

Bacon.

To REST. *v. a.*

1. To lay to rest.

Dryden.

2. To place as on a support.

RESTAGNANT. *a.* [*restagnans*, Latin.] Remaining without flow or motion.

Boyle.

To RESTAGNATE. *v. n.* [*re* and *stagnate.*] To stand without flow.

Wiseman.

RESTAGNATION. *f.* [from *restagnate.*] The state of standing without flow, course, or motion.

RESTAURATION. *f.* [*restauro*, Latin.] The act of recovering to the former state.

Hooker.

To RESTEM. *v. a.* [*re* and *stem.*] To force back against the current.

Shakespeare.

RESTFUL. *a.* [*rest* and *full.*] Quiet; being at rest.

Shakespeare.

RESTHARROW. *f.* A plant.

Miller.

RE-

- RESTIFF**, *a.* [*restif*, French; *restivo*, Ital.]
 1. Unwilling to stir; resolute against going forward; obstinate; stubborn. *Dryden.*
 2. Being at rest; being less in motion. *Brown.*
- RESTIFNESS**, *f.* [from *restiff*.] Obstinate reluctance. *King Charles.*
- RESTINCTION**, *f.* [*restinctus*, Latin.] The act of extinguishing.
- RESTITUTION**, *f.* [*restitutio*, Latin.]
 1. The act of restoring what is lost or taken away. *Taylor. Arbuthnot.*
 2. The act of recovering its former state or posture. *Grow.*
- RESTLESS**, *a.* [from *rest*.]
 1. Being without sleep.
 2. Unquiet; without peace. *Prior.*
 3. Unconstant; unsettled. *Dryden.*
 4. Not still; in continual motion. *Milton.*
- RESTLESSLY**, *ad.* [from *restless*.] Without rest; unquietly. *South.*
- RESTLESSNESS**, *f.* [from *restless*.]
 1. Want of sleep. *Harvey.*
 2. Want of rest; unquietness. *Herbert.*
 3. Motion; agitation. *Boyle.*
- RESTORABLE**, *a.* [from *restore*.] What may be restored. *Swift.*
- RESTORATION**, *f.* [from *restore*; *resurrection*, French.]
 1. The act of replacing in a former state. *Dryden.*
 2. Recovery. *Rogers.*
- RESTORATIVE**, *a.* [from *restore*.] That which has the power to recruit life. *Milton.*
- RESTORATIVE**, *f.* [from *restore*.] A medicine that has the power of recruiting life. *South.*
- To RESTORE**, *v. a.* [*restauo*, Latin.]
 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.
- RESTORER**, *f.* [from *restore*.] One that restores. *Swift.*
- To RESTRAIN**, *v. a.* [*restreindre*, French.]
 1. To withhold; to keep in. *Shakespeare.*
 2. To repress; to keep in awe. *Locke.*
 3. To suppress; to hinder; to repress. *Milton.*
 4. To abridge. *Clarendon.*
 5. To hold in. *Shakespeare.*
 6. To limit; to confine. *South.*
- RESTRAINABLE**, *a.* [from *restrain*.] Capable to be restrained. *Brown.*
- RESTRAINEDLY**, *ad.* [from *restrained*.] With restraint; without latitude. *Ham.*
- RESTRAINER**, *f.* [from *restrain*.] One that restrains; one that withholds, *Brown.*
- RESTRAINT**, *f.* [from *refrain*; *restreint*, French.]
 1. Abridgement of liberty. *Shakespeare.*
 2. Prohibition. *Milton.*
 3. Limitation; restriction. *Brown.*
 4. Repression; hindrance of will; act of withholding. *South.*
- To RESTRICT**, *v. a.* [*restrictus*, Latin.] To limit; to confine. *Arbuthnot.*
- RESTRICTION**, *f.* [*restriction*, French.] Confinement; limitation. *Temple.*
- RESTRICTIVE**, *a.* [from *restrict*.]
 1. Expressing limitation. *Stillingfleet.*
 2. Styptic; astringent. *Wise.*
- RESTRICTIVELY**, *ad.* [from *restrictive*.] With limitation. *Gov. of the Tongue.*
- To RESTRINGE**, *v. a.* [*restringo*, Latin.] To limit; to confine.
- RESTRINGENT**, *f.* [*restringens*, Latin.] That which hath the power of restraining. *Harvey.*
- RESTY**, *a.* [*restif*, French.] Obstinate in standing still. *Swift.*
- To RESUBLIME**, *v. a.* [*re* and *sublime*.] To sublime another time. *Newton.*
- To RESULT**, *v. n.* [*resulter*, French; *resulto*, 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**, *f.* [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.*
 4. Resolve; decision. *Swift.*
- RESULTANCE**, *f.* [*resultance*, French.] The act of resulting.
- RESUMABLE**, *a.* [from *resume*.] What may be taken back. *Hale.*
- To RESUME**, *v. a.* [*resumo*, Latin.]
 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**, *f.* [*resomption*, French; *resumptus*, Latin.] The act of resuming. *Denham.*
- RESUMPTIVE**, *a.* [*resumptus*, Latin.] Taking back.
- RESUPINATION**, *f.* [*resupino*, Latin.] The act of lying on the back.
- To RESURVEY**, *v. a.* [*re* and *survey*.] To review; to survey again. *Shakespeare.*
- RESURRECTION**, *f.* [*resurrection*, Fr. *resurrectum*, Latin.] Revival from the dead; return from the grave. *Watts.*

R E T

To RESUSCITATE. *v. a.* [*resuscito*, Latin.] To stir up anew; to revive.

RESUSCITATION. *f.* [from *resuscitate*.] The act of stirring up anew; the act of reviving, or state of being revived. *Pope.*

To RETAIL. *v. a.* [*retailer*, French.]

1. To divide into small parcels. *Shakespeare.*
2. To sell in small quantities. *Locke.*
3. To sell at second hand. *Pope.*
4. To sell in broken parts. *Shakespeare.*

RETAIL. *f.* [from the verb.] Sale by small quantities. *Swift.*

RETAILER. *f.* [from *retail*.] One who sells by small quantities. *Hakerwell.*

To RETAIN. *v. a.* [*retineo*, Latin.]

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. *v. n.*

1. To belong to; to depend on. *Boyle.*
2. To keep; to continue. *Donne.*

RETAINER. *f.* [from *retain*.]

1. An adherent; a dependant; a hanger-on. *Swift.*
2. In common law, *retainer* signifieth a servant not menial nor familiar, that is not dwelling in his house, but only using or bearing his name or livery. *Cowel.*
3. The act of keeping dependants, or being in dependance. *Bacon.*

To RETAKE. *v. a.* [*re and take*.] To take again. *Clarendon.*

To RETALIATE. *v. a.* [*re and talio*, Latin.] To return by giving like for like; to repay; to requite. *Swift.*

RETALIATION. *f.* [from *retaliate*.] Requital; return of like for like. *Calamy.*

To RETARD. *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. *v. n.* To stay back. *Brown.*

RETARDATION. *f.* [*retardation*, Fr. from *retard*.] Hindrance; the act of delaying. *Bacon.*

RETARDER. *f.* [from *retard*.] Hinderer; obstructer. *Glanville.*

To RETCH. *v. n.* [*hræcan*, Saxon.] To force up something from the stomach.

RETCHLESS. *a.* Careless. *Dryden.*

RETECTION. *f.* [*retectus*, Latin.] The act of discovering to the view. *Boyle.*

RETENTION. *f.* [*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. *Sowb.*
4. Limitation. *Shakespeare.*

R E T

5. Custody; confinement; restraint. *Shakespeare.*

RETENTIVE. *a.* [*retentus*, Latin.]

1. Having the power of retention. *Philips.*
2. Having memory. *Glanville.*

RETENTIVENESS. *f.* [from *retentive*.] Having the quality of retention.

RETICENCE. *f.* [*reticence*, French; *reticentia*, from *reticeo*, Latin.] Concealment by silence. *Diſt.*

RETICLE. *f.* [*reticulum*, Latin.] A small net. *Diſt.*

RETICULAR. *a.* [from *reticulum*, Latin.] Having the form of a small net.

RETICULATED. *a.* [*reticulatus*, Latin.] Made of network; formed with interstitial vacancies. *Woodward.*

RETIFORM. *a.* [*retiformis*, Latin.] Having the form of a net. *Ray.*

RETINUE. *f.* [*retenue*, French.] A number attending upon a principal person; a train; a meiny. *Rogers.*

To RETIRE. *v. n.* [*retirer*, French.]

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. *v. a.* To withdraw; to take away. *Sidney. Clarendon.*

RETIRE. *f.* [from the verb.]

1. Retreat; recession. *Shakespeare.*
2. Retirement; place of privacy. *Milton.*

RETIRED. *part. a.* [from *retire*.] Secret; private. *B. Johnson.*

RETIREDNES. *f.* [from *retired*.] Solitude; privacy; secrecy. *Donne.*

RETIREMENT. *f.* [from *retire*.]

1. Private abode; secret habitation. *Denham.*
2. Private way of life. *Thomson.*
3. Act of withdrawing. *Locke.*

RETO'LD. *part. pass. of retell.* Related or told again. *Shakespeare.*

To RETORT. *v. a.* [*retortus*, Latin.]

1. To throw back. *Milton.*
2. To return any argument, censure, or incivility. *Hammond.*
3. To curve back. *Bacon.*

RETORT. *f.* [*retortum*, Latin.]

1. A censure or incivility returned. *Shakespeare.*
2. A chymical glass vessel with a bent neck to which the receiver is fitted. *Arbutnot.*

RETORTER. *f.* [from *retort*.] One that retorts.

RETORTION. *f.* [from *retort*.] The act of retorting.

To RETO'SS. *v. a.* [*re and toss*.] To toss back. *Pope.*

To RETOUC'H. *v. a.* [*retoucher*, French.] To improve by new touches. *Pope.*

To

To RETRA'CE. *v. a.* [*retracer*, French.]
To trace back. *Dryden.*

To RETRA'CT. *v. a.* [*retractus*, Latin;
retracter, French.]
1. To recall; to recant. *Shake'peare.*
2. To take back; to refuse. *Woodward.*

RETRACTA'TION. *f.* [*retractio*, Latin.]
Recantation; change of opinion. *South.*

RETRA'CTION. *f.* [from *retract*.]
1. Act of withdrawing something advanced.
Woodward.
2. Recantation; declaration of change of opinion.
Sidney.
3. Act of withdrawing a claim. *K. Cbar.*

RETRA'CT. *f. Spen.* [*retraitte*, French.]
1. Retreat. *Obsolete. Bacon.*
2. A cast of the countenance. *Obsolete. Spenfer.*

RETREA'T. *f.* [*retraitte*, French.]
1. Place of privacy; retirement.
L'Esrange.
2. Place of security. *Milten.*
3. Act of retiring before a superiour force.
Bacon.

To RETREA'T. *v. n.* [from the noun.]
1. To go to a private abode. *Milten.*
2. To take shelter; to go to a place of security.
3. To retire from a superiour enemy.
4. To go out of the former place. *Woodw.*

RETREA'TED. *part. adj.* [from *retreat*.]
Retired; gone to privacy.

To RETREN'CH. *v. a.* [*retrancher*, Fr.]
1. To cut off; to pare away. *Dryden.*
2. To confine. *Addison.*

To RETREN'CH. *v. n.* To live with less magnificence or expence. *Pope.*

RETRENCHMENT. *f.* [*retranchement*, French.] The act of lopping away.
Atterbury.

To RE'TRIBUTE. *v. a.* [*retribuo*, Latin.]
To pay back; to make repayment of.
Locke.

RETRIBUTION. *f.* [*retribution*, French.]
Repayment; return accommodated to the action.
Hall. South.

RETRIBUTORY. } *a.* [from *retribute*.]
RETRIBUTIVE. } Repaying; making repayment.

RETRIE'VABLE. *a.* [from *retriev*] That may be retrieved.

To RETRIE'VE. *v. a.* [*retrouver*, French.]
1. To recover; to restore. *Rogers.*
2. To repair. *Prior.*
3. To regain. *Dryden.*
4. To recal; to bring back. *Berkley.*

RETROCE'SSION. *f.* [*retrocessio*, Latin.]
The act of going back.

RETROCU'PLATION. *f.* [*retro and copulation*.] Post-coition. *Brown.*

RETROGRADA'TION. *f.* [*retrogradation*, French; from *retrograde*.] The act of going backward. *Ray.*

RE'TROGRADE. *a.* [*retrograde*, French.]
1. Going backward. *Bacon.*
2. Contrary; opposite. *Shake'peare.*

To RE'TROGRADE. *v. n.* [*retro and gradior*, Latin.] To go backward. *Bacon.*

RETROGRESSION. *f.* [*retro andgressus*, Latin.] The act of going backward.
Brown.

RETROMI'NGENCY. *f.* [*retro and mingens*, Latin.] The quality of staling backward.
Brown.

RETROMI'NGENT. *a.* [*retro and mingens*, Latin.] Staling backward. *Brown.*

RE'TROSPECT. *f.* [*retro and specio*, Lat.]
Look thrown upon things behind or things past. *Addison.*

RETROSPE'CTION. *f.* [from *retrospect*.]
Act or faculty of looking backwards. *Swift.*

RETROSPE'CTIVE. *a.* [from *retrospect*.]
Looking backwards. *Pope.*

To RETU'ND. *v. a.* [*retundo*, Latin.] To blunt; to turn. *Ray.*

To RETU'RN. *v. n.* [*retourner*, French.]
1. To come to the same place. *Prowerbi.*
2. To come back to the same state. *Locke.*
3. To go back. *Locke.*
4. To make answer. *Pope.*
5. To come back; to come again; to revisit. *Milten.*
6. After a periodical revolution, to begin the same again. *Milten.*
7. To retort; to recriminate. *Dryden.*

To RETURN. *v. a.*
1. To repay; to give in requital. *Milto.*
2. To give back. *2 Chren.*
3. To send back. *Milten.*
4. To give account of. *Graunt.*
5. To transmit. *Clarendon.*

RETURN. *f.* [from the verb.]
1. Act of coming back to the same place. *Dryden.*
2. Retrogression.
3. Act of com ng 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. *Shake'peare.*
8. Repayment; retribution; requital. *Dryden.*
9. Act of restoring or giving back; restitution. *South.*
10. Relapse. *Swift.*

RETU'RNABLE. *a.* Allowed to be reported back. *Hale.*

RETU'RNER. *f.* [from *return*.] One who pays or remits money. *Locke.*

REVE. *f.* The bailiff of a franchise or manour. *Dryden.*

To REVEAL. *v. a.* [*revelo*, Latin.]
1. To

REV

1. To show; to discover; to lay open; to disclose a secret. *Waller.*
 2. To impart from heaven. *Romans.*
REVEALER. *f.* [from *reveal.*]
 1. Discoverer; one that shows or makes known. *Atterbury.*
 2. One that discovers to view. *Dryden.*
To REVEL. *v. n.* [*raveelen*, Dutch.]
 To feast with loose and clamorous merriment.
REVEL. *f.* [from the verb.] A feast with loose and noisy jollity. *Shakespeare.*
To REVEL. *v. a.* [*ravello*, Latin.] To retract; to draw back. *Harvey.*
REVEL-ROUT. *f.* A mob; an unlawful assembly. *Ainsworth. Rowe.*
REVELATION. *f.* Discovery; communication; communication of sacred and mysterious truths by a teacher from heaven. *Spratt.*
REVELLER. *f.* [from *revel.*] One who feasts with noisy jollity. *Pope.*
REVELRY. *f.* [from *revel.*] Loose jollity; festive mirth. *Milton.*
To REVENGE. *v. a.* [*revanche*, French.]
 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. *Shakespeare.*
REVENGE. *f.* [*revanche*, French.] Return of an injury. *Bacon.*
REVENGEFUL. *a.* [from *revenge.*] Vindictive; full of revenge; full of vengeance. *Denham.*
REVENGEFULLY. *ad.* [from *revengeful.*] Vindictively. *Dryden.*
REVENGER. *f.* [from *revenge.*]
 1. One who revenges; one who wreaks his own or another's injuries. *Sandys.*
 2. One who punishes crimes. *Bentley.*
REVENGEMENT. *f.* Vengeance; return of an injury. *Raleigh.*
REVENGINGLY. *ad.* With vengeance; vindictively. *Shakespeare.*
REVENUE. *f.* [*revenu*, French.] Income; annual profits received from lands or other funds. *Spenser.*
To REVERB. *v. a.* [*reverbero*, Latin.] To strike against; to reverberate. *Shakespeare.*
REVERBERANT. *a.* [*reverberans*, Latin.] Resounding; beating back.
To REVERBERATE. *v. a.* [*reverbero*, Latin.]
 1. To beat back. *Shakespeare.*
 2. To heat in an intense furnace, where the flame is reverberated upon the matter to be melted or cleaned. *Brown.*
To REVERBERATE. *v. n.*
 1. To be driven back; to bound back. *Howel.*
 2. To resound.

REV

- REVERBERATION.** *f.* [*reverberation*, French; from *reverberate.*] The act of beating or driving back. *Addison.*
REVERBERATOR. *a.* [*reverberatoire*, French.] Returning; beating back. *Moxon.*
To REVERE. *v. a.* [*revereer*, Latin.] To reverence; to honour; to venerate; to regard with awe. *Prior.*
REVERENCE. *f.* [*reverentia*, Latin.]
 1. Veneration; respect; awful regard. *Bacon.*
 2. Act of obeisance; bow; courtesy. *Dryden.*
 3. Title of the clergy. *Shakespeare.*
 4. Poetical title of a father. *Shakespeare.*
To REVERENCE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To regard with reverence; to regard with awful respect. *Dryden. Rogers.*
REVERENCER. *f.* [from *reverence.*] One who regards with reverence. *Swift.*
REVEREND. *a.* [*reverend*, French.]
 1. Venerable; deserving reverence; expecting respect by his appearance. *Pope.*
 2. The honorary epithet of the clergy. *Milton.*
REVERENT. *a.* [*revereus*, Latin.] Humble; expressing submission; testifying veneration. *Pope.*
REVERENTIAL. *a.* [*reverentielle*, Fr.] Expressing reverence; proceeding from awe and veneration. *Donne.*
REVERENTIALLY. *ad.* [from *reverentia*.] With show of reverence. *Brown.*
REVERENTLY. *ad.* [from *reverent.*] Respectfully; with awe; with reverence. *Shakespeare.*
REVERER. *f.* [from *revere.*] One who venerates; one who reveres. *Government of the Tongue.*
REVER'SAL. *f.* [from *reverse.*] Change of sentence. *Bacon.*
To REVERSE. *v. a.* [*reversus*, Latin.]
 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 place of the other. *Rogers.*
 7. To recall; to renew. *Spenser.*
To REVERSE. *v. n.* [*revertere*, *reversus*, Latin.] To return. *Spenser.*
REVERSE. *f.* [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. *Camd.*
REVERSIBLE. *a.* [*reversible*, French; from *reverse.*] Capable of being reversed.
REVERSION. *f.* [*reversion*, French; from *reverse.*]
 1. The state of being to be possessed after the

the death of the present possessor. *Ham.*
 2. Succession; right of succession. *Soub.*
REVERSIONARY. *a.* [from *reversion*.]
 To be enjoyed in succession. *A. but not.*
TO REVERT. *v. a.* [*revert*, Latin.]
 1. To change; to turn to the contrary. *Prior.*
 2. To reverberate. *Thomson.*
TO REVERT. *v. n.* [*revertir*, old French.]
 To return; to fall back. *Bacon.*
REVERT. *f.* [from the verb.] Return; recurrence. *Peabody.*
REVERTIBLE. *a.* [from *revert*.] Returnable.
REVERY. *f.* [*reversie*, French.] Loose musing; irregular thought. *Addison.*
TO REVEST. *v. a.* [*revestir*, *revestir*, Fr. *revestio*, Latin.]
 1. To clothe again. *Spenser.*
 2. To reinvest; to vest again in a possession or office.
REVESTIARY. *f.* [*revestoirs*, French.] Place where dresses are repositied. *Camden.*
REVICTION. *f.* [*revictum*, Latin.] Return to life. *Brown.*
TO REVICTUAL. *v. a.* [*re* and *victual*.] To stock with victuals again. *Rowley.*
TO REVIEW. *v. a.* [*re* and *view*.]
 1. To look back. *Denham.*
 2. To see again. *Shakespeare.*
 3. To consider over again; to retrace; to reexamine. *Dryden.*
 4. To survey; to overlook; to examine.
REVIEW. *f.* [*revue*, French, from the verb.] Survey; reexamination. *Atterbury.*
TO REVILE. *v. a.* [*re* and *vile*.] To reproach; to vilify; to treat with contumely. *Spenser.*
REVILE. *f.* Reproach; contumely; exprobration. *Milton.*
REVILER. *f.* [from *revile*.] One who reviles. *Gov. of the Tongue.*
REVILINGLY. *ad.* [from *revile*.] In an opprobrious manner; with contumely. *Moline.*
REVISAL. *f.* [from *revise*.] Review; reexamination. *Pope.*
TO REVISE. *v. a.* [*revisus*, Latin.] To review; to overlook. *Pope.*
REVISE. *f.* [from the verb.]
 1. Review; reexamination. *Boyle.*
 2. Among printers, a second proof of a sheet corrected.
REVISER. *f.* [*reviser*, French.] Examiner; superintendent.
REVISION. *f.* [*revision*, French.] Review.
TO REVISIT. *v. a.* [*revisito*, Latin.] To visit again. *Milton.*
REVIVAL. *f.* [from *revive*.] Recall from a state of languor, oblivion, or obscurity.
TO REVIVE. *v. v.* [*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. *v. a.*
 1. To bring to life again. *Milton.*
 2. To raise from languor, insensibility, or oblivion. *Spenser.*
 3. To renew; to recollect; to bring back to the memory. *Locke.*
 4. To quicken; to rouse. *Shakespeare.*
REVIVER. *f.* [from *revive*] That which invigorates or revives.
TO REVIVIFICATE. *v. a.* [*revivifier*, French.] To recall to life.
REVIVIFICATION. *f.* [from *revivificate*.] The act of recalling to life. *Spenser.*
REVIVISCENCY. *f.* [*revivisco*, *reviviscencia*, Latin.] Renewal of life. *Burnet.*
REUNION. *f.* [*reunion*, French.] Return to a state of juncture, cohesion, or concord. *Donne.*
TO REUNITE. *v. a.* [*re* and *unite*.]
 1. To join again; to make one whole a second time; to join what is divided. *Shakespeare.*
 2. To reconcile; to make those at variance one.
TO REUNITE. *v. n.* To cohere again.
REVOCABLE. *a.* [*revocable*, French.]
 1. That may be recalled. *Bacon.*
 2. That may be repealed.
REVOCABLENESS. *f.* [from *revocable*.] The quality of being revocable.
TO REVOCATE. *v. a.* [*revoco*, Latin.] To recall; to call back. *Daniel's Civ. War.*
REVOCA'TION. *f.* [*revocatio*, Latin.]
 1. Act of recalling. *Hooker.*
 2. State of being recalled. *Howel.*
 3. Repeal; reversal. *Ayiffe.*
TO REVOKE. *v. a.* [*revocuer*, French; *revoco*, Latin.]
 1. To repeal; to reverse. *Dryden.*
 2. To check; to repress.
 3. To draw back. *Davies.*
REVOKEMENT. *f.* [from *revoke*.] Revocation; repeal; recal. *Shakespeare.*
TO REVOLT. *v. n.* [*revolter*, French.]
 1. To fall off from one to another. *Shakespeare.*
 2. To change. *Shakespeare.*
REVOLT. *f.* [*revolte*, French.]
 1. Desertion; change of sides. *Rowley.*
 2. A revolter; one who changes sides. *Shakespeare.*
 3. Gross departure from duty. *Shakespeare.*
REVOLTED. *part. adj.* [from *revolt*.] Having swerved from duty. *Milton.*
REVOLTER. *f.* [from *revolt*.] One who changes sides; a deserter. *Milton.*
TO REVOLVE. *v. n.* [*revolv*, Latin.]
 1. To roll in a circle; to perform a revolution. *Chryse. Watts.*
 2. To fall in a regular course of changing possessors; to devolve. *Ayiffe.*

R H E

- To REVOLVE. *v. a.* [*revolvero*, Latin.]
 1. To roll any thing round. *Milton.*
 2. To consider; to meditate on. *Shakesp.*
 REVOLUTION. *f.* [*revolution*, French; *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.*

To REVOMIT. *v. a.* [*re* and *vomit*.] To vomit; to vomit again. *Hakewill.*

REVULSION. *f.* [*revulsus*, Latin.] The act of revelling or drawing humours from a remote part of the body. *Bacon.*

To REWARD. *v. a.* [*re* and *award*.]
 1. To give in return. *1 Sam. xxiv.*
 2. To repay; to recompense for something good. *Milton.*

REWARD. *f.* [*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. *a.* [*from reward*.] Worthy of reward. *Taylor.*

REWARDER. *f.* [*from reward*.] One that rewards; one that recompenses. *Swift.*

To REWORD. *v. a.* [*re* and *word*.] To repeat in the same words. *Shakespeare.*

RHABARBARATE. *a.* [*from rhubarbaro*, Latin.] Impregnated or tinged with rhubarb. *Floyer.*

RHABDOMANCY. *f.* [*ῥαβδος* and *μαντεία*.] Divination by a wand. *Byron.*

RHAPSODIST. *f.* [*from rhapsody*.] One who writes without regular dependence of one part upon another. *Watts.*

RHAPSODY. *f.* [*ῥαψωδία*.] Any number of parts joined together, without necessary dependence or natural connection. *Hammond.*

RHETORICK. *f.* [*ῥητορικὴ*.]
 1. The act of speaking not merely with propriety, but with art and elegance. *Baker.*
 2. The power of persuasion; oratory. *Shakespeare.*

RHETORICAL. *a.* [*rhretoricus*, Latin.] Pertaining to rhetorick; oratorical; figurative. *More.*

RHETORICALLY. *ad.* [*from rhretorical*.] Like an orator; figuratively; with intent to move the passions.

To RHETORICATE. *v. n.* [*rhretoricor*, low Latin.] To play the orator; to attack the passions. *Decay of Piety.*

RHETORICIAN. *f.* [*rhretoricien*, French.]

R I B

One who teaches the science of rhetorick. *Baker.*

RHETORICIAN. *a.* Suiting a master of rhetorick. *Blackmore.*

RHEUM. *f.* [*ῥευμα*.] A thin watery matter oozing through the glands, chiefly about the mouth. *Quincy.*

RHEUMATICK. *a.* [*ῥευματικόν*.] Proceeding from rheum or a peccant watery humour. *Floyer.*

RHEUMATISM. *f.* [*ῥευματισμός*.] A painful distemper supposed to proceed from acrid humours.

RHEUMY. *a.* [*from rheum*.] Full of sharp moisture. *Dryden.*

RHINO'CEROS. *f.* [*ῥίς* and *κέρας*.] A vast beast in the East-Indies armed with a horn in his front. *Shakespeare.*

RHOMB. *f.* [*rhombe*, French; *ῥομβός*.] 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. *a.* [*from rhomb*.] Shaped like a rhomb.

RHOMBOID. *f.* [*ῥομβοειδής*.] A figure approaching to a rhomb. *Greav.*

RHOMBOIDAL. *a.* [*from rhomboid*.] Approaching in shape to a rhomb. *Woodw.*

RHUBARB. *f.* [*rhubarbaro*, Latin.] A medicinal root slightly purgative, referred by botanists to the dock. *Wiseman.*

RHYME. *f.* [*ῥυθμός*.]
 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. Number or sense. *Spenser.*

To RHYME. *v. n.*
 1. To agree in sound. *Dryden.*
 2. To make verses. *Shakespeare.*

RHYMER. } *f.* [*from rhyme*.] One who makes rhymes; a versifier. *Shakespeare.*

RHYMSTER. } who makes rhymes; a versifier. *Shakespeare.*

RHYTHMICAL. *a.* [*ῥυθμικός*.] Harmonical; having proportion of one sound to another.

RIB. *f.* [*ribbe*, Saxon.] A bone in the body.

1. Of these there are twenty-four in number, *viz.* twelve on each side the twelve vertebræ of the back; they are segments of a circle. *Quincy.*

2. Any piece of timber or other matter which strengthens the side. *Shaksp.*

RIBALD. *f.* [*ribauld*, Fr. *ribaldo*, Italian.] A loose, rough, mean, brutal wretch. *Spenser.*

RIBALDRY. *f.* [*ribaudie*, old French.] Mean, lewd, brutal language. *Dryden.*

RI-

RIBAND. *f.* [*ribande, ruban, Fr.*] A filet of silk; a narrow web of silk, which is worn for ornament. *Granville.*

RIBBED. *a.* [from *rib.*]

1. Furnished with ribs. *Sandys.*
2. Inclosed as the body by ribs. *Shakespeare.*

RIBBON. *f.* See **RIBAND.**

TO RIBROAST. *v. n.* [*rib and roast.*] To heat soundly. *Butler.*

RIBWORT. *f.* A plant.

RIC. *f.* *Ric* denotes a powerful, rich, or valiant man. *Gibson.*

RICE. *f.* [*oryza, Latin.*] One of the excellent grains.

RICH. *a.* [*riche, Fr. rica, Saxon.*]

1. Wealthy; abounding in wealth; abounding in money or possessions. *Seeds.*
2. Valuable; estimable; precious; splendid. *Milton.*
3. Having any ingredients or qualities in a great quantity or degree. *Waller.*
4. Fertile; fruitful. *Philips.*

RICHED. *a.* [from *rich.*] Enriched. Obsolete. *Shakespeare.*

RICHES. *f.* [*richesses, French.*]

1. Wealth; money or possession. *Hamm.*
2. Splendid sumptuous appearance. *Milton.*

RICHLY. *ad.* [from *rich.*]

1. With riches; wealthy; splendidly; magnificently. *Milton.*
2. Plenteously. *Brown.*
3. Truly; abundantly. *Addison.*

RICHNESS. *f.* [from *rich.*]

1. Opulence; wealth. *Sidney.*
2. Finery; splendour.
3. Fertility; fecundity; fruitfulness. *Addison.*

4. Abundance or perfection of any quality. *Spenser.*
5. Pampering qualities. *Dryden.*

RICK. *f.*

1. A pile of corn or hay regularly heaped up in the open field, and sheltered from wet. *Swift.*
2. A heap of corn or hay piled by the gatherer. *Mortimer.*

RICKETS. *f.* [*rachitis, Latin.*] A name given to the distemper at its appearance by *Giffon.* The rickets is a distemper in children, from an unequal distribution of nourishment, whereby the joints grow knotty, and the limbs uneven. *Quincy.*

RICKETY. *a.* [from *rickets.*] Diseased with the rickets. *Arbutnot.*

RICKLUS. *f.* A plant. *Ainsworth.*

RICTURE. *f.* [*riatura, Latin.*] A gaping. *Dick.*

RID. *pret.* of *ride.*

TO RID. *v. a.* [from *hrīddan, Saxon.*]

1. To set free; to redeem. *Exodus.*
2. To clear; to disencumber. *Hooker.*
3. To dispatch. *Ben. Johnson. Addison. Shakespeare.*

4. To drive away; to press away; to destroy. *Shakespeare.*

RIDDANCE. *f.* [from *rid*]

1. Deliverance. *Hooker.*
2. Disencumbrance; loss of something one is glad to lose. *Shakespeare.*
3. Act of clearing away any encumbrances. *Milton.*

RIDDEN. the participle of *ride.* *Ha'e.*

RIDDLE. *f.* [*rādēl, Saxon.*]

1. An enigma; a puzzling question; a dark problem. *Milton.*
2. Any thing puzzling. *Hudibras.*
3. A coarse or open sieve. *Mortimer.*

TO RIDDLE. *v. a.*

1. To solve; to unriddle. *Dryden.*
2. To separate by a coarse sieve. *Mort.*

TO RIDDLE. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To speak ambiguously or obscurely. *Shakespeare.*

RIDDLINGLY. *ad.* [from *riddle.*] In the manner of a riddle. *Donne.*

TO RIDE. *v. n.* *preter.* *rid* or *rode*; *part.* *rid* or *ridden.* [*hrīdan, Saxon; rijden, Dutch.*]

1. To travel on horseback. *Shakespeare.*
2. To travel in a vehicle; to be borne, not to walk. *Burnet.*
3. To be supported in motion. *Shakespeare.*
4. To manage an horse. *Dryden.*
5. To be on the water. *Knolls. Haywood.*
6. To be supported by something subservient. *Shakespeare.*

TO RIDE. *v. a.* To manage insolently at will. *Swift.*

RIDER. *f.* [from *rich.*]

1. One who is carried on a horse or in a vehicle. *Prior.*
2. One who manages or breaks horses. *Branston.*

3. An inserted leaf.

RIDGE. *f.* [*hrīgg, Saxon; rig, Danish; rugge, Dutch.*]

1. The top of the back. *Hudibras.*
2. The rough top of any thing. *Milton. Ray.*

3. A steep protuberance. *Dryden.*

4. The ground thrown up by the plow. *Psalms. Woodward.*

5. The top of the roof rising to an acute angle. *Moxon.*

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. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To form a ridge. *Milton.*

RIDGLING. *f.* [*ovis rejicula, Lat. Ainsf.*]

RIDGIL. *f.* A ram half castrated. *Dryden.*

RIDGY. *a.* [from *ridge.*] Rising in a ridge. *Dryden.*

RIDICULE. *f.* [*ridiculum, Latin.*] Wit of that species that provokes laughter. *Swift.*

R I G

TO RIDICULE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To expose to laughter; to treat with contemptuous merriment. *Temple.*

RIDICULOUS. *a.* [*ridiculus*, Lat.] Worthy of laughter; exciting contemptuous merriment. *Milton, South.*

RIDICULOUSLY. *ad.* [from *ridiculous*.] In a manner worthy of laughter or contempt. *South.*

RIDICULOUSNESS. *f.* [from *ridiculous*.] The quality of being ridiculous. *Stillingfleet.*

RIDING. *particip. a.* Employed to travel on any occasion. *Ayliffe.*

RIDING. *f.* [from *ride*.] A district visited by an officer.

RIDINGCOAT. *f.* [*riding* and *coat*.] A coat made to keep out weather. *Swift.*

RIDINGHOOD. *f.* [*riding* and *hood*.] A hood used by women, when they travel, to bear off the rain. *Arbutnot.*

RIE. *f.* An esculent grain.

RIFE. *a.* [*riype*, Saxon; *riif*, Dutch.] Prevalent; abounding. It is now only used of epidemical distempers. *Arbutnot.*

RIFELY. *ad.* [from *rife*.] Prevalently; abundantly. *Knolles.*

RIFENESS. *f.* [from *rife*.] Prevalence; abundance. *Arbutnot.*

TO RIFLE. *v. a.* [*riffer*, Fr. *riffelen*, Dutch.] To rob; to pillage; to plunder. *South.*

RIFLER. *f.* [from *rifle*.] Robber; plunderer; pillager.

RIFT. *f.* [from *riq*.] A cleft; a breach; an opening. *Bacon, Dryden.*

TO RIFT. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To cleave; to split. *Pope.*

TO RIFT. *v. n.*

1. To burst; to open. *Bacon.*
2. [*Ræver*, Danish.] To belch; to break wind.

RIG. *f.* *Rig*, ridge, seem to signify the top of a hill falling on each side; from the Saxon, *hrizg*; and the Islandick, *briggur*, both signifying a back. *Gibson.*

TO RIG. *v. a.* [from *rig* or *ridge*.]

1. To dress; to accoutre. *L'Estrange.*
2. To fit with tackling. *South.*

RIGADOO'N. *f.* [*rigadon*, French.] A dance.

RIGATION. *f.* [*rigatio*, Latin.] The act of watering. *DiB.*

RIGGER. *f.* [from *rig*.] One that rigs or dresses.

RIGGING. *f.* [from *rig*.] The sails or tackling of a ship. *Greech.*

RIGGISH. *a.* [from *rig*, a whore.] Wanton; whorish. *Shakespeare.*

TO RIGGLE. *v. a.* [properly to *wriggle*.] To move backward and forward.

RIGHT. *a.* [*riht*, Saxon; *recht*, Dutch.]

1. Fit; proper; becoming; suitable; true; not erroneous. *Holder.*

R I G

2. Not mistaken; passing a true judgment. *Shakespeare.*
3. Just; honest; equitable. *Psalms.*
4. Happy; convenient. *Aldijon.*
5. Not left. *Brown.*
6. Strait; not crooked. *Locke.*
7. Perpendicular.

RIGHT. *inte. jeB.* An expression of approbation. *Pope.*

RIGHT. *ad.*

1. Properly; justly; exactly; according to truth. *Roscommon.*
2. In a direct line.
3. In a great degree; very. *Ben. Johnson.*
4. It is still used in titles: as, *right honourable; right reverend.* *Peacham.*

RIGHT. *f.*

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. *Woodward.*
10. *To RIGHTS.* Deliverance from error. *Woodward.*

TO RIGHT. *v. a.* To do justice; to establish in possessions justly claimed; to relieve from wrong. *Taylor, Waller.*

RIGHTEOUS. *a.* [*rihtrege*, Saxon.]

1. Just; honest; virtuous; uncorrupt. *Genesis.*
2. Equitable. *Dryden.*

RIGHTEOUSLY. *ad.* [from *righteous*.] Honestly; virtuously. *Dryden.*

RIGHTEOUSNESS. *f.* [from *righteous*.] Justice; honesty; virtue; goodness. *Hooker.*

RIGHTFUL. *a.* [*right* and *full*.]

1. Having the right; having the just claim. *Shakespeare.*
2. Honest; just. *Prior.*

RIGHTFULLY. *ad.* [from *rightful*.] According to right; according to justice. *Dryden.*

RIGHT-HAND. *f.* Not the left. *Shakespeare.*

RIGHTFULNESS. *f.* [from *rightful*.] Moral rectitude. *Sidney.*

RIGHTLY. *ad.* [from *right*.]

1. According to truth; properly; suitably; not erroneously. *Milton.*
2. Honestly; uprightly. *Shakespeare.*
3. Exactly. *Dryden.*
4. Straightly; directly. *Ajckam.*

RIGHTNESS. *f.* [from *right*.]

1. Conformity to truth; exemption from being wrong; rectitude. *Rogers.*
2. Straitness. *Bacon.*

RIGID. *a.* [*rigidus*, Latin.]

1. Stiff; not to be bent; unpliant. *Ray.*
2. Severe;

R I N

R I O

2. Severe; inflexible. *Denham.*
 3. Sharp; cruel. *Pliips.*
- RIGIDITY.** *f.* [*rigidité*, French.]
 1. Stiffness. *Arbutnot.*
 2. Stiffness of appearance; want of easy or airy elegance. *Watton.*
- RIGIDLY.** *ad.* [from *rigid.*]
 1. Stiffly; unpliantly.
 2. Severely; inflexibly.
- RIGIDNESS.** *f.* [from *rigid.*] Severity; inflexibility.
- RIGLET.** *f.* [*regulet*, French.] A flat thin square piece of wood. *Moxon.*
- RIGOL.** *f.* A circle. In *Shakespeare*, a diadem.
- RIGOUR.** *f.* [*rigor*, Latin.]
 1. Cold; stiffness. *Milton.*
 2. A convulsive shuddering with sense of cold. *Arbutnot.*
 3. Severity; sternness; want of condescension to others. *Denham.*
 4. Severity of conduct. *Spratt.*
 5. Strictness; unabated exactness. *Glanv.*
 6. Rage; cruelty; fury. *Spenser.*
 7. Hardness; not flexibility; solidity; not softness. *Dryden.*
- RIGOROUS.** *a.* [from *rigour.*] Severe; allowing no abatement. *Rogers.*
- RIGOROUSLY.** *ad.* [from *rigorous.*] Severely; without tenderness or mitigation. *Milton.*
- RILL.** *f.* [*rivulus*, Latin.] A small brook; a little streamlet. *Milton.*
- To RILL.** *v. n.* [from the noun.] To run in small streams. *Prior.*
- RIPPLET.** *f.* [corrupted from *rivulet.*] A small stream. *Carew.*
- RIM.** *f.* [*rima*, Saxon.]
 1. A border; a margin. *Carew.*
 2. That which encircles something else. *Brown.*
- RIME.** *f.* [*hym*, Saxon.]
 1. Hoar frost. *Bacon.*
 2. A hole; a chink. *Brown.*
- To RIME.** *v. n.* [from the noun.] To freeze with hoar frost.
- To RIMPLE.** *v. o.* To pucker; to contract into corrugations. *Wiseman.*
- RIMY.** *a.* [from *rime.*] Steamy; foggy; misty. *Harvey.*
- RIND.** *f.* [*rinde*, Saxon; *rinde*, Dutch.] Bark; husk. *Boyle. Milton. Dryden.*
- To RIND.** *v. n.* [from the noun.] To decorticate; to bark; to husk.
- RING.** *f.* [*hring*, 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 by. *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.** *v. a.* pret. and part. pass. *ring.* [*hriſgin*, Saxon.]
 1. To strike bells or any other sonorous body, so as to make it sound. *Shakespeare.*
 2. [From *ring.*] To encircle. *Shakespeare.*
 3. To fit with rings. *Shakespeare.*
 4. To restrain a hog by a ring in his nose.
- To RING.** *v. n.*
 1. To sound as a bell or sonorous metal. *Dryden.*
 2. To practise the art of making musick with bells. *Holder.*
 3. To sound; to resound. *Locke.*
 4. To utter as a bell. *Shakespeare.*
 5. To tinkle. *Dryden.*
 6. To be filled with a bruit or report. *South.*
- RING-BONE.** *f.* A hard callous substance growing in the hollow circle of the little pastern of a horse: it sometimes goes quite round like a ring. *Farrier's Dict.*
- RINGDOVE.** *f.* [*ringelduyve*, German.] A kind of pigeon. *Mortimer.*
- RINGER.** *f.* [from *ring.*] He who rings.
- RINGLEADER.** *f.* [*ring* and *leader.*] The head of a riotous body. *Bacon.*
- RINGLET.** *f.* [diminutive of *ring.*]
 1. A small ring. *Pope.*
 2. A circle. *Shakespeare.*
 3. A curl. *Milton.*
- RINGSTREAKED.** *a.* [*ring* and *streaked.*] Circulately streaked. *Genesis.*
- RINGTAIL.** *f.* [*ring* and *tail.*] A kind of kite. *Bailey.*
- RINGWORM.** *f.* [*ring* and *worm.*] A circular tetter. *Wiseman.*
- To RINSE.** *v. a.* [from *rein*, German.]
 1. To wash; to cleanse by washing. *Shakespeare.*
 2. To wash the soap out of clothes. *King.*
- RINSER.** *f.* [from *rinse.*] One that washes or rinses; a washer.
- RIOT.** *f.* [*riotte*, old French.]
 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.** *v. r.* [*riottes*, old French.]
 1. To revel; to be dissipated in luxurious enjoyments. *Daniel.*
 2. To luxuriate; to be tumultuous. *Pope.*
 3. To banquet luxuriously.
 4. To raise a sedition or uproar.
- RIOTER.** *f.* [from *riot.*]
 1. One who is dissipated in luxury.
 2. One who raises an uproar.
- RIOTISE.** *f.* [from *riote.*] Dissoluteness; luxury. *Spenser.*
- RIO.**

R I S

RIOTOUS. *a.* [*rioteux*, French.]

1. Luxurious; wanton; licentiously festive. *Brown.*
2. Seditious; turbulent.

RIOTOUSLY. *ad.* [from *riotous*.]

1. Luxuriously; with licentious luxury. *Ecclus.*
2. Seditiously; turbulently.

RIOTOUSNESS. *f.* [from *riotous*.] The state of being riotous.

To 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. *Otway.*

3. To disclose; to search out; to tear up; to bring to view. *Hooker. Clarendon.*

RIPE. *a.* [*ripe*, Saxon; *rijp*, Dutch.]

1. Brought to perfection in growth; mature. *Milton.*
2. Resembling the ripeness of fruit. *Shakespeare.*

3. Complete; proper for use. *Shakespeare.*

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. *v. n.* [from the adj.] To ripen; to grow ripe; to be matured. *Donne.*

To RIPE. *v. a.* To mature; to make ripe. *Shakespeare.*

RIPELY. *ad.* [from *ripe*.] Maturely; at the fit time. *Shakespeare.*

To RIPEN. *v. n.* [from *ripe*.] To grow ripe. *Bacon.*

To RIPEN. *v. a.* To mature; to make ripe. *Pope. Swift.*

RIPENESS. *f.* [from *ripe*.] 1. The state of being ripe; maturity. *Sbarf.*

2. Full growth. *Denham.*

3. Perfection; completion. *Hooker.*

4. Fitness; qualification. *Shakespeare.*

RIPPER. *f.* [from *rip*.] One who rips; one who tears; one who lacerates.

To RIPPLE. *v. n.* To fret on the surface, as water swiftly running.

RIP TOWELL. *f.* A gratuity, given to tenants, after they had reaped their lord's corn. *Bailey.*

To RISE. *v. n.* pret. *rose*; part. *risen*. [*risan*, Saxon; *reisen*, Dutch.]

1. To change a jacent or recumbent, to an erect posture. *Shakespeare.*

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. *Otway.*

6. To swell. *Leviticus.*

R I T

7. To ascend; to move upwards. *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. *Otway.*

14. To break into military commotions; to make insurrections. *Pope.*

15. To be roused; to be excited to action. *Ecl.*

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 stile. *Roscommon.*

21. To be revived from death. *Matt.*

22. To come by chance. *Spenser.*

23. To be elevated in situation. *Dryden.*

RISE. *f.* [from the verb.]

1. The act of rising.

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. *Denham.*

6. Appearance of the sun in the east. *Waller.*

7. Encrease in any respect.

8. Encrease of price. *Temple.*

9. Beginning; original. *Locke.*

10. Elevation; encrease of sound. *Bacon.*

RISER. *f.* [from *rise*.] One that rises. *Chapman.*

RISIBILITY. *f.* [from *risibile*.] The quality of laughing. *Arbutnot.*

RISIBLE. *a.* [*risibilis*, Latin.]

1. Having the faculty or power of laughing. *Gov. of the Tongue.*

2. Ridiculous; exciting laughter.

RISK. *f.* [*risque*, Fr. *riesgo*, Spanish.] Hazard; danger; chance of harm. *South.*

To RISK. *v. a.* [*risquer*, Fr.] To hazard; to put to chance; to endanger. *Addison.*

RISKER. *f.* [from *risk*.] He who risks. *Butler.*

RITE. *f.* [*rit*, Fr. *ritus*, Latin.] Solemn act of religion; external observance. *Hammond.*

RITUAL. *a.* [*rituel*, French.] Solemnly ceremonious; done according to some religious institution. *Prior.*

RITUAL. *f.* [from the adj.] A book in which the rites and observances of religion are set down. *Addison.*

RITUALIST. *f.* [from *ritual*.] One skilled in the ritual.

R O A

R O B

RIVAGE. *f.* [French.] A bank; a coast. *Shakespeare.*

RIVAL. *f.* [*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.*

RIVAL. *a.* Standing in competition; making the same claim; emulous. *Shakspeare.*

To RIVAL. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To stand in competition with another; to oppose. *Soutb.*
2. To emulate; to endeavour to equal or excel. *Dryden.*

To RIVAL. *v. n.* To be competitors. *Shakespeare.*

RIVALITY. } *f.* [*rivalitas*, Latin.] Com-
RIVALRY. } petition; emulation. *Addison.*

RIVALSHIP. *f.* [from *rival*.] The state or character of a rival.

To RIVE. *v. a.* part. *riven*. [γίπτ, broken, Saxon; *rijven*, Dutch.] To split; to cleave; to divide by a blunt instrument. *Howel.*

To RIVE. *v. n.* To be split; to be divided by violence. *Woodward.*

To RIVE. *v.* for *derive* or *direct*. *Shakespeare.*

To RIVEL. *v. a.* [γερπέλεδ, Saxon.] To contract into wrinkles and corrugations. *Dryden.*

RIVEN. part. of *rive*.

RIVER. *f.* [*river*, French.] A land current of water bigger than a brook. *Addison.*

RIVER-DRAGON. *f.* A crocodile. A name given by *Milton* to the king of Egypt.

RIVER-GOD. *f.* Tutelary deity of a river. *Arbutnot.*

RIVER-HORSE. *f.* Hippopotamus. *Milton.*

RIVET. *f.* A fastening pin clenched at both ends. *Shakespeare. Dryden.*

To RIVET. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To fasten with rivets. *Ben. Johnson.*
2. To fasten strongly; to make immovable. *Congreve.*

RIVULET. *f.* [*rivulus*, Latin.] A small river; a brook; a streamlet. *Bentley.*

RIXDOLLAR. *f.* A German coin, worth about four shillings and six-pence sterling.

ROACH. *f.* A fish: he is accounted the water sheep, for his simplicity and foolishness. *Walton.*

ROAD. *f.* [*rade*, French.]

1. Large way; path. *Suckling.*
2. [*Rud*, Fr.] Ground where ships may anchor. *Sandys.*
3. Inroad; incursion. *Knolles.*
4. Journey. *Milton.*

To ROAM. *v. n.* [*romigare*, Italian.] To wander without any certain purpose; to

To ROAM. *v. a.* To range; to wander over. *Milton.*

ROAMER. *f.* [from *roam*.] A rover; a rambler; a wanderer.

ROAN. *a.* [*rou:n*, French.] Bay, sorrel, or black, with grey or white spots interspersed very thick. *Farrier's Diet.*

To ROAR. *v. n.* [paran, Saxon.]

1. To cry as a lion or other wild beast. *Dryden.*
2. To cry in distress. *Shakespeare.*
3. To sound as the wind or sea. *Pope.*
4. To make a loud noise. *Milton.*

ROAR. *f.* [from the verb.]

1. The cry of the lion or other beast.
2. An outcry of distress.
3. A clamour of merriment. *Shakespeare.*
4. The sound of the wind or sea.
5. Any loud noise. *Dryden.*

ROARY. *a.* [better *rorry*; *roris*, Latin.] Dewy. *Fairfax.*

To ROAST. *v. a.* [*rosten*, German; ροστ τδ, Saxon, roasted.]

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. *Shakespeare.*

ROAST. for *roasted*. *Prior.*

To rule the ROAST. To govern; to manage; to preside. *Shakespeare.*

ROB. *f.* Insipidated juices. *Arbutnot.*

To ROB. *v. a.* [*rober*, old Fr. *robbare*, Italian.]

1. To deprive of any thing by unlawful force; to plunder. *Addison.*
2. To set free; to deprive of something bad. *Shakespeare.*
3. To take away unlawfully. *Bacon.*

ROBBER. *f.* [from *rob*.] A thief; one that robs by force, or steals by secret means. *Shakespeare.*

ROBBERY. *f.* [*roberie*, old French.] Theft perpetrated by force or with privacy. *Temple.*

ROBE. *f.* [*robbe*, Fr. *robba*, Italian.] A gown of state; a dress of dignity. *Shakespeare.*

To ROBE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To dress pompously; to invest. *Pope.*

ROBERT. *f.* An herb.

ROBERTSMAN. } *f.* In the old statutes,
ROBERTSMAN. } a sort of bold and stout robbers or night thieves, said to be so called from Robinhood.

ROBIN. } *f.* [*rubecula*;
ROBIN RED-BREAST. } Lat.] A bird so named from his red breast. *Suckling.*

ROBOREOUS. *a.* [*robur*, Latin.] Made of oak.

ROBU'ST. } *a.* [*robustus*, Latin.]
ROBU'STIOUS. } 1. Strong;

1. Strong; sinewy; vigorous; forceful. *Milton.*
 2. Boisterous; violent; unwieldy. *Dryd.*
 3. Requiring strength. *Lock.*
ROBUSTNESS. *f.* [from *robust.*] Strength; vigour. *Arbutnot.*
ROCAMBO'LE. *f.* A sort of wild garlic. *Arbutnot.*
ROCHE-ALUM. *f.* [*rocbe*, *Fr.* a rock.] A purer kind of alum.
ROCHET. *f.* [*rocket*, *Fr.* *rocus*, low Lat.]
 1. A surplice; the white upper garment of the priest officiating. *Cleaveland.*
 2. A fish. *Ainsworth.*
ROCK. *f.* [*roc*, *rocbe*, French.]
 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. *Ber. Johnson.*
To ROCK. *v. a.* [*rocquer*, French.]
 1. To shake; to move backwards and forwards. *Boyl.*
 2. To move the cradle, in order to procure sleep. *Dryden.*
 3. To lull; to quiet. *Shakespeare.*
To ROCK. *v. n.* To be violently agitated; to reel and fro. *Young.*
ROCK-DOE. *f.* A species of deer. *Grew.*
ROCK RUBY. *f.* The garnet, when it is of a very strong, but not deep red, and has a fair cast of the blue. *Hill.*
ROCK-SALT. *f.* Mineral salt. *Woodw.*
RO'CKER. *f.* [from *rock.*] One who rocks the cradle. *Dryden.*
ROCKET. *f.* [*rocketto*, Italian.] An artificial firework, being a cylindrical case of paper filled with nitre, charcoal, and sulphur, and which mounts in the air to a considerable height, and there bursts. *Add.*
ROCKET. *f.* A plant. *Miller.*
ROCKLESS. *a.* [from *rock.*] Being without rocks. *Dryden.*
ROCKROSE. *f.* [*Rock* and *rose.*] A plant.
ROCKWORK. *f.* [*rock* and *work.*] Stones fixed in mortar, in imitation of the asperities of rocks. *Addison.*
ROCKY. *a.* [from *rock*]
 1. Full of rocks. *Sandys.*
 2. Resembling a rock. *Milton.*
 3. Hard; stony; obdurate. *Shakespeare.*
ROD. *f.* [*roede*, Dutch.]
 1. A long twig. *Boyl.*
 2. A kind of scepter. *Shakespeare.*
 3. Any thing long and slender. *Granville.*
 4. An instrument for measuring. *Arbut.*
 5. An instrument of correction, made of twigs. *Spenser.*
RODE pret. of *ride.* *Milton.*
RODOMONTA'DE. *f.* [from a hero of Ariosto, called *Rodomonte.*] An empty noisy bluster or boast; a rant. *Dryden.*
To RODOMONTA'DE. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To brag thra'sonically; to boast like *Rodomonte.*
ROE. *f.* [*ra*, *ra* *deep*, Saxon.]
 1. A species of deer. *Arbutnot.*
 2. The female of the hart. *Sandys.*
ROE. *f.* [properly *roen* or *rone*; *rann*, Dan.] The eggs of fish. *Shakespeare.*
ROGA'TION. *f.* [*rogation*, French.] Litanies; supplication. *Hooker. Taylor.*
ROGATION-WEEK. *f.* The week immediately preceding 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. *D.A.*
ROGUE. *f.* [of uncertain etymology.]
 1. A wandering beggar; a vagrant; a vagabond. *Bacon.*
 2. A knave; a dishonest fellow; a villain; a thief. *Soutb.*
 3. A name of slight tenderness and endearment. *Shakespeare.*
 4. A wag.
To ROGUE. *v. n.* [from the noun.]
 1. To wander; to play the vagabond. *Car.*
 2. To play knavish tricks.
RO'GUERY. *f.* [from *rogue.*]
 1. The life of a vagabond. *Donne.*
 2. Knavish tricks. *Shakespeare.*
 3. Waggery; arch tricks.
RO'GUESHIP. *f.* [from *rogue.*] The qualities or personage of a rogue. *Dryden.*
RO'GUISH. *a.* [from *rogue.*]
 1. Vagrant; vagabond. *Spenser.*
 2. Knavish; fraudulent. *Swift.*
 3. Waggish; wanton; slightly mischievous. *Addison.*
RO'GUISHLY. *ad.* [from *roguish.*] Like a rogue; knavishly; wantonly.
RO'GUISHNESS. *f.* [from *roguish.*] The qualities of a rogue.
RO'GUY. *a.* [from *rogue.*] Knavish; wanton. *L'Estrange.*
To ROIST. } *v. n.* [*rister*, Islandick, a
To ROISTER. } violent man.] To behave turbulently; to act at discretion; to be at free quarter; to bluster. *Shakespeare.*
ROISTER, or *roisterer.* *f.* [from the verb.] A turbulent, brutal, lawless, blustering fellow.
To ROLL. *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 produce a periodical revolution.
 5. To wrap round upon itself.
 6. To enwrap; to involve in bandage. *Wiseman.*

R O M

R O O

7. To form by rolling into round masses. *Peacbam.*
8. To pour in a stream or waves. *Pope.*
- To ROLL. *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 in 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. *f.* [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. *Spenser.*
 5. A round body rolled along. *Mortimer.*
 6. [*Rotulus*, Latin.] Publick writing. *Exra. Hale.*
 7. A register; a catalogue. *Sidney. Davies.*
 8. chronicle. *Dryden.*
 9. Warrant. *Shakespeare.*
 10. Part; office. *L'Estrange.*
- RO'LLER. *f.* [from *roll*.]
1. Any thing turning on its own axis, as a heavy stone to level walks. *Hamm. Ray.*
 2. Bandage; fillet. *Sharp.*
- RO'LLINGPIN. *f.* [*rolling* and *pin*.] A round piece of wood tapering at each end, with which paste is moulded. *Wiseman.*
- ROLLYPOOLY. *f.* A sort of game, in which, when a ball rolls into a certain place, it wins. *Arbutnot.*
- ROMAGE. *f.* [*romage*, French.] A tumult; a bustle; an active and tumultuous search for any thing. *Shakesp.*
- ROMA'NCE. *f.* [*roman*, French; *romanza*, 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.
- To ROMANCE. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To lie; to forge.
- ROMA'NCER. *f.* [from *romance*.] A liar; a forger of tales. *Tate.*
- To ROMANIZE. *v. a.* [from *roman*, Fr.] To latinize; to fill with modes of the Roman speech. *Dryden.*
- ROMA'NTICK. *a.* [from *romance*.]
1. Resembling the tales of romances; wild. *Kestl.*
 2. Improbable; false.
3. Fanciful; full of wild scenery. *Thomson.*
- ROMISH. *a.* [from *Rome*.] Popish. *Ayliffe.*
- ROMP. *f.*
1. A rude, awkward, boisterous, untaught girl. *Arbutnot.*
 2. Rough rude play. *Thomson.*
- To ROMP. *v. n.* To play rudely, noisily, and boisterously. *Swift.*
- RONDEAU. *f.* 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. *Trevoux.*
- RONT. *f.* An animal stunted in the growth. *Spenser.*
- RO'NDLES. *f.* [from *round*.] A round mass. *Peacbam.*
- RONION. *f.* A fat bulky woman. *Shakespeare.*
- ROOD. *f.* [from *rod*.]
1. The fourth part of an acre in square measure. *Swift.*
 2. A pole; a measure of sixteen feet and a half in long measure. *Milton.*
 3. The cross. *Shakespeare.*
- ROOF. *f.* [*hroef*, Saxon.]
1. The cover of a house. *Sidney.*
 2. The vault; the inside of the arch that covers a building. *Hooker.*
 3. The palate; the upper part of the mouth. *Bacon.*
- To ROOF. *v. a.* [from the noun.]
1. To cover with a roof. *Creech.*
 2. To inclose in a house. *Shakespeare.*
- ROO'FY. *a.* [from *roof*.] Having roofs. *Dryden.*
- ROOK. *f.* [*hroc*, Saxon.]
1. A bird resembling a crow: it feeds not on carrion, but grain. *Dryden.*
 2. A mean man at chefs. *Dryden.*
 3. A cheat; a trickish rapacious fellow. *Wyberly.*
- To ROOK. *v. n.* To rob; to cheat. *Hudibras.*
- ROO'KERY. *f.* [from *rook*.] A nursery of rooks. *Pope.*
- ROOKY. *a.* Inhabited by rooks. *Shakespeare.*
- ROOM. *f.* [*rum*, Saxon; *rumi*, Gothick.]
1. Space; extent of place. *Milton.*
 2. Space or place unoccupied. *Bentley.*
 3. Way unobstructed. *Creech.*
 4. Place of another; stead. *Calamy.*
 5. Unobstructed opportunity. *Addison.*
 6. An apartment in a house. *Suckling. Stillingfleet.*
- ROO'MAGE. *f.* [from *room*.] Space; place. *Wotton.*
- ROO'MINESS. *f.* [from *roomy*.] Space; quantity of extent.

R O R

R O T

ROO'MY. *a.* [from *room.*] Spacious; wide; large. *Dryden.*

ROOST. *f.* [hroost, Saxon.]
 1. That on which a bird sits to sleep. *Dryden.*
 2. The act of sleeping. *Derbam.*

To ROOST. *v. n.* [*roessen*, Dutch; *rest.*]
 1. To sleep as a bird. *L'Estrange.*
 2. To lodge. In burlesque.

ROOT. *f.* [*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. *Shakespeare.*
 6. Fixed residence. *Dryden.*
 7. Impression; durable effect. *Hooker.*

To ROOT. *v. n.* [from the noun.]
 1. To fix the root; to strike far into the earth. *Shakespeare.*
 2. To turn up earth.

To ROOT. *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 radicate; to extirpate. *Raleigh.*
 4. To destroy; to banish. *Granville.*

ROOTED. *a.* [from *root.*] Fixed; deep; radical. *Hammond.*

ROOTEDLY. *ad.* [from *rooted.*] Deeply; strongly. *Shakespeare.*

ROO'FY. *ad.* [from *root.*] Full of roots.

ROPE. *f.* [nap, Sax. *reep*, *roep*, Dutch.]
 1. A cord; a string; a halter. *Hudibras.*
 2. Any row of things depending: as, a rope of onions.

To ROPE. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To draw out into viscosities; to concrete into glutinous filaments. *Dryden.*

RO'PEDANCER. *f.* [*rope and dancer.*] An artist who dances on a rope. *Wilkins.*

RO'PINESS. *f.* [from *ropy.*] Viscosity; glutinousness.

RO'PEMAKER, or *roper.* *f.* [*rope and maker.*] One who makes ropes to sell. *Shakespeare.*

RO'PERY. *f.* [from *rope.*] Rogue's tricks. *Shakespeare.*

RO'PETRICK. *f.* [*rope and trick.*] Probably rogue's tricks; tricks that deserve the halter. *Shakespeare.*

ROPY. *a.* [from *rope.*] Viscous; tenacious; glutinous. *Dryden.*

RO'QUELAURE. *f.* [French.] A cloak for men. *Gay.*

RORA'TION. *f.* [*roris*, Latin.] A falling of dew.

RORID. *f.* [*roridus*, Lat.] Dewy. *Bronson.*

RORIPEROUS. *a.* [*ros and fero*, Latin.] Producing dew. *Diet.*

RORIFLUENT. *a.* [*ros and fluo*, Latin.] Flowing with dew. *D.E.*

RO'SARY. *f.* [*rosarium*, Latin.] A bunch of beads, on which the Romanists number their prayers. *Cleveland. Taylor.*

RO'SCID. *a.* [*roscidus*, Latin.] Dewy; abounding with dew. *Bacon.*

ROSE. *f.* [*rose*, Fr. *rosa*, Latin.] A flower. *Wisdom.*
 To speak under the ROSE. To speak any thing with safety, so as not afterwards to be discovered. *Brown.*

ROSE. *pret.* of *rife.* *Milton.*

RO'SEATE. *a.* [from *rose.*]
 1. Rosy; full of roses. *Pope.*
 2. Blooming, fragrant, purple, as a rose.

RO'SED. *a.* [from the noun.] Crimfoned; flushed. *Shakespeare.*

RO'SEMARY. *f.* [*rosmarinus*, Latin.] A plant. *Miller.*

ROSE-NOBLE. *f.* An English gold coin, in value anciently sixteen shillings. *Camden.*

RO'SEWATER. *f.* [*rose and water.*] Water distilled from roses. *Wisdom.*

RO'SET. *f.* [from *rose.*] A red colour for painters. *Peacomb.*

RO'SIER. *f.* [*rosier*, French.] A rosebush. *Spenser.*

RO'SIN. *f.* [*resine*, Fr. *resina*, Latin.]
 1. Inspissated turpentine; a juice of the pine. *Garth.*
 2. Any inspissated matter of vegetables that dissolves in spirit. *Arbutnot.*

To RO'SIN. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To rub with rosin. *Gay.*

RO'SINY. *a.* [from *rosin.*] Resembling rosin.

RO'SSEL. *f.* Light land. *Mortimer.*

RO'STRATED. *a.* [*rostratus*, Lat.] Adorned with beaks of ships. *Arbutnot.*

RO'STRUM. *f.* [Latin.]
 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. *a.* [*roseus*, Latin.] Resembling a rose in bloom, beauty, colour, or fragrance. *Dryden. Prior.*

To ROT. *v. n.* [*rotan*, Saxon; *rotten*, Dutch.] To putrify; to lose the cohesion of its parts. *Woodward.*

To ROT. *v. a.* To make putrid; to bring to corruption. *Dryden.*

ROT. *f.* [from the verb.]
 1. A distemper among sheep, in which their lungs are wasted. *Ben. Johnson.*
 2. Putrefaction; putrid decay. *Philips.*

RO'TARY. *a.* [*rota*, Latin.] Whirling as a wheel. *Diet.*

RO-

ROTATED. *a.* [*rotatus*, Latin.] Whirled round.

ROTATION. *f.* [*rotation*, Fr. *rotatio*, Latin.] The act of whirling round like a wheel. *Newton.*

ROTATOR. *f.* [Latin.] That which gives a circular motion. *Wiseman.*

ROTE. *f.* [рот, Saxon, merry.]

1. A harp; a lyre. *Spenser.*

2. Words uttered by mere memory without meaning; memory of words without comprehension of the sense. *Hudibras. Swift.*

To ROTE. *v. a.* To fix in the memory, without informing the understanding. *Shakespeare.*

ROTGUT. *f.* Bad beer. *Harvey.*

ROTHER NAILS. *f.* Among shipwrights, nails with very full heads used for fastening the rudder irons of ships. *Bailey.*

ROTTEN. *a.* [from *rot*.]

1. Putrid; carious; putrescent. *Sandys.*

2. Not firm; not trusty. *Shakespeare.*

3. Not sound; not hard. *Knolles.*

ROTTENNESS. *f.* [from *rotten*.] State of being rotten; cariousness; putrefaction. *Wiseman.*

ROTUND. *a.* [*rotundus*, Latin.] Round; circular; spherical. *Addison.*

ROTUNDIFOLIIOUS. *a.* [*rotundus* and *folium*, Lat.n.] Having round leaves.

ROTUNDITY. *f.* [*rotunditas*, Lat. *rotundité*, Fr. from *rotund*.] Roundness; sphericity; circularity. *Bentley.*

ROTUNDO. *f.* [*rotondo*, Italian.] A building formed round both in the inside and outside; such as the Pantheon at Rome. *Trevoux.*

To ROVE. *v. n.* [*roffver*, Danish.] To ramble; to range; to wander. *Watts.*

To ROVE. *v. a.* To wander over. *Milton. Gay.*

ROVER. *f.* [from *rove*.]

1. A wanderer; a ranger.

2. A sickle inconstant man.

3. A robber; a pirate. *Bacon.*

4. *At ROVERS.* Without any particular aim. *South.*

ROUGE. *f.* [*rouge*, Fr.] Red paint.

ROUGH. *a.* [hruh, hrubge, Saxon; *rouw*, Dutch.]

1. Not smooth; rugged; having inequalities on the surface. *Burnet.*

2. Auster 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. *Ciarendon.*

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; boisterous. *Shakespeare.*

To ROUGHCAST. *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 rudiments. *Dryden.*

ROUGHCAST. *f.* [*rough* and *cast*.]

1. A rude model; a form in its rudiments. *D. ghy.*

2. A kind of plaster mixed with pebbles, or by some other cause very uneven on the surface. *Shakespeare.*

ROUGHDRAUGHT. *f.* [*rough* and *draught*.] A draught in its rudiments. *Dryden.*

To ROUGHDRAW. *v. a.* [*rough* and *draw*.] To trace coarsely. *Dryden.*

To ROUGHEN. *v. a.* [from *rough*.] To make rough. *Swift.*

To ROUGHEN. *v. n.* To grow rough. *Tomson.*

To ROUGHHEW. *v. a.* [*rough* and *hew*.] To give to any thing the first appearance of form. *Hudibras.*

ROUGHHEWN. *particip. a.*

1. Rugged; unpolished; uncivil; unfinished. *Bacon.*

2. Not yet nicely finished. *Howell.*

ROUGHLY. *ad.* [from *rough*.]

1. With uneven surface; with asperities on the surface.

2. Harshly; uncivilly; rudely. *Spenser.*

3. Severely; without tenderness. *Dryden.*

4. Austerly to the taste.

5. Boisterously; tempestuously.

6. Harshly to the ear.

ROUGHNESS. *f.* [from *rough*.]

1. Superficial asperity; unevenness of surface. *Boyle.*

2. Austerity to the taste. *Brown.*

3. Taste of astringency. *Sp. Eator.*

4. Harshness to the ear. *Dryden.*

5. Ruggedness of temper; coarseness of manners; tendency to rudeness. *Derham.*

6. Absence of delicacy. *Addison.*

7. Severity; violence of discipline.

8. Violence of operation in medicines.

9. Unpolished or unfinished state.

10. Inelegance of dress or appearance.

11. Tempestuousness; storminess.

12. Coarseness of features.

ROUGH. old pret. of *reach*, Reached. *Shakespeare.*

To ROUGHWORK. *v. a.* [*rough* and *work*.] To work coarsely over without the least nicety. *Moxon.*

ROUNDCEVAL. *f.* See *PEA*. *Tusser.*

ROUND. *a.* [*rand*, Fr. *rondo*, Italian.]

1. Cylindrical. *Milton.*

2. Circu-

R O U

2. Circular. *Milton.*
3. Spherical; orbicular. *Milton.*
4. Smooth; without defect in found. *Peacbam.*
5. Not broken. *Arbutnot.*
6. Large; not inconsiderable. *Addison.*
7. Plain; clear; fair; candid; open. *Bacon.*
8. Quick; brisk. *Addison.*
9. Plain; free without delicacy or reserve; almost rough. *Bacon.*

ROUND. *f.*

1. A circle; a sphere; an orb. *Shakespeare.*
2. Rundle; step of a ladder. *Government 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. *ad.*

1. Every way; on all sides. *Genesis.*
2. In a revolution. *Addison.*
3. Circularly. *Milton.*
4. Not in a direct line. *Pope.*

ROUND. *prep.*

1. On every side of. *Milton.*
2. About; circularly about. *Dryden.*
3. All over. *Dryden.*

To ROUND. *v. a.*

1. To surround; to encircle. *Prior.*
2. To make spherical 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. *v. n.*

1. To grow round in form. *Shakespeare.*
2. To whisper. *Bacon.*
3. To go rounds. *Milton.*

ROUNDABOUT. *a.*

1. Ample; extensive. *Locke.*
2. Indirect; loose. *Felt.n.*

ROUNDEL. } *f.*

ROUNDELAY. } *f.*

1. [*Rondelet*, French.] A kind of ancient poetry. *Spenser.*
2. A round form or figure. *Howel.*

ROUNDER. *f.* [from *round*.] Circumference; incl sure. *Shakespeare.*

ROUNDHEAD. *f.* [*round* and *head*.] A puritan, so named from the practice once prevalent among them of cropping their hair round. *SpeEtator.*

ROUNDHOUSE. *f.* [*round* and *house*.] The constable's prison, in which disorderly persons, found in the street, are confined. *Pope.*

ROUNDISH. *a.* [from *round*.] Somewhat round; approaching to roundness. *Boyle.*

ROUNDLY. *ad.* [from *round*.]

1. In a round form; in a round manner,

R O Y

2. Openly; plainly; without reserve. *Hayward.*
3. Briskly; with speed. *Locke.*
4. Completely; to the purpose; vigorously; in earnest. *Dawies.*

ROUNDNES. *f.* [from *round*.]

1. Circularity; sphericity; cylindrical form. *Watts.*
2. Smoothness. *Spenser.*
3. Honesty; openness; vigorous measures.

To ROUSE. *v. a.*

1. To wake from rest. *Pope.*
2. To excite to thought or action. *Addison. Atterbury.*
3. To put into action. *Spenser.*
4. To drive a beast from his laire. *Shakespeare.*

To ROUSE. *v. n.*

1. To awake from slumber. *Pope.*
2. To be excited to thought or action. *Shakespeare.*

ROUSE. *f.* [*rufsch*, German.] A dose of liquor rather too large. *Shakespeare.*

ROUSER. *f.* [from *rouse*.] One who rouses.

ROUT. *f.* [*rot*, Dutch.]

1. A clamorous multitude; a rabble; a tumultuous croud. *RoTcommon.*
2. Confusion of any army defeated or dispersed. *Daniel.*

To ROUT. *v. a.* To dissipate and put into confusion by defeat. *Clarendon.*

To ROUT. *v. n.* To assemble in clamorous and tumultuous crouds. *Bacon.*

ROUTE. *f.* [*route*, Fr.] Road; way. *Gay.*

ROW. *f.* [*reib*, German.] A rank or file; a number of things ranged in a line. *Spenser.*

To ROW. *v. n.* [*ropan*, Saxon.] To impel a vessel in the water by oars. *Gay.*

To ROW. *v. a.* To drive or help forward by oars. *Milton.*

ROWEL. *f.* [*rouelle*, Fr.]

1. The points of a spur turning on an axis. *Peacbam.*
2. A seton; a roll of hair or silk put into a wound to hinder it from healing, and provoke a discharge.

To ROWEL. *v. a.* To pierce through the skin, and keep the wound open by a rowel. *Mortimer.*

ROWEN. *f.* A field kept up till after Michaelmas. *Tuffer.*

ROWER. *f.* [from *row*.] One that manages an oar. *Addison.*

ROYAL. *a.* [*roial*, Fr.]

1. Kingly; belonging to a king; becoming a king; regal. *Granville.*
2. Noble; illustrious. *Shakespeare.*

ROYALIST. *f.* [from *royal*.] Adherent to a king. *South.*

To ROY.

TO ROYALIZE. *v. a.* [from *royal*.] To make royal. *Shakespeare.*

ROYALLY. *ad.* [from *royal*.] In a kingly manner; regally; as becomes a king. *Dryden.*

ROYALTY. *f.* [*roialté*, Fr.]

1. Kingship; character or office of a king. *Shakespeare. Locke.*

2. State of a king. *Prior.*

3. Emblems of royalty. *Milton.*

TO ROYNE. *v. a.* [*rogner*, Fr.] To gnaw; to bite. *Spenser.*

ROYNISH. *a.* [*rogneaux*, Fr.] Paitry; sorry; mean; rude. *Shakespeare.*

TO RUB. *v. a.* [*rubio*, Welsh; *reiben*, German, to wipe.]

1. To clean or smooth any thing by passing something over it; to scour; to wipe; to perfricate.

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. *Shakespeare.*

5. To polish; to retouch. *Soutb.*

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. *Soutb.*

10. **TO RUB up.** To polish; to retouch.

TO RUB. *v. n.*

1. To fret; to make a friction. *Dryden.*

2. To get through difficulties. *L'Estrange.*

RUB. *f.* [from the verb.]

1. Collision; hindrance; obstruction. *Shakespeare. Croshaw.*

2. Friction; act of rubbing.

3. Inequality of ground, that hinders the motion of a bowl. *Shakespeare.*

4. Difficulty; cause of uneasiness. *Shakespeare.*

RUB-STONE. *f.* [*rub* and *stone*.] A stone to scour or sharpen. *Tusser.*

RUBBER. *f.* [from *rub*.]

1. One that rubs. *Swift.*

2. The instrument with which one rubs. *Moxon.*

3. A coarse file. *Collier.*

4. A game; a contest; two games out of three.

5. A whetstone.

RUBICAN. *a.* [*rubican*, Fr.] Rubican colour of a horse is one that is bay, sorrel, or black, with a light, grey, or white upon the flanks. *Farrier's Dict.*

RUBBAGE. } *f.* [from *rub*.]

1. Ruins of building; fragments of matter used in building. *Wotton. Dryden.*

2. Confusion; mingled mass. *Arbutnot.*

3. Any thing vile and worthless.

RUBBLE-STONE. *f.* Stones rubbed and worn by the water, at the latter end of the deluge. *Woodward.*

RUBICUND. *a.* [*rubiconde*, Fr. *rubicundus*, Lat.] Inclining to redness.

RUBIED. *a.* [from *ruby*.] Red as a ruby. *Milton.*

RUBIFICK. *a.* [*rubet* and *facio*, Latin.] Making red. *Grew.*

TO RUBIFY. *v. a.* To make red. *Brown.*

RUBIOUS. *a.* [*rubius*, Lat.] Ruddy; red. Not used. *Shakespeare.*

RUBRICATED. *a.* [from *rubrica*, Latin.] Smear'd with red.

RUBRICK. *f.* [*rubrique*, Fr. *rubrica*, Lat.] Directions printed in books of law and in prayer books; so termed, because they were originally distinguished by being in red ink. *Stillington.*

RUBRICK. *a.* Red. *Newton.*

TO RUBRICK. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To adorn with red.

RUBIFORM. *a.* [*rubet*, Lat. and *form*.] Having the form of red. *Newton.*

RUBY. *f.* [from *rubet*, Lat.]

1. A precious stone of a red colour, next in hardness and value to a diamond. *Peacbam.*

2. Redness. *Shakespeare.*

3. Any thing red. *Milton.*

4. A blain; a blotch; a carbuncle.

RUBY. *a.* [from the noun.] Of a red colour. *Shakespeare.*

RUCTATION. *f.* [*rueto*, Lat.] A belching arising from wind and indigestion.

TO RUD. *v. a.* [*rudu*, Sax.] To make red. *Spenser.*

RUDDER. *f.* [*roeder*, Dut.]

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. *f.* [from *ruddy*.] The quality of approaching to redness. *Wiseman.*

RUDDLE. *f.* [*rudul*, Island.ck.] Red earth. *Woodward.*

RUDDOCK. *f.* [*rubecula*, Lat.] A kind of bird. *Carew.*

RUDDY. *a.* [*rudu*, Saxon.]

1. Approaching to redness; pale red. *Orway.*

2. Yellow. *Dryden.*

RUDE. *a.* [*pebe*, Saxon; *rudis*, Lat.]

1. Rough; savage; coarse of manners; uncivil; brutal. *Shakespeare.*

2. Violent; tumultuous; boisterous; turbulent. *Boyle.*

3. Harsh; inclement. *Waller.*

4. Ignorant; raw; untaught. *Wotton.*

5. Rugged; uneven; shapeless. *Spenser.*

6. Artless; inelegant. *Spenser.*

7. Such

R U F

7. Such as may be done with strength without art. *Dryden.*
- RU'DELY.** *ad.* [from *rude.*] *Shakespeare.*
1. In a rude manner.
 2. Without exactness; without nicety; coarsely. *Shakespeare.*
 3. Unskilfully. *Dryden.*
 4. Violently; boisterously. *Spenser.*
- RU'DENESS.** *f.* [*rudeſſe, Fr.*]
1. Coarseness of manners; incivility. *Swift.*
 2. Ignorance; unskilfulness. *Hayward.*
 3. Artlessness; inelegance; coarseness. *Spenser.*
 4. Violence; boisterousness. *Shakespeare.*
 5. Storminess; rigour. *Evelyn.*
- RU'DERARY.** *a.* [*rudera, Lat.*] Belonging to rubbish. *Dick.*
- RU'DERATION.** *f.* In architecture, the laying of a pavement with pebbles or little stones.
- RU'DESBY.** *f.* [from *rude.*] An uncivil turbulent fellow. *Shakespeare.*
- RU'DIMENT.** *f.* [*rudimentum, Lat.*]
1. The first principles; the first elements of a science. *Milton.*
 2. The first part of education. *Watson.*
 3. The first, inaccurate, unshapen beginning. *Philips.*
- RU'DIMENTAL.** *a.* [from *rudiment.*] Initial; relating to first principles. *Spectator.*
- To RUE.** *v. a.* [neopryan, Saxon.] To grieve for; to regret; to lament. *Donne.*
- RUE.** *f.* [*ruta, Lat.*] An herb called herb of grace, because holy water was sprinkled with it. *More.*
- RUE'FUL.** *a.* [*rue* and *full.*] Mournful; woful; sorrowful. *Dryden.*
- RUE'FULLY.** *ad.* [from *rueful.*] Mournfully; sorrowfully. *More.*
- RUE'FULNESS.** *f.* [from *rueful.*] Sorrowfulness; mournfulness.
- RUE'ILLE.** *f.* [French.] A circle; an assembly at a private house. *Dryden.*
- RUFF.** *f.* A puckered linen ornament, formerly worn about the neck. *Drayton.*
2. A small river fish. *Watson.*
 3. A state of roughness. *Chapman.*
 4. New fate. *L'Estrange.*
- RU'FFIAN.** *f.* [*ruffiano, Italian.*] A brutal, boisterous, mischievous fellow; a cut-throat; a robber; a murderer. *Hayward.*
- RU'FFIAN.** *a.* Brutal; savagely boisterous. *Pope.*
- To RU'FFIAN.** *v. n.* [from the noun.] To rage; to raise tumults; to play the ruffian. *Shakespeare.*
- To RU'FFLE.** *v. a.* [*ruyffelen, Dutch,* to wrinkle.]
1. To disorder; to put out of form; to make less smooth. *Boyle.*

R U I

2. To discompose; to disturb; to put out of temper. *Glanville.*
 3. To put out of order; to surpise. *Hudibras.*
 4. To throw disorderly together. *Chapman.*
 5. To contract into plaits. *Addison.*
- To RU'FFLE.** *v. n.*
1. To grow rough or turbulent. *Shakespeare.*
 2. To be in loose motion; to flutter. *Dryden.*
 3. To be rough; to jar; to be in contention. *Shakespeare.*
- RU'FFLE.** *f.* [from the verb.]
1. Plated linen used as an ornament. *Addison.*
 2. Disturbance; contention; tumult. *Watts.*
- RU'FFERHOOD.** *f.* In falconry, a hood to be worn by a hawk when she is first drawn. *Bailey.*
- RUG.** *f.* [*rugget, Swedish.*]
1. A coarse nappy woollen cloth. *Peacbam.*
 2. A coarse nappy coverlet use for mean beds. *Swift.*
 3. A rough woolly dog. *Shakespeare.*
- RU'GGED.** *a.* [*rugget, Swedish.*]
1. Rough; full of unevenness and asperity. *Bentley.*
 2. Not neat; not regular. *Shakespeare.*
 3. Savage of temper; brutal; rough. *South.*
 4. Stormy; rude; tumultuous; turbulent; tempestuous. *Shakespeare.*
 5. Rough or harsh to the ear. *Dryden.*
 6. Sour; surly; discomposed. *Shakespeare.*
 7. Violent; rude; boisterous. *Hudibras.*
 8. Rough; shaggy. *Fairfax.*
- RU'GGEDLY.** *ad.* [from *rugged.*] In a rugged manner.
- RU'GGEDNESS.** *f.* [from *rugged.*]
1. The state or quality of being rugged.
 2. Roughness; asperity. *Ray.*
- RUGIN.** *f.* A nappy cloth. *Wiseman.*
- RU'GINE.** *f.* [*rugine, Fr.*] A chururgeon's rasp. *Sbarp.*
- RUG'OSE.** *a.* [*rugosus, Lat.*] Full of wrinkles. *Wiseman.*
- RU'IN.** *f.* [*ruine, Fr. ruina, Lat.*]
1. The fall or destruction of cities or edifices.
 2. The remains of building demolished. *Prior.*
 3. Destruction; loss of happiness or fortune; overthrow. *Dryden.*
 4. Mischief; bane. *Milton.*
- To RU'IN.** *v. a.* [*ruiner, Fr.*]
1. To subvert; to demolish. *Dryden.*
 2. To destroy; to deprive of felicity or fortune. *Wake.*
 3. To

3. To impoverish.
- To RU'IN. *v. n.*
1. To fall in ruins. *Milton.*
 2. To run to ruin. *Sandys.*
 3. To be brought to poverty or misery. *Locke.*
- To RU'INATE. *v. a.* [from *ruin*.]
1. To subvert; to demolish. *Shakespeare.*
 2. To bring to meanness or misery irrecoverable. *Bacon.*
- RUINA'TION. *f.* Subversion; demolition. *Camden.*
- RU'INOUS. *a.* [*ruinosus*, Lat. *ruineaux*, Fr.]
1. Fallen to ruin; dilapidated; demolished. *Hayward.*
 2. Mischievous; pernicious; baneful; destructive. *Swift.*
- RU'INOUSLY. *ad.* [from *ruinous*.]
1. In a ruinous manner. *Decoy of Piety.*
 2. Mischievously; destructively.
- RULE. *f.* [*regula*, Lat.]
1. Government; empire; sway; supreme command. *Plinius.*
 2. An instrument by which lines are drawn. *Soutb.*
 3. Canon; precept by which the thoughts or actions are directed. *Tillotson.*
 4. Regularity; propriety of behaviour. *Shakespeare.*
- To RULE. *v. a.* [from the noun.]
1. To govern; to controul; to manage with power and authority. *Dryden.*
 2. To manage. *I Mac.*
 3. To settle as by a rule. *Atterbury.*
- To RULE. *v. n.* To have power or command. *Locke.*
- RULER. *f.* [from *rule*.]
1. Governour; one that has the supreme command. *Raleigh.*
 2. An instrument, by the direction of which lines are drawn. *Moxon.*
- RUM. *f.*
1. A country parson. *Swift.*
 2. A kind of spirits distilled from molasses.
- To RU'MBLE. *v. n.* [*rommelen*, Dutch.]
- To make a hoarse low continued noise. *Shakespeare. Suckling. Roscommon.*
- RUMBLER. *f.* [from *ruble*.] The person or thing that rumbles.
- RU'MINANT. *a.* [*ruminans*, Latin.] Having the property of chewing the cud. *Ray.*
- To RU'MINATE. *v. n.* [*rumino*, Lat.]
1. To chew the cud. *Arbutnot.*
 2. To muse; to think again and again. *Fairfax. Watts.*
- To RU'MINATE. *v. a.* [*rumino*, Lat.]
1. To chew over again. *Shakespeare.*
- RU'INATION. *f.* [*ruminatio*, Lat. from *ruminate*.]
1. The property or act of chewing the cud. *Arbutnot.*
 2. Meditation; reflection. *Shakespeare. Thomson.*
- To RU'MMAGE. *v. a.* [*ranmen*, German; *rimari*, Lat.] To search; to plunder; to evacuate.
- To RU'MMAGE. *v. n.* To search places. *Swift.*
- RU'MMER. *f.* [*roemer*, Dutch.] A glass; a drinking cup. *Philips.*
- RU'MOUR. *f.* [*rumour*, Fr. *rumor*, Lat.] Flying or popular report; bruit; fame. *Milton. Dryden.*
- To RU'MOUR. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To report abroad; to bruit. *Dryden.*
- RU'MOURER. *f.* [from *rumour*.] Reporter; spreader of news. *Shakespeare.*
- RUMP. *f.* [*rumpff*, German.]
1. The end of the backbone. *Spenser. Swift.*
 2. The buttocks. *Shakespeare.*
- To RU'MPLE. *v. a.* [*rimpele*, Dutch.] To crush or contract into inequalities and corrugations. *Blackmore.*
- RU'MPLE. *f.* [*hymypelle*, Saxon.] Pucker; rude plait. *Dryden.*
- To RUN. *v. n.* pret. *ran*. [*ynnan*, Saxon; *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. Johnson.*
 4. To pace on the surface, not through the air. *Exodus.*
 5. To rush violently. *Dryden. Burnet.*
 6. To take a course at sea. *Afr.*
 7. To contend in a race. *Swift.*
 8. To fly; not to stand. *Shakespeare.*
 9. To stream; to flow. *Bacon. Milton.*
 10. To be liquid; to be fluid. *Bacon. Addison.*
 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. *Cbild.*
 15. To have a course in any direction. *Addison.*
 16. To pass in thought or speech. *Felton.*
 17. To be mentioned cursorily or in few words. *Arbutnot.*
 18. To have a continual tenour of any kind. *Saundersen.*
 19. To be busied upon. *Swift.*
 20. To be popularly known. *Temple.*
 21. To have reception, success, or continuance.
 22. To

R U N

R U R

22. To go on by succession of parts. *Pope.*
23. To proceed in a train of conduct. *Shakespeare.*
24. To pass into some charge. *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 progressively. *Cheyne.*
31. To make a gradual progress. *Pope.*
32. To be predominant. *Woodward.*
33. To tend in growth. *Felton.*
34. To excern pus or matter. *Levit. xiii.*
35. To become irregular; to change to something wild. *Granville.*
36. To get 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. *Atterbury.*
41. To go on with violence. *Swift.*
42. To RUN after. To search for; to endeavour at, though out of the way. *Locke.*
43. To RUN away with. To hurry without consent. *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 out. To spread exuberantly. *Hammond. Taylor.*
50. To RUN out. To expatiate. *Brome.*
51. To RUN out. To be wasted or exhausted. *Ben. Johnson. Swift.*
- To RUN. *v. a.*
1. To pierce; to stab. *Shakespeare.*
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. *Clarendon. 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'Esrange.*
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. South.*
15. To run through. *South.*
- RUN. *f.* [from the verb.]
1. Act of running. *L'Esrange.*
2. Course; motion. *Bacon.*
3. Flow; cadence. *Brome.*
4. Course; process.
5. Way of management; uncontrolled course. *Arbutnot.*
6. Long reception; continued success. *Addison.*
7. Modish clamour. *Swift.*
8. At the long RUN. In fine; in conclusion; at the end. *Wijeman.*
- RUNAGATE. *f.* [*renegat*, French.] A fugitive; rebel; apostate. *Sidney. Raleigh.*
- RUNAWAY. *f.* [*run* and *away*.] One that flies from danger; a fugitive. *Shakespeare.*
- RUN'DLE. *f.* [of *round*.]
1. A round; a step of a ladder. *Duppa.*
2. A peritrochium; something put round an axis. *Wilkins.*
- RUN'DLET. *f.* A small barrel. *Bacon.*
- RUNG, pret. and part. pass. of *ring*. *Milton.*
- RUN'NEL. *f.* [from *run*.] A rivulet; a small brook. *Fairfax.*
- RUN'NER. *f.* [from *run*.]
1. One that runs.
2. A racer. *Dryden.*
3. A messenger. *Swift.*
4. A shooting spig. *Mortimer.*
5. One of the stones of a mill. *Mortimer.*
6. A bird. *Ainsworth.*
- RUN'NET. *f.* [*zēpunnen*, Saxon, coagulated.] A liquor made by steeping the stomach of a calf in hot water, and used to coagulate milk for curds and cheese. *More.*
- RUN'NION. *f.* A paltry scurvy wretch. *Shakespeare.*
- RUNT. *f.* [*runte*, in the Teutonick dialects, signifies a bull or cow.] Any animal small below the natural growth of the kind. *Cleveland.*
- RU'PTION. *f.* [*ruptus*, Latin.] Breach; solution of continuity. *Wijeman.*
- RU'PTURE. *f.* [*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 RU'PTURE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To break; to burst; to suffer disruption. *Sharp.*
- RU'PTUREWORT. *f.* [*bernaria*, Latin.] A plant. *Miller.*
- RUR'AL. *a.* [*rural*, French; *ruralis*, Latin.] Country; existing in the country, not in cities; suiting the country; resembling the country. *Sidney. Tomson.*
- RU-

- RURALITY.** } *f.* [from *rural*.] The qua-
RUR'ALNESS. } lity of being rural. *D. H.*
- RURICOLIST.** *f.* [*ruricola*, Latin.] An inhabitant of the country. *Di. 7.*
- RURIGENOUS.** *a.* [*rura* and *gigno*, Lat.] Born in the country. *D. H.*
- RUSE.** *f.* [French.] Cunning; artifice; little stratagem. *Ray.*
- RUSH.** *f.* [*ripc*, 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. *Miller. Dryden.*
 2. Any thing proverbially worthless. *Arbutnot.*
- RUSH-CANDLE.** *f.* [*rush* and *candle*.] A small blinking taper, made by stripping a rush. *Milton.*
- TO RUSH.** *v. n.* [*hræopan*, Saxon.] To move with violence; to go on with tumultuous rapidity. *Sprott.*
- RUSH.** *f.* [from the verb.] Violent course. *Crawshaw.*
- RUSHY.** *a.* [from *rush*.]
 1. Abounding with rushes. *Tbomson.*
 2. Made of rushes. *Tickel.*
- RUSK.** *f.* Hard bread for stores. *Raleigh.*
- RUSMA.** *f.* A brown and light iron substance to take off hair. *Grew.*
- RUSSET.** *a.* [*rouffet*, French; *ruffus*, Lat.]
 1. Reddishly brown.
 2. *Newton* seems to use it for grey.
 3. Coarse; homespun; rustick. *Shakespeare.*
- RUSSET.** *f.* Country dress. *Dryden.*
- RUSSET.** } *f.* A name given to several
RUSSETING. } ral sorts of pears or apples from their colour. *Mortimer.*
- RUST.** *f.* [*ripc*, 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.** *v. n.* [from the noun.]
 1. To gather rust; to have the surface tarnished or corroded. *Dryden.*
 2. To degenerate in idleness.
- TO RUST.** *v. a.*
 1. To make rusty. *Shakespeare.*
 2. To impair by time or inactivity.
- RUSTICAL.** *a.* [*rusticus*, Latin; *rustique*, French.] Rough; savage; boisterous; brutal; rude. *Brown.*
- RUSTICALLY.** *ad.* [from *rustical*.] Sa-
 vage; rudely; inelegantly. *Dryden.*
- RUSTICALNESS.** *f.* [from *rustical*.] The quality of being rustical; rudeness; savageness.
- TO RUSTICATE.** *v. n.* [*rusticor*, Latin.] To reside in the country. *Pope.*
- TO RUSTICATE.** *v. a.* To banish into the country. *Spectator.*
- RUSTICITY.** *f.* [*rusticité*, French; *rusticitas*, Latin.]
 1. Qualities of one that lives in the country; simplicity; artlessness; rudeness; savageness. *Woodward.*
 2. Rural appearance.
- RUSTICK.** *a.* [*rusticus*, Latin.]
 1. Rural; country. *Sidney.*
 2. Rude; untaught; inelegant. *Watts.*
 3. Brutal; savage. *Pope.*
 4. Artless; honest; simple.
 5. Plain; unadorned. *Milton.*
- RUSTICK.** *f.* A clown; a swain; an inhabitant of the country. *South.*
- RUSTINESS.** *f.* [from *rusty*.] The state of being rusty.
- TO RUSTLE.** *v. n.* [*hræstlan*, Saxon.] To make a low continued rattle. *Shakespeare.*
- RUSTY.** *a.* [from *rust*.]
 1. Covered with rust; infested with rust. *Hovel.*
 2. Impaired by inactivity. *Shakespeare.*
- TO RUT.** *v. n.* [*ruit*, French.] To desire to come together. Used of deer.
- RUT.** *f.* [*rut*, French.]
 1. Copulation of deer. *Bacon.*
 2. The track of a cart wheel.
- RUTH.** *f.* [from *rue*.] Mercy; pity; tenderness; sorrow for the misery of another. *Fairfax. Milton.*
- RUTHFUL.** *a.* [*ruth* and *ful*.] Ruel; woful; sorrowful. *Carew.*
- RUTHFULLY.** *ad.* [from *ruthful*.]
 1. Wofully; sadly. *Knolles.*
 2. Sorrowfully; mournfully. *Spenser.*
 3. Wofully. In irony. *Chapman.*
- RUTHLESS.** *a.* [from *ruth*.] Cruel; pitiless; uncompassionate; barbarous. *Sandyt.*
- RUTHLESSNESS.** *f.* [from *ruthless*.] Want of pity.
- RUTHLESSELY.** *ad.* [from *ruthless*.] Without pity; cruelly; barbarously.
- RUTTIER.** *f.* [*routiere*, French.] A direction of the road or course at sea.
- RUTTISH.** *a.* [from *rut*.] Wanton; libidinous; salacious; lustful; lecherous. *Shakespeare.*
- RYE.** *f.* [*ryge*, Saxon.] A coarse kind of bread-corn. *Arbutnot.*
- RYE/GRASS.** *f.* A kind of strong grass. *Mortimer.*

S.

S A C

S, 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 impulse of the tongue to the palate, like *z*; as *rose, roscate, rosy, osier, nosel, resident, busy, business.*

In the end of monosyllables it is sometimes *s*, as in *this*, and sometimes *z*, as in *as, bas*; and generally where *es* stands in verbs for *eth*, as *gives*.

SABATH. *f.* [An Hebrew word signifying rest; *sabbatum*, Latin.]

1. A day appointed by God among the Jews, and from them established among Christians for publick 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.*

SABATHBREAKER. *f.* [*sabbath* and *break*.] Violator of the sabbath by labour or wickedness. *Bacon.*

SABBA'TI'AL. *a.* [*sabbaticus*, Latin.] Resembling the sabbath; enjoying or bringing intermission of labour. *Forbes.*

SABBATISM. *f.* [from *sabbatum*, Latin.] Observance of the sabbath superstitiously rigid.

SABINE. *f.* [*sabine*, French, *sabina*, Latin.] A plant. *Mortimer.*

SABLE. *f.* [*sabella*, Latin.] Fur. *Knolles.*

SABLE. *a.* [French.] Black. *Waller.*

SABLIERE. *f.* [French.]

1. A sandpit. *Bailey.*

2. [In carpentry.] A piece of timber as long, but not so thick, as a beam. *Bailey.*

SABRE. *f.* [*sabre*, French.] A cymetar; a short sword with a convex edge; a faultchion. *Pope.*

SABULOSITY. *f.* [from *sabulosus*.] Grittiness; sandiness.

SABULOUS. *a.* [*sabulum*, Latin.] Gritty; sandy.

SACCADE. *f.* [French.] A violent check the rider gives his horse, by drawing both the reins very suddenly. *Bailey.*

SACCHARINE. *a.* [*saccharum*, Latin.] Having the taste or any other of the chief qualities of sugar. *Arbutnot.*

SACERDOTAL. *a.* [*sacerdotalis*, Latin.] Priestly; belonging to the priesthood.

SACHEL. *f.* [*sacculus*, Latin.] A small sack or bag. *Aterbury.*

SACK. *f.* [פַּךְ, Hebrew; סַכּוּסָה; *saccus*, Latin; ꝥæc, Saxon.]

S A C

1. A bag; a pouch; commonly a large bag. *Knolles.*

2. The measure of three bushels.

3. A woman's loose robe.

To SACK. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To put in bags. *Betterton.*

2. To take by storm; to pillage; to plunder. *Fairfax, Denham, South.*

SACK. *f.* [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. *f.* [*sacbut*, Spanish.] A kind of pipe. *Shakespeare.*

SACKCLOATH. *f.* [*sack* and *cloth*.] Cloth of which sacks are made; coarse cloth sometimes worn in mortification. *Sandys.*

SACKER. *f.* [from *sack*.] One that takes a town.

SACKFUL. *f.* [*sack* and *full*.] Top full; *Swift.*

SACKPOSSET. *f.* [*sack* and *posset*.] A posset made of milk, sack, and some other ingredients. *Swift.*

SACRAMENT. *f.* [*sacramentum*, Latin.]

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. *a.* [*sacramental*, Fr. from *sacrament*.] Constituting a sacrament; pertaining to a sacrament. *Taylor.*

SACRAMENTALLY. *ad.* [from *sacramental*.] After the manner of a sacrament.

SACRED. *a.* [*sacré*, French; *sacer*, Latin.]

1. Devoted to religious uses; holy. *Milt.*

2. Dedicated; consecrate; consecrated. *Milton.*

3. Inviolable. *Dryden.*

SACREDLY. *ad.* [from *sacred*.] Inviolably; religiously. *South.*

SACREDNESS. *f.* [from *sacred*.] The state of being sacred; state of being consecrated to religious uses; holiness; sanctity.

SACRIFIC. *a.* [*sacrificus*, Latin.] Employed in sacrifice. *L'Esrange.*

SACRIFICABLE. *a.* [from *sacrificor*, Lat.] Capable of being offered in sacrifice. *Brown.*

SACRIFICATOR. *f.* [*sacrificateur*, Fr. from *sacrificor*, Latin.] Sacrificer; offerer of sacrifice. *Brown.*

SACRI-

SACRI-

SACRIFICATORY. *a.* [from *sacrificor*, Latin.] Offering sacrifice

To SACRIFICE. *v. a.* [*sacrifier*, French; *sacrifico*, Latin.]

1. To offer to heaven; to immolate. *Milt.*
2. To destroy or give up for the sake of something else. *Broome.*
3. To destroy; to kill.
4. To devote with loss. *Prior.*

To SACRIFICE. *v. n.* To make offerings; to offer sacrifice. *Milton.*

SACRIFICE. *f.* [*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 quitted for the sake of something else.
4. Any thing destroyed.

SACRIFICER. *f.* [from *sacrifice*.] One who offers sacrifice; one that immolates. *Addison.*

SACRIFICIAL. *a.* [from *sacrifice*.] Performing sacrifice; included in sacrifice. *Taylor.*

SACRILEGE. *f.* [*sacrilege*; French; *sacrilegium*, Latin.] The crime of appropriating to himself what is devoted to religion; the crime of robbing heaven. *Sidney. South.*

SACRILEGIOUS. *a.* [*sacrilegus*, Latin.] Violating things sacred; polluted with the crime of sacrilege. *Pope.*

SACRILEGIOUSLY. *ad.* [from *sacrilegious*.] With sacrilege. *South.*

SACRING. *part.* Consecrating. *Shakef.*

SACRIST. } *f.* [*sacristain*, French.]

SACRISTAN. } He that has the care of the utensils or moveables of the church. *Aylffe.*

SACRISTY. *f.* [*sacristie*, French.] An apartment where the consecrated vessels or moveables of a church are repositied. *Ad.*

SAD. *a.*

1. Sorrowful; full of grief. *Pope.*
2. Habitually melancholy; heavy; gloomy; not gay. *Ruleigh. Pope.*
3. Serious; not light; not volatile; grave. *Spenser. Herbert.*
4. Afflictive; calamitous.
5. Bad; inconvenient; vexatious. *Addis.*
6. Dark coloured. *Walton.*
7. Heavy; weighty; ponderous.
8. Cohesive; not light; firm; close. *Mor.*

To SADDEN. *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. *f.* [*sadl*, Saxon; *sadel*, Dutch] The seat which is put upon the horse for the accommodation of the rider. *Dryden.*

To SADDLE. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To cover with a saddle. *Cleavel. Prior.*

2. To load; to burthen. *Dryden.*

SADDLEBACKED. *a.* [*saddle and back*.] Horses, *saddlebacked*, have their backs low, and a raised head and neck. *Farrier's Dict.*

SADDLEMAKER. } *f.* [from *saddle*.] One whose trade is to make saddles. *Digby.*

SADLY. *ad.* [from *sad*.]

1. Sorrowfully; mournfully. *Dryden.*
 2. Calamitously; miserably. *South.*
- SADNESS.** *f.* [from *sad*.]
1. Sorrowfulness; mournfulness; dejection of mind. *Dryden.*
 2. Melancholy look. *Milton.*
 3. Seriousness; sad gravity.

SAFE. *a.* [*sauf*, French; *salvus*, Latin.]

1. Free from danger. *Dryden.*
2. Free from hurt. *L'Esrange.*
3. Confering security. *Milton.*
4. No longer dangerous; repositied out of the power of doing harm. *Shakespeare.*

SAFE. *f.* [from the adjective.] A buttery; a pantry. *Ainsworth.*

SAFECONDUCT. *f.* [*sauf conduit*, Fr.]

1. Convoy; guard through an enemy's country. *Clarendon.*
2. Pass; warrant to pass.

SAFEGUARD. *f.* [*safe and guard*.]

1. Defence; protection; security. *Shakespeare. Art bury.*
2. Convoy; guard through any interdicted road, granted by the possessor.
3. Pass; warrant to pass. *Clarendon.*

To SAFEGUARD. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To guard; to protect. *Shakespeare.*

SAFELY. *ad.* [from *safe*.]

1. In a safe manner; without danger. *Locke. Dryden.*
2. Without hurt. *Shakespeare.*

SAFENESS. *f.* [from *safe*.] Exemption from danger. *South.*

SAFETY. *f.* [from *safe*.]

1. Freedom from danger. *Prior.*
2. Exemption from hurt.
3. Preservation from hurt. *Shakespeare.*
4. Custody; security from escape. *Shakesf.*

SAFFLOW. *f.* A plant. *Mortimer.*

SAFFRON. *f.* [*safran*, French.] A plant. *Miller.*

SAFFRON B. *stard. f.* [*carthamus*, Latin.] A plant. *Miller.*

SAFFRON. *a.* Yellow; having the colour of saffron. *Chapman.*

To SAG. *v. n.* To hang heavy. *Shakespeare.*

To SAG. *v. a.* To load; to burthen.

SAGACIOUS. *a.* [*sagax*, Latin.]

1. Quick of scent. *Dryden.*
2. Quick of thought; acute in making discoveries. *Locke.*

SAGACIOUSLY. *ad.* [from *sagacious*.]

1. With quick scent.
2. With acuteness of penetration.

SAGACIOUSNESS. *f.* [from *sagacious*.] The

S A I

The quality of being sagacious.
SAGACITY. *f.* [*sagacitas*, Latin.]
 1. Quickness of scent.
 2. A utensel of discovery. *South. Locke.*
SAGE. *f.* [*sauge*, French; *salvia*, Latin.]
 A plant. *Miller.*
SAGE. *a.* [*sage*, French; *saggio*, Italian.]
 Wise; grave; prudent. *Waller.*
SAGE. *f.* [from the adjective.] A philosopher; a man of gravity and wisdom.
Sandys. Pope.
SA'GELY. *ad.* [from *sage*.] Wisely; prudently.
SA'GENESS. *f.* [from *sage*.] Gravity; prudence. *Ainsworth.*
SAGITTAL. *a.* [from *sagitta*, Latin, an arrow.]
 1. Belonging to an arrow.
 2. [In anatomy.] A future so called from its resemblance to an arrow. *Wise man.*
SAGITTARY. *f.* [*sagittarius*, Latin.] A centaur; an animal half man half horse, armed with a bow and quiver. *Shakespeare.*
SA'GO. *f.* A kind of estate grain *Bailey.*
SA'ICK. *f.* [*sica*, Ital.] A Turkish vessel proper for the carriage of merchandise.
SAID. *preterite and part. pass. of say.*
 1. Aforsaid. *Hale.*
 2. Declared; shewed.
SAIL. *f.* [*prez*, Saxon; *seybel*, *seyl*, Dutch.]
 1. The expanded sheet which catches the wind, and carries on the vessel on the water. *Dryden.*
 2. Wings. *Spenser.*
 3. A ship; a vessel. *Addison.*
 4. *Sail* is a collective word, noting the number of ships. *Raleigh.*
 5. To strike **SAIL.** To lower the sail. *Acts xxvii.*
 6. A proverbial phrase for abating of pomp or superiority. *Shakespeare.*
To SAIL. *v. n.* [from the noun.]
 1. To be moved by the wind with sails. *Mortimer.*
 2. To pass by sea. *Acts.*
 3. To swim. *Dryden.*
 4. To pass smoothly along. *Shakespeare.*
To SAIL. *v. a.*
 1. To pass by means of sails. *Dryden.*
 2. To fit through. *Pope.*
SA'ILER. } *f.* [from *sail*.] A seaman; one
SA'ILOR } who practises or understands navigation. *Arbutnot. Pope.*
SAILYARD. *f.* [*sail and yard*.] The pole on which the sail is extended. *Dryden.*
SAIM. *f.* [*saime*, Italian.] Lard.
SA'INFOIN. *f.* [*sainfoin*, French.] A kind of herb.
SAINT. *f.* [*saint*, French.] A person eminent for piety and virtue. *Shakespeare.*
To SAINT. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To number among saints; to reckon among saints by a publick decree; to canonize. *Addison. Pope.*

S A L

To SAINT. *v. n.* To act with a shew of piety. *Pope.*
SAINTED. *a.* [from *saint*.]
 1. Holy; pious; virtuous. *Shakespeare.*
 2. Holy; sacred. *Shakespeare.*
SAINT *John's Wort.* *f.* A plant. *Miller.*
SA'INTLIKE. *a.* [*saint and like*.]
 1. Suiting a saint; becoming a saint. *Dryd.*
 2. Resembling a saint. *Bacon.*
SA'INTLY. *ad.* [from *saint*.] Like a saint; becoming a saint. *Milton.*
SA'INTSHIP. *f.* [from *saint*.] The character or qualities of a saint. *South. Pope.*
SAKE. *f.* [*sac*, Saxon; *saecke*, Dutch.]
 1. Final cause; end; purpose. *Tilloson.*
 2. Account; regard to any person or thing. *Shakespeare.*
SA'KER. *f.* [*Saker*, originally signifies an hawk; artillery.] Cannon.
SA'KERET. *f.* [from *saker*.] The male of a saker-hawk. *Bailey.*
SAL. *f.* [Latin, salt.] A word often used in pharmacy. *Floyer.*
SALA'CIOUS. *a.* [*salacis*, Latin; *salace*, French.] Lustful; lecherous. *Dryd. Arb.*
SALA'CIOUSLY. *ad.* [from *salacious*.] Lecherously; lustfully.
SALA'CITY. *f.* [*salacitas*, Lat. from *salacius*.] Lust; lechery. *Brown. Floyer.*
SA'LAD. *f.* [*salade*, Fr. *salact*, Germ.] Food of raw herbs. *Shakesp. B. Johns. Watts.*
SALAMA'NDER. *f.* [*salamandre*, Fr. *salamandra*, Latin.] An animal supposed to live in the fire, and imagined to be very poisonous. *Ambros. Percy* 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.*
SALAMA'NDER's Hair. } *f.* A kind of
SALAMA'NDER's Wool. } asbestos, *Bacon.*
SALAMA'NDRINE. *a.* [from *salamander*.] Resembling a salamander. *Spectator.*
SAL'ARY. *f.* [*salare*, French; *salarium*, Latin.] Stated hire; annual or periodical payment. *Swift.*
SALE. *f.* [*saal*, Dutch.]
 1. The act of selling.
 2. Vnt; power of selling; market. *Spensf.*
 3. A publick and pre-claimed 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 *fallow*, in which fish are caught. *Spenser.*
SA'LEABLE. *a.* [from *sale*.] Vendible; fit for sale; marketable. *Carew. Locke.*
SA'LEABLENESS. *f.* [from *saleable*.] The state of being saleable.
SA'LEABLY. *ad.* [from *saleable*.] In a saleable manner.
SA'LEBROUS. *a.* [*salebrosus*, Lat.] Rough; uneven; rugged.
SA'LES-

S A L

SA'LESMAN. *f.* [*sale* and *man.*] One who sells cloaths ready made. *Swift.*

SA'LEWORK. *f.* [*sale* and *work.*] Work for sale; work carelessly done. *Shakespeare.*

SALIENT. *a.* [*saliens*, Latin.]

1. Leaping; bounding; moving by leaps. *Brown.*
2. Beating; panting. *Blackmore.*
3. Springing or shooting with a quick motion. *Pope.*

SALINE. } *a.* [*salinus*, Latin.] Constit-

SALINOUS. } ing of salt; constituting salt. *Harvey. Newton.*

SALIGOTS. *f.* A kind of thistle. *Asfow.*

SALIVA. *f.* [Latin.] Every thing that is spit up; but it more strictly signifies that juice which is separated by the glands called salival. *Wiseman.*

SALIVAL. } *a.* from *saliva*, Lat.] Re-

SALIVARY. } lating to spittle. *Gray. Arbuthnot.*

To SALIVATE. *v. a.* [from *saliva*, Lat.] To purge by the salival glands. *Wiseman.*

SALIVATION. *f.* [from *salivate.*] A method of cure much practised in venereal cases. *Gray.*

SALIVOUS. *a.* [from *saliva.*] Consisting of spittle; having the nature of spittle. *Wiseman.*

SALLET. } *f.* [corrupted from *sa-*

SALLETING. } *lad.*]

SALLIANCE. *f.* [from *sally.*] The act of issuing forth; sally. *Spenser.*

SALLOW. *f.* [*salix*, Latin.] A tree of the genus of willow. *Dryden.*

SALLOW. *a.* [*salb*, German, black, foul.] Sickly, yellow. *Rowe.*

SALLOWNESS. *f.* [from *sallov.*] Yellowness; sickly paleness. *Addison.*

SALLY. *f.* [*salite*, French.]

1. Eruption; issue from a place besieged; quick egrets. *Bacon.*
2. Range; excursion. *Locke.*
3. Flight; volatile or sprightly exertion. *Stillingfleet.*
4. Escape; levity; extravagant flight; frolick. *Wotton. Swift.*

To SALLY. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To make an eruption; to issue out. *Tate.*

SALLYPORT. *f.* [*sally* and *port.*] Gate at which sallies are made. *Denham.*

SALMAGUNDI. *f.* [*selon mon gout*, or *sale à mon gout.*] A mixture of chopped meat and pickled herrings with oil, vinegar, pepper, and onions.

SALMON. *f.* [*salmo*, Latin.] 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 spawn, and then leave

S A L

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 samlet, not so big as a gudgeon, to be a salmon, in as short a time as a gosling becomes a goose. *Walton.*

SAL'MONTROUT. *f.* A trout that has some resemblance to a salmon; a samlet. *Walton.*

SALPI'CON. *f.* A kind of farce or stuffing. *Bailey.*

SALSAMENTARIOUS. *a.* [*salsamentarius*, Latin.] Belonging to salt things.

SALSIFY. *f.* [Lit.] A plant. *Goatsbeard.* *Mortimer.*

SALSOA'ID. *a.* [*salsus* and *acidus*, Latin.] Having a taste compounded of saltness and sourness. *Flour.*

SALSUGINOUS. *a.* [*salsugo*, Lat.] Salty; somewhat salt. *Boyle.*

SALT. *f.* [*salt*, Gothic; *μαρς*, *μαριν.*]

1. Salt is a body whose two essential properties seem to be dissolubility in water, and a pungent sapor: it is an active incombuftible 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. Essential salt is that drawn chiefly from the parts of animals, and some putrified parts of vegetables. *Shakespeare.*
2. Taste; smack. *Shakespeare.*
3. Wit; merriment.

SALT. *a.*

1. Having the taste of salt: as *salt* fish. *Bacon.*
2. Impregnated with salt. *Addison.*
3. Abounding with salt. *Mortimer.*
4. [*Sax*, Latin.] Lecherous; salacious. *Shakespeare.*

To SALT. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To season with salt. *Brown.*

SALT-PAN. } *f.* [*salt* and *pan*, or *pit.*]

SALT-PIT. } Pit where salt is got. *Bacon.*

SALTANT. *a.* [*saltons*, Latin.] Jumping; dancing.

SALTA'TION. *f.* [*saltatio*, Latin.]

1. The act of dancing or jumping. *Brown.*
2. Beat; palpitation. *Wiseman.*

SALTCAT. *f.* A lump of salt. *Mortimer.*

SALTCELLAR. *f.* [*salt* and *cellar.*] Vessel of salt set on the table. *Swift.*

SALTER. *f.* [from *salt.*]

1. One who salts.
2. One who sells salt. *Camden.*

SALT'ERN. *f.* A salt-work. *Mortimer.*

SALTYNE'NCO. *f.* A quack or mountebank. *Brown.*

SALT'IER. *f.* A *salter* is made in the form of a St. Andrew's cross. *Peacham.*

SALT'ISH. *a.* [from *salt.*] Somewhat salt. *Mortimer.*

SALT-

- SALTLESS.** *a.* [from *salt.*] Inspid; not tasting of salt.
- SALTLY.** *ad.* [from *salt.*] With taste of salt; in a salt manner.
- SALTNES.** *f.* [from *salt.*] Taste of salt. *Bacon.*
- SALTPETRE.** *f.* [*sal petrae*, Latin; *sal petre*, French.] Nitre. *Locke.*
- SALVABILITY.** *f.* [from *salvable.*] Possibility of being received to everlasting life. *Decay of Piety.*
- SALVABLE.** *a.* [from *salvo*, Latin.] Possible to be saved. *Decay of Piety.*
- SALVAGE.** *a.* [*saulvage*, French; *selvaggio*, Italian.] Wild; rude; cruel. *Waller.*
- SALVATION.** *f.* [from *salvo*, Latin.] Preservation from eternal death; reception to the happiness of heaven. *Hooker. Milton.*
- SALVATORY.** *f.* [*salvatoire*, French.] A place where any thing is preserved. *Hale.*
- SALUBRIOUS.** *a.* [*salubris*, Lat.] Wholesome; healthful; promoting health. *Philips.*
- SALUBRITY.** *f.* [from *salubrious.*] Wholesomeness; healthfulness.
- SALVE.** *f.* [realp, Sax. from *salvus*, Lat.]
1. A glutinous matter applied to wounds and hurts; an emplaster. *Donne.*
 2. Help; remedy. *Hammond.*
- To SALVE.** *v. a.* [*salvo*, Latin.]
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.*
- SALVER.** *f.* A plate on which any thing is presented. *Pope.*
- SALVO.** *f.* [from *salvo jure*, Latin.] An exception; a reservation; an excuse. *Addis.*
- SALUTARINESS.** *f.* [from *salutary.*] Wholesomeness; quality of contributing to health or safety.
- SALUTARY.** *a.* [*salutaris*, Latin.] Wholesome; healthful; safe; advantageous; contributing to health or safety. *Bentley.*
- SALUTATION.** *f.* [*salutatio*, Latin.] The act or stile of saluting; greeting. *Milton. Taylor.*
- To SALUTE.** *v. a.* [*saluto*, Latin.]
1. To greet; to hail. *Shakespeare.*
 2. To please; to gratify. *Shakespeare.*
 3. To kiss.
- SALUTE.** *f.* [from the verb.]
1. Salutation; greeting. *Brown. South.*
 2. A kiss. *Roscommon.*
- SALUTER.** *f.* [from *salute.*] He who salutes.
- SALUTIFEROUS.** *a.* [*salutifer*, Latin.] Healthy; bringing health. *Dennis.*
- SAME.** *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.*
- SAMENESS.** *f.* [from *same.*] Identity; the state of being not another; not different. *Swift.*
- SAMLET.** *f.* [*salmonet*, or *salmonlet.*] A little salmon. *Walton.*
- SAMPHIRE.** *f.* [*saint Pierre*, French.] A plant preserved in pickle. *Shakespeare.*
- SAMPLE.** *f.* [from *example.*] A specimen; a part of the whole shown that judgment may be made of the whole. *Addis. n. Prior.*
- To SAMPLE.** *v. a.* To show something similar. *Ainsworth.*
- SAMPLER.** *f.* [*exemplar*, Latin.] A pattern of work; a piece worked by young girls for improvement. *Shakespeare.*
- SANABLE.** *a.* [*sanabilis*, Latin.] Curable; susceptible of remedy; remediable.
- SANATION.** *f.* [*sanatio*, Latin.] The act of curing. *Wiseman.*
- SANATIVE.** *a.* [from *sano*, Lat.] Powerful to cure; healing. *Bacon.*
- SANATIVENESS.** *f.* [from *sanative.*] Power to cure.
- SANCTIFICATION.** *f.* [*sanctification*, Fr.]
1. The state of being freed, or act of freeing from the dominion of sin for the time to come. *Hooker.*
 2. The act of making holy; consecration. *Stillingfleet.*
- SANCTIFIER.** *f.* [from *sanctify.*] He that sanctifies or makes holy. *Derham.*
- To SANCTIFY.** *v. a.* [*sanctifier*, Fr.]
1. To free from the power of sin for the time to come. *Heb.*
 2. To make holy; to make a means of holiness. *Hooker.*
 3. To make free from guilt. *Dryden.*
 4. To secure from violation. *Pope.*
- SANCTIMONIOUS.** *a.* [from *sanctimonia*, Latin.] Saintly; having the appearance of sanctity. *L'Estrange.*
- SANCTIMONY.** *f.* [*sanctimonia*, Lat.] Holiness; scrupulous austerity; appearance of holiness. *Raleigh.*
- SANCTION.** *f.* [*sanctio*, French; *sanctio*, Latin.]
1. The act of confirmation which gives to any thing its obligatory power; ratification. *B. Johnson. Dryd. South. Watts. Baker.*
 2. A law; a decree ratified. *Denham.*
- SANCTITUDE.** *f.* [from *sanctus*, Latin.] Holiness; goodness; saintliness. *Milton.*
- SANCTITY.** *f.* [*sanctitas*, Latin.]
1. Holiness; the state of being holy. *Milt.*
 2. Goodness; the quality of being good; purity; godliness. *Addison.*
 3. Saint; holy being. *Milton.*
- To SANCTUARISE.** *v. n.* [from *sanctuary.*] To shelter by means of sacred privileges. *Shakespeare.*
- SANCTUARY.** *f.* [*sanctuarium*, Lat.]
1. A holy place; holy ground. *Rogers.*
 2. A

2. A place of protection; a sacred asylum. *Milton.*
 3. Shelter; protection. *Dryden.*
- SAND. *f.* [*sand*, Danish and Dutch.]
 1. Particles of stone not conjoined, or stone broken to powder. *Woodward.* *Boyle.* *Prior.*
 2. Barren country covered with sands. *Knolles.*
- SA'NDAL. *f.* [*sandale*, Fr. *sandalium*, Latin.] A loose shoe. *Milton.* *Pope.*
- SA'NDARAK. *f.* [*sandaraca*, Latin.]
 1. A mineral of a bright right colour, not much unlike to red arsenick.
 2. A white gum oozing out of the juniper-tree.
- SA'NDBLIND. *a.* [*sand* and *blind*.] Having a defect in the eyes, by which small particles appear before them. *Shakespeare.*
- SA'NDBOX *Trec.* *f.* [*bura*, Lat.] A plant. *Miller.*
- SA'NDED. *a.* [from *sand*.]
 1. Covered with sand; barren. *Mortimer.*
 2. Marked with small spots; variegated with dusky specks. *Shakespeare.*
- SA'NDERLING. *f.* A bird. *Carew.*
- SA'NDERS. *f.* [*santalum*, Latin.] A precious kind of Indian wood, of which there are three sorts, red, yellow, and green. *Bailey.*
- SA'NDEVER. *f.* That which our English glassmen call *sandever*, and the French, of whom probably the name was borrowed, *suindover*, is that recement that is made when the materials of glass, having been first baked together, the mixture casts up the superfluous salt. *Boyle.*
- SA'NDISH. *a.* [from *sand*.] Approaching to the nature of sand; loose; not close; not compact. *Evelyn.*
- SA'NDSTONE. *f.* [*sand* and *stone*.] Stone of a loose and friable kind. *Woodward.*
- SA'NDY. *a.* [from *sand*.]
 1. Abounding with sand; full of sand. *Philips.*
 2. Consisting of sand; unsoft. *Bacon.*
- SANE. *a.* [*sanus*, Latin.] Sound; healthy.
- SANG. The preterite of *sing*. *Milton.*
- SANGUIFFEROUS. *a.* [*sanguifer*, Latin.] Conveying blood. *Derbam.*
- SANGUIFICATION. *f.* [*sanguis* and *facio*, Latin.] The production of blood; the conversion of the chyle into blood. *Arbutnot.*
- SA'NGUIFIER. *f.* [*sanguis* and *facio*, Lat.] Producer of blood. *Floyer.*
- To SA'NGUIFY. *v. n.* [*sanguis* and *facio*, Latin.] To produce blood. *Hale.*
- SA'NGUINARY. *a.* [*sanguinarius*, Lat.] Cruel; bloody; murderous. *Broome.*
- SA'NGUINARY. *f.* [*sanguis*, Latin.] An herb. *Ainsworth.*
- SA'NGUINE. *a.* [*sanguineus*, Latin.]
 1. Red; having the colour of blood. *Dryden,*
2. Abounding with blood more than any other humour; cheerful. *Gov. of the Ton.*
 3. Warm; ardent; confident. *Swift.*
- SA'NGUINE. *f.* [from *sanguis*.] Blood colour. *Spenser.*
- SA'NGUINENESS. } *f.* [from *sanguine*.]
 SA'NGUINITY. } Ardour; heat of expectation; confidence. *D. of Piety.* *Swift.*
- SANGUINEOUS. *a.* [*sanguineus*, Latin.]
 1. Constituting blood. *Brown.*
 2. Abounding with blood. *Arbutnot.*
- SA'NHEDRIM. *f.* [*synedrium*, Latin.] The chief council among the Jews, consisting of seventy elders, over whom the high priest presided.
- SA'NICLE. *f.* [*sanicle*, Fr. *sanicula*, Lat.] A plant. *Miller.*
- SA'NIES. *f.* [Latin.] Thin matter; serous excretion. *Wise.*
- SA'NIOUS. *a.* [from *sanies*.] Running a thin serous matter, not a well digested pus. *Wise.*
- SA'NITY. *f.* [*sanitas*, Latin.] Soundness of mind. *Shakespeare.*
- SANK. The preterite of *sink*. *Bacon.*
- SANS. *prep.* [French.] Without. *Shakespeare.*
- SAP. *f.* [*sæpe*, Saxon; *sap*, Dutch.] The vital juice of plants; the juice that circulates in trees and herbs. *Waller.* *Arbutnot.*
- To SAP. *v. a.* [*sappare*, Italian.] To undermine; to subvert by digging; to mine. *Dryden.*
- To SAP. *v. n.* To proceed by mine; to proceed invisibly. *Tatler.*
- SA'PPHIRE. *f.* [*sapphirus*, Latin.] A precious stone of a blue colour. *Woodward.* *Blackmore.*
- SA'PPHIRINE. *a.* [*sapphirinus*, Latin.] Made of sapphire; resembling sapphire. *Donne.* *Boyle.*
- SA'PID. *a.* [*sapidus*, Latin.] Tasteful; palatable; making a powerful stimulation upon the palate. *Brown.*
- SAPIDITY. } *f.* [from *sapid*.] Tasteful-
 SA'PIDNESS. } ness; power of stimulating the palate. *Boyle.*
- SA'PIENCE. *f.* [*sapientia*, Fren. *sapientia*, Latin.] Wisdom; sageness; knowledge. *Wotton.* *Raleigh.*
- SA'PIENT. *a.* [*sapiens*, Latin.] Wise; sage. *Milton.*
- SA'PLESS. *a.* [*saploos*, Dutch.]
 1. Wanting sap; wanting vital juice. *Swift.*
 2. Dry; old; husky. *Dryden.*
- SA'PLING. *f.* [from *sap*.] A young tree; a young plant. *Swift.*
- SAPONACEOUS. } *a.* [from *sapo*, Latin,
 SA'PONARY. } soap.] Soapy; resembling soap; having the qualities of soap. *Arbutnot.*
- SA'POR. *f.* [Latin.] Taste; power of affecting or stimulating the palate. *Brown.*
- SAPO-

SAPORIFICK. *a.* [*saporifique*, Fr. *sapor* and *facio*, Latin.] Having the power to produce tastes.

SAPPINESS. *f.* [from *sappy*.] The state or the quality of abounding in sap; succulence; juiciness.

SAP'PPY. *a.* [from *sap*.]

1. Abounding in sap; juicy; succulent.

Philips.

2. Young; not firm; weak.

SA'RABAND. *f.* [*sarabande*, Spanish.] A Spanish dance.

Arbut. and Pope.

SAR'CASM. *f.* [*sarcastmus*, Latin.] A keen reproach; a taunt; a gibe.

Rogers.

SARCA'STICALLY. *ad.* [from *sarcastm*.] Tauntingly; severely.

South.

SARCA'STICAL. } *a.* [from *sarcastm*.]

SARCA'STICK. } Keen; taunting; severe.

South.

SAR'CCNET. *f.* Fine thin woven silk.

Brown.

To SA'R'CLE. *v. a.* [*sarcler*, French.] To weed corn.

Linnæus.

SARCOCE'LE. *f.* [*σάρξ* and *κῆλη*.] A fleshy excrescence of the testicles, which sometimes grow so large as to stretch the scrotum much beyond its natural size.

Quincy.

SARCO'MA. *f.* [*σάρκωμα*.] A fleshy excrescence, or lump, growing in any part of the body, especially the nostrils.

Bailey.

SARCO'PHAGUS. *a.* [*σάρξ* and *φαγω*.] Flesh-eating; feeding on flesh.

SARCO'PHAGY. *f.* [*σάρξ* and *φαγω*.] The practice of eating flesh.

Brown.

SARCO'TICK. *f.* [from *σάρξ*.] Medicines which fill up ulcers with new flesh; the same as incarnatives.

Wijeman.

SARCU'LATION. *f.* [*sarculus*, Lat.] The act of weeding.

Diët.

SA'RDEL. } *f.* A sort of precious

SA'RDINE Stone. } stone.

Revelat.

SA'RDIOUS. } *f.* A precious stone.

Woodward.

SARK. *f.* [*Γεῦρκ*, Saxon.]

1. A shark or shirk.

2. In Scotland it denotes a shirt.

Arbut.

SARN. *f.* A British word for pavement, or stepping stones.

SAR'PLIER. *f.* [*sarpilliere*, French.] A piece of canvas for wrapping up wares.

Bailey.

SARRAISINE. *f.* [In botany.] A kind of birthwort.

Bailey.

SA'RSA. } *f.* Both a tree and a

SARSAPARE'LLA. } plant.

Ainsw.

SARSE. *f.* A sort of fine lawn sieve.

Bailey.

To SARSE. *v. a.* [*sasser*, French.] To sift through a sarse.

Bailey.

SASH. *f.*

1. A belt worn by way of distinction; a silken band worn by officers in the army.

2. A window so formed as to be let up and down by pulleys.

Swift.

SA'SHOON. *f.* A kind of leather stuffing put into a boot for the wearer's ease.

Aisf.

SA'SSAFRAS. *f.* A tree: one of the species of the cornelian cherry.

SAT. The preterite of *sit*.

Dryden.

SAT'AN. *f.* The prince of hell; any wicked spirit.

Luke.

SATA'NICAL. } *a.* [from *Satan*.] Devil-

SATA'NICK. } ish; infernal.

Milton.

SAT'CHEL. *f.* [*seckel*, German; *sacculus*, Latin.] A little bag used by schoolboys.

Swift.

To SATE. *v. a.* [*satio*, Latin.] To satiate; to glut; to pall; to feed beyond natural desires.

Philips.

SATE'LLITE. *f.* [*satelles*, Latin.] A small planet revolving round a larger.

Bentley.

SATELL'ITIOUS. *a.* [from *satelles*, Lat.] Consisting of satellites.

Cbeyne.

To SA'TIATE. *v. a.* [*satio*, Latin.]

1. To satiate; to fill.

Philips.

2. To glut; to pall; to fill beyond natural desire.

Norris.

3. To gratify desire.

King Charles.

4. To saturate; to impregnate with as much as can be contained or imbibed.

New.

SA'TIATE. *a.* [from the verb.] Glutted; full to satiety.

Pope.

SATI'ETY. *f.* [*satietas*, Latin.] Fulness beyond desire or pleasure; more than enough; state of being palled.

Hakewill.

Pope.

SA'TIN. *f.* [*satin*, French.] A soft, close and shining silk.

Swift.

SA'TIRE. *f.* [*satira*, Latin.] A poem in which wickedness or folly is censured. Proper satire is distinguished, by the generality of the reflections, from a lampoon which is aimed against a particular person.

Dryden.

SATIRICAL. } *a.* [*satiricus*, Latin.]

1. Belonging to satire; employed in writing of invective.

Roscommon.

2. Censorious; severe in language.

Swift.

SATIRICALLY. *ad.* [from *satirical*.] With invective; with intention to censure or vilify.

Dryden.

SA'TIRIST. *f.* [from *satire*.] One who writes satires.

Pope.

To SA'TIRIZE. *v. a.* [*satirizer*, Fr. from *satire*.] To censure as in a satire.

Dryden.

Swift.

SATISFA'CTION. *f.* [*satisfactio*, Latin.]

1. The act of pleasing to the full.

Locke.

2. The state of being pleased.

Locke.

3. Release from suspense, uncertainty, or uneasiness.

Shakespeare.

4. Gratification; that which pleases.

South.

5. Amends; atonement for a crime; recompense for an injury.

Milton.

SATIS-

- SATISFACTIVE.** *a.* [*satisfactus*, Latin.] Giving satisfaction. *Brown.*
- SATISFACTORY.** *a.* [from *satisfactorius*.] To satisfaction. *Digby.*
- SATISFACTORYNESS.** *f.* [from *satisfactorius*.] Power of satisfying; power of giving content. *Boyle.*
- SATISFACTORY.** *a.* [*satisfactoire*, Fr.]
1. Giving satisfaction; giving content. *Locke.*
 2. Atoning; making amends. *Sanderfon.*
- TO SATISFY.** *v. a.* [*satisfacio*, Latin.]
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 recompense; to pay to content. *Shakespeare.*
 4. To free from doubt, perplexity, or suspense. *Locke.*
 5. To convince. *Dryden. Atterbury.*
- TO SATISFY.** *v. n.* To make payment. *Locke.*
- SATURABLE.** *a.* [from *saturate*.] Impregnable with any thing 'till it will receive no more. *Greav.*
- SATURANT.** *a.* [from *saturans*, Latin.] Impregnating to the fill.
- TO SATURATE.** *v. a.* [*saturo*, Latin.] To impregnate 'till no more can be received or imbibed. *Cheyne.*
- SATURDAY.** *f.* [ræteɪn̩dæg, Saxon.] The last day of the week. *Addison.*
- SATURITY.** *f.* [*saturitas*, from *saturo*, Latin.] Fulness; the state of being saturated; repletion.
- SATURN.** *f.* [*Saturnus*, Latin.]
1. The remotest planet of the solar system: supposed by astrologers to impress melancholy. *Bentley.*
 2. [In chymistry.] Lead.
- SATURNINE.** *a.* [*saturninus*, Lat.] Not light; not volatile; gloomy; grave; melancholy; severe of temper. *Addison.*
- SATURNIAN.** *a.* [*saturninus*, Lat.] Happy; golden. *Pope.*
- SATYR.** *f.* [*satyrus*, Latin.] A sylvan god. *Peacham.*
- SATYRIASIS.** *f.* An abundance of seminal lymphas. *Fleyer.*
- SAVAGE.** *a.* [*selvaggio*, Italian.]
1. Wild; uncultivated. *Dryden.*
 2. Untamed; cruel. *Pope.*
 3. Uncivilized; barbarous; untaught. *Raleigh. Milton. Spratt.*
- SAVAGE.** *f.* [from the adjective.] A man untaught and uncivilized; a barbarian. *Raleigh. Bentley.*
- TO SAVAGE.** *v. a.* [from the noun.] To make barbarous, wild, or cruel. *Thomson.*
- SAVAGELY.** *ad.* [from *savage*.] Barbarously; cruelly. *Shakespeare.*
- SAVAGENESS.** *f.* [from *savage*.] Barbarousness; cruelty; wildness. *Broome.*
- SAVAGERY.** *f.* [from *savage*.]
1. Cruelty; barbarity. *Shakespeare.*
 2. Wild growth. *Shakespeare & c.*
- SAVANNA.** *f.* An open meadow without wood. *Locke.*
- SAUCE.** *f.* [*saulse*, French; *salsa*, Italian.]
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.** *v. a.* [from the noun.]
1. To accompany meat with something of higher relish.
 2. To gratify with rich tastes. *Shakespeare.*
 3. To intermix or accompany with any thing good, or, ironically, with any thing bad. *Shakespeare.*
- SAUCEBOX.** *f.* [from *sauce*, or rather from *saucy*.] An impertinent or petulant fellow. *Addison.*
- SAUCEPAN.** *f.* [*sauce* and *pan*.] A small skillet with a long handle, in which sauce or small things are boiled. *Swift.*
- SAUCER.** *f.* [*faciere*, Fr. from *sauce*.]
1. A small pan or platter on which sauce is set on the table. *Hudibras.*
 2. A piece or platter of china, into which a tea-cup is set.
- SAUCILY.** *ad.* [from *saucy*.] Impudently; impertinently; petulantly; in a saucy manner. *Addison.*
- SAUCINESS.** *f.* [from *saucy*.] Impudence; petulance; impertinence; contempt of superiours. *Dryden. Collier.*
- SAUCISSE.** *f.* [French.] In gunnery, a long train of powder sewed up in a roll of pitched cloth, about two inches diameter, in order to fire a bombchest. *Bailey.*
- SAUCISSON.** *f.* [French.] In military architecture, faggots or fascines made of large boughs of trees bound together. *Bailey.*
- SAUCY.** *a.* [*salsus*, Latin.] Pert; petulant; contemptuous of superiours; insolent. *Shakespeare. Roscom. Dryden. Addison.*
- TO SAVE.** *v. a.* [*sauver*, *sa'ver*, 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 reserve or lay by. *Job.*
 5. To spare; to excuse. *Dryden.*
 6. To save; to reconcile. *Milton.*
 7. To take or embrace opportunity, so as not to lose. *Swift.*
- TO SAVE.** *v. n.* To be cheap. *Bacon.*
- SAVE.** *ad.* [This word, adverbially used, is, like *except*, originally the imperative of the verb.] Except; not including. *Bacon. Milton.*
- SAVEALL.** *f.* [*savo* and *all*.] A small pan inserted into a candlestick to save the ends of candles.
- SAVER.** *f.* [from *save*.]
1. Preserver; rescuer. *Sidney.*

S A W

S C A

2. One who escapes loss, though without gain. *Dryden. Swift.*
3. A good husband. *Wotton.*
4. One who lays up and grows rich. *Wotton.*
- SA'VIN. *f.* [*sabina*, Latin; *savin*, *sabin*, French.] A tree. *Miller.*
- SA'VING. *a.* [from *save*.]
1. Frugal; parcimonious; not lavish. *Arbutnot.*
 2. Not turning to loss, though not gainful. *Addison.*
- SA'VING. *ad.* With exception in favour of. *Hooker.*
- SA'VING. *f.* [from *save*.]
1. Escape of expence; somewhat preserved from being spent. *Addison.*
 2. Exception in favour. *L'Esrange.*
- SA'VINGLY. *ad.* [from *saving*.] With parcimony.
- SA'VINGNESS. *f.* [from *saving*.]
1. Parcimony; frugality.
 2. Tendency to promote eternal salvation.
- SA'VIOUR. *f.* [*sauveur*, Lat.] Redeemer; he that has saved mankind from eternal death. *Milton. Addison.*
- To SA'UNTER. *v. n.* [*aller à la sainte terre*.] To wander about idly; to loiter; to linger. *Locke. Prior. Tickel.*
- SA'VORY. *f.* [*savorée*, Fr. *satureia*, Lat.] A plant. *Miller.*
- SA'VOUR. *f.* [*saveur*, French.]
1. A scent; odour. *Arbutnot.*
 2. Taste; power of affecting the palate. *Milton. South.*
- To SA'VOUR. *v. n.* [*savourer*, French.]
1. To have any particular smell or taste.
 2. To betoken; to have an appearance or taste of something. *Wotton. Denham.*
- To SA'VOUR. *v. a.*
1. To like. *Shakespeare.*
 2. To exhibit taste of. *Milton.*
- SA'VOURILY. *ad.* [from *savoury*.]
1. With gust; with appetite. *Dryden.*
 2. With a pleasing relish. *Dryden.*
- SA'VOURINESS. *f.* [from *savoury*.]
1. Taste pleasing and picquant.
 2. Pleasing smell.
- SA'VOURY. *a.* [*savoureux*, French; from *savour*.]
1. Pleasing to the smell. *Milton.*
 2. Picquant to the taste. *Genesi.*
- SAVO'Y. *f.* [*brassica sabaudica*, Latin.] A sort of colwort.
- SA'USAGE. *f.* [*sau:isse*, French; *salsum*, Latin.] A roll or ball made commonly of pork or veal, minced very small, with salt and spice.
- SAW. The preterite of *see*. *Milton.*
- SAW. *f.* [*sawe*, Danish; *gaga*, Saxon.]
1. A dentated instrument, by the attrition of which wood or metal is cut.
 2. [*Saga*, Sax. *saegbe*, Dutch.] A saying; a sentence; a proverb. *Shakespeare. Milton.*
- To SAW. *part.* *sawed* and *sawn*. [*scier*, French.] To cut timber or other matter with a saw. *Hebr. Wisd. Ray. Collier. Moxon.*
- SA'WDUST. *f.* [*saw* and *duß*.] Dust made by the attrition of the saw. *Mortimer.*
- SA'WFISH. *f.* [*saw* and *fish*.] A sort of fish. *Ainsworth.*
- SA'WPIT. *f.* [*saw* and *pit*.] Pit over which timber is laid to be sawn by two men. *Mortimer.*
- SAW-WORT. *f.* [*ferratula*, Lat.] A plant. *Miller.*
- SAW-WREST. *f.* [*saw* and *wrest*.] A sort of tool. With the *saw-wrest* they fet the teeth of the saw. *Moxon.*
- SA'WER. } *f.* [*scieur*, French; from
SA'WYER. } *saw*.] One whose trade is to saw timber into boards or beams. *Moxon.*
- SA'XIFRAGE. *f.* [*saxifraga*, Latia.] A plant.
- SA'XIFRAGE Meadow. *f.* [*solanum*, Lat.] A plant.
- SA'XIFRAGOUS. *a.* [*saxum* and *frago*, Latin.] Dissolvent of the stone. *Brown.*
- To SAY. *v. a.* preter. *said*. [*secgan*, Sax. *seggen*, Dutch.]
1. To speak; to utter in words; to tell. *Spenser.*
 2. To allege. *Tillotson. Atterbury.*
 3. To tell in any manner. *Spenser.*
- To SAY. *v. n.*
1. To speak; to pronounce; to utter. *1 Kings. Clarendon.*
 2. In poetry, *say* is often used before a question; tell. *Swift.*
- SAY. *f.* [from the verb.]
1. A speech; what one has to say. *L'Esrange.*
 2. [For *assay*.] Sample. *Sidney.*
 3. Trial by a sample. *Boyle.*
 4. Silk. Obsolete.
 5. A kind of woollen stuff.
- SA'YING. *f.* [from *say*.] Expression; words; opinion sententiously delivered. *Tillotson. Atterbury.*
- SCAB. *f.* [*scæb*, Saxon; *scabbia*, Italian; *scabies*, Latin.]
1. An incrustation formed over a sore by dried matter. *Dryden.*
 2. The itch or mange of horses.
 3. A paltry fellow, so named from the itch. *L'Esrange.*
- SCA'BBARD. *f.* [*schap*, German. *Juni-us*.] The sheath of a sword. *Fairfax.*
- SCA'BBED. *a.* [from *scab*.]
1. Covered or diseased with scabs, *Bacon.*
 2. Paltry; sorry. *Dryden.*
- SCA'BBEDNESS. *f.* [from *scabbed*.] The state of being scabbed.
- SCA'BBINESS. *f.* [from *scabby*.] The quality of being scabby. *SCAB-*

SCA'BBY. *a.* [from *scab.*] Diseased with scabs. *Dryden.*
 SCA'BIOUS. *a.* [*scabiosus*, Latin.] Itchy; leprous. *Arbutnot.*
 SCA'BIOUS. *f.* [*scabieuse*, Fr. *scabiosa*, Latin.] A plant. *Miller.*
 SCA'BROUS. *a.* [*scaber*, Latin.]
 1. Rough; rugged; pointed on the surface. *Arbutnot.*
 2. Harsh; unmusical. *Ben. Johnson.*
 SCA'BROUSNESS. *f.* [from *scabrous.*] Roughness; ruggedness.
 SCA'BWORT. *f.* A plant. *Ainsworth.*
 SCAD. *f.* A kind of fish. *Carew.*
 SCA'FFOLD. *f.* [*eschafaut*, Fr. *schawot*, Dutch, from *schawen*, to show.]
 1. A temporary gallery or stage raised either for shows or spectators. *Milton.*
 2. The gallery raised for execution of great malefactors. *Sidney.*
 3. Frames of timber erected on the side of a building for the workmen. *Swift.*
 To SCA'FFOLD. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To furnish with frames of timber.
 SCA'FFOLDAGE. *f.* [from *scaffold.*] Gallery; hollow floor. *Shakespeare.*
 SCA'FFOLDING. *f.* [from *scaffold.*] Building slightly erected. *Prior.*
 SCALA'DE. } *f.* [French; *scalado*, Spanish,
 SCALA'DO. } from *scala*, Latin.] A storm given to a place by raising ladders against the walls. *Arbutnot.*
 SCA'LARY. *a.* [from *scala*, Latin.] Proceeding by steps like those of a ladder. *Brown.*
 To SCALD. *v. a.* [*scaldare*, Italian.] To burn with hot liquor. *Shakespeare. Dryden. Swift.*
 SCALD. *f.* [from the verb.] Scuff on the head. *Spenser.*
 SCALD. *a.* Paltry; sorry. *Shakespeare.*
 SCALDHEAD. *f.* [*skalladur*, bald, Islandick.] A loathsome disease; a kind of local leprosy in which the head is covered with a scab. *Floyer.*
 SCALE. *f.* [*scale*, Saxon; *schael*, Dutch.]
 1. A balance; a vessel suspended by a beam against another. *Shakespeare.*
 2. The sign *Libra* in the *Zodiack*. *Creech.*
 3. [*Escale*, French; *squama*, Lat.] The small shells or crusts which lying one over another make the coats of fishes. *Drayton.*
 4. Any thing exfoliated or desquamated; a thin lamina. *Pearbam.*
 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. *Graunt.*
 9. The series of harmonick or musical proportions. *Temple.*

10. Any thing marked at equal distances. *Shakespeare.*
 To SCALE. *v. a.* [*scalare*, Italian.]
 1. To climb as by ladders. *Knolles.*
 2. To measure or compare; to weigh. *Shakespeare.*
 3. To take off a thin lamina. *Tob.*
 4. To pare off a surface. *Burnet.*
 To SCALE. *v. n.* To peel off in thin particles. *Bacon.*
 SCA'LED. *a.* [from *scale.*] Squamous; having scales like fishes. *Shakespeare.*
 SCA'LE'NE. *f.* [French; *scalnum*, Latin.] In geometry, a triangle that has three sides unequal to each other. *Bailey.*
 SCA'LINESS. *f.* [from *scaly.*] The state of being scaly.
 SCALL. *f.* [*skalladur*, bald, Islandick.] Leprosy; morbid baldness. *Lev.*
 SCA'LLION. *f.* [*scalyona*, Italian.] A kind of onion.
 SCA'LLOP. *f.* [*eschallop*, French.] A fish with a hollow pectinated shell. *Hudibras. Mortimer.*
 To SCA'LLOP. *v. a.* To mark on the edge with segments of circles.
 SCALP. *f.* [*schelpe*, Dutch.]
 1. The scull; the cranium; the bone that incloses the brain. *Phillips.*
 2. The integuments of the head.
 To SCALP. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To deprive the scull of its integuments. *Sbarp.*
 SCA'LPEL. *f.* [French; *scalpellum*, Lat.] An instrument used to scrape a bone.
 SCA'LY. *a.* [from *scale.*] Covered with scales. *Milton.*
 To SCA'MBLE. *v. n.*
 1. To be turbulent and rapacious; to scramble; to get by struggling with others. *Watson.*
 2. To shift awkwardly. *More.*
 To SCA'MBLE. *v. a.* To mangle; to maul. *Mortimer.*
 SCA'MBLER. *f.* [Scottish.] A bold intruder upon one's generosity or table.
 SCA'MBLINGLY. *ad.* [from *scambling.*] With turbulence and noise; with intrusive audaciousness.
 SCAMMONIATE. *a.* [from *scammony.*] Made with scammony. *Wiseman.*
 SCAMMONY. *f.* [Latin.] 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 convolvulus. *Troux.*
 To SCA'MPER. *v. n.* [*scampen*, Dutch; *scampare*, Italian.] To fly with speed and trepidation. *Addison.*
 To SCAN. *v. a.* [*scando*, Latin.]
 1. To examine a verse by counting the feet. *Wolfe.*
 2. To examine nicely. *Milton. Calamy. Addison. Aterbury. Prior.*
 SCA'N.

SCA'NDAL. *f.* [*σκανδαλον.*]

1. Offence given by the faults of others. *Milton.*

2. Reproachful aspersion; opprobrious censure; infamy. *Rogers.*

To SCA'NDAL. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To treat opprobriously; to charge falsely with faults. *Shakespeare.*

To SCA'NDALIZE. *v. a.* [*σκανδαλιζω.*]

1. To offend by some action supposed criminal. *Hammond. Clarendon.*

2. To reproach; to disgrace; to detame. *Daniel.*

SCA'NDALOUS. *a.* [*scandaloux, French.*]

1. Giving publick offence. *Hooker.*

2. Opprobrious; disgraceful.

3. Shameful; openly vile. *Pope.*

SCA'NDALOUSLY. *ad.* [from *scandalous.*]

1. Censoriously; opprobriously. *Pope.*

2. Shamefully; ill to a degree that gives publick offence. *Swift.*

SCA'NDALOUSNESS. *f.* [from *scandalous.*]

The quality of giving publick offence.

SCA'NSION. *f.* [*scansio, Latin.*] The act or practice of scanning a verse.

To SCANT. *v. a.* [*ἄρκαναν, Saxon.*] To limit; to straiten. *Glanville.*

SCANT. *a.* [from the verb.]

1. Wary; not liberal; parcimonious. *Shakespeare.*

2. Not plentiful; scarce; less than what is proper or competent. *Donne. Milton.*

SCANT. *ad.* [from the adjective.] Scarce-

ly; hardly. *Camden. Goy.*

SCANTILY. *ad.* [from *scanty.*]

1. Sparingly; niggardly. *Shakespeare.*

2. Narrowly; not plentifully.

SCA'NTINESS. *f.* [from *scanty.*]

1. Narrowness; want of space; want of compass. *Dryden.*

2. Want of amplitude or greatness. *South.*

SCA'NTLET. *f.* A small pattern; a small quantity; a little piece. *Hale.*

SCA'NTLING. *f.* [*escbantillon, Fr. ciantellino, Italian.*]

1. A quantity cut for a particular purpose. *L'Estrange.*

2. A certain proportion. *Shakespeare.*

3. A small quantity. *Taylor. Locke.*

SCA'NTLY. *ad.* [from *scant.*]

1. Scarcely; hardly. *Camden.*

2. Narrowly; penuriously; without amplitude. *Dryden.*

SCA'NTNESS. *f.* [from *scant.*] Narrow-

ness; meanness; smallness. *Hayward.*

SCA'NTY. *a.* [The same with *scant.*]

1. Narrow; small; wanting amplitude; short of quantity sufficient. *Locke.*

2. Small; poor; not copious; not ample. *Locke.*

3. Sparing; niggardly; parcimonious. *Watts.*

To SCAPE. *v. a.* [contracted from *escape.*]

To escape; to avoid; to shun; not to incur; to fly. *Milton.*

To SCAPE. *v. n.* To get away from hurt or danger. *Dryden.*

SCAPE. *f.* [from the verb.]

1. Escape; flight from hurt or danger. *Shakespeare.*

2. Means of escape; evasion. *Donne.*

3. Negligent freak. *Shakespeare.*

4. Loose act of vice or lewdness. *Milton.*

SCA'PULA. *f.* [Latin.] The shoulder blade. *W's man.*

SCA'PULAR. } *a.* [*scapulaire, Fr. from*

SCA'PULARY. } *scapula, Latin.*] Relat-

ing or belonging to the shoulders. *Wisem.*

SCAR. *f.* [*σχάρα.*] A mark made by a hurt or fire; a cicatrix. *Arbutnot.*

To SCAR. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To mark as with a fore or wound. *Shakespeare.*

SCA'RAB. *f.* [*scarabée, French; scarabæus, Latin.*] A beetle; an insect with sheathed wings. *Derham.*

SCA'RAMOUCH. *f.* [*escarmouche, French.*] A buffoon in motley dress. *Collier.*

SCARCE. *a.* [*scarsa, Italian.*]

1. Not plentiful. *Addison.*

2. Rare; not common. *Addison.*

SCARCELY. } *ad.* [from the adjective.]

1. Hardly; scantily. *Hooker.*

2. With difficulty. *Dryden.*

SCA'RCENESS. } *f.* [from *scarce.*]

SCA'RCITY. } *f.* [from *scarce.*]

1. Smallness of quantity; not plenty; penury. *Shakespeare. Addison.*

2. Rareness; infrequency; not commonness. *Collier.*

To SCARE. *v. a.* [*scorare, Italian. Skinner.*] To fright; to frighten; to affright; to terrify; to strike with sudden fear. *Hayward. Calamy.*

SCA'RECROW. *f.* [*scare and crow.*] An image or clapper set up to fright birds. *Raleigh.*

SCA'REFIRE. *f.* [*scare and fire.*] A fright by fire; a fire breaking out so as to raise terror. *Holder.*

SCARF. *f.* [*escharfe, French.*] Any thing that hangs loose upon the shoulders or dress. *Shakespeare. Swift.*

To SCARF. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To through loosely on. *Shakespeare.*

2. To dress in any loose vesture. *Shakespeare.*

SCA'RFSKIN. *f.* [*scarf and skin.*] The cuticle; the epidermis. *Cheyne.*

SCARIFICA'TION. *f.* [*scarificatio, Lat.*] Incision of the skin with a lancet, or such like instrument. *Arbutnot.*

SCARIFICA'TOR. *f.* [from *scarify.*] One who scarifies. *Arbutnot.*

SCA'RIFIER. *f.* [from *scarify.*]

1. He who scarifies. *Arbutnot.*

2. The

2. The instrument with which sacrifications are made.
- To SCARIFY. *v. a.* [*scarifico*, Lat.] To let blood by incisions of the skin, commonly after the application of cupping-glasses. *Wise man.*
- SCARLET. *f.* [*escarlate*, French.] A colour deeply red, but not shining; cloath dyed with a scarlet colour. *Lake.*
- SCARLET. *a.* [from the noun.] Of the colour of scarlet; red deeply dyed. *Shaksf. Bacon. Dryden.*
- SCARLETBEAN. *f.* [*scarlet and bean.*] A plant. *Mortimer.*
- SCARLETOAK. *f.* The ilex. A species of oak.
- SCARMAGE. } *f.* [For skirmish. *Spensf.*
SCARMOGE. }
- SCARP. *f.* [*escarpe*, French.] The slope on that side of a ditch which is next to a fortified place, and looks towards the fields.
- SCATE. *f.* [*skidor*, Swedish; *skid*, Islandick.] A kind of wooden shoe on which they slide.
- To SCATE. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To slide on scates.
- SCATE. *f.* [*sqatus*, Latin.] A fish of the species of thornback.
- SCATEBROUS. *a.* [from *scatebræ*, Latin.] Abounding with springs.
- To SCATH. *v. a.* [*scæðan*, *scæðan*, Sax. *schæden*, Dutch.] To waste; to damage; to destroy. *Milton.*
- SCATH. *f.* [*scæð*, Saxon.] Waste; damage; mischief. *Spensf. Knolles. Fairf.*
- SCATHFUL. *a.* [from *scath*.] Mischievous; destructive. *Shakspeare.*
- To SCATTER. *v. a.* [*scæþeran*, Saxon; *schatteren*, Dutch.]
1. To throw loosely about; to sprinkle. *Milton. Thomson.*
 2. To dissipate; to disperse. *Prov.*
 3. To spread thinly. *Dryden.*
- To SCATTER. *v. n.* To be dissipated; to be dispersed. *Bacon.*
- SCATTERINGLY. *ad.* [from *scattering*.] Loosely; dispersedly. *Abbot.*
- SCATTERLING. *f.* [from *scatter*.] A vagabond; one that has no home or settled habitation. *Spenser.*
- SCATURIENT. *f.* [*scaturiens*, Latin.] Springing as a fountain. *Diſ.*
- SCATURIGINOUS. *a.* [from *scaturigo*, Latin.] Full of springs or fountains. *Dſ.*
- SCAVENGER. *f.* [from *scæpan*, to have.] A petty magistrate, whose province is to keep the streets clean. *South. Bynard.*
- SC'LERAT. *f.* [French; *sceleratus*, Lat.] A villain; a wicked wretch. *Cobeyne.*
- SC'NERY. *f.* [from *scene*.]
1. The appearances of place or things. *Addison.*
 2. The representation of the place in which an action is performed. *Pope.*
3. The disposition and consecution of the scenes of a play. *Dryden.*
- SCENE. *f.* [*scena*, Latin; *σκηνη*.]
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. *Shakspeare.*
 6. The hanging of the theatre adapted to the play. *Bacon.*
- SCENICK. *a.* [*scenique*, Fr. from *scene*.] Dramatick; theatrical.
- SCENOGRAPHICAL. *a.* [*σκηνη* and *γραφω*.] Drawn in perspective.
- SCENOGRAPHICALLY. *ad.* [from *scenographical*.] In perspective. *Mortimer.*
- SCENOGRAPHY. *f.* [*σκηνη* and *γραφω*.] The art of perspective.
- SCENT. *f.* [*sentir*, to smell, Fr.]
1. The power of smelling; the smell. *Watts.*
 2. The object of smell; odour good or bad. *Shakspeare. Denham. Prior.*
 3. Chace followed by the smell. *Temple.*
- To SCENT. *v. a.* [from the noun.]
1. To smell; to perceive by the nose. *Milton.*
 2. To perfume; or to imbue with odour good or bad. *Addison.*
- SCENTLESS. *a.* [from *scent*.] Inodorous; having no smell.
- SCEPTRE. *f.* [*sceptrum*, Latin.] The ensign of royalty born in the hand. *Decay of Piety.*
- SCEPTRED. *a.* [from *sceptre*.] Bearing a sceptre. *Milton.*
- SCEPTICK. *f.* See SKEPTICK.
- SCHEDULE. *f.* [*schedula*, Latin.]
1. A small scroll. *Hooker.*
 2. A little inventory. *Shakspeare.*
- SCHEMATISM. *f.* [*σχηματισμος*.] Combination of the aspects of heavenly bodies. *Creech.*
- SCHEMATIST. *f.* [from *scheme*.] A projector; one given to forming schemes.
- SCHEME. *f.* [*σχημα*]
1. A plan; a combination of various things into one view, design, or purpose. *Atterbury.*
 2. A project; a contrivance; a design. *Rowe. Swift.*
 3. A representation of the aspects of the celestial bodies; any lineal or mathematical diagram. *Hudibras.*
- SCHEMER. *f.* [from *scheme*.] A projector; a contriver.
- SCHE-

SCH

SCHE'SIS. *f.* [*σχέσις*.] An habitude; state of any thing with respect to other things. *Norris.*

SCHISM. *f.* [*σχίσμα*; *schisme*, Fr.] A separation or division in the church. *Spratt.*

SCHISMATICAL. *a.* [from *schismatick*.] Implying schism; practising schism. *King Charles.*

SCHISMATICALLY. *ad.* [from *schismatical*.] In a schismatical manner.

SCHISMATICK. *f.* [from *schism*.] One who separates from the true church. *Bacon, Butler.*

To SCHISMATIZE. *v. a.* [from *schism*.] To commit the crime of schism; to make a breach in the communion of the church.

SCHOLAR. *f.* [*scholaris*, Lat.]

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. *Shakespeare.*

SCHOLARSHIP. *f.* [from *scholar*.]

1. Learning; literature; knowledge. *Pope.*
2. Literary education. *Milton.*
3. Exhibition or maintenance for a scholar. *Ainsworth.*

SCHOLASTICAL. *a.* [*scholasticus*, Latin.] Belonging to a scholar or school.

SCHOLASTICALLY. *ad.* [from *scholastic*.] According to the niceties or method of the schools. *South.*

SCHOLASTICK. *a.* [from *schola*, Latin.]

1. Pertaining to the school; practised in schools. *Burnet.*
2. Befitting the school; suitable to the school; pedantick. *Stillingfleet.*

SCHOLIAST. *f.* [*scholiastes*, Lat.] A writer of explanatory notes. *Dryden.*

SCHOLION. } *f.* [Latin.] A note; an

SCHOLIUM. } explanatory observation. *Watts.*

SCHOLY. *f.* [*scholium*, Latin.] An explanatory note. *Hooker.*

To SCHOLY. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To write expositions. *Hooker.*

SCHOOL. *f.* [*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. *Davies, Taylor.*
5. The age of the church, and form of theology succeeding that of the fathers. *Sanderfon.*

To SCHOOL. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To instruct; to train. *Spenser.*
2. To teach with superiority; to tutor. *Shakespeare, Dryden, Atterbury.*

SCI

SCHO'OLBOY. *f.* [*school and boy*.] A boy that is in his rudiments at school. *Swift.*

SCHO'OLDAY. *f.* [*school and day*.] Age in which youth is lent to school. *Shakespeare.*

SCHO'OLFELLOW. *f.* [*school and fellow*.] One bred at the same school. *Locke.*

SCHO'OLHOUSE. *f.* [*school and house*.] House of discipline and instruction. *Spenser.*

SCHO'OLMAN. *f.* [*school and man*.]

1. One versed in the niceties and subtilties of academical disputation. *Pope.*
2. One skilled in the divinity of the school. *Pope.*

SCHOOLMA'STER. *f.* [*school and master*.] One who presides and teaches in a school. *Bacon, South.*

SCHO'OLMISTRESS. *f.* [*school and mistress*.] A woman who governs a school. *Gay.*

SCHREIGHT. *f.* A fish. *Ainsworth.*

SCI'AGRAPHY. *f.* [*sciagraphie*, French; *σκιαγραφία*.]

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 the day or night by the shadow of the sun, moon, or stars. *Bailey.*

SCI'ATHERICAL. } *a.* [*sciaterique*, Fr.

SCI'ATHERICK. } *σκιαθρική*.] Belonging to a sun-dial. *D. & Brown.*

SCI'ATICA. } *f.* [*sciaticque*, French; *isciatica*, Lat.] The hip-gout. *Brown, Pope.*

SCI'ATICK. } *sciatica passio*, Lat.]

SCI'ATICAL. *a.* [from *sciatica*.] Afflicting the hip. *Arbutnot.*

SCIENCE. *f.* [*science*, French; *scientia*, Latin.]

1. Knowledge. *Hammond.*
2. Certainty grounded on demonstration. *Berkley.*
3. Art attained by precepts, or built on principles. *Dryden.*
4. Any art or species of knowledge. *Hooker, Glanville.*

5. One of the seven liberal arts, grammar, rhetorick, logick, arithmetick, musick, geometry, astronomy. *Pope.*

SCI'ENTIAL. *a.* [from *science*.] Producing science. *Milton.*

SCIENTIFICALLY. } *a.* [*scientia and facio*,

SCIENTIFICK. } Lat.] Producing demonstrative knowledge; producing certainty. *South.*

SCIENTIFICALLY. *ad.* [from *scientific*.] In such a manner as to produce knowledge. *Locke.*

SCI'MITAR. *f.* A short sword with a convex edge. *Shakespeare.*

SCI'NEY Close. *f.* A species of violet. *Ains.*

SCINK.

SCINK *f.* A cast calf. *Ainsworth.*
To SCIN'TILLATE. *v. n.* [*scintillo*, Lat.]
 To sparkle; to emit sparks.
SCINTILLATION. *f.* [*scintillatio*, Lat.
 from *scintillare*.] The act of sparkling;
 sparks emitted. *Brown.*
SCIO'LIST. *f.* [*sciōlus*, Lat.] One who
 knows things superficially. *Glanville.*
SCIOLOUS. *a.* [*sciōlus*, Latin.] Superfi-
 cially or imperfectly knowing. *Howel.*
SCIO'MACHY. *f.* [*σκία* and *μαχῆ*.] Battle
 with a shadow. *Cowley.*
SCION. *f.* [*scion*, French.] A small twig
 taken from one tree to be engraffed into
 another. *Shakespeare.*
SCIRE FACIAS. *f.* [Latin.] A writ ju-
 dicial, in law, most commonly to call a
 man to shew cause unto the court, why
 judgment passed should not be executed.
Cowel.
SCIRRHUS. *f.* [from *σχιρῆος*.] An indur-
 ated gland.
SCIRRHUS. *a.* [from *scirrhus*.] Hav-
 ing a gland indurated. *Wiseman.*
SCIRRHOSITY. *f.* [from *scirrhous*.] An
 induration of the glands. *Arbutnot.*
SIC'SSIBLE. *a.* [from *scissus*, Latin.] Ca-
 pable of being divided smoothly by a sharp
 edge. *Bacon.*
SCISSILE. *a.* [*scissile*, Fr. *scissilis*, Latin.]
 Capable of being cut or divided smoothly
 by a sharp edge. *Arbutnot.*
SCISSION. *f.* [*scission*, French; *scissio*,
 Latin.] The act of cutting. *Wiseman.*
SCISSOR. *f.* A small pair of sheers, or
 blades moveable on a pivot, and intercept-
 ing the thing to be cut. *Arbutnot.*
SCISSURE. *f.* [*scissum*, Lat.] A crack;
 a rent; a fissure. *Decay of Piety.*
SCLERO'TICK. *a.* [*σκληρῆ*.] Hard; an
 epithet of one of the coats of the eye.
Ray.
SCLERO'TICKS. *f.* Medicines which bar-
 den and consolidate the parts they are ap-
 plied to. *Quincy.*
To SCOAT. } *v. a.* To stop a wheel
To SCOTCH. } by putting a stone or piece
 of wood under it before. *Bailey.*
To SCOFF. *v. n.* [*schoppen*, Dutch.] To
 treat with insolent ridicule; to treat with
 contumelious language. *Bacon. Tillotson.*
SCOFF. *f.* [from the verb.] Contemptu-
 ous ridicule; expression of scorn; contu-
 melious language. *Hooker. Watts.*
SCOFFER. *f.* [from *scoff*.] Insolent ridi-
 cular; saucy scorner; contumelious pro-
 sopher. *Burnet.*
SCOFFINGLY. *ad.* [from *scoffing*.] In
 contempt; in ridicule. *Broome.*
To SCOLD. *v. n.* [*scholden*, Dutch.] To
 quarrel clamorously and rudely. *Shakesp.*
SCOLD. *f.* A clamorous, rude, mean,
 low, foul-mouthed woman. *Swift.*

SCO'LOP. *f.* A peccinated shell-fish.
SCOLOPE'NDRA. *f.* [*σκολόπανδρα*.]
 1. A sort of venomous serpent.
 2. An herb. *Ainsworth.*
SCOMM. *f.* A buffoon. *L'Estrange.*
SCONCE. *f.* [*schantz*, German.]
 1. A fort; a bulwark. *Shakespeare.*
 2. The head. *Shakespeare.*
 3. A pensile candlestick, generally, with
 a looking-glass to reflect the light. *Swift.*
To SCONCE. *v. a.* To mulct; to fine.
SCOOP. *f.* [*schoepe*, Dutch.]
 1. A kind of large ladle; a vessel with a
 long handle used to through out liquor.
Sharp.
 2. A sweep; a stroke. *Shakespeare.*
To SCOOP. *v. a.* [*schopen*, Dutch.]
 1. To lade out. *Dryden.*
 2. To empty by lading. *Addison.*
 3. To carry off in any thing hollow.
Spektator.
 4. To cut hollow, or deep.
Arbutnot. Philips. Pope.
SCO'OPER. *f.* [from *scoop*.] One who scoops.
SCOPE. *f.* [*scopus*, Latin.]
 1. Aim; intention; drift. *Addison.*
 2. Thing aimed at; mark; final end.
Hooker. Milton.
 3. Room; space; amplitude of intellectu-
 al view. *Newton.*
 4. Liberty; freedom from restraint.
Shakespeare.
 5. Liberty beyond just limits; licence.
Shakespeare.
 6. Act of riot; sally. *Shakespeare.*
 7. Extended quantity. *Davies.*
SCO'PULOUS. *a.* [*scopulosus*, Latin.] Full
 of rocks. *DiE.*
SCORBU'TICAL. } *f.* [*scorbutique*, Fr.
SCORBU'TICK. } from *scorbutus*, Lat.]
 Diseased with the scurvy. *Arbutnot.*
SCORBU'TICALLY. *ad.* [from *scorbuti-*
cal.] With tendency to the scurvy.
Wiseman.
SCORCE. *f.* This word is used by *Spenser*
 for discourse. *Fairy Queen.*
To SCORCH. *v. a.* [*scorchen*, Saxon,
 burnt.]
 1. To burn superficially. *Dryden.*
 2. To burn. *Fairfax. South.*
To SCORCH. *v. n.* To be burnt superfi-
 cially; to be dried up. *Roscommon.*
SCORCHING Fennel. *f.* A plant.
SCO'RDIDIUM. *f.* [Latin.] An herb.
Ainsworth.
SCORE. *f.* [*skora*, Islandick.]
 1. A notch or long incision.
 2. A line drawn.
 3. An account, which, when writing was
 less common, was kept by marks on tal-
 lies. *South.*
 4. Account kept of something past.
Tillotson.
 5. Debt.

5. Debt imputed. *Donne.*
 6. Reason; motive. *Collier.*
 7. Sake; account; reason referred to some one. *Swift.*
 8. Twenty. *Pope.*
 9. *A song in SCORE.* The words with the musical notes of a song annexed.
- To SCORE. *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. *f.* [Latin.] Dross; recrement. *Newton.*
- SCORIOUS. *a.* [from *scoria*, Lat.] Drossy; recrementitious. *Brown.*
- To SCORN. *v. a.* [*schernen*, Dutch.] To despise; to slight; to revile; to vilify; to contemn. *Job.*
- To SCORN. *v. n.* To scoff. *Crafsaw.*
- SCORN. *f.* Contempt; scoff; slight; act of contumely. *Tillotson.*
- SCORNER. *f.* [from *scorn*.]
 1. Contemner; despiser. *Spenser.*
 2. Scoffer; ridiculer. *Prior.*
- SCORNFUL. *a.* [*scorn* and *full*.]
 1. Contemptuous; insolent. *Dryden.*
 2. Acting in defiance. *Prior.*
- SCORNFULLY. *ad* [from *scornful*.] Contemptuously; insolently. *Aiterbury.*
- SCORPION. *f.* [*scorpio*, Lat.]
 1. A reptile much resembling a small lobster, with a very venomous sting. *Luke.*
 2. One of the signs of the Zodiack. *Dryden.*
 3. A scourge so called from its cruelty. *I Kings.*
 4. A sea fish. *Ainsworth.*
- SCORPION *Sena. f.* [*emerus*, Lat.] A plant. *Miler.*
- SCORPION *Grafs. }*
 SCORPION's Tail. *}* *f.* Herbs. *Ainsworth.*
 SCORPION Wort. *}*
- SCOT. *f.* [*écot*, French.]
 1. Shot; payment.
 2. SCOT and Lot. Parish payments. *Prior.*
- To SCOTCH. *v. a.* To cut with shallow incisions. *Shakespeare.*
- SCOTCH. *f.* [from the verb.] A slight cut; a shallow incision. *Walton.*
- SCOTCH *Collops*, or *Scotched Collops. f.* Veal cut into small pieces.
- SCOTCH *Play rs. f.* A play in which boys hop over lines in the ground. *Locke.*
- SCOTOMY. *f.* [*σκότια*.] A dizziness or swimming in the head, causing dimness of sight. *Ainsworth.*
- SCOV'EL. *f.* [*scopz*, Latin.] A sort of mop of clouts for sweeping an oven; a maulkin. *Ainsworth.*
- SCOUNDREL. *f.* [*scandorulo*, Italian.] A mean rascal; a low petty villain. *Pope.*
- To SCOUR. *v. a.* [*skurer*, Danish; *scheu-eren*, Dutch.]
 1. To rub hard with any thing rough, in order to clean the surface. *Dryden.* *Arbutknott.*
 2. To purge violently.
 3. To cleanse; to bleach; to whiten; to blanch. *Walton.*
 4. To remove by scouring. *Shakespeare.*
 5. To range in order to catch or drive away something; to clear away. *Sidney.*
 6. To pass swiftly over. *Dryden.*
- To SCOUR. *v. n.*
 1. To perform the office of cleaning domestic utensils. *Shakespeare.*
 2. To clean. *Bacon.*
 3. To be purged or lax. *Graunt.*
 4. To rove; to range. *Knolles.*
 5. To run here and there. *Shakespeare.*
 6. To run with great eagerness and swiftness; to scamper. *Shakespeare.* *Collier.*
- SCOURER. *f.* [from *scour*.]
 1. One that cleans by rubbing.
 2. A purge.
 3. One who runs swiftly.
- SCOURGE. *f.* [*escourgee*, French; *scorgia*, Italian.]
 1. A whip; a lash; an instrument of discipline. *Milton.*
 2. A punishment; a vindictive affliction. *Shakespeare.*
 3. One that afflicts, harrasses, or destroys. *Aiterbury.*
 4. A whip for a top. *Locke.*
- To SCOURGE. *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.*
- SCOURGER. *f.* [from *scourge*.] One that scourges; a punisher or chastiser.
- To SCOURSE. *v. a.* To exchange one thing for another; to swap. *Ainsworth.*
- SCOUT. *f.* [*escout*, Fr. from *escouter*.]
 One who is sent privily to observe the motions of the enemy. *Wilkins.*
- To SCOUT. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To go out in order to observe the motions of an enemy privately. *Dryden.*
- To SCOWL. *v. n.* [*γύαν*, to squint, Sax.] To frown; to pout; to look angry, sour, or sullen. *Sidney.* *Crafsaw.*
- SCOWL. *f.* [from the verb.] Look of fullness or discontent; gloom. *Crafsaw.*
- SCOWLINGLY. *ad.* [from *scowl*.] With a frowning and sullen look.
- To SCRA'BBLE. *v. n.* [*krabbelen*, *scraffen*, to scrape or scratch, Dutch.] To paw with the hands. *I Sam.*
- SCRAG. *f.* [*scrage*, Dutch.] Any thing thin or lean.
- SCRAGGED. *a.* Rough; uneven; full of protuberances or alperities. *Bentley.*
 SCRA'-

SCRA'GGEDNESS. }
 SCRA'GGINESS. } *f.*
 1. Leanness; marcour.
 2. Unevenness; roughness; ruggedness.

SCRA'GGY. *f.* [from *scrag.*]
 1. Lean; marcid; thin. *Arbutnot.*
 2. Rough; rugged; uneven.

To SCRAMBLE. *v. n.* [The same with *scrabble*; *scruffelen*, Dutch.]
 1. To catch at any thing eagerly and tumultuously with the hands; to catch with haste preventive of another. *Seillingfleet.*
 2. To climb by the help of the hands.

SCRAM'BLE. *f.* [from the verb.]
 1. Eager contest for something. *Locke.*
 2. Act of climbing by the help of the hands.

SCRAM'BLER. *f.* [from *scramble.*]
 1. That scrambles. *Addison.*
 2. One that climbs by help of the hands.

To SCRANCH. *v. a.* [*scrancher*, Dutch.]
 To grind somewhat crackling between the teeth.

SCRA'NNEL. *a.* Grating by the sound. *Milton.*

SCRAP. *f.* [from *scrape*, a thing scraped or rubbed off.]
 1. A small particle; a little piece; a fragment. *L'Esfrange.*

2. Crumb; small particles of meat left at the table. *Bacon. Granville.*
 3. A small piece of paper. *Pope.*

To SCRAPE. *v. a.* [*scrapen*, Saxon; *scrappen*, Dutch.]
 1. To deprive of the surface by the light action of a sharp instrument. *Moxon.*
 2. To take away by scraping; to erase. *Swift.*

3. To act upon any surface with a harsh noise. *Pope.*
 4. To gather by great efforts, or penurious or trifling diligence. *Soub.*
 5. To SCRAPE *Acquaintance.* A low phrase. To curry favour, or insinuate into one's familiarity.

To SCRAPE. *v. n.*
 1. To make a harsh noise.
 2. To play ill on a fiddle.
 3. To make an awkward bow. *Ainsworth.*

SCRAPE. *f.* [*skrap*, Swedish.] Difficulty; perplexity; distress.

SCRA'PER. *f.* [from *scrape.*]
 1. Instrument with which any thing is scraped. *Swift.*
 2. A miser; a man intent on getting money; a scrapepenny. *Herbert.*
 3. A vile fiddler. *Cowley.*

SCRAT. *f.* [*scratta*, Saxon;] A hermaphrodite.

To SCRATCH. *v. a.* [*kratzen*, Dutch.]
 1. To tear or mark with slight incisions ragged and uneven. *Gray.*
 2. To tear with the nails. *Merr.*

3. To wound slightly.
 4. To hurt slightly with any thing pointed or keen. *Shakespeare.*
 5. To rub with the nails. *Camden.*
 6. To write or draw awkwardly. *Swift.*

SCRATCH. *f.* [from the verb.]
 1. An incision ragged and shallow. *Newton.*

2. Laceration with the nails. *Prior.*
 3. A slight wound. *Sidney.*

SCRAT'CHER. *f.* [from *scratch.*] He that scratches.

SCRAT'CHES. *f.* Cracked ulcers or scabs in a horse's foot. *Ainsworth.*

SCRAT'CHINGLY. *ad.* [from *scratching.*] With the action of scratching. *Sidney.*

SCRAW. *f.* [Irish and Erse.] Surface or scurf. *Swift.*

To SCRAWL. *v. a.*
 1. To draw or mark irregularly or clumsily.
 2. To write unskilfully and inelegantly. *Swift.*

3. To creep like a reptile. *Ainsworth.*
 SCRAWL. *f.* [from the verb.] Unskilful and inelegant writing. *Arbutnot.*

SCRAW'LER. *f.* [from *scrawl.*] A clumsy and inelegant writer.

SCRAY. *f.* A bird called a sea-swallow. *Ainsworth.*

SCRE'ABLE. *a.* [*screebilis*, Latin.] That which may be spit out. *Bailey.*

To SCREAK. *v. n.* [*creak*, or *scriek*.] To make a shrill or hoarse noise. *Bailey.*

To SCREAM. *v. n.* [*hrieman*, Saxon.]
 1. To cry out shrilly, as in terror or agony. *Swift.*
 2. To cry shrilly. *Shakespeare.*

SCREAM. *f.* [from the verb.] A shrill quick loud cry of terror or pain. *Pope.*

To SCREECH. *v. n.* [*skrakia*, to cry, Islandick.]
 1. To cry out as in terror or anguish. *Bacon.*

2. To cry as a night owl.

SCREECH. *f.* [from the verb.]
 1. Cry of horror and anguish.
 2. Harsh horrid cry. *Pope.*

SCREE'CHOWL. *f.* An owl that hoots in the night, and whose voice is supposed to betoken danger, or death. *Drayton.*

SCREEN. *f.* [*escran*, Fr.]
 1. Any thing that affords shelter or concealment. *Bacon.*
 2. Any thing used to exclude cold or light. *Bacon.*

3. A riddle to sift sand.

To SCREEN. *v. a.* [from the noun.]
 1. To shelter; to conceal; to hide. *Rowe.*
 2. To sift; to riddle. *Evelyn.*

SCREW. *f.* [*scroove*, Dutch.] One of the mechanical powers, which is defined a right cylinder cut into a furrowed spiral: of this
 52 there

there are two kinds, the male and female; the former being cut convex; but the latter channelled on its concave side.

Quincy, Wilkins.

T. SCREW. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To turn by a screw. *Phillips.*
2. To fasten with a screw. *Moxon.*
3. To deform by contortions. *Cozely.*
4. To force; to bring by violence. *Howel.*

5. To squeeze; to press.

6. To oppress by extortion. *Swift.*

SCREW Tree. *f.* [*ijora*, Lat.] A plant of the Indies.

To SCRIBBLE. *v. a.* [*scribillo*, Latin.]

1. To fill with artless or worthless writing. *Milton.*
2. To write without use or elegance.

To SCRIBBLE. *v. n.* To write without care or beauty. *Bentley, Pope.*

SCRIBBLE. *f.* [from the verb.] Worthless writing. *Boyle.*

SCRIBBLER. *f.* [from *scribble*.] A petty author; a writer without worth. *Granville.*

SCRIBE. *f.* [*scriba*, Lat.]

1. A writer. *Greav.*
2. A publick notary.

SCRIMER. *f.* [*escrimeur*, Fr.] A gladiator. *Shakespeare.*

SCRINE. *f.* [*scrinium*, Lat.] A place in which writings or curiosities are repositd. *Spenser.*

SCRIP. *f.* [*skrappa*, Islandick.]

1. A small bag; a satchel. *Shakespeare, Milton.*
2. A schedule; a small writing. *Shakespeare.*

SCRIPPAGE. *f.* [from *scrip*.] That which is contained in a scrip.

SCRIPTORY. *a.* [*scriptorius*, Latin.] Written; not orally delivered.

SCRIPTURAL. *a.* [from *scripture*.] Contained in the Bible; biblical. *Atterbury.*

SCRIPTURE. *f.* [*scriptura*, Lat.]

1. Writing.
2. Sacred writing; the Bible. *Hooker, Shakespeare, South, Seed.*

SCRIVENER. *f.* [*scriwano*, Lat.]

1. One who draws contracts. *Shakespeare.*
2. One whose business is to place money at interest. *Dryden.*

SCROFULA. *f.* [from *scrofa*, Latin.] A depravation of the humours of the body, which breaks out in sores commonly called the king's evil. *Wiseman.*

SCROFULOUS. *a.* [from *scrofula*.] Diseased with the scrofula. *Arbutnot.*

SCROLL. *f.* A writing wrapped up. *Shakespeare, Krollies, Prior.*

SCROYLE. *f.* A mean fellow; a rascal; a wretch. *Shakespeare.*

To SCRUB. *v. a.* [*schrobben*, Dutch.] To rub hard with something coarse and rough. *Swift.*

SCRUB. *f.* [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. } *a.* [*scrubet*, Danish.]

SCRUBBY. } Mean; vile; worthless; dirty; foiry. *Shakespeare.*

SCRUFF. *f.* The same, I suppose, with *scurf*.

SCRUPLE. *f.* [*scrupule*, French; *scrupulus*, Lat.]

1. Doubt; difficulty of determination; perplexity; generally about minute things. *Taylor, Locke.*

2. Twenty grains; the third part of a dram. *Bacon.*

3. Proverbially, any small quantity. *Shakespeare.*

To SCRUPLE. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To doubt; to hesitate. *Milton.*

SCRUPLER. *f.* [from *scruple*.] A doubter; one who has scruples. *Graunt.*

SCRUPULOSITY. *f.* [from *scrupulosus*.]

1. Doubt; minute and nice doubtfulness. *South.*

2. Fear of acting in any manner; tenderness of conscience. *Decay of Piety.*

SCRUPULOUS. *a.* [*scrupulosus*, Lat.]

1. Nicely doubtful; hard to satisfy in determinations of conscience. *Locke.*

2. Given to objections; captious. *Shakespeare.*

3. Nice; doubtful. *Bacon.*

4. Careful; vigilant; cautious. *Woodzw.*

SCRUPULOUSLY. *ad.* [from *scrupulosus*.] Carefully; nicely; anxiously. *Taylor.*

SCRUPULOUSNESS. *f.* [from *scrupulosus*.] The state of being scrupulous.

SCRUTABLE. *a.* [from *scrutor*, Latin.] Discoverable by inquiry. *Decay of Piety.*

SCRUTATION. *f.* [*scrutor*, Lat.] Search; examination; inquiry. *DiEl.*

SCRUTATOR. *f.* [*scrutateur*, Fr. from *scrutor*, Lat.] Enquirer; searcher; examiner.

SCRUTINOUS. *a.* [from *scrutiny*.] Captious; full of inquiries. *Denbam.*

SCRUTINY. *f.* [*scrutinium*, Lat.] Enquiry; search; examination. *Taylor.*

To SCRUTINIZE. } *v. a.* [from *scrutiny*.]

To SCRUTINY. } To search; to examine. *Ayliffe.*

SCRUTOIRE. *f.* [for *scritoire*, or *escritoire*, Fr.] A case or drawers for writings. *Prior.*

To SCRUSE. *v. a.* To squeeze; to compress. *Spenser.*

To SCUD. *v. n.* [*skutta*, Swedish.] To fly; to run away with precipitation. *Swift.*
 To SCU'DDLE. *v. n.* [from *scud*.] To run with a kind of affected haste or precipitation.
 SCUFFLE. *f.* A confused quarrel; a tumultuous broil. *Decay of Piety.*
 To SCUFFLE. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To fight confusedly and tumultuously. *Drayton.*
 To SCULK. *v. n.* [*sculke*, Danish.] To lurk in hiding places; to lie close. *Prior.*
 SCULKER. *f.* [from *sculk*.] A lurker; one that hides himself for shame or mischief.
 SCULL. *f.* [*skola* in Islandick.]
 1. The bone which incases and defends the brain; the arched bone of the head. *Sburp.*
 2. A small boat; a cockboat.
 3. One who rows a cockboat. *Hudibras.*
 4. A shoal of fish. *Milton.*
 SCULLCAP. *f.* [*scull and cap*.]
 1. A headpiece.
 2. A nightcap.
 SCULLER. *f.*
 1. A cockboat; a boat in which there is but one rower. *Dryden.*
 2. One that rows a cockboat.
 SCULLERY. *f.* [from *skola*, a vessel, Islandick.] The place where common utensils, as kettles or dishes, are cleaned and kept. *Peackam.*
 SCULLION. *f.* [from *escuille*, French, a dish.] The lowest domestick servant, that washes the kettles and the dishes in the kitchen. *Shak speare.*
 To SCULP. *v. a.* [*sculpo*, Lat.] To carve; to engrave. *Sandys.*
 SCULPTILE. *a.* [*sculptilis*, Latin.] Made by carving. *Brown.*
 SCULPTOR. *f.* [*sculptor*, Latin.] A carver; one who cuts wood or stone into images. *Addison.*
 SCULPTURE. *f.* [*sculptura*, Latin.]
 1. The art of carving wood, or hewing stone into images.
 2. Carved work. *Dryden.*
 3. The act of engraving.
 To SCULPTURE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To cut; to engrave. *Pope.*
 SCUM. *f.* [*escume*, French; *schuym*, Dutch.]
 1. That which rises to the top of any liquor. *Bacon.*
 2. The dross; the refuse; the recreation. *Raleigh. Rescommon. Addison.*
 To SCUM. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To clear off the scum. *Lec.*
 SCUMMER. *f.* [*escumoir*, French.] A vessel with which liquor is scummed.
 SCUPPER Holes. *f.* [*schoppen*, Dutch, to draw off.] In a ship, small holes on the deck, through which water is carried into the sea.

SCURF. *f.* [young *Sxon*; *skurf*, Danish; *skorf*, Swedish; *schorff*, Dutch.]
 1. A kind of dry milia y teab. *Swift.*
 2. A soil or stain adherent. *Dryden.*
 3. Any thing sticking on the surface. *Addison.*
 SCURFINES. *f.* [from *scurf*.] The state of being scurfy.
 SCURRILOUS. *a.* [*scurrilis*, Latin] Low; mean; grossly opprobrious. *Ben. Johnson.*
 SCURRILOUSLY. *ad.* [from *scurrilous*.] With gross reproach; with low buffoonery. *T. Hooper.*
 SCURVILY. *ad.* [from *scurvy*.] Vilely; basely; coarsely. *Soub.*
 SCURVY. *f.* [from *scurf*.] A distemper of the inhabitants of cold countries, and amongst those such as inhabit marshy, fat, low, moist soils. *Arbutnot.*
 SCURVY. *a.* [from *scurf*, *scurfy*, *scurvy*.]
 1. Scabbed; covered with itaous; diseased with the scurvy. *Lev. xvi.*
 2. Vile; bad; sorry; worthless; contemptible. *Swift.*
 SCURVYGRASS. *f.* [*scurvy and grass*.] The spoonwort. *Milner.*
 SCUSES. For excuses. *Shakspere.*
 SCUT. *f.* [*skott*, Islandick.] The tail of those animals whose tails are very short. *Swift.*
 SCUTCHEON. *f.* [*scuccione*, Italian] The shield represented in heraldry. *Sidney.*
 SCUTELLATED. *a.* [*scutella*, Latin] Divided into small surfaces. *Woodward.*
 SCUTIFORM. *a.* [*scutiformis*, Latin] Shaped like a shield.
 SCUTTLE. *f.* [*scutella*, Latin.]
 1. A wide shallow basket, so named from a dish or platter which it resembles in form. *Hakewill.*
 2. A small grate. *Mortimer.*
 3. [From *scud*.] A quick pace; a short run; a pace of affected precipitation. *Shakspere.*
 To SCUTTLE. *v. n.* [from *scud* or *scuddle*.] To run with affected precipitation. *Arbutnot.*
 To SDEIGN. *v. a.* [*Sdegnare*, Italian, to disdain.]
 SDEIGNFUL. *a.* Contracted for *disdainful*. *Spenser.*
 SEA. *f.* [*ræ*, Saxon; *see*, or *zee*, Dutch.]
 1. The ocean; the water opposed to the land. *Davies. Milton.*
 2. A collection of water; a lake. *Mat. iv. 18.*

3. Proverbially for any large quantity.
King Charles.
4. Any thing rough and tempestuous.
Milton.
5. *Half SEAs over.* Half drunk. *Spekt.*
- SE'ABEAT. *a.* [*sea and beat.*] Dashed by the waves of the sea. *Pope.*
- SEABO'AT. *f.* [*sea and boat.*] Vessel capable to bear the sea. *Arbutnot.*
- SEABORN. *a.* [*sea and born.*] Born of the sea; produced by the sea. *Waller.*
- SEABOY. *f.* [*sea and boy.*] Boy employed on shipboard. *Shakespeare.*
- SEABRE'ACH. *f.* [*sea and breach.*] Irruption of the sea by breaking the banks. *L'Estrange.*
- SEABREEZE. *f.* [*sea and breeze.*] Wind blowing from the sea. *Mortimer.*
- SEABUILT. *a.* [*sea and built.*] Built for the sea. *Dryden.*
- SE'AHOLLY. *f.* [*eryngium, Latin.*] A plant.
- SE'ACALF. *f.* [*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, but not divided, yet fit for going: his hinder feet, more properly fins, and fitter for swimming, as being an amphibious animal. The female gives suck. *Grew.*
- SE'ACAP. *f.* [*sea and cap.*] Cap made to be worn on shipboard. *Shakespeare.*
- SE'ACHART. *f.* [*sea and chart.*] Map on which only the coasts are delineated.
- SEACOA'L. *f.* [*sea and coal.*] Coal, so called, because brought to London by sea. *Bacon.*
- SE'ACOAST. *f.* [*sea and coast.*] Shore; edge of the sea. *Mortimer.*
- SE'ACOMPASS. *f.* [*sea and compass.*] The card and needle of mariners. *Camden.*
- SE'ACOW. *f.* [*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 hog, but longer, and more cylindrick: 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 principally about the mouths of the large rivers, and feeds upon vegetables. Its flesh is white like veal, and very well tasted. *Hill.*
- SEADOG. *f.* [*sea and dog.*] Perhaps the shark. *Resonant.*
- SEAFARER. *f.* [*sea and fare.*] A traveller by sea; a mariner. *Pope.*
- SEAFARING. *a.* [*sea and fare.*] Travelling by sea. *Shakespeare.*
- SEAFENNEL. The same with *SAMPHIRE*, which see.
- SE'AFIGHT. *f.* [*sea and fight.*] Battle of ships; battle on the sea. *Wifeman.*
- SEAFOWL. *f.* [*sea and fowl.*] A bird that lives at sea. *Derbam.*
- SE'AGIRT. *a.* [*sea and girt.*] Girded or encircled by the sea. *Milton.*
- SE'AGULL. *f.* [*sea and gull.*] A water fowl. *Bacon.*
- SE'AGREEN. *a.* [*sea and green.*] Resembling the colour of the distant sea; cerulean. *Pope.*
- SE'AGREEN. *f.* Saxifrage. A plant.
- SE'AGULL. *f.* A sea bird. *Airsworth.*
- SE'AHEDGEHOG. *f.* [*sea, hedge and bog.*] A kind of sea shell-fish. *Carew.*
- SE'AHOG. *f.* [*sea and bog.*] The porpus.
- SE'AHOLM. *f.* [*sea and holm.*]
1. A small uninhabited island.
 2. Se-holly. A kind of sea-weed. *Carew.*
- SE'AHORSE. *f.* [*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 morse. *Woodward.*
 3. By the *seahorse Dryden* means the hippopotamus.
- SE'AMAID. *f.* [*sea and maid.*] Mermaid. *Shakespeare.*
- SE'AMAN. *f.* [*sea and man.*]
1. A sailor; a navigator; a mariner. *Evelyn. Dryden.*
 2. Merman; the male of the mermaid. *Locke.*
- SEAMARK. *f.* [*sea and mark.*] Point or conspicuous place distinguished at sea. *Bacon.*
- SEAMEW. *f.* [*sea and mew.*] A fowl that frequents the sea. *Pope.*
- SE'AMONSTER. *f.* [*sea and monster.*] Strange animal of the sea. *Milton.*
- SE'ANYMPH. *f.* [*sea and nymph.*] Goddess of the sea. *Broome.*
- SE'AONION. *f.* An herb. *Airsworth.*
- SE'AOOSE. *f.* [*sea and oose.*] The mud in the sea or shore. *Mortimer.*
- SE'APIECE. *f.* [*sea and piece.*] A picture representing any thing at sea. *Addison.*
- SE'APOOL. *f.* [*sea and pool.*] A lake of salt water. *Spenser.*
- SE'APORT. *f.* [*sea and port.*] A harbour.
- SE'ARISQUE. *f.* [*sea and risque.*] Hazard at sea. *Arbutnot.*
- SE'AROCKET. *f.* A plant. *Miller.*
- SE'AROOM. *f.* [*sea and room.*] Open sea; spacious main. *Bacon.*
- SEAROVER. *f.* [*sea and rove.*] A pirate.
- SE'ASHARK. *f.* [*sea and shark.*] A venomous sea-fish. *Shakespeare.*
- SE A

SE'ASHELL. *f.* [*sea* and *shell*.] Shells found on the shore. *Mortimer.*

SE'ASHORE. *f.* [*sea* and *shore*.] The coast of the sea. *Dryden.*

SE'ASICK. *a.* [*sea* and *sick*.] Sick, as new voyagers on the sea. *Knolles.*

SE'ASIDE. *f.* [*sea* and *side*.] The edge of the sea. *Jud. vii. 12.*

SE'ASERPENT. *f.* [*sea* and *serpent*.] Serpent generated in the water.

SEASERVICE. *f.* [*sea* and *service*.] Naval war. *Swift.*

SEASURGEON. *f.* [*sea* and *surgeon*.] A chirurgion employed on shipboard. *Wisem.*

SEASURROUNDED. *a.* [*sea* and *surround*.] Encircled by the sea. *Pope.*

SEATERM. *f.* [*sea* and *term*.] Word of art used by the seamen. *Pope.*

SEAWATER. *f.* [*sea* and *water*.] The salt water of the sea. *Wifeman.*

SEAL. *f.* [*seol*, *sele*, Saxon; *seel*, Danish] The seal calf. *Carew.*

SEAL. *f.* [*seal*, Saxon.]

1. A stamp engraved with a particular impression, which is fixed upon the wax that closes letters, or affixed as a testimony. *Pope.*

2. The impression made in wax. *Knolles.*

3. Any act of confirmation. *Milton.*

To SEAL. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To fasten with a seal. *Shakespeare.*

2. To confirm or attest by a seal. *Shakespeare.*

3. To confirm; to ratify; to settle. *Rom. xv.*

4. To shut; to close. *Bacon.*

5. To mark with a stamp. *Shakespeare.*

To SEAL. *v. n.* To fix a seal. *Neb. ix. 32.*

SE'ALER. *f.* [from *seal*.] One that seals.

SE'ALINGWAX. *f.* [*seal* and *wax*.] Hard wax made of rosin used to seal letters. *Boyle.*

SEAM. *f.* [*ream*, Saxon; *seom*, Dutch.]

1. The edge of cloth where the threads are doubled; the future 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. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To join together by suture, or otherwise.

2. To mark; to scar with a long cicatrix. *Pope.*

SE'AMLESS. *a.* [from *seam*.] Having no seam.

SE'AMRENT. *f.* [*seam* and *rent*.] A separation of any thing where it is joined; a breach of the stitches.

SE'AMSTRESS. *f.* [*seamer*, Saxon.] A woman whose trade is to sew. *Chavel.*

SE'AMY. *a.* [from *seam*.] Having a seam; shewing the seam. *Shakespeare.*

SEAN. *f.* [*seane*, Saxon.] A net.

SEAR. *a.* [*searian*, Saxon, to dry.] Dry; not any longer green. *Shakespeare.*

To SEAR. *v. a.* [*searian*, Saxon.] To burn; to cauterize. *Rowe.*

SEARCLOATH. *f.* [*searcloth*, Saxon.] A plaster; a large plaster. *Mortimer.*

To SEARCE. *v. a.* [*searce*, French.] To sift finely. *Boyle.*

SEARCE. *f.* A sieve; a bolter.

SEAR'CKER. *f.* [from *searce*.] He who searces.

To SEARCH. *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 chirurgion. *Shakespeare.*

4. To SEARCH out. To find by seeking. *Watts.*

To SEARCH. *v. n.*

1. To make a search. *Milton.*

2. To make inquiry. *Locke.*

3. To seek; to try to find. *Locke.*

SEARCH. *f.* [from the verb.]

1. Inquiry by looking into every suspected place. *Milton.*

2. Inquiry; examination; act of seeking. *Addison.*

3. Quest; pursuit. *Dryden.*

SEAR'CHER. *f.* [from *searcb*.]

1. Examiner; inquirer; trier. *Prior.*

2. Officer in London appointed to examine the bodies of the dead, and report the cause of death. *Grant.*

SE'ASON. *f.* [*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. *Philips.*

4. A time not very long. *Shakespeare.*

5. That which gives a high relish. *Shakespeare.*

To SE'ASON. *v. a.* [*assaisonner*, French.]

1. To mix with food any thing that gives a high relish. *Brown.*

2. To give a relish to. *Dryden. Tillotson.*

3. To qualify by admixture of another ingredient. *Shakespeare.*

4. To imbue; to tinge or taint. *Taylor.*

5. To fit for any use by time or habit; to mature. *Addison.*

To SE'ASON. *v. n.* To be mature; to grow fit for any purpose. *Moxon.*

SE'ASONABLE. *a.* [*saison*, French.] Opportune; happening or done at a proper time. *South.*

SE'ASONABLENESS. *f.* [from *seasonable*.] Opportuneness of time; propriety with regard to time. *Addison.*

SE'ASONABLY. *ad.* [from *seasonable*.] Properly with respect to time. *Spratt.*

SE'A-

SEASONER. *f.* [from *To season.*] He who seasons or gives a relish to any thing.

SEASONING. *f.* [from *season.*] That which is added to any thing to give it a relish. *Ben. Johnson.*

SEAT. *f.* [*setz*, old German.]

1. A chair, bench, or any thing on which one may sit. *Dryden.*

2. Chair of state; throne; post of authority; tribunal. *Hakewill.*

3. Mansion; residence; dwelling; abode. *Raleigh.*

4. Situation; site. *Raleigh.*

To SEAT. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To place on seats; to cause to sit down. *Arbutnot.*

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 firm. *Milton.*

SEAWARD. *ad.* [*sea* and *peapod*, Saxon.] Towards the sea. *Pope.*

SECANT *f.* [*secans*, Latin; *secante*, Fr.]

In geometry, the right line drawn from the centre of a circle, cutting and meeting with another line, called the tangent without it. *Diffr.*

To SECEDE. *v. n.* [*secedo*, Latin.] To withdraw from fellowship in any affair.

SECE'DER. *f.* [from *secede.*] One who discovers his disapprobation of any proceedings by withdrawing himself.

To SECE'RN. *v. a.* [*secerno*, Latin.] To separate finer from grosser matter; to make the separation of substances in the body. *Bacon.*

SECE'SSION. *f.* [*secessio*, Latin.]

1. The act of departing. *Brown.*

2. The act of withdrawing from councils or actions.

SE'CLE. *f.* [*seculum*, Latin.] A century. *Hammond.*

To SECLU'DE. *v. a.* [*secludo*, Latin.] To confine from; to shut up apart; to exclude. *Whitgift.*

SE'COND. *f.* [*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. *f.* Possession received from the first possessor.

SECOND-HAND. [used adjectively.] Not original; not primary. *Swift.*

At SECOND-HAND. In imitation; in the second place of order; by transmission; not primarily; not originally. *Swift.*

SE'COND. *f.* [*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. *v. a.* [*secunder*, French.]

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 *Sigbt.* *f.* The power of seeing things future, or things distant; supposed inherent in some of the Scottish islands. *Addison.*

SE'COND *figbt.* *a.* [from *second sigbt.*] Having the second fight. *Addison.*

SE'CONDARILY. *ad.* [from *secondary.*] In the second degree; in the second order; not primarily; not originally. *Digby.*

SE'CONDARINESS. *f.* [from *secondary.*] The state of being secondary. *Narr.*

SE'CONDARY. *a.* [*secundarius*, Latin.]

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. *f.* [from the adjective.] A delegate; a deputy.

SE'CONDLY. *ad.* [from *second.*] In the second place. *Swift.*

SE'CONDRATE. *f.* [*second* and *rate.*]

1. The second order in dignity or value. *Addison.*

2. It is sometimes used adjectively. *Dryden.*

SE'CRECY. *f.* [from *secret.*]

1. Privacy; state of being hidden. *Shakesp.*

2. Solitude; retirement. *South.*

3. Forbearance of discovery. *Hooker.*

4. Fidelity to a secret; taciturnity inviolate; close silence.

SE'CRET. *a.* [*secretus*, Latin.]

1. Kept hidden; not revealed; concealed; private. *Dut.*

2. Retired; private; unseen. *Milton.*

3. Faithful to a secret entrusted. *Shakesp.*

4. Unknown; not discovered; as, a secret remedy.

5. Privy; obscene.

SE'CRET. *f.* [*secret*, French; *secretum*, Latin.]

1. Something studiously hidden. *Shakesp.*

2. A thing unknown; something not yet discovered. *Milton.*

3. Privacy; secrecy. *Milton.*

To SE'CRET. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To keep private. *Bacon.*

SE'CRETARISHIP. *f.* [*secretaire*, French; from *secretary.*] The office of a secretary.

SE'CRETARY. *f.* [*secretarius*, low Latin.] One entrusted with the management of business.

business; one who writes for another.

Clarendon.

To **SECRETÉ**. *v. a.* [*secretus*, Latin.]

1. To put aside; to hide.
2. [In the animal œconomy.] To secern; to separate.

SECRETION. *f.* [from *secretus*, Latin.]

1. That part of the animal œconomy that consists in separating the various fluids of the body.
2. The fluid secreted.

SECRETIVIOUS. *a.* [from *secretus*, Lat.] Parted by animal secretion. *Floyer.*

SECRETIST. *f.* [from *secret.*] A dealer in secrets. *Boyle.*

SECRETLY. *ad.* [from *secret.*] Privately; privily; not openly; not publickly. *Addison.*

SECRETNESS. *f.* [from *secret.*]

1. State of being hidden.
2. Quality of keeping a secret. *Donne.*

SECRETORY. *a.* [from *secretus*, Latin.] Performing the office of secretion. *Ray.*

SECT. *f.* [*secta*, Lat.] A body of men following some particular master, or united in some tenets. *Dryden.*

SECTARISM. *f.* [from *sect.*] Disposition to petty sects in opposition to things established. *King Charles.*

SECTARY. *f.* [*sectaire*, French.]

1. One who divides from publick establishment, and joins with those distinguished by some particular whims. *Bacon.*
2. A follower; a pupil. *Spenser.*

SECTATOR. *f.* [*sector*, Latin.] A follower; an imitator; a disciple. *Raleigh.*

SECTION. *f.* [*sectio*, Latin.]

1. The act of cutting or dividing. *Wotton.*
2. A part divided from the rest.
3. A small and distinct part of a writing or book. *Boyle.*

SECTOR. *f.* [*sector*, 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, rhumbs, polygons, hours, latitudes.

SECULAR. *a.* [*secularis*, Latin.]

1. Not spiritual; relating to affairs of the present world; not holy; worldly. *Hooker.*
2. [In the church of Rome.] Not bound by monastick rules. *Temple.*
3. Happening or coming once in a *secle* or century. *Addison.*

SECULARITY. *f.* [from *secular.*] Worldliness; attention to the things of the present life. *Burnet.*

To **SECULARIZE**. *v. a.* [*secularisr*, Fr. from *secular.*]

1. To convert from spiritual appropriations to common use.
2. To make worldly.

SECULARLY. *ad.* [from *secular.*] In a worldly manner.

SECULARNESS. *f.* [from *secular.*] Worldliness.

SECUNDINE. *f.* The membrane in which the embryo is wrapped; the after-birth. *Cowley.*

SECURE. *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.*

To **SECURE**. *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. *ad.* [from *secure.*] Without fear; carelessly; without danger; safely. *Dryden.*

SECUREMENT. *f.* [from *secure.*] The cause of safety; protection; defence. *Brown.*

SECURITY. *f.* [*securitas*, Latin.]

1. Carelessness; freedom from fear. *Hayward.*
2. Vicious carelessness; confidence; want of vigilance. *Shakespeare. Davies.*
3. Protection; defence. *Tillotson.*
4. Any thing given as a pledge or caution; insurance. *Arbutnot.*
5. Safety; certainty. *Swift.*

SEDAN. *f.* A kind of portable coach; a chair. *Arbutnot.*

SEDATE. *a.* [*sedatus*, Latin.] Calm; quiet; still; unruffled; undisturbed; serene. *Watts.*

SEDATELY. *ad.* [from *sedate.*] Calmly; without disturbance. *Locke.*

SEDATENESS. *f.* [from *sedate.*] Calmness; tranquillity; serenity; freedom from disturbance.

SEDENTARINESS. *f.* [from *sedentary.*] The state of being sedentary; inactivity.

SEDENTARY. *a.* [*sedentario*, Italian; *sedentarius*, Latin.]

1. Passed in sitting still; wanting motion or action. *Arbutnot.*
2. Torpid; inactive; sluggish; motionless. *Milton.*

SEDGE. *f.* [*ſæcg*, Saxon.] A growth of narrow flags; a narrow flag. *Sandys.*

SEDGY. *a.* [from *sedge.*] Overgrown with narrow flags. *Shakespeare.*

SEDIMENT. *f.* [*sedimentum*, Latin.] That which subsides or settles at the bottom. *Woodward.*

SEDITION. *f.* [*seditio*, Latin.] A tumult, an insurrection; a popular commotion. *Shakespeare.*

SEDI-

SEE

SEDITIONOUS. *a.* [*seditionus*, Latin.] Factious with tumult; turbulent. *Clarendon.*

SEDITIONOUSLY. *ad.* [from *seditionus*.] Turbulently; with factious turbulence.

SEDITIONOUSNESS. *f.* [from *seditionus*.] Turbulence; disposition to sedition.

TO SEDUCE. *v. a.* [*seduco*, Latin.] To draw aside from the right; to tempt; to corrupt; to deprave; to mislead; to deceive. *Shakespeare.*

SEDUCEMENT. *f.* [from *seduco*.] Practice of seduction; art or means used in order to seduce. *Pope.*

SEDUCER. *f.* [from *seduco*.] One who draws aside from the right; a tempter; a corrupter. *Shakespeare.*

SEDUCIBLE. *a.* [from *seduco*.] Corruptible; capable of being drawn aside. *Brown.*

SEDUCTION. *f.* [*seductus*, Latin.] The act of seducing; the act of drawing aside. *Hammond.*

SEDULITY. *f.* [*sedulitas*, Latin.] Diligent assiduity; laboriousness; industry; application. *South.*

SEDULOUS. *a.* [*sedulus*, Latin.] Assiduous; industrious; laborious; diligent; painful. *Prior.*

SEDULOUSLY. *ad.* [from *sedulus*.] Assiduously; industriously; laboriously; diligently; painfully. *Philips.*

SEDULOUSNESS. *f.* [from *sedulus*.] Assiduity; assiduousness; industry; diligence.

SEE. *f.* [*sedes*, Latin.] The seat of episcopal power; the diocese of a bishop. *Shakespeare.*

TO SEE. *v. a.* preter. *I saw*; part. pass. *seen*. [reon, Sax. *sen*, Dutch.]

1. To perceive by the eye. *Locke.*
2. To observe; to find. *Milton.*
3. To discover; to descry. *Shakespeare.*
4. To converse with. *Locke.*
5. To attend; to remark. *Addison.*

TO SEE. *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 enquire; to distinguish. *Shakespeare.*
4. To be attentive. *Shakespeare.*
5. To scheme; to contrive. *Shakespeare.*

SEE. *interjection.* Lo; look; observe; behold. *Halifax.*

SEED. *f.* [reð, Saxon; *saed*, Dutch.]

1. The organised particle produced by plants and animals, from which new plants and animals are generated. *Mare.*
2. First principle; original. *Hooker.*
3. Principle of production. *Walter.*
4. Progeny; offspring; descendants. *Spenser.*
5. Race; generation; birth. *Waller.*

TO SEED. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To grow

SEE

to perfect maturity so as to shed the seed. *Swift.*

SE'EDCAKE. *f.* [*seed* and *cake*.] A sweet cake interperfed with warm aromatick seeds. *Tuffer.*

SEEDLIP. } *f.* A vessel in which the
SEEDLOP. } sower carries his seed. *Ainsworth.*

SE'EDPEARL. *f.* [*seed* and *pearl*.] Small grains of pearl. *Boyle.*

SE'EDPLOT. *f.* [*seed* and *plot*.] The ground on which plants are sowed to be afterwards transplanted. *B. Johnson. Hanm. Clarend.*

SE'EDTIME. *f.* [*seed* and *time*.] The season of sowing. *Bacon. Atterbury.*

SE'EDLING. *f.* [from *seed*.] A young plant just risen from the seed. *Evelyn.*

SE'EDNESS. *f.* [from *seed*.] Seedtime; the time of sowing. *Shakespeare.*

SE'EDSMAN. *f.* [*seed* and *man*.] The sower; he that scatters the seed. *Shakespeare.*

SEE'DY. *a.* [from *seed*.] Abounding with seed.

SEE'ING. *f.* [from *see*.] Sight; vision. *Shakespeare.*

SEE'ING. } *ad.* [from *see*.] Since;
SEE'ING that. } sith; it being so that. *Milton.*

TO SEEK. *v. a.* pret. *I sought*; part. pass. *sought*. [reacan, Sax. *seecken*, 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. *Shakespeare.*

TO SEEK. *v. n.*

1. To make search; to make inquiry; to endeavour. *Milton.*
2. To make pursuit. *Deut.*
3. To apply to; to use solicitation. *Deut.*
4. To endeavour after. *Kneller.*

TO SEEK. At a loss; without measures, knowledge, or experience. *Milt. Roscommon.*

SEE'KER. *f.* [from *seek*.] One that seeks; an inquirer. *Glanville.*

SEE'KSORROW. *f.* [*seek* and *sorrow*.] One who contrives to give himself vexation. *Sidney.*

TO SEEL. *v. a.* [*sceller*, to seal, French.] To close the eyes. A term of falconry, the eyes of a wild or haggard hawk being for a time seeled. *Bacon.*

TO SEEL. *v. n.* [ryllan, Saxon.] To lean on one side. *Raleigh.*

SEE'LY. *a.* [from *seel*, lucky time, Sax.]

1. Lucky; happy. *Spenser.*
2. Silly; foolish; simple. *Spenser.*

TO SEEM. *v. n.* [*sembler*, French.]

1. To appear; to make a show; to have semblance. *Dryden.*
2. To

2. To have the appearance of truth. *Dryden.*
3. In *Shakspeare*, to be beautiful.
4. *It seems.* There is an appearance, though no reality. *Blackmore.*
5. It is sometimes a slight affirmation. *Atterbury.*
6. It appears to be. *Brown.*
- SEEMER. *f.* [from *seem.*] One that carries an appearance. *Shakspeare.*
- SEE'MING. *f.* [from *seem.*]
1. Appearance; show; semblance. *Shakspeare.*
 2. Fair appearance. *Shakspeare.*
 3. Opinion. *Milton.*
- SEE'MINGLY. *ad.* [from *seeming.*] In appearance; in show; in semblance. *Glanville.*
- SEE'MINGNESS. *f.* [from *seeming.*] Plausibility; fair appearance. *Digby.*
- SEE'MLINESS. *f.* [from *seemly.*] Decency; handiomeness; comeliness; grace; beauty. *Camden.*
- SEE'MLY. *a.* [*fommelicht*, Danish.] Decent; becoming; proper; fit. *Hooker. Philips.*
- SEE'MLY. *ad.* [from the adjective.] In a decent manner; in a proper manner. *Pope.*
- SEEN. *a.* [from *see.*] Skilled; versed.
- SE'ER. *f.* [from *see.*]
1. One who sees. *Addison.*
 2. A prophet; one who foresees future events. *Prior.*
- SEE'RWOOD. *f.* See SEARWOOD. *Dryden.*
- SEE'SAW. *f.* [from *saw.*] A reciprocating motion. *Pope.*
- TO SEE'SAW. *v. n.* [from *saw.*] To move with a reciprocating motion. *Arbutnot.*
- TO SEETH. *v. a.* preterite *I sed* or *seethed*; part. pass. *sodden*. [*seodan*, Saxon; *seoden*, Dutch.] To boil; to decoct in hot liquor. *Spenser.*
- TO SEETH. *v. n.* To be in a state of ebullition; to be hot. *Shakspeare.*
- SEE'THER. *f.* [from *seeth.*] A boiler; a pot. *Dryden.*
- SE'GMENT. *f.* [*segmentum*, Lat.] 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.*
- SE'GNIFY. *f.* [from *segnis*, Latin.] Sluggishness; inactivity. *Dick.*
- TO SE'GREGATE. *v. a.* [*segrego*, Latin.] To set apart; to separate from others.
- SEGREGATION. *f.* [from *segregate.*] Separation from others. *Shakspeare.*
- SEIGNEURIAL. *a.* [from *seignior.*] Invested with large powers; independent. *Temple.*
- SEIGNIOR. *f.* [from *senior*, Latin; *seigneur*, French.] A lord. The title of honour given by Italians. *Spenser Davies.*
- SEIGNIORY. *f.* [*seigneurie*, French; from *seignior.*] A lordship; a territory. *Spenser Davies.*
- SEIGNORAGE. *f.* [*seigneurage*, French; from *seignior.*] Authority; acknowledgment of power. *Locke.*
- TO SEIGNORISE. *v. a.* [from *seignior.*] To lord over. *Fairfax.*
- SEINE. *f.* [*seigne*, Saxon.] A net used in fishing. *Carew.*
- SE'INER. *f.* [from *seine.*] A fisher with nets. *Carew.*
- TO SEIZE. *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. *v. n.* To fix the grasp or the power on any thing. *Shakspeare.*
- SE'IZIN. *f.* [*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 enrolment. This is as much as a right to lands and tenements. *Crowl.*
 2. The act of taking possession. *Decay of Piety.*
 3. The things possessed. *Hale.*
- SEIZURE. *f.* [from *seize.*]
1. The act of seizing. *Milton.*
 2. The thing seized. *Wolton.*
 3. The act or taking forcible possession. *Dryden.*
 4. Gripe; possession. *Watts.*
 5. Catch.
- SE'LCOUTH: *a.* [*selc*, rare, Saxon; and *couth*, known.] Uncommon. *Spenser.*
- SELDOM. *ad.* [*selde*, Saxon; *selden*, Dutch.] Rarely; not often; not frequently. *South.*
- SE'LDOMNESS. *f.* [from *seldom.*] Uncommonness; infrequency; rareness; rarity. *Hooker.*
- SE'LDSSHOWN. *a.* [*seld* and *shown*.] Seldom exhibited to view. *Shakspeare.*
- TO SELE'CT. *v. a.* [*selectus*, Latin.] To chuse in preference to others; rejected. *Knights.*
- SELE'CT. *a.* Nicely chosen; choice; culled out on account of superiour excellence. *Prior.*
- SELE'CTION. *f.* [*selectio*, Latin; from *selectus*.] The act of culling or chusing; choice. *Brown.*
- SELE'CTNE'S. *f.* [from *selectus*.] The state of being select.
- SELE'CTOR. *f.* [from *selectus*.] He who selects.
- SELENOGRA'PHICAL } *a.* [*selelogra-*
SELENOGRA'PHICK. } *phicus*, Fren.]
Belonging to selenography.

S E M

SELENOGRAPHY. *f.* [*σεληνη* and *γραφω.*]

A description of the moon. *Brown.*

SELF. *pronoun. plur. selves.* [*γυψ*, Saxon; *self*, *selve*, Dutch.]

1. Its primary signification seems to be that of an adjective: very; particular; this 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 kiss 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.

SELFHEAL. *f.* [*brunella*, Latin.] A plant. The same with *NANICLE*.

SELFISH. *a.* [from *self*.] Attentive only to one's own interest; void of regard for others. *Adulson.*

SELFISHNESS. *f.* [from *selfish*.] Attention to his own interest, without any regard to others; self-love. *Boyle.*

SELFISHLY. *ad.* [from *selfish*.] With regard only to his own interest; without love of others. *Pope.*

SELFSAME. *a.* [*self* and *same*.] Numerically the same. *Milton.*

SELION. *f.* [*selio*, low Latin.] A ridge of land. *Ain worth.*

SELL. *pronoun.* [for *self*.] *Ben. Johnson.*

SELL. *f.* [*selle*, French; *sella*, Latin.] A saddle. *Spenser.*

To SELL. *v. a.* [*γυλιαν*, Saxon.] To give for a price. *Swift.*

To SELL. *v. n.* To have commerce or traffick with one. *Shakspeare.*

SELLANDER. *f.* A dry scab in a horse's hough or pastern. *Ain worth.*

SELLER. *f.* [from *sell*.] The person that sells; vender. *Shakspeare.*

SELVAGE. *f.* The edge of cloth where it is closed by complicating the threads. *Exodus.*

SELVES. The plural of *self*. *Locke.*

SEMBLABLE. *a.* [*semblable*, Fr.] Like; resembling. *Shakspeare.*

SEMBLABLY. *ad.* [from *semblable*.] With remembrance. *Shakspeare.*

SEMBLANCE. *f.* [*semblance*, French; from *semblant*.]

1. Likeness; resemblance; similitude; representation. *Milton. Woodw. Rogers.*

2. Appearance; show; figure. *Fairfax.*

SEMBLANT. *a.* [*semblant*, French.] Like; resembling; having the appearance of any thing. Little used. *Prior.*

SEMBLANT. *f.* Show; figure; resemblance. *Spenser.*

S E M

SEMBLATIVE. *a.* [from *semblant*.] Suitable; accommodate; fit; resembling. *Shakspeare.*

To SEMBLE. *v. n.* [*sembler*, French.] To represent; to make a likeness. *Prior.*

SEMI. *f.* [Latin.] A word which, used in composition, signifies half.

SEMIANNULAR. *a.* [*semi* and *annulus*, a ring.] Half round. *Grew.*

SEMI BREF. *f.* [*semibreve*, French.] A note in music relating to time. *Donne.*

SEMICIRCLE. *f.* [*semicirculus*, Latin.] A half round; part of a circle divided by the diameter.

SEMICIRCLED. } *a.* [*semi* and *circ-*

SEMICIRCULAR. } *lar*.] Half round.

SEMICOLON. *f.* [*semi* and *κόλον*.] Half a colon; a point made thus [*;*] to note a greater pause than that of a comma.

SEMI DIAMETER. *f.* [*semi* and *diameter*.] Half the line, which, drawn through the centre of a circle, divides it into two equal parts. *More.*

SEMI DIAPHANEITY. *f.* [*semi* and *diaphaneity*.] Half transparency; imperfect transparency.

SEMI DIAPHANOUS. *a.* [*semi* and *diaphanous*.] Half transparent. *Woodward.*

SEMI DOUBLE. *f.* [*semi* and *double*.] In the Romish breviary, such offices and feasts as are celebrated with less solemnity than the double ones. *Bailey.*

SEMI FLUID. *a.* [*semi* and *fluid*.] Imperfectly fluid. *Arbutnot.*

SEMI LUNAR. } *a.* [*semilunaire*, Fr.]

SEMI LUNARY. } Resembling in form a half moon. *Grew.*

SEMI METAL. *f.* [*semi* and *metal*.] Half metal; imperfect metal.

SEMI NALITY. *f.* [from *semen*, Latin.]

1. The nature of seed. *Brown.*

2. The power of being produced. *Brown.*

SEMI NAL. *a.* [*seminal*, French; *seminis*, Latin.]

1. Belonging to seed.

2. Contained in the seed; radical. *Swift.*

SEMI NARY. *f.* [*seminaire*, Fr. *seminarium*, Latin.]

1. The ground where any thing is sown to be afterwards transplanted. *Mortimer.*

2. The place or original stock whence any thing is brought. *Woodward.*

3. Seminal state. *Brown.*

4. Original; first principles. *Harvey.*

5. Breeding place; place of education, from whence scholars are transplanted into life. *Swift.*

SEMI NATION. *f.* [from *semino*, Latin.] The act of sowing.

SEMI NIFICAL. } *a.* [*semen* and *facio*,

SEMI NIFICK. } Latin.] Productive of seed. *Brown.*

SEMI-

SEMINIFICATION. *f.* The propagation from the seed or feminal parts. *White.*
SEMIOPA'COUS. *a.* [*semi* and *opacus*, Latin.] Half dark. *Boyle.*
SEMIPE'DAL. *a.* [*semi* and *pedis*, Latin.] Containing half a foot.
SEMIPE'RSPI'CUOUS. *a.* [*semi* and *perspicuus*, Latin.] Half transparent; imperfectly clear. *Græco.*
SEMIOR'DINATE. *f.* [In conick sections.] A line drawn at right angles to and bisected by the axis, and reaching from one side of the section to another. *Harris.*
SEMIPELLUCID. *a.* [*semi* and *pellucidus*, Latin.] Half clear; imperfectly transparent. *Woodward.*
SEMIQUADRATE. } *f.* [In astronomy.]
SEMIQUARTILE. } An aspect of the planets when distant from each other forty five degrees, or one sign and a half. *Barley.*
SEMIQUA'VE'R. *f.* [In musick.] A note containing half the quantity of the quaver. *Billy.*
SEMIQUIN'TILE. *f.* [In astronomy.] An aspect of the planets when at the distance of thirty-six degrees from one another. *Billy.*
SEMISEX'TILE. *f.* [In astronomy.] A semisixth; an aspect of the planets when they are distant from each other one twelfth part of a circle, or thirty degrees.
SEMI'SPHERICAL. *a.* [*semi* and *spherical*.] Belonging to half a sphere.
SEMI'SPHEROIDAL. *a.* [*semi* and *spheroidal*.] Formed like a half spheroid.
SEMITE'RTIAN. *f.* [*semi* and *tertian*.] An ague compounded of a tertian and a quotidian. *Arbutnot.*
SEMIVO'WEL. *f.* [*semi* and *vowel*.] A consonant which makes an imperfect vowel, or does not demand a total occlusion of the mouth. *Brome.*
SEMPERVIVE. *f.* A plant. *Bacon.*
SEMPI'ERNAL. *a.* [*semperæternus*, Latin.]
 1. Eternal in futurity; having beginning, but no end. *Folk.*
 2. In poetry it is used simply for eternal.
SEMPI'ERNITY. *f.* [*semperæternitas*, Lat.] Future duration without end. *Hall.*
SEMPSTRESS. *f.* [*semestresse*, Saxon.] A woman whose business is to sew; a woman who live by her needle. *Gulliver.*
SENARY. *a.* [*senarius*, Latin.] Belonging to the number six; containing six.
SENATE. *f.* [*senatus*, Latin.] An assembly of counsellors; a body of men set apart to consult for the publick good. *Dorham.*
SENATEHOUSE. *f.* [*senate* and *house*.] Place of publick council. *Shakspeare.*
SENATOR. *f.* [*senator*, Latin.] A publick counsellor. *Granville.*

SENATO'RIAL. } *a.* [*senatorius*, Latin.]
SENATO'RIAN. } Belonging to senators; befitting senators.
TO SEND. *v. a.* [*sendan*, Saxon; *senden*, Dutch.]
 1. To dispatch from one place to another. *Genes. Milton. Dryden. Swift.*
 2. To commission by authority to go and act. *Shakspeare.*
 3. To grant as from a distant place. *Gen.*
 4. To inflict, as from a distance. *Deutr.*
 5. To emit; to immit; to produce. *Obeyne.*
 6. To diffuse; to propagate. *Pope.*
TO SEND. *v. n.*
 1. To deliver or dispatch a message. *Cherendon.*
 2. To SEND for. To require by message to come, or cause to be brought. *Dryden.*
SE'NDER. *f.* [from *send*.] He that sends. *Shakspeare.*
SENE'SCENCE. *f.* [*senesco*, Latin.] The state of growing old; decay by time. *Woodward.*
SE'NESCHAL. *f.* [*seneschal*, French.] One who had in great houses the care of feasts, or domestick ceremonies. *Milton.*
SE'NGREEN. *f.* A plant. *Airwortb.*
SE'NILE. *a.* [*senilis*, Latin.] Belonging to old age; consequent on old age. *Boyle.*
SE'NIOR. *f.* [*senior*, Latin.]
 1. One older than another; one who on account of longer time has some superiority. *Whigste. Dryden.*
 2. An aged person.
SENIORITY. *f.* [from *senior*.] Eldership; priority of birth. *Brome.*
SE'NNA. *f.* [*senæ*, Latin.] A physical tree. *Shakspeare.*
SE'NNIGHT. *f.* [Contracted from *seven-nights*.] The space of seven nights and days; a week. *Shakspeare.*
SENO'CLAR. *a.* [*seni* and *oculus*, Latin.] Having six eyes. *Derbam.*
SENSA'TION. *f.* [*sensatio*, Latin.] Perception by means of the senses. *Rogers.*
SENSE. *f.* [*sensus*, Latin.]
 1. Faculty or power by which external objects are perceived. *Davies.*
 2. Perception by the senses; sensation. *Dryden.*
 3. Perception of intellect; apprehension of mind. *Milton.*
 4. Sensibility; quickness or keenness of perception. *Shakspeare.*
 5. Understanding; soundness of faculties; strength of natural reason. *Pope.*
 6. Reason; reasonable meaning. *Dryden.*
 7. Opinion; notion; judgment. *Rescum.*
 8. Consciousness; conviction. *Dryden.*
 9. Moral perception. *L'Esrange.*
 10. Meaning; import. *Tillotson. Watts.*
SENSED.

SENSED. *part.* Perceived by the senses.

Glinville.

SENSEFUL. *a.* [from *sense* and *full.*] Reasonable; judicious.

Norris.

SENSELESS. *a.* [from *ferse.*]

1. Wanting sense; wanting life; void of all life or perception.

Locke.

2. Unfeeling; wanting perception.

Rowe.

3. Unreasonable; stupid; deltish; blockish.

Clarendon.

4. Contrary to true judgment; contrary to reason.

South.

5. Wanting sensibility; wanting quickness or keenness of perception.

Peckham.

6. Wanting knowledge; unconficious.

Southorne.

SENSELESSLY. *ad.* [from *ferseless.*] In a senseless manner; stupidly; unreasonably.

Locke.

SENSELESSNESS. *f.* [from *ferseless.*] Folly; unreasonableness; absurdity; stupidity.

Grew.

SENSIBILITY. *f.* [from *sensibilité*, French.]

1. Quickness of sensation.

Addison.

2. Quickness of perception.

SENSIBLE. *a.* [from *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.

Shakespeare.

6. Having quick intellectual feeling; being easily or strongly affected.

Dryden.

7. Convinced; persuaded.

Addison.

8. In low conversation it has sometimes the sense of reasonable; judicious; wise.

Addison.

SENSIBLENESS. *f.* [from *sensible.*]

1. Possibility to be perceived by the senses.

2. Actual perception by mind or body.

3. Quickness of perception; sensibility.

Sharp.

4. Painful consciousness.

Hammond.

SENSIBLY. *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. *a.* [from *sensitif*, French.] Having sense or perception, but not reason.

Hammond.

SENSITIVE Plant. *f.* [from *mimosa*, Latin.] A plant.

Of this plant the humble plants are a species, which are so called, because, upon

being touched, the pedicle of their leaves falls downward; but the leaves of the sensitive plant are only contracted.

Miller.

SENSITIVELY. *ad.* [from *sensitive.*] In a sensitive manner.

Hammond.

SENSORY. } *f.* [Latin.]

1. The part where the senses transmit their perceptions to the mind; the seat of sense.

Bacon.

2. Organ of sensation.

Bentley.

SENSUAL. *a.* [from *sensual*, 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.

SENSUALSIT. *f.* [from *sensual.*] A carnal person; one devoted to corporal pleasures.

South.

SENSUALITY. *f.* [from *sensual.*] Addiction to brutal and corporal pleasures.

Dav.

To **SENSUALIZE.** *v. a.* [from *sensual.*] To sink to sensual pleasures; to degrade the mind into subjection to the senses.

Pope.

SENSUALLY. *ad.* [from *sensual.*] In a sensual manner.

SENSUOUS. *a.* [from *ferse.*] Tender; pathetic; full of passion.

Milton.

SENT. The participle passive of *snd.*

SENTENCE. *f.* [from *sentencé*, French.]

1. Determination or decision, as of a judge civil or criminal.

Hooker. Atterbury.

2. It is usually spoken of condemnation pronounced by the judge.

Milton.

3. A maxim; an axiom, generally moral.

Broom.

4. A short paragraph; a period in writing.

Daniel.

To **SENTENCE.** *v. a.* [from *sentencier*, Fr.]

1. To pass the last judgment on any one.

Milton.

2. To condemn.

Temple.

SENTENTIOSITY. *f.* [from *sententiosus.*] Comprehension in a sentence.

Brown.

SENTENTIOUS. *a.* [from *sentencieux*, French.] Abounding with short sentences, axioms, and maxims, short and energetic.

Crossbar.

SENTENTIOUSLY. *ad.* [from *sententiosus.*] In short sentences; with striking brevity.

Bacon.

SENTENTIOUSNESS. *f.* [from *sententiosus.*] Pithiness of sentences; brevity with strength.

Dryden.

SENTERY. *f.* One who is set to watch in a garrison, or in the outlines of an army.

Milton.

SENTIENT. *a.* [from *sentiens*, Latin.] Perceiving; having perception.

Hale.

SENTIENT. *f.* [from the adjective.] He that has perception.

Glarwill.

SENTI-

SENTIMENT. *f.* [*sensiment*, French.]
 1. Thought; notion; opinion. *Locke.*
 2. The sense considered distinctly from the language or things; a striking sentence in a composition.

SENTINEL. *f.* [*sentinelle*, French.] One who watches or keeps guard to prevent surprise. *Davies.*

SENTRY *f.*
 1. A watch; a sentinel; one who watches in a garrison, or army. *Dryden.*
 2. Guard; watch; the duty of a sentry. *Brown.*

SEPARABILITY. *f.* [from *separable*.] The quality of admitting disunion or discription. *Norris.*

SEPARABLE. *a.* [*separable*, Fr. *separabilis*, Latin.]
 1. Susceptive of disunion; discriptible.
 2. Possible to be disjoined from something. *Arbutnot.*

SEPARABLENESS. *f.* [from *separable*.] Capableness of being separable. *Boyle.*

TO SEPARATE. *v. a.* [*separo*, Latin; *separer*, French.]
 1. To break; to divide into parts.
 2. To disunite; to disjoin. *Milton.*
 3. To sever from the rest. *Boyle.*
 4. To set apart; to segregate. *Acts.*
 5. To withdraw. *Genesis.*

TO SEPARATE. *v. n.* To part; to be disunited. *Locke.*

SEPARATE. *a.* [from the verb.]
 1. Divided from the rest. *Burnet.*
 2. Disunited from the body; disengaged from corporeal nature. *Locke.*

SEPARATELY. *ad.* [from *separate*.] Apart; singly; not in union; distinctly. *Dryden.*

SEPARATENESS. *f.* [from *separate*.] The state of being separate.

SEPARATION. *f.* [*separatio*, Lat. *separation*, French.]
 1. The act of separating; disjunction. *Abbot.*
 2. The state of being separate; disunion. *Bacon.*
 3. The chymical analysis, or operation of disuniting things mingled. *Bacon.*
 4. Divorce; disjunction from a married state. *Shakespeare.*

SEPARATIST. *f.* [*separatiste*, Fien. from *separate*.] One who divides from the church; a schismatick. *South.*

SEPARATOR. *f.* [from *separate*.] One who divides; a divider.

SEPARATORY. *a.* [from *separate*.] Used in separation. *Cbeyne.*

SEPULCHRE. *a.* [*sepulchrum*, Latin.] That may be buried. *Bailey.*

SEPIMENT. *f.* [*sepimentum*, Latin.] A hedge; a fence. *Barley.*

SEPOSITION. *f.* [*sepono*, Latin.] The act of setting apart; segregation.

SEPT. *f.* [*septum*, Latin.] A clan; a race; a generation. *Boyle.*

SEPTANGULAR. *a.* [*septem* and *angulus*, Latin.] Having even corners or sides.

SEPTEMBER. *f.* [Latin.] The ninth month of the year; the seventh from March. *Peacham.*

SEPTENARY. *a.* [*septenarius*, Lat.] Consisting of seven. *Watts.*

SEPTENARY. *f.* * The number seven. *Brown.*

SEPTENNIAL. *a.* [*septennis*, Latin.]
 1. Lasting seven years.
 2. Happening once in seven years. *Howel.*

SEPTENTRION. *f.* [French.] The north. *Shakespeare.*

SEPTENTRION. } *a.* [*septentrionalis*,
SEPTENTRIONAL. } Lat.] Northern. *Pbilips.*

SEPTENTRIONALITY. *f.* [from *septentrional*.] Northernliness.

SEPTENTRIONALLY. *ad.* [from *septentrional*.] Towards the north; northerly. *Brown.*

TO SEPTENTRIONATE. *v. n.* [from *septentrio*, Latin.] To tend northerly. *Brown.*

SEPTICAL. *a.* [*συνλιτικός*.] Having power to promote or produce putrefaction. *Brown.*

SEPTILATERAL. *a.* [*septem* and *lateris*, Latin.] Having seven sides. *Brown.*

SEPTUAGENARY. *a.* [*septuagenarius*, Latin.] Consisting of seventy. *Brown.*

SEPTUAGESIMAL. *a.* [*septuagesimus*, Latin.] Consisting of seventy. *Brown.*

SEPTUAGINT. *f.* [*septuaginta*, Latin.] The old Greek version of the Old Testament, so called as being supposed the work of seventy-two interpreters. *Burnet.*

SEPTUPLE. *a.* [*septuplex*, Latin.] Seven times as much.

SEPULCHRAL. *a.* [*sepulchralis*, from *sepulchrum*, Latin.] Relating to burial; relating to the grave; monumental. *Donne.*

SEPULCHRE. *f.* [*sepulchrum*, Latin.] A grave; a tomb. *Sandys. Dryden.*

TO SEPULCHRE. *v. a.* To bury; to entomb. *Ben. Johnson. Prior.*

SEPULTURE. *f.* [*sepultura*, Lat.] Interment; burial. *Dryden.*

SEQUACIOUS. *a.* [*sequacis*, Latin.]
 1. Following; attendant. *Dryden.*
 2. Ductile; pliant. *Ray.*

SEQUACITY. *f.* [from *sequax*, Latin.] Ductility; toughness. *Bacon.*

SEQUEL. *f.* [*sequella*, Fr. *sequela*, Latin.]
 1. Conclusion; succeeding part. *South.*
 2. Consequence; event. *Milton.*
 3. Consequence inferred; consequentialness. *Whitgift.*

SEQUENCE. *f.* [from *sequer*, Latin.]
 1. Order of succession. *Shakespeare.*
 2. Series;

2. Series; arrangement; method. *Bacon.*
SEQUENT. *a.* [*sequens*, Lat.]
 1. Following; succeeding. *Shakespeare. Milton.*
 2. Consequential.
SEQUENT. *f.* [from the adjective.] A follower. *Shakespeare.*
TO SEQUESTER. *v. a.* [*sequester*, Fr. *sequestro*, low Latin.]
 1. To separate from others for the sake of privacy. *Milton.*
 2. To put aside; to remove. *Bacon.*
 3. To withdraw; to segregate. *Hooker.*
 4. To set aside from the use of the owner to that of others.
 5. To deprive of possessions. *South.*
SEQUESTRABLE. *a.* [from *sequestrate*.]
 1. Subject to privation.
 2. Capable of separation. *Boyle.*
TO SEQUESTRATE. *v. n.* To sequester; to separate from company. *Arbutnot.*
SEQUESTRATION. *f.* [*sequestration*, Fr.]
 1. Separation; retirement. *South.*
 2. Disunion; disjunction. *Boyle.*
 3. State of being set aside. *Shakespeare.*
 4. Deprivation of the use and profits of a possession. *Swift.*
SEQUESTRA'TOR. *f.* [from *sequestrate*.]
 One who takes from a man the profit of his possessions. *Taylor.*
SERA'GLIO. *f.* A house of women kept for debauchery. *Norris.*
SERAPH. *f.* [שֵׁרָפִים] One of the orders of angels. *Locke. Pope.*
SERA'PHICAL. *a.* [*seraphique*, French; *SERA'PHICK.* *s.* from *seraph*.] Angelick; angelical. *Taylor.*
SERAPHIM. *f.* Angels of one of the heavenly orders. *Milton.*
SERE. *a.* [*seren*, Saxon, to dry.] Dry; withered; no longer green. *Milton.*
SERENA'DE. *f.* [*serenus*, Latin.] Musick or songs with which ladies are entertained by their lovers in the night. *Cowley.*
TO SERENA'DE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To entertain with nocturnal musick. *Spektor.*
SERENE. *a.* [*serenus*, Lat.]
 1. Calm; placid; quiet. *Pope.*
 2. Unruffled; undisturbed; even of temper. *Milton.*
TO SERENE. *v. a.* [*serener*, Fr. *sereno*, Lat.]
 1. To calm; to quiet.
 2. To clear; to brighten. *Philips.*
SERENELY. *ad.* [from *serene*.]
 1. Calmly; quietly. *P. p.*
 2. With unruffled temper; coolly. *Locke.*
SERENENESS. *f.* [from *serene*.] Serenity.
SERENITUDE. *f.* [from *serene*] Calmness; coolness of mind. *Wotton.*
SERENITY. *f.* [*serenité*, Fr.]
1. Calmness; temperature. *Bentley.*
 2. Peace; quietness; not disturbance. *Temple.*
 3. Evenness of temper; coolness of mind. *Locke.*
SERGE. *f.* [*xerger*, Spanish.] A kind of cloth. *Hale.*
SERGEANT. *f.* [*sergente*, Italian.]
 1. An officer whose business is to execute the commands of magistrates. *Shakespeare. AEs.*
 2. A petty officer in the army. *Shakespeare.*
 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 chiuurgeon*.
SERGEANTRY. *f.* 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 within 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 toward his wars: as a sword, dagger, bow, knife, spear, pair of gloves of mail, a pair of spurs, or such like. *Cowel.*
SERGEANTSHIP. *f.* [from *sergeant*.] The office of a sergeant.
SERIES. *f.* [*series*, Lat.]
 1. Sequence; order. *Ward.*
 2. Succession; course. *Pope.*
SERIOUS. *a.* [*serius*, Lat.]
 1. Grave; solemn; not volatile; not light of behaviour.
 2. Important; weighty; not trifling. *Shakespeare.*
SERIOUSLY. *ad.* [from *serious*.] Gravely; solemnly; in earnest; without levity. *South.*
SERIOUSNESS. *f.* [from *serious*.] Gravity; solemnity; earnest attention. *Atterbury.*
SERMOCINATION. *f.* [*sermocinatio*, Latin.] The act or practice of making speeches.
SERMOCINA'TOR. *f.* [*sermocinator*, Lat.] A preacher; a speechmaker. *Howel.*
SERMON. *f.* [*sermon*, Fr. *sermo*, Lat.] A discourse of instruction pronounced by a divine for the edification of the people. *Hooker. Crosswar.*
TO SERMON. *v. a.* [*sermoner*, Fr.]
 1. To discourse as in a sermon. *Spenser.*
 2. To tutor; to teach dogmatically; to lesson. *Shakespeare.*
SERMOUNTAIN, or *Seseli*, *f.* [*silix*, Lat.] A plant. *Miller.*
SEROSITY. *f.* [*serosité*, Fr.] Thin or watery part of the blood. *Arbutnot.*
SEROUS.

SERIOUS. *a.* [*serofus*, Lat.]

1. Thin; watery.
2. Adapted to the serum. *Arbutnot.*

SERPENT. *f.* [*serpens*, Latin.] An animal that moves by undulation without legs. They are divided into two kinds; the *viper*, which brings young, and the *snake*, that lays eggs. *Spenser, Milton.*

SERPENTINE. *a.* [*serpentinus*, Lat.]

1. Resembling a serpent. *Sidney.*
2. Winding like a serpent; anfractuons. *Sandys.*

SERPENTINE. *f.* An herb. *Answerib.*
 SERPENTINE Stone. *f.* There were three species of this stone, all of the marble kind. The ancients tell us, that it was a certain remedy against the poison of the bite of serpents; but it is now justly rejected. *Hill.*

SERPENTS Tongue. *f.* An herb. *Answerib.*
 SERPENT. *f.* A basket. *Answerib.*

SERPENTINE. *a.* [from *serpigo*, Latin.] Dressed with a serpig.

SERPIGO. *f.* [Latin.] A kind of tetter. *Wijman.*

To SERR. *v. a.* [*ferre*, Fr.] To drive hard together; to crowd into a little space. *Bacon.*

SERRATE. } *a.* [*ferratus*, Latin.]
 SERRATED. } Formed with jags or indentures like the edge of a saw. *Derbam.*

SERRATION. *f.* [from *ferra*, Lat.] Formation in the shape of a saw.

SERRATURE. *f.* [from *ferra*, Latin.] Indenture like teeth of saws.

To SERRY. *v. a.* [*ferrer*, Fr.] To press close; to drive hard together. *Milton.*

SERVANT. *f.* [*servant*, Fr.]

1. One who attends another, and acts at his command. *Milton.*
2. One in a state of subjection. Unusual. *Shakespeare.*

3. A word of civility used to superiours or equals. *Swift.*

To SERVANT. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To subject. Not in use. *Shakespeare.*

To SERVE. *v. a.* [*servir*, French; *servio*, Lat.]

1. To attend at command. *Milton.*
2. To obey servilely or meanly. *Denbam.*
3. To supply with food ceremoniously. *Dryden.*

4. To bring as a mental attendant. *Bacon, Taylor.*

5. To be subservient 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; 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 requite: as, he served me ungratefully.

16. [In divinity.] To worship the Supreme Being. *Milton.*

17. To SERVE a warrant. To seize an offender, and carry him to justice.

To SERVE. *v. n.*

1. To be a servant, or slave. *Hof. Genesis.*
2. To be in subjection. *Ijaiah.*

3. To attend; to wait. *Luke.*
4. To act in war. *Knolles.*

5. To produce the end desired. *Sidney.*
6. To be sufficient for a purpose. *Dryden.*

7. To suit; to be convenient. *Dryden.*
8. To conduce; to be of use. *Helreus.*

9. To officiate or minister.

SERVICE. *f.* [*service*, Fr. *servitium*, Lat.]

1. Menial office; low business done at the command of a master. *Shakespeare.*
2. Attendance of a servant. *Shakespeare.*

3. Place; office of a servant. *Shakespeare.*
4. Any thing done by way of duty to a superiour. *Shakespeare.*

5. Attendance on any superiour. *Shakespeare.*
6. Profession of respect uttered or sent. *Shakespeare.*

7. Obedience; submission. *Shakespeare. Tillotson.*

8. Act on the performance of which possession depends. *Davies.*

9. Actual duty; office. *Rogers.*
10. Employment; business. *Swift.*

11. Military duty. *Wotton.*
12. A military achievement. *Shakespeare.*

13. Purpose; use. *Speiman.*
14. Useful office; advantage. *Pope.*

15. Favour. *Shakespeare.*
16. Publick office of devotion. *Hooker.*

17. Course; order of dishes. *Hakerwill.*
18. A tree and fruit. [*serbus*, Lat.] *Peacbam.*

SERVICEABLE. *a.* [*servissable*, old Fr.]

1. Active; diligent; officious. *Sidney.*
2. Useful; beneficial. *Atterbury.*

SERVICEABLENESS. *f.* [from *serviceable*.]

1. Officiousness; activity. *Sidney.*
2. Usefulness; beneficialness. *Norris.*

SERVILE. *a.* [*servilis*, Latin.]

1. Slavish; dependant; mean. *Milton.*
2. Fawning; cringing. *Sidney.*

SERVILELY. *ad.* [from *servile*.] Meanly; slavishly. *Swift.*

SERVILENESS. } *f.* [from *servile*.]
 SERVILITY. } Involuntary obedience. *Government of the Tongue.*

2. Mean

SET

SET

2. Meannefs; dependance; baseneffs. *Wefl.*
3. Slavery, the condition of a flave. *Shakeſpeare.*
- SE'RVING-MAN. *f.* [*ſerv* and *man.*] A menial ſervant. *Shakeſpeare.*
- SE'RVITOR. *f.* [*ſerviteur*, Fr.]
1. Servant; attendant. *Davies.*
 2. One of the loweſt order in the univerſity. *Swift.*
- SE'RVITUDE. *f.* [*ſervitus*, Lat.]
1. Slavery; ſtate of a flave; dependance. *South.*
 2. Servants collectively. *Milton.*
- SE'RUM. *f.* [Latin]
1. The thin and watry part that ſeparates from the reſt in any liquor.
 2. The part of the blood, which in coagulation ſeparates from the grume. *Arbutnot.*
- SESQUIALTER. } *a.* [*ſeſquialter*,
SESQUIALTERAL. } Lat.] In geometry, is a ratio, where one quantity or number contains another once and half as much more; as 6 and 9.
- SE'SQUPLICATE. *a.* [In mathematicks.] Is the proportion one quantity or number has to another, in the ratio of one half. *Cheyne.*
- SE'SQUIPEDAL. } *a.* [*ſeſquipeda-*
SE'SQUIPEDALIAN. } *lis*, Lat.] Containing a foot and a half. *Arbutnot.*
- SE'SQUITERTIAN. *f.* [In mathematicks.] Having ſuch a ratio, as that one quantity or number contains another once and one third part more; as between 6 and 8.
- SESS. *f.* [for *ſeſſeſ*, *ceſſe*, or *ceſſe*.] Rate; ceſſe charged; tax. *Davies.*
- SE'SSION. *f.* [*ſeſſion*, Fr. *ſeſſio*, Lat.]
1. The act of ſitting. *Brown.*
 2. An aſſembly of magiſtrates or ſenators. *Chapman. Milton.*
 3. The ſpace for which an aſſembly ſits, without intermiſſion or receſſe. *Stillingfleet.*
 4. A meeting of juſtices: as, the *ſeſſions* of the peace.
- SE'STERCE. *f.* [*ſeſtertium*, Lat.] Among the Romans, a ſum of about 8l. 1s. 5d. half-penny ſterling. *Addiſon.*
- To SET. *v. a.* preterite *I ſet*; part. paſſ. *I am ſet.* [*ſettan*, Saxon; *ſetten*, Dut.]
1. To place; to put in any ſituation or place; to put. *Jobn.*
 2. To put into any condition, ſtate, or poſture. *Hooker.*
 3. To make motionleſs; to fix immoveably. *Garth.*
 4. To fix; to ſtate by ſome rule. *Addiſon.*
 5. To regulate; to adjust. *Suckling. Locke. Prior.*
 6. To fit to muſick; to adapt with notes. *Dryden. Donne.*
 7. To plant, not ſow. *Bacon.*
8. To interſperſe or mark with any thing. *Dryden.*
 9. To reduce from a fractured or diſlocated ſtate. *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. *Locke.*
 15. To ſtake at play. *Prior.*
 16. To offer a wager at dice to another. *Shakeſpeare.*
 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. *Pſalms.*
 20. To apply to ſomething. *Dryden.*
 21. To fix the eyes. *Jeremiab.*
 22. To offer for a price. *Eccluſ.*
 23. To place in order; to frame. *Knolles.*
 24. To ſtation; to place. *Dryden.*
 25. To oppoſe. *Shakeſpeare.*
 26. To bring to a fine edge: as, to *ſet* a razor.
 27. To SET *about*. To apply to. *Locke.*
 28. To SET *againſt*. To place in a ſtate of enmity or oppoſition. *Duppa.*
 29. To SET *againſt*. To oppoſe; to place in rhetorical oppoſition. *Burnet.*
 30. To SET *apart*. To neglect for a ſeaſon. *Knolles.*
 31. To SET *aſide*. To omit for the preſent. *Tillotſon.*
 32. To SET *aſide*. To reject. *Woodward.*
 33. To SET *aſide*. To abrogate; to annul. *Addiſon.*
 34. To SET *by*. To regard; to eſteem. *I Sam.*
 35. To SET *by*. To reject or omit for the preſent. *Bacon.*
 36. To SET *down*. To mention; to explain; to relate in writing. *Clarendon.*
 37. To SET *down*. To register or note in any book or paper; to put in writing. *Shakeſpeare.*
 38. To SET *down*. To fix on a reſolve.
 39. To SET *down*. To fix; to eſtabliſh. *Hooker.*
 40. To SET *forth*. To publiſh; to promulgate; to make appear. *Shakeſpeare.*
 41. To SET *forth*. To raiſe; to ſend out. *Abbot. Knolles.*
 42. To SET *forth*. To diſplay; to explain. *Dryden.*
 43. To SET *forth*. To arrange; to place in order. *Shakeſpeare.*
 44. To SET *forth*. To ſhow; to exhibit. *Brown.*

45. To SET forward. To advance; to promote. *Job.*
 46. To SET in. To put in a way to begin. *Collier.*
 47. To SET off. To decorate; to recommend; to adorn; to embellish. *Waller.*
 48. To SET on or upon. To animate; to instigate; to incite. *Clarendon.*
 49. To SET on or upon. To attack; to assault. *Taylor.*
 50. To SET on. To employ as in a task. *Shakespeare.*
 51. To SET on or upon. To fix the attention; to determine to any thing with settled and full resolution. *Sidney.*
 52. To SET out. To assign; to allot. *Sp.*
 53. To SET out. To publish. *Swift.*
 54. To SET out. To mark by boundaries or distinctions of space. *Locke.*
 55. To SET out. To adorn; to embellish. *Dryden.*
 56. To SET out. To raise; to equip. *Addison.*
 57. To SET out. To show; to display; to recommend. *Atterbury.*
 58. To SET out. To show; to prove. *Atterbury.*
 59. To SET up. To erect; to establish newly. *Atterbury.*
 60. To SET up. To build; to erect. *Ben. Johnson.*
 61. To SET up. To raise; to exalt; to put in power. *Suckling.*
 62. To SET up. To place in view. *Addison.*
 63. To SET up. To place in repose; to fix; to rest. *Wake.*
 64. To SET up. To raise with the voice. *Dryden.*
 65. To SET up. To advance; to propose to reception. *Burnet.*
 66. To SET up. To raise to a sufficient fortune. *L'Esrange.*
- To SET. *v. n.*
- To fall below the horizon, as the sun at evening. *Brown.*
 - To be fixed hard. *Bacon.*
 - To be extinguished or darkened, as the sun at night. *1 Kings.*
 - To fit musick to words. *Shakespeare.*
 - To become not fluid. *Boyle.*
 - To begin a journey. *Shakespeare.*
 - To go, or pass, or put one's self into any state or posture. *Dryden.*
 - To catch birds with a dog that sets them, that is, lies down and points them out. *Boyle.*
 - To plant, not sow.
 - It is commonly used in conversation for sit. *Shakespeare.*
 - To apply one's self. *Hammond.*
 - To SET about. To fall to; to begin. *Galamy.*

13. To SET in. To fix in a particular state. *Addison.*
 14. To SET on or upon. To begin a march, journey, or enterprize. *Locke.*
 15. To SET on. To make an attack. *Br. Shakespeare.*
 16. To SET out. To have beginning.
 17. To SET out. To begin a journey. *Bacon. Hammond.*
 18. To SET out. To begin the world. *Swift.*
 19. To SET to. To apply himself to. *Government 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. *part. a.* [from the verb.] Regular; not lax; made in consequence of some formal rule. *Knolles. Rogers.*

SET. *f.* [from the verb.]

- A number of things suited to each other. *Broome.*
- Any thing not sown, but put in a state of some growth into the ground. *Mortimer.*
- The fall of the sun below the horizon. *Shakespeare.*
- A wager at dice. *Dryden.*
- A game. *Shakespeare.*

SETA'CEOUS. *a.* [*seta*, Latin.] Britly; set with strong hairs. *Derham.*

SET'ION. *f.* A seton is made when the skin is taken up with a needle, and the wound kept open by a twist of silk or hair, that humours may vent themselves. Farriers call this operation in cattle rowelling. *Wif.*

SETTE'E. *f.* A large long seat with a back to it.

SET'TER. *f.* [from set.]

- One who sets. *Afscbam.*
- A dog who beats the field, and points the bird for the sportsmen. *South.*
- A man who performs the office of a setting dog, or finds out persons to be plundered. *South.*

SET'TERWORT. *f.* An herb; a species of hellebore.

SET'TING Dog. *f.* [*scane sentaccione*, Ital.] A dog taught to find game, and point it out to the sportsman. *Addison.*

SET'TLE. *f.* [*setol*, Saxon.] A seat; a bench. *Ezekiel.*

To SET'TLE. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

- To place in any certain state after a time of fluctuation or disturbance. *Ezekiel.*
- To fix in any way of life. *Dryden.*
- To fix in any place. *Milton.*
- To establish; to confirm. *Prior.*
- To determine; to affirm; to free from ambiguity. *Addison.*

6. To fix; to make certain or unchangeable. *Dryden.*
7. To fix; not to suffer to continue doubtful in opinion, or desultory and wavering in conduct. *Swift.*
8. To make close or compact. *Mortimer.*
9. To fix unalienably by legal sanctions. *Addison.*
10. To fix inseparably. *Boyle.*
11. To affect so as that the dregs or impurities sink to the bottom. *Davies.*
12. To compose; to put into a state of calmness. *Duppa.*
- TO SE'ITLE. *v. n.*
1. To subside; to sink to the bottom and repose there. *Milton.*
2. To lose motion or fermentation. *Addison.*
3. To fix one's self; to establish a residence. *Arbutnot.*
4. To chuse a method of life; to establish a domestick state. *Prior.*
5. To become fixed so as not to change. *Bacon.*
6. To quit an irregular and desultory for a methodical life. *Burnet.*
7. To take any lasting state. *Pope.*
8. To rest; to repose. *Shakespeare.*
9. To grow calm. *Garth.*
10. To make a jointure for a wife. *Mortimer.*
11. To crack as work sinks. *Mortimer.*
- SE'TTLEDNESS. *f.* [from *settle*.] The state of being settled; confirmed state. *King Charles.*
- SE'TTLEMENT. *f.* [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. Subsidence; dregs. *Mortimer.*
5. Act of quitting a roving for a domestick and methodical life. *L'Esbrange.*
6. A colony; a place where a colony is established.
- SE'TWAL. *f.* An herb. *D. E.*
- SE'VEN. *a.* [*seapæn*, Saxon.] Four and three; one more than six. *Genesis. Raleigh.*
- SE'VENFOLD. *a.* [*seven* and *fold*.] Repeated seven times; having seven doubles. *Donne.*
- SE'VENFOLD. *ad.* Seven times. *Genesis.*
- SE'VENNIGHT. *f.* [*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. *Sidney.*
2. It happened on Monday was *sevensight*, that is, *on the Monday before last Monday*; it will be done on *Monday sevensight*, that is, *on the Monday after next Monday*. *Addison.*
- SE'VENSCORE. *a.* [*Seven* and *score*.] Seven times twenty. *Bacon.*
- SE'VENTEEN. *a.* [*seopontýne*, Saxon.] Seven and ten.
- SEVENTEENTH. *a.* [*seopanteopa*, Sax.] The seventh after the tenth. *Hale.*
- SE'VENTH. *a.* [*seopæa*, Saxon.]
1. The ordinal of seven; the first after the sixth. *Dryden.*
2. Containing one part in seven. *Shakespeare.*
- SE'VENTHLY. *ad.* [From *seventb*.] In the seventh place. *Bacon.*
- SE'VENTIETH. *a.* [From *seventy*.] The tenth seven times repeated.
- SE'VENTY. *a.* [*Hanðseopanzig*, Saxon.] Seven times ten. *Taylor.*
- TO SE'VER. *v. a.* [*separo*, Lat.]
1. To part by violence from the rest. *Granville.*
2. To divide; to part; to force asunder. *Shakespeare.*
3. To separate; to put in different orders or places. *Dryden.*
4. To separate by chemical operation. *Bacon.*
5. To disjoin; to disunite. *Boyle.*
6. To keep distinct; to keep apart. *Shakespeare.*
- TO SE'VER. *v. n.* To make a separation; to make a partition. *King Charles.*
- SE'VERAL. *a.* [from *sever*.]
1. Different; distinct; unlike one another. *Davies.*
2. Divers; many. *Addison.*
3. Particular; single. *Dryden.*
4. Distinct; appropriate. *Milton.*
- SE'VERAL. *f.* [from the *a.*]
1. A state of separation; or partition. *Tusser.*
2. Each particular singly taken. *Hammond.*
3. Any inclosed or separate place. *Hooker.*
4. Inclosed ground. *Bacon.*
- SE'VERALLY. *ad.* [from *several*.] Distinctly; particularly; separately. *Hooker. Newton.*
- SE'VERALTY. *f.* [from *several*.] State of separation from the rest. *Watton.*
- SE'VERANCE. *f.* [from *sever*.] Separation; partition. *Carew.*
- SE'VERE. *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. *Wisdem.*
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 luxuriant. *Dryden.*

SEVE'RELY. *ad.* [from *severe.*]
 1. Painfully; afflictively. *Swift.*
 2. Ferociously; horridly. *Dryden.*

SEVERITY. *f.* [*severitas*, Lat.]
 1. Cruel treatment; sharpness of punishment. *Bacon.*
 2. Hardness; power of distressing. *Hale.*
 3. Strictness; rigid accuracy. *Dryden.*
 4. Rigour; austerities; harshness; want of mildness.

SEVOCA'TION. *f.* [*sevocō*, Lat.] The act of calling aside.
 To SEW. for *sue*, *Spenser.* To follow.
 To SEW. *v. n.* [*suo*, Lat.] To join any thing by the use of the needle. *Eccluf.*
 To SEW. *v. a.* To join by threads drawn with a needle. *Murk.*
 To SEW *up.* To inclose in any thing sewed. *Shakespeare.*
 To SEW. *v. a.* To drain a pond for the fish. *Ainsworth.*

SEWER. *f.* [*assour*, old Fr.]
 1. An officer who serves up a feast. *Milton.*
 2. [From *issue*, *issuer.*] A passage for water to run through, now corrupted to *sewer.* *Bacon.*
 3. He that uses a needle.

SEX. *f.* [*sexe*, French; *sexus*, Latin.]
 1. The property by which any animal is male or female. *Milton.*
 2. Womankind; by way of emphasis. *Dryden.*

SEXAGENARY. *a.* [*sexagenarius*, Lat.] Aged sixty years.

SEXAGE'SIMA. *f.* [Latin.] The second Sunday before Lent.

SEXAGE'SIMAL. *a.* [from *sexagesimus*, Lat.] Sixtieth; numbered by sixties.

SEXAN'GLED. } *a.* [from *sex* and *an-*
SEXAN'GULAR. } *gulus*, Lat.] Hav-
 ing six corners or angles; hexagonal. *Dryden.*

SEXAN'GULARLY. *ad.* [from *sexangulus.*] With six angles; hexagonally.

SEXEN'NIAL. *a.* [*sex* and *annus*, Latin.] Lasting six years; happening once in six years.

SEX'TAIN. *f.* [from *sextans*, *sex*, Latin.] A stanza of six lines.

SEXTANT. *f.* [*sextant*, French.] The sixth part of a circle.

SEXTARY. *f.* A pint and a half.

SEXTARY. } *f.* The same as *sacrificy*; a
SEXTRY. } vestry. *D. A.*

SEX'TILE. *a.* [*sextilis*, Latin.] Is a position or aspect of two planets, when 60 degrees distant, or at the distance of two signs from one another. *Milton, Glanville.*

SEXTON. *f.* [corrupted from *sacriflan.*] An under-officer of the church, whose business is to dig graves. *Graunt.*

SEXTONSHIP. *f.* [from *sexton.*] The office of a sexton. *Swift.*

SEXTU'PLE. *a.* [*sextuplus*, Lat.] Sixfold; six times told. *Brown.*

To SHAB. *v. n.* To play mean tricks.

SHA'BILY. *ad.* [from *shabby.*] Meanly; reproachfully; despicably.

SHA'BBINESS. *f.* [from *shabby.*] Meanness; paltriness. *Addison.*

SHA'BBY. *a.* Mean; paltry. *Swift.*

To SHA'CKLE. *v. a.* [*shaeckelen*, Dutch.] To chain; to fetter; to bind. *Smith.*

SHA'CKLES. *f.* Wanting the singular. [*peacu*, Saxon; *schaeckles*, Dutch.] Fetters; gyves; chains. *South.*

SHAD. *f.* A kind of fish.

SHADE. *f.* [*scadu*, Saxon; *schade*, Dut.]
 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. Screen causing an exclusion of light or heat; umbrage. *Arbutnot.*
 6. Protection; shelter.
 7. The parts of a picture not brightly coloured. *Dryden.*
 8. A colour; gradation of light. *Locke.*
 9. The figure formed upon any surface corresponding to the body by which the light is intercepted. *Pepe.*
 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. *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. *Shakespeare.*
 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. *f.* [from *shady.*] The state of being shady; umbrageousness.

SHA'DOW. *f.* [*scadu*, Saxon; *schaduw*, Dutch.]
 1. The representation of a body by which the light is intercepted. *Shakespeare.*
 2. Opacity; darkness; shade. *Addison.*
 3. Shelter made by any thing that intercepts the light, heat, or influence of the air. *Shakespeare.*
 4. Obscure place. *Dryden.*
 5. Dark part of a picture. *Peacbam.*
 6. Any thing perceptible only to the sight. *Shakespeare.*

S H A

S H A

7. An imperfect and faint representation : opposed to substance. *Raleigh.*
8. Inseparable companion. *Milton.*
9. Type ; mystical representation. *Milton.*
10. Protection ; shelter ; favour. *Psalms.*

5. To weaken ; to put in danger. *Atterbury.*
6. To drive from resolution ; to depress ; to make afraid. *2 Theb.*
7. To SHAKE hands. This phrase, from the action used among friends at meeting and parting, signifies to *join with*, to *take leave of*. *Shakespeare. King Charles.*
8. To SHAKE off. To rid himself of ; to free from ; to divest of. *Waller. Stillingfleet.*

To SHA'DOW. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To cover with opacity. *Ezekiel.*
2. To cloud ; to darken. *Shakespeare.*
3. To make cool or gently gloomy by interception of the light or heat. *Sidney.*
4. To conceal under cover ; to hide ; to screen. *Shakespeare.*
5. To protect ; to screen from danger ; to shroud. *Shakespeare.*
6. To mark with various gradations of colour, or light. *Addison.*
7. To paint in obscure colours. *Dryden.*
8. To represent imperfectly. *Milton.*
9. To represent typically. *Hooker.*

To SHAKE. *v. n.*

1. To be agitated with a vibratory motion. *Job.*
2. To totter.
3. To tremble ; to be unable to keep the body still. *Shakespeare.*
4. To be in terrour ; to be deprived of firmness. *Dryden.*

SHADOWY. *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.*

SHAKE. *f.* [from the verb.]

1. Concussion. *Herbert.*
2. Vibratory motion. *Addison.*
3. Motion given and received. *Addison.*

SHAKER. *f.* [from shake.] The person or thing that shakes. *Pope.*

SHALE. *f.* [Corrupted for shell.] A husk ; the case of seeds in filiquous plants. *Shakespeare.*

SHA'DY. *a.* [from shade.]

1. Full of shade ; mildly gloomy. *Dryden.*
2. Secure from the glare of light, or fultrine's of heat. *Bacon.*

SHALL. *v. defective.* [real, Sax.] It has no tenses but *shall* future, and *should* imperfect.

SHAFT. *f.* [sceaf, Saxon.]

1. An arrow ; a missile weapon. *Waller.*
2. [Shaft, Dutch.] A narrow, deep, perpendicular pit. *Arbutnot.*
3. Any thing spire ; the spire of a church. *Peacham.*

SHA'LOON. *f.* A slight woollen stuff. *Swift.*

SHA'LLOP. *f.* [chaloupe, French.] A small boat. *Raleigh.*

SHAG. *f.* [sceaga, Sax.]

1. Rough woolly hair. *Grew.*
2. A kind of cloth. *Grew.*

SHAG. *l.* A sea bird. *Carew.*

SHA'GGED } *a.* [from shag.]

1. Ruggedly ; hairy. *Dryden.*
2. Rough ; rugged. *Milton.*

SHAGREEN. *f.* [chagrín, French.] The skin of a kind of fish, or skin made rough in imitation of it.

To SHA'GREEN. *v. a.* [chagriner, Fr.] To irritate ; to provoke.

To SHAIL. *v. n.* To walk sideways ; a low word. *L'Estrange.*

To SHAKE. *v. a.* preterit, *shook* ; part. pass. *shaken*, or *shook*. [sceacan, Sax. *shecken*, Dutch.]

1. To put into a vibrating motion ; to move with quick returns backwards and forwards ; to agitate. *Shakespeare. Neb.*
2. To make to totter or tremble. *Roscommon.*
3. To throw down by a violent motion. *Tatler.*
4. To throw away ; to drive off. *Shakespeare.*

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. *f.* A shelf ; a sand ; a flat ; a shoal ; a place where the water is not deep. *Bentley.*

SHA'LOWBRAINED. *a.* [shallow and brain.] Foolish ; futile ; trifling. *South.*

SHA'LOWLY. *ad.* [from shallow.]

1. With no great depth. *Carew.*
2. Simply ; foolishly. *Shakespeare.*

SHA'LOWNESS. *f.* [from shallow.]

1. Want of depth.
2. Want of thought ; want of understanding ; futility. *Herbert.*

SHALM. *f.* [German.] A kind of musical pipe. *Knolles.*

SHALT. Second person of *shall*.

To SHAM. *v. n.* [shommi, Welsh, to cheat.] 1. To trick ; to cheat ; to fool with a fraud ; to delude with false pretences. *L'Estrange.*

2. To obtrude by fraud or folly. *L'Estrange.*
- SHAM.

S H A

SHAM. *f.* [from the verb.] Fraud; trick; delusion; false pretence; imposture.

L'Esfrange.

SHAM. *a.* False; counterfeit; fictitious; pretended.

Gay.

SHAM'BLER. *f.* [*Scannaglia*, Ital.] The place where butchers kill or sell their meat; a butchery.

Shakespeare.

SHAM'BLING. *a.* Moving awkwardly and irregularly.

Smith.

SHAME. *f.* [*ſceam*, Sax. *ſcæmte*, Dut.] 1. The passion felt when reputation is supposed to be lost.

Locke.

2. The cause or reason of shame; disgrace; ignominy.

South.

3. Reproach.

Ecclef.

To SHAME. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To make ashamed; to fill with shame.

Shakespeare. Cleaveland. Dryden.

2. To disgrace.

Spenser.

To SHAME. *v. n.* To be ashamed.

Spenser. Raleigh.

SHAMEFACED. *a.* [*ſhame* and *face*.] Modest; bashful; easily put out of countenance.

Sidney. Addison.

SHAMEFACEDLY. *ad.* [from *shamefaced*.] Modestly; bashfully.

SHAMEFACEDNESS. *f.* [from *shamefaced*.] Modesty; bashfulness; timidity.

Dryden.

SHAMEFUL. *a.* [*ſhame* and *full*.] Disgraceful; ignominious; infamous; reproachful.

Milton.

SHAMEFULLY. *ad.* [from *shameful*.] Disgracefully; ignominiously; infamously.

South.

SHAMELESS. *a.* [from *shame*.] Wanting shame; wanting modesty; impudent; frontless; immodest; audacious.

South.

SHAMELESSLY. *ad.* [from *shameless*.] Impudently; audaciously; without shame.

Hale.

SHAMELESSNESS. *f.* [from *shameless*.] Impudence; want of shame; immodesty.

Taylor.

SHAMMER. *f.* [from *ſham*.] A cheat; an impostor.

SHA MOIS. *f.* [*chamois*, French.] See CHAMOIS. A kind of wild goat.

Sba.

SHAM'ROCK. *f.* The Irish name for three leaved grass.

Spenser.

SHANK. *f.* [*ſceanca*, Saxon; *ſcbenckel*, Dutch.]

1. The middle joint of the leg; that part which reaches from the ankle to the knee.

L'Esfrange.

2. The bone of the leg.

Shakespeare.

3. The long part of any instrument.

Mox.

SHANKED. *a.* [from *ſhank*.] Having a shank

SHANKER. *f.* [*chancre*, Fr.] A venereal excrescence.

S H A

To SHAPE. *v. a.* preter. *ſhaped*; part. *paſſ.* *ſhaped* and *ſhapen*. [*ſcýppan*, Saxon; *ſcbep pen*, Dut.]

1. To form; to mould with respect to external dimensions.

Tbonſon.

2. To mould; to cast; to regulate; to adjust.

Prior.

3. To image; to conceive.

Shakespeare.

4. To make; to create.

Pſalms.

SHAPE. *f.* [from the verb.]

1. Form; external appearance.

Shakespeare.

2. Make of the trunk of the body.

Addiſon.

3. Being, as moulded into shape.

Milton.

4. Idea; pattern.

Milton.

SHA'PELESS. *a.* [from *ſhape*.] Wanting regularity of form; wanting symmetry of dimensions.

Donne.

SHA'PESMITH. *f.* [*ſhape* and *ſmitb*.] One who undertakes to improve the form.

Gartb.

SHA'PELINESS. *f.* [from *ſhapely*.] Beauty or proportion of form.

SHA'PELY. *a.* [from *ſhape*.] Symmetrical; well formed.

SHARD. *f.* [*ſchaerde*, Friſick.]

1. A fragment of an earthen veſſel.

Shakespeare.

2. A plant.

Dryden.

3. It ſeems in *Spenser* to ſignify a ſtrith or ſtrait.

Fairy Queen.

4. A ſort of fiſh.

SHA'RDBORN. *a.* [*ſhard* and *born*.] Born or produced among broken ſtones or pots.

Shakespeare.

SHA'RDED. *a.* [from *ſhard*.] Inhabiting ſhards.

Shakespeare.

To SHARE. *v. n.* [*ſceapan*, *ſcýpan*, Sax.]

1. To divide; to part among many.

Carew.

2. To partake with others.

Spenser.

3. To cut; to ſeparate; to ſheer.

Dryden.

To SHARE. *v. n.* To have part; to have a dividend.

Dryden.

SHARE. *f.* [from the verb.]

1. Part; allotment; dividend.

Temple.

2. A part.

Brown.

3. [*ſceap*, Saxon.] The blade of the plow that cuts the ground.

Dryden.

SHA'REBONE. *f.* [*ſbare* and *bone*.] The os pubis; the bone that divides the trunk from the limbs.

Derbam.

SHA'RER. *f.* [from *ſbare*.]

1. One who divides, or apportionſ to others; a divider.

2. A partaker; one who participates any thing with others.

Daniel.

SHARK. *f.* [*canis ebarbarias*, Lat.]

1. A voracious ſea-fiſh.

Tbonſon.

2. A

S H A

2. A greedy artful fellow; one who fills his pockets by sly tricks. *South.*
 3. Trick; fraud; petty rapine. *South.*
TO SHARK. v. a. To pick up hastily or sily. *Shakespeare.*
TO SHARK. v. n.
 1. To play the petty thief. *L'Esrange.*
 2. To cheat; to trick. *South.*
SHARP. a. [*ſceazp, 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 astringency; sour but not austere; acid. *Dryden.*
 6. Shrill; piercing the ear with a quick noise; not flat. *Bacon. Ray.*
 7. Severe; harsh; biting; sarcastick. *South.*
 8. Severe; quick to punish; cruel; feverely rigid. *Shakespeare.*
 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. Subtile; nice; witty; acute. *Hooker. Digby.*
 15. [Among workmen.] Hard. *Moxon.*
 16. Emaciated; lean. *Milton.*
SHARP. f. [from the adjective.]
 1. A sharp or acute sound. *Shakespeare.*
 2. A pointed weapon; small sword; rapier. *Collier.*
TO SHARP. v. a. [from the noun.] To make keen. *Ben. Johnson.*
TO SHARP. v. n. [from the noun.] To play thievish tricks. *L'Esrange.*
TO SHARPEN. v. a. [from *sharp.*]
 1. To make keen; to edge; to point. *South.*
 2. To make quick, ingenious, or acute. *Ajebam. Milton.*
 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 sarcastick. *Smith.*
 7. To make less flat; more piercing to the ears. *Bacon.*
 8. To make sour.
SHARPER. f. [from *sharp.*] A tricking fellow; a petty thief; a rascal. *Pope.*
SHARPLY. ad. [from *sharp.*]
 1. With keenness; with good edge or point.
 2. Severely; rigorously; roughly. *Spenser.*
 3. Keenly; acutely; vigorously. *Ben. Johnson.*

S H A

4. Afflictively; painfully. *Hayward.*
 5. With quickness. *Bacon.*
 6. Judiciously; acutely; wittily.
SHARPNESS. f. [from *sharp.*]
 1. Keeness of edge or point. *Dryden.*
 2. Not obtuseness. *Watton.*
 3. Sourness without austereness. *Watts.*
 4. Severity of language; satirical sarcasm. *Spratt.*
 5. Painfulness; afflictiveness. *South.*
 6. Intellectual acuteness; ingenuity; wit. *Dryden. Addison.*
 7. Quickness of senses. *Hooker.*
SHARP-SET. [*sharp and set.*] Eager; vehemently desirous. *Sidney.*
SHARP-VISAGED. a. Having a sharp countenance.
SHARP-SIGHTED. a. [*sharp and sight.*]
 Having quick sight. *Davies. Clarendon. Denham. L'Esrange.*
TO SHATTER. 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. v. n. To be broken, or to fall, by any force, into fragments. *Bacon.*
SHATTER. f. [from the verb.] One part of many into which any thing is broken at once.
SHATTERBRAINED. } a. [from *shatter,*
SHATTERPATED. } brain and pate.]
 Inattentive; not consistent.
SHATTERY. a. [from *shatter.*] Disunited; not compact; easily falling into many parts. *Woodward.*
TO SHAVE. v. a. preterit. *shaved, parts shaved or shaven.* [*ſceapan, Saxon, ſebawen, Dutch.*]
 1. To pare off with a razor. *Knolles.*
 2. To pare close to the surface. *Milton.*
 3. To skim by passing near, or slightly touching. *Milton.*
 4. To cut in thin slices. *Bacon.*
 5. To strip; to oppress by extortion; to pillage.
SHAVELING. f. [from *shave.*] A man shaved, a friar, or religious. *Spenser.*
SHAVEN. f. [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. f. [from *shave.*] Any thin slice pared off from any body. *Mortimer.*
SHAW. f. [*ſcua, Saxon; ſchawe, Dutch.*]
 A thicket; a small wood. A tuft of trees near Lichfield is called Gentle *shaw.*
SHABANDER. f. [among the Persians.] A great officer, a viceroy. *Bailey.*
SHAWFOWL. f. [*shaw and fowl.*] An artificial

artificial fowl made by fowlers on purpose to shoot at.

SHA'WM. *f.* [from *schawme*, Teutonick.] A hautboy; a cornet. *Pfalm.*

SHE. *pronoun.* In oblique cases *ber.* [*ſi*, Gothick; *ſeo*, Sax. *ſebe*, old English.]

1. The female pronoun demonstrative: the woman; the woman before mentioned.

Donne.

2. It is sometimes used for a woman absolutely.

Shakespeare.

3. The female, not the male. *Bacon. Prior.*

SHEAF. *f.* *ſheaves* plural. [*ſceaf*, Saxon; *ſchoof*, Dutch.]

1. A bundle of stalks of corn bound together, that the ears may dry. *Fairfax.*

2. Any bundle or collection held together. *Locke.*

To **SHEAL.** *v. a.* To shell. *Shakespeare.*

To **SHEAR.** *preter. ſhore*, or *ſheared*, part. *paſſ. ſhorn.* [*ſceapan*, *ſceypen*, Saxon.]

1. To clip or cut by interception between two blades moving on a rivet. *Bacon.*

2. To cut. *Grew.*

SHEAR. *f.* [from the verb.]

1. An instrument to cut, consisting of two blades moving on a pin. *Shakespeare.*

2. The denomination of the age of sheep. *Mortimer.*

3. Any thing in the form of the blades of sheers.

4. Wings, in *Spenser.*

SHEA'RED *f.* [*ſceard*, Saxon.] A fragment. *Iſa. xxx.*

SHEARER. *f.* [from *ſhear.*] One that clips with shears, particularly one that fleeces sheep. *Rogers.*

SHEA'RMAN. *f.* [*ſhear* and *man.*] He that shears. *Shakespeare.*

SHEA'RWATER. *f.* A fowl. *Ainworth.*

SHEATH. *f.* [*ſceathe*, Saxon.] The case of any thing; the scabbard of a weapon. *Cleveland. Addison.*

To **SHEATH.** *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To inclose in a sheath or scabbard; to inclose in any case. *Boyle.*

2. To fit with a sheath. *Shakespeare.*

3. To defend the main body by an outward covering. *Raleigh.*

SHEATHWINGED. *a.* [*ſheath* and *wing.*] Having hard cases which are folded over the wings. *Brown.*

SHEA'THY. *a.* [from *ſheath.*] Forming a sheath. *Brown.*

SHECKLATON. *f.* Gilded leather. *Spenser.*

To **SHED.** *v. a.* [*ſcedan*, Saxon.]

1. To effuse; to pour out; to spill. *Davies.*

2. To scatter; to let fall. *Prior.*

To **SHED.** *v. n.* To let fall its parts. *Mortimer.*

SHED. *f.*

1. A slight temporary covering. *Sandys.*

2. In composition. Effusion; as, bloodshed.

SHE'DDER. *f.* [from *ſhade.*] A spiller; one who sheds. *Exek.*

SHEEN. *f.* } *a.* Bright; glittering; showy.

Shakespeare. Fairfax. Milton.

SHEEN. *f.* [from the adjective.] Brightness; splendour. *Milton.*

SHEEP. *f.* plural likewise *ſheep.* [*ſceap*, Saxon; *ſchaep*, Dutch.]

1. The animal that bears wool, remarkable for its usefulness and innocence. *Locke.*

2. A foolish silly fellow. *Ainsworth.*

To **SHEEPBITE.** *v. n.* [*ſheep* and *bite.*] To use petty thefts. *Shakespeare.*

SHEE'PBITER. *f.* [from *ſheepbite.*] A petty thief. *Tuſſer.*

SHEE'PCOT. *f.* [*ſheep* and *cot.*] A little inclosure for sheep. *Milton.*

SHEEPFOLD. *f.* [*ſheep* and *fold.*] The place where sheep are inclosed. *Prior.*

SHEE'PHOOK. *f.* [*ſheep* and *hook.*] A hook fastened to a pole by which shepherds lay hold on the legs of their sheep. *Dryden.*

SHEE'PISH. *a.* [from *ſheep.*] Bashful; over-modest; timorously and meanly diffident. *Locke.*

SHEE'PISHNESS. *f.* [from *ſheepiſh.*] Bashfulness; mean and timorous diffidence. *Herbert.*

SHEE'PMASTER. *f.* [*ſheep* and *maſter.*] An owner of sheep. *Bacon.*

SHEEPSHEA'RING. *f.* [*ſheep* and *ſhear.*] The time of shearing sheep; the feast made when sheep are shorn. *South.*

SHEEPS EYE. *f.* [*ſheep* and *eye.*] A modest diffident look, such as lovers cast at their mistresses. *Dryden.*

SHEEPWALK. *f.* [*ſheep* and *walk.*] Pasture for sheep. *Milton.*

SHEER. *a.* [*ſceyn*, Saxon.] Pure; clear; unmingled. *Atterbury.*

SHEER. *ad.* [from the adjective.] Clean; quick; at once. *Milton.*

To **SHEER.** *v. a.* See **SHEAR.**

To **SHEER off.** *v. n.* To steal away; to slip off clandestinely.

SHEERS. *f.* See **SHEARS.**

SHEET. *f.* [*ſceat*, Saxon.]

1. A broad and large piece of linen. *As. x. 11.*

2. The linen of a bed. *Dryden.*

3. [*ſchoten*, Dutch.] In a ship are ropes bent to the clews of the sails, which serve in all the lower sails to hale or round off the clew of the sail; but in top-sails they draw the sail close to the yard arms. *Diſ.*

4. As much paper as is made in one body. *Newton.*

5. A single complication or fold of paper in a book.

6. Any

6. Any thing expanded. *Dryden.*
SHEET-*ancbor.* *f.* [*sheets* and *ancbor.*] In a ship, is the largest anchor.
TO SHEET. *v. a.* [from the noun.]
 1. To furnish with *sheets.*
 2. To enfold in a *sheet.*
 3. To cover as with a *sheet.* *Shakespeare.*
SHE'KEL. *f.* [שקל] An ancient Jewish coin equal to four Attick drachms, in value about 2s. 6d. *Cowley.*
SHE'LDAPLE. *f.* A chaffinch.
SHE'LDRAPE. *f.* A bird that preys upon fishes.
SHELF. *f.* [רצלף, Saxon; *scelf*, Dutch.]
 1. A 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 *shelfs.*
SHE'LFY. *a.* [from *shelf.*] Full of hidden rocks or banks; full of dangerous shallows. *Dryden.*
SHELL. *f.* [רעיל, *rcell*, Saxon; *schale*, *schelle*, Dutch.]
 1. The hard covering of any thing; the external crust. *Locke.*
 2. The covering of a testaceous or crustaceous animal. *Ben. Johnson.*
 3. The covering of the seeds of siliquous plants. *Arbutnot.*
 4. The covering of kernels. *Donne.*
 5. The covering of an egg. *Shakespeare.*
 6. The outer part of an house. *Addison.*
 7. It is used for a musical instrument in poetry. *Dryden.*
 8. The superficial part. *Ayliffe.*
TO SHELL. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To take out of the shell; to strip off the shell.
TO SHELL. *v. n.*
 1. To fall off as broken shells. *Wise man.*
 2. To cast the shell.
SHE'LLDUCK. *f.* A kind of wild duck. *Mortimer.*
SHE'LLFISH. *f.* [*shell* and *fish.*] Fish invested with a hard covering, either testaceous, as oysters, or crustaceous, as lobsters. *Woodward.*
SHELLY. *a.* [from *shell.*]
 1. Abounding with shells. *Prior.*
 2. Consisting of shells. *Bentley.*
SHELTER. *f.* [רעיל, a shield, Saxon.]
 1. A cover from any external injury or violence. *Dryden.*
 2. A protector; a defender; one that gives security. *Psal. lxi. 3.*
 3. The state of being covered; protection; security. *Denham.*
TO SHELTER. *v. a.* [from the noun.]
 1. To cover from external violence. *Milt.*
 2. To defend; to protect; to succour with refuge; to harbour. *Dryden.*
 3. To betake to cover. *Atterbury's*
 4. To cover from notice. *Prior.*
TO SHELTER. *v. n.*
 1. To take shelter. *Milton.*
 2. To give shelter. *Thomson.*
SHE'LTRERLESS. *a.* [from *shelter.*] Harbourless; without home or refuge. *Rowe.*
SHE'LVING. *a.* [from *shelf.*] Sloping; inclining; having declivity. *Shakespeare.*
SHE'LVY. *a.* [from *shelf.*] Shallow; rocky; full of banks. *Shakespeare.*
TO SHEND. *v. a.* preter. and part. pass. *shent.* [רענדאן, Saxon; *scenden*, Dutch.]
 1. To ruin; to spoil. *Dryden.*
 2. To disgrace; to degrade; to blame. *Spenser.*
 3. To overpower; to crush; to surpass. *Spenser.*
SHE'PHERD. *f.* [רעאפ, sheep, and הירש, a keeper, Saxon, *רעאפאירש.*]
 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.*
SHE'PHERDESS. *f.* [from *shepherd.*] A woman that tends sheep; a rural lass. *Dryden.*
SHEPHERDS Needle. *f.* [*scandix*, Latin.] Venus-comb. An herb.
SHEPHERDS Purse, or *Pouch.* *f.* [*burfa pastoris*, Latin.] A common weed.
SHE'PHERDS Rod. *f.* Teasel, of which plant it is a species.
SHE'PHERDISH. *a.* [from *shepherd.*] Resembling a shepherd; suiting a shepherd; pastoral; rustick. *Sidney.*
SHE'RBET. *f.* [*sharbat*, Arabick.] The juice of lemons or oranges mixed with water and sugar.
SHERD. *f.* [רעארד, Saxon.] The fragment of broken earthen ware. *Dryden.*
SHE'RIF. *f.* [רעיןעגענערא, Saxon, from *רעין*, a shire, and *reue*, a steward.] An officer to whom is intrusted in each county the execution of the laws. *Bacon.*
SHE'RIFALTY. } *f.* [from *sheriff.*] The
SHE'RIFFDOM } office or jurisdiction of
SHE'RIFFSHIP. } a sheriff.
SHE'RIFFWICK. }
SHE'RRIS. } *f.* [from *Xeres*, a town
SHE'RRIS Sack. } of *Andalusia* in Spain.]
SHE'RRY. } A kind of sweet Spanish
 wine. *Shakespeare.*
SHEW. See *SHOW.*
SHIDE. *f.* [from *rcendan*, to divide, Sax.] A board; a cutting.
SHIELD. *f.* [רעיל, Saxon.]
 1. A buckler; a broad piece of defensive armour held on the left arm to ward off blows. *Shakespeare.*
 2. De-

2. Defence; protection.
3. One that gives protection or security.
Dryden.

To SHIELD, *v. s.* [from the noun.]

1. To cover with a shield.
2. To defend; to protect; to secure.
Smith.
3. To keep off; to defend against. *Spens.*

To SHIFT, *v. n.* [*shipta*, Runick, to change.]

1. To change place. *Woodward.*
2. To change; to give place to other things. *Locke.*
3. To change cloaths, particularly the linen. *Young.*
4. To find some expedient; to act or live though with difficulty. *Daniel.*
5. To practise indirect methods. *Raleigh.*
6. To take some method for safety. *L'Est.*

To SHIFT, *v. a.*

1. To change; to alter. *L'Est. Swift.*
2. To transfer from place to place. *Tuffer.*
3. To put by some expedient out of the way. *Bacon.*
4. To change in position. *Raleigh.*
5. To change, as cloaths. *Shakespeare.*
6. To dress in fresh cloaths. *Shakespeare.*
7. To SHIFT off. To defer; to put away by some expedient. *Rogers.*

SHIFT, *f.* [from the verb.]

1. Expedient found or used with difficulty; difficult means. *More.*
2. Indirect expedient; mean refuge; last recourse. *Bacon.*
3. Fraud; artifice; stratagem. *Denham.*
4. Evasion; elusory practice. *South.*
5. A woman's linen.

SHIFTER, *f.* [from *shift.*] One who plays tricks; a man of artifice. *Milton.*

SHIFTLESS, *a.* [from *shift.*] Wanting expedients; wanting means to act or live. *Derham.*

SHILLING, *f.* [*scylling*, Sax. and Erse; *schelling*, Dutch.] A coin of various value in different times. It is now twelve pence. *Locke.*

SHILL I SHALL I. A corrupt reduplication of *shill I?* To stand *shill-I-shall-I*, is to continue hesitating. *Congreve.*

SHILY, *ad.* [from *shy.*] Not familiarly; not frankly.

SHIN, *f.* [*ſhina*, Saxon; *schien*, German.] The forepart of the leg. *Shakespeare. Hudibras.*

To SHINE, *v. n.* preterite *I shone, I have shone*; sometimes *I shined, I have shined.* [*ſcinan*, Saxon; *schijnen*, Dutch.]

1. To have bright splendence; to glitter; to glisten; to gleam. *Denham.*
2. To be without clouds. *Bacon.*
3. To be glossy. *Jer. v. 28.*
4. To be gay; to be splendid. *Spenser.*
5. To be beautiful. *Duricad.*

6. To be eminent or conspicuous. *Audif. Numbers.*
7. To be propitious.
8. To enlighten corporeally and externally. *Wisdom.*

SHINE, *f.* [from the verb.]

1. Fair weather. *Locke.*
2. Brightness; splendour; lustre. *Decay of Piety.*

SHINNESS, *f.* [from *shy.*] Unwillingness to be tractable or familiar. *Arbutnot.*

SHINGLE, *f.* [*ſbindel*, Germ.] A thin board to cover houses. *Murtime.*

SHINGLES, *f.* [*cingulum*, Latin.] A kind of tetter or herpes that spreads itself round the loins. *Arbutnot.*

SHINY, *a.* [from *shine.*] Bright; splendid; luminous. *Dryden.*

SHIP, [*ſcip*, Græc, Saxon; *ſchap*, Dutch.] A termination noting quality or adjunct, as *lordship*; or office, as *stewardship*.

SHIP, *f.* [*ſcip*, Saxon; *ſchipper*, Dutch.] A ship may be defined a large hollow building, made to pass over the sea with sails.

To SHIP, *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To put into a ship. *Knolles.*
2. To transport in a ship. *Shakespeare.*

SHIPBOARD, *f.* [*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. *Æzek.*

SHIPBOY, *f.* [*ſhip and boy.*] Boy that serves in a ship. *Shakespeare.*

SHIPMAN, *f.* [*ſhip and man.*] Sailor; seaman. *Shakespeare.*

SHIPMASTER, *f.* Master of the ship. *Jonas.*

SHIPPING, *f.* [from *ſhip.*]

1. Vessels of navigation. *Raleigh.*
2. Passage in a ship. *Jobn.*

SHIPWRECK, *f.* [*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, *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To destroy by dashing on rocks or shelves. *Shakespeare.*
2. To make to suffer the dangers of a wreck. *Prior.*
3. To throw by loss of the vessel. *Shakespeare.*

SHIPWRIGHT, *f.* [*ſhip and wright.*] A builder of ships. *Shakespeare.*

SHIRE, *f.* [*ſcip*, from *ſcipian*, to divide, Saxon.] A division of the kingdom; a county. *Spenser. Prior.*

SHIRT, *f.* [*ſhiert*, Danish; *ſcip, ſcipne*, Saxon.] The under linen garment of a man. *Dryden.*

To SHIRT, *v. a.* [from the noun.] To cover; to clothe as in a shirt. *Dryden.*

SHIRT.

SHIRTLESS. *a.* [from *shirt.*] Wanting a shirt. *Pope.*

SHITTAH. } *f.* A sort of precious wood,
SHITTIM. } 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.
Calmet.

SHITTLECOCK. *f.* A cork stuck with
feathers, and driven by players from one to
another with battledoors. *Collier.*

SHIVE. *f.* [*schyve*, Dutch.]

1. A slice of bread. *Shakespeare.*
2. A thick splinter, or lamina cut off from
the main substance. *Boyle.*

TO SHIVER. *v. n.* [*schauern*, German.]
To quake; to tremble; to shudder, as with
cold or fear. *Bacon. Cleaveland.*

TO SHIVER. *v. n.* [from *shive.*] To fall at
once into many parts or shives. *Woodw.*

TO SHIVER. *v. a.* To break by one act
into many parts; to shatter. *Philips.*

SHIVER. *f.* [from the verb.] One frag-
ment of many into which any thing is
broken. *Shakespeare.*

SHIVERY. *a.* [from *shiver.*] Loose of co-
herence; incompact; easily falling into
many fragments. *Woodward.*

SHOAL. *f.* [*scole*, Saxon.]

1. A croud; a multitude; a throng.
Waller.
2. A shallow; a sand bank. *Abbot.*

TO SHOAL. *v. n.* [from the noun.]

1. To croud; to throng. *Chapman.*
2. To be shallow; to grow shallow. *Milt.*

SHOAL. *a.* Shallow; obstructed or incum-
bered with banks.

SHOALINESS. *f.* [from *shoaly.*] Shallow-
ness; frequency of shallow places.

SHOALY. *a.* [from *shoal.*] Full of shoals;
full of shallow places. *Dryden.*

SHOCK. *f.* [*choc*, French; *schocken*, Dutch.]

1. Conflict; mutual impression of violence;
violent concurrence. *Milton.*
2. Concussion; external violence. *Hale.*
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. *v. a.* [*schocken*, Dutch.]

1. To strike by violence. *Shakespeare.*
2. To offend; to disgust. *Dryden.*

TO SHOCK. *v. n.* To be offensive. *Addis.*

TO SHOCK. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To
build up piles of sheaves. *Tusser.*

SHOD. *for shod,* the preterit and participle
passive of *to shoe.* *Tusser.*

SHOF. *f.* plural *shoes*, anciently *shoon*. [*scœp*,
scœp, Saxon; *schœp*, Dutch.] The cover of
the foot. *Boyle.*

TO SHOE. *v. n.* preterit, I *shod*; participle
passive *shod*. [from the noun.]

1. To fit the foot with a *shoe.* *Shakespeare.*

2. To cover at the bottom. *Drayton.*

SHOEBOY. *f.* [*shoe and boy.*] A boy that
cleans shoes. *Swift.*

SHOEING HORN. *f.* [*shoe and horn.*]

1. A horn used to facilitate the admission
of the foot into a narrow shoe.

2. Any thing by which a transaction is fa-
cilitated. *Spectator.*

SHOEMAKER. *f.* [*shoe and maker.*] One
whose trade is to make shoes.

SHOETYE. *f.* [*shoe and tye.*] The ribband
with which women tye shoes. *Hudibras.*

SHOG. *f.* [from *shock.*] Violent concussion.
Bentley.

TO SHOG. *v. a.* To shake; to agitate by
sudden interrupted impulses. *Carew.*

SHONE. The preterite of *shine.* *Milton.*

SHOOK. The preterite, and in poetry par-
ticipial passive, of *shake.* *Dryden.*

TO SHOOT. *v. a.* preterite, I *shot*; parti-
ciple, *shot* or *shotten*. [*scœotan*, 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.
Shakespeare.

3. To let off. *Abbot.*

4. To strike with any thing *shot.* *Exod.*

5. To emit new parts, as a vegetable.
Ezekiel.

6. To emit; to dart or thrust forth.
Addison.

7. To push suddenly. *Dryden.*

8. To push forward. *Johnson.*

9. To fit to each other by planing; a work-
man's term. *Moxon.*

10. To pass through with swiftness.
Dryden.

TO SHOOT. *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. *Burnet.*

4. To be emitted. *Watts.*

5. To protuberate; to jet out. *Abbot.*

6. To pass as an arrow. *Addison.*

7. To become any thing suddenly. *Dryd.*

8. To move swiftly along. *Dryden.*

SHOOT. *f.* [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. *Shakespeare.*

3. [*Scheuten*, Dutch.] Branches issuing
from the main stock. *Milton. Evelyn.*

SHOOTER. *f.* [from *shoot.*] One that
shoots; an archer; a gunner.
Fairfax. Herbert.

SHOP. *f.* [*scœop*, Saxon.]

1. A place where any thing is sold.
Shakespeare.

2. A room in which manufactures are carried on. *Bacon.*
- SHOPBOARD. *f.* [*shop* and *board.*] Bench on which any work is done. *South.*
- SHOPBOOK. *f.* [*shop* and *book.*] Book in which a tradesman keeps his accounts. *Locke.*
- SHOPKEEPER. *f.* [*shop* and *keep.*] A trader who sells in a shop; not a merchant who only deals by wholesale. *Addison.*
- SHOPMAN. *f.* [*shop* and *man.*] A petty trader. *Dryden.*
- SHORE. the preterite of *shear.* *Shakespeare.*
- SHORE. *f.* [*scora*, Saxon.]
1. The coast of the sea. *Milton.*
 2. The bank of a river. *Spenser.*
 3. A drain; properly *sewer.*
 4. [*schoren*, Dutch, to prop.] The support of a building; a buttress, *Watson.*
- To SHORE. *v. a.* [*schoren*, Dutch.]
1. To prop; to support, *Watts.*
 2. To set on shore. Not in use. *Shakespeare.*
- SHORELESS. *a.* [from *shore.*] Having no coast. *Boyle.*
- SHORN. The participle passive of *shear.* *Dryden.*
- SHORT. *a.* [*sceort*, Saxon.]
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 purposed point; not adequate. *South. Locke. Addison. Newton.*
 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 asw as intended. *Dryd.*
 11. Defective as to quantity. *Dryden.*
 12. Narrow; contracted. *Burnet.*
 13. Brittle; friable. *Waltcn.*
 14. Not bending. *Dryden.*
- SHORT. *f.* [from the adjective.] A summary account. *Shakespeare.*
- SHORT. *ad.* Not long. *Dryden.*
- To SHORTEN. *v. a.* [from *short.*]
1. To make short, either in time or space. *Hooker.*
 2. To contract; to abbreviate. *Suckling.*
 3. To confine; to hinder from progression. *Shakespeare.*
 4. To cut off; to defeat. *Spenser.*
 5. To lop. *Dryden.*
- SHORTHAND. *f.* [*short* and *hand.*] A method of writing in compendious characters. *Dryden.*
- SHORTLIVED. *a.* [*short* and *live.*] Not living or lasting long. *Addison.*
- SHORTLY. *ad.* [from *short.*]
1. Quickly; soon; in a little time. *Calamy.*
2. In a few words; briefly. *Pope.*
- SHORTNESS. *f.* [from *short.*]
1. The quality of being short, either in time or space. *Bacon.*
 2. Fewness of words; brevity; conciseness. *Hooker.*
 3. Want of retention. *Bacon.*
 4. Deficiency; imperfection. *Clarendon.*
- SHORTRIBS. *f.* [*short* and *ribs.*] The bastard ribs. *Weseman.*
- SHORTSIGHTED. *a.* [*short* and *fight.*]
1. Unable by the convexity of the eye to see far. *Newton.*
 2. Unable by intellectual sight to see far. *Denham.*
- SHORTSIGHTEDNESS. *f.* [*short* and *fight*]
1. Defect of sight, proceeding from the convexity of the eye.
 2. Defect of intellectual sight. *Addison.*
- SHORTWAISTED. *a.* [*short* and *waist.*] Having a short body. *Dryden.*
- SHORTWINDED. *a.* [*short* and *wind.*] Shortbreathed; asthmaick; breathing by quick and faint reciprocations. *May.*
- SHORTWINGED. *a.* [*short* and *wing*] Having short wings. So hawks are divided into long and *short winged.* *Dryden.*
- SHORY. *a.* [from *shore.*] Lying near the coast. *Burnet.*
- SHOT. The preterite and participle passive of *shoot.* *Spenser.*
- SHOT. *f.* [*schot*, Dutch.]
1. The act of shooting. *Sidney.*
 2. The flight of a shot. *Genesis.*
 3. [*Escot*, French.] A sum charged; a reckoning. *Shakespeare. Dryden.*
- SHOTE. *f.* [*scota*, Sax.] A fish. *Carew.*
- SHOTFREE. *a.* [*shot* and *free.*] Clear of the reckoning. *Shakespeare.*
- SHOTTEN. *a.* [from *shoot.*] Having ejected the spawn. *Shakespeare.*
- To SHOVE. *v. a.* [*scouvan*, Sax. *scubuyan*, Dutch.]
1. To push by main strength. *Shakespeare.*
 2. To drive a boat by a pole that reaches to the bottom of the water.
 3. To push; to rush against. *Arbutnot.*
- To SHOVE. *v. n.*
1. To push forward before one. *Gulliver.*
 2. To move in a boat, not by oars but a pole. *Garth.*
- SHOVE. *f.* [from the verb.] The act of shoving; a push. *Gulliver.*
- SHOVEL. *f.* [*scovel*, Sax. *schoeffel*, Dutch.] An instrument consisting of a long handle and broad blade with raised edges. *Clarendon.*
- To SHOVEL. *v. a.* [from the noun.]
1. To throw or heap with a shovel. *Shakespeare.*
 2. To gather in great quantities. *Denham.*
- SHOVELBOARD. *f.* [*shovel* and *board.*] A long

S H O

S H R

- A long board on which they play by sliding metal pieces at a mark. *Dryden.*
- SHOVELLER**, or *Shovelard*. *f.* [from *shovel*.] A bird. *Greiv.*
- SHOUGH**. *f.* [for *shock*.] A species of shaggy dog; a flock. *Shakespeare.*
- SHOULD**. [*scude*, Dutch; *scoldan*, Saxon.] This is a kind of auxiliary verb used in the conjunctive mood, of which the signification is not easily fixed. *Bacon.*
- SHOULDER**. *f.* [*sculdra*, Saxon; *scolder*, Dutch.]
1. The joint which connects the arm to the body. *Shakespeare.*
 2. The upper joint of the foreleg. *Addis.*
 3. The upper part of the back. *Dryden.*
 4. The shoulders are used as emblems of strength. *Shakespeare.*
 5. A rising part; a prominence. *Moxon.*
- To SHOULDER**. *v. a.* [from the noun.]
1. To push with insolence and violence. *Spenser.*
 2. To put upon the shoulder. *Glanville.*
- SHOULDERBELT**. *f.* [*shoulder* and *belt*.] A belt that comes across the shoulder. *Dryden.*
- SHOULDERCLAPPER**. *f.* [*shoulder* and *clap*.] One who affects familiarity. *Shakespeare.*
- SHOULDERSHOTTEN**. *a.* [*shoulder* and *shot*.] Strained in the shoulder. *Shakespeare.*
- SHOULDERSLIP**. *f.* [*shoulder* and *slip*.] Dislocation of the shoulder. *Swift.*
- To SHOUT**. *v. n.* To cry in triumph or exhortation. *Waller.*
- SHOUT**. *f.* A loud and vehement cry of triumph or exhortation. *Knolles. Dryden.*
- SHOUTER**. *f.* [from *shout*.] He who shouts. *Dryden.*
- To SHOW**. *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 publick; to proclaim. *1 Peter.*
 4. To make known. *Milton.*
 5. To point the way; to direct. *Swift.*
 6. To offer; to afford. *Az. Deuter.*
 7. To explain; to expound. *Daniel.*
 8. To teach; to tell. *Milton.*
- To SHOW**. *v. n.*
1. To appear; to look; to be in appearance. *Dryden. Philips.*
 2. To have appearance. *Shakespeare.*
- SHOW**. *f.* [from the verb.]
1. A spectacle; something publicly exposed to view for money. *Addison. Milton.*
 2. Superficial appearance. *Milton.*
 3. Ostentatious display. *Granville.*
 4. Object attracting notice. *Addison.*
 5. Splendid appearance. *Milton.*
6. Semblance; likeness. *Milton.*
 7. Speciousness; plausibility. *Whitgift.*
 8. External appearance. *Sidney.*
 9. Exhibition to view. *Shakespeare.*
 10. Pomp; magnificent spectacle. *Bacon.*
 11. Phantoms; not realities. *Dryden.*
 12. Representative action. *Addison.*
- SHO'WBREAD**, or *Shewbread*. *f.* [*show* and *bread*.] Among the Jews, they thus called loaves of bread that the priest of the week put every Sabbath-day upon the golden table which was in the sanctum 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 at the same time took away the stale ones, and which could not be eaten but by the priest alone. This offering was accompanied with frankincense and salt. *Calmet.*
- SHO'WER**. *f.* [*schoure*, Dutch.]
1. Rain either moderate or violent. *Bacon.*
 2. Storm of any thing falling thick. *Pepe.*
 3. Any very liberal distribution. *Shakespeare.*
- To SHO'WER**. *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 SHO'WER**. *v. n.* To be rainy.
- SHO'WERY**. *a.* [from *shower*.] Rainy. *Bacon. Addison.*
- SHO'WISH**, or *Showy*. *a.* [from *show*.]
1. Splendid; gaudy. *Swift.*
 2. Ostentatious. *Addison.*
- SHOWN**. pret. and part. pass. of *To show*. *Milton.*
- SHRANK**. The preterite of *shrink*. *Gen.*
- To SHRED**. *v. a.* pret. *shred*. [*scrapian*, Saxon.] To cut into small pieces. *Hooker.*
- SHRED**. *f.* [from the verb.]
1. A small piece cut off. *Bacon. Pope.*
 2. A' fragment. *Shakespeare.*
- SHREW**. *f.* [*schreyen*, German, to clamour.] A peevish, malignant, clamorous, spiteful, vexatious, turbulent woman. *Shakespeare.*
- SHREWD**. *a.* [Contracted from *shrewd*.]
1. Having the qualities of a shrew; malicious; troublesome. *Shakespeare.*
 2. Maliciously sly; cunning. *Tilolson.*
 3. Bad; ill-betokening. *Soub.*
 4. Painful; pinching; dangerous; mischievous. *Soub.*
- SHRE'WDLY**. *ad.* [from *shrewd*.]
1. Mischievously; destructively. *Wotton.*
 2. Vexatiously. *Soub.*
 3. With strong suspicion. *Locke.*
- SHRE'WDNESS**. *f.* [from *shrewd*.]
1. Sly cunning; archness. *Shakespeare.*
 2. Mischievousness; petulance.
- SHRE'WISZ**. *a.* [from *shrew*.] Having the qualities

S H R

- qualities of a shrew; forward; petulantly clamorous. *Shakespeare.*
- SHRE'WISHLY.** *ad.* [from *shrewwissh*.] Petulantly; peevishly; clamorously; forwardly. *Shakespeare.*
- SHRE'WISHNESS.** *f.* [from *shrewwissh*.] The qualities of a shrew; forwardness; petulance; clamorosity. *Shakespeare.*
- SHRE'WMOUSE.** *f.* [from *scrapa*, Saxon.] A mouse of which the bite is generally supposed venomous: which is false, her teeth being equally harmless with those of any other mouse.
- To SHRIEK.** *v. n.* [*skriegar*, Danish; *scricolare*, Italian.] To cry out inarticulately with anguish or horror; to scream. *Dryden.*
- SHRIEK.** *f.* [*skrieg*, Danish; *scriccio*, Ital.] An inarticulate cry of anguish or horror. *Dryden.*
- SHRIFT.** *f.* [from *scipit*, Saxon.] Confession made to a priest. *Rovee.*
- SHRIGHT,** for *shricked.* *Spenser.*
- SHRILL.** Sounding with a piercing, tremulous, or vibratory sound. *Shakespeare.*
- To SHRILL.** *v. n.* [from the adjective.] To pierce the ear with quick vibrations of sound. *Spenser. Penton.*
- SHRILLY.** *ad.* [from *shrill*.] With a shrill noise.
- SHRILLNESS.** *f.* [from *shrill*.] The quality of being shrill.
- SHRIMP.** *f.* [*schrumpe*, a wrinkle, Germ.]
1. A small crustaceous vermiculated fish. *Carew.*
 2. A little wrinkled man; a dwarf. *Shakespeare.*
- SHRINE.** *f.* [from *scrin*, Saxon; *scrinium*, Lat.] A case in which something sacred is reposed. *Watts.*
- To SHRINK.** *v. n.* preterite, *I shrunk*, or *shrank*; participle, *shrunken*. [from *scrinian*, Saxon.]
1. To contract itself into less room; to shrivel; to be drawn together by some internal power. *Bacon.*
 2. To withdraw as from danger. *Dryden.*
 3. To express fear, horror, or pain, by shugging, or contracting the body. *Shakespeare.*
 4. To fall back as from danger. *South.*
- To SHRINK.** *v. a.* participle pass. *shrunken*, *shank*, or *shrunken*. To make to shrink. *Shakespeare. Taylor.*
- SHRINK.** *f.* [from the verb.]
1. Corrugation; contraction into less compass. *Woodward.*
 2. Contraction of the body from fear or horror. *Daniel.*
- SHRINKER.** *f.* [from *shrink*.] He who shrinks.
- To SHRIVE.** *v. a.* [from *scripian*, Saxon.] To hear at confession. *Cleveland.*

S H U

- To SHRIVEL.** *v. n.* [*schrompelen*, Dutch.] To contract itself into wrinkles. *Arbut.*
- To SHRIVEL.** *v. a.* To contract into wrinkles. *Dryden.*
- SHRIVER.** *f.* [from *scrive*.] A confessor. *Shakespeare.*
- SHROUD.** *f.* [from *scrod*, Saxon.]
1. A shelter; a cover. *Milton.*
 2. The dress of the dead; a winding-sheet. *Shakespeare.*
 3. The sail ropes. *Shakespeare. Pope.*
- To SHROUD.** *v. a.* [from the noun.]
1. To shelter; to cover from danger. *Krollès. Raleigh. 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.** *v. n.* To harbour; to take shelter. *Milton.*
- SHRO'VETIDE.** } *f.* [from *scrive*,
SHRO'VETUESDAY. } the preterite of
scrive.] The time of confession; the day before Ash-wednesday or Lent. *Tusser.*
- SHRUB.** *f.* [from *scrubbe*, Saxon.]
1. A bush; a small tree. *Locke.*
 2. Spirit, acid, and sugar mixed.
- SHRUBBY.** *a.* [from *shrub*.]
1. Resembling a shrub. *Mortimer.*
 2. Full of shrubs; bushy. *Milton.*
- To SHRUG.** *v. n.* [*schricken*, Dutch, to tremble.] To express horror or dissatisfaction by motion of the shoulders or whole body. *Donne. Swift.*
- To SHRUG.** *v. a.* To contract or draw up. *Hudibras.*
- SHRUG.** *f.* [from the verb.] A motion of the shoulders usually expressing dislike or aversion. *Cleveland. Swift.*
- SHRUNK.** The preterite and part. pass. of *shrink*. *Maccabees.*
- SHRUNKEN.** The part. passive of *shrink*. *Bacon.*
- To SHU'DDER.** *v. a.* [*schudren*, Dutch.] To quake with fear, or with aversion. *Dryden. Smith.*
- To SHUFFLE.** *v. a.* [from *scyfelung*, Saxon, a bustle, a tumult.]
1. To throw into disorder; to agitate tumultuously, so as that one thing takes the place of another. *Blackmore.*
 2. To remove, or put by with some artifice or fraud. *Locke.*
 3. To shake; to divest. *Shakespeare.*
 4. To change the position of cards with respect to each other. *Bacon.*
 5. To form tumultuously, or fraudulently. *Howel.*
- To SHUFFLE.** *v. n.*
1. To throw the cards into a new order. *Granville.*
 2. To play mean tricks; to practise fraud; to evade fair questions. *South.*
 3. To

3. To struggle; to shift. *Shakspeare.*
 4. To move with an irregular gait. *Shakspeare.*
- SHUFFLE.** *f.* [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.** *f.* [*shuffe* and *cap.*] A play at which money is shaken in a hat. *Arbutnot.*
- SHUFFLER.** *f.* [from *shuffe.*] He who plays tricks or shuffles.
- SHUFFLINGLY.** *ad.* [from *shuffe.*] With an irregular gait. *Dryden.*
- TO SHUN.** *v. a.* [*shunian*, Saxon.] To avoid; to decline; to endeavour to escape; to eschew. *Waller.*
- SHUNLESS.** *a.* [from *shun.*] Inevitable; unavoidable. *Shakspeare.*
- TO SHUT.** *v. a.* preterite, *I shut*; part. passive, *shut.* [*scirtan*, Saxon; *schutten*, Dutch.]
 1. To close so as to prohibit ingress or egress; to make not open. *Milton.*
 2. To inclose; to confine. *Gal.*
 3. To prohibit; to bar. *Milton.*
 4. To exclude. *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. *Raleigh.*
 8. To SHUT up. To conclude. *Knolles.*
- TO SHUT.** *v. n.* To be closed; to close itself.
- SHUT.** *Participial adjective.* Rid; clear; free. *L'Estrange.*
- SHUT.** *f.* [from the verb.]
 1. Close; act of shutting. *Dryden.*
 2. Small door or cover. *Wilkins.*
- SHUTTER.** *f.* [from *shut.*]
 1. One that shuts. *Dryden.*
- SHUTTLE.** *f.* [*schietspoel*, Dutch; *skutul*, Islandick.] The instrument with which the weaver shoots the cross threads. *Sandys.*
- SHUTTLECOCK.** *f.* [See SHUTTLECOCK.] A cork stuck with feathers, and beaten backward and forward. *Spenser.*
- SHY.** *a.* [*schowwe*, Dutch; *schiso*, Italian.]
 1. Reserved; not familiar; not free of behaviour. *Addison.*
 2. Cautious; wary; chary. *Hudibras.*
 3. Keeping at a distance; unwilling to approach. *Norris.*
 4. Suspicious; jealous; unwilling to suffer near acquaintance. *Southern.*
- SIBILANT.** *a.* [*sibilans*, Latin.] Hissing. *Holder.*
- SIBILATION.** *f.* [from *sibilo*, Latin.] A hissing sound. *Bacon.*
- SICAMORE.** *f.* [*sicamorus*, Latin.] A tree. *Peacbam.*
- TO SICcate.** *v. a.* [*sicco*, Latin.] To dry.
- SICCATION.** *f.* [from *siccate.*] The act of drying.
- SICCIFICK.** *a.* [*siccus* and *fic*, Lat.] Causing dryness.
- SICCITY.** *f.* [*siccitè*, Fr. *siccitas*, from *siccus*, Latin.] Dryness; aridity; want of moisture. *Wiseman.*
- SICE.** *f.* [*six*, French.] The number six at dice. *Dryden.*
- SICH.** *a.* Such. See *SUCH.* *Spenser.*
- SICK.** *a.* [*reoc*, Saxon; *sieck*, Dutch.]
 1. Afflicted with disease. *Cleveland.*
 2. Disordered in the organs of digestion; ill in the stomach.
 3. Corrupted. *Shakspeare.*
 4. Disgusted. *Pope.*
- TO SICK.** *v. n.* [from the noun.] Toicken; to take a disease. *Shakspeare.*
- TO SICKEN.** *v. a.* [from *sick.*]
 1. To make sick; to diseafe. *Prior.*
 2. To weaken; to impair. *Shakspeare.*
- TO SICKEN.** *v. n.*
 1. To grow sick; to fall into disease. *Bacon.*
 2. To be fatiated; to be filled to disgust. *Shakspeare.*
 3. To be disgusted or disordered with abhorrence. *Dryden.*
 4. To grow weak; to decay; to languish. *Pope.*
- SICKER.** *a.* [*siccer*, Welsh; *sicker*, Dutch.] Sure; certain; firm. *Spenser.*
- SICKER.** *ad.* Surely; certainly. *Spenser.*
- SICKLE.** *f.* [*ricol*, Saxon; *sichel*, Dutch, from *secale*, or *ficula*, Latin.] The hook with which corn is cut; a reaping hook. *Spenser. South.*
- SICKLEMAN.** } *f.* [from *sicke.*] A reaper. *Spenser. South.*
SICKLER. } *Shakspeare. Sandys.*
- SICKLINESS.** *f.* [from *sickly.*] Disposition to sickness; habitual disease. *Shakspeare. Graunt.*
- SICKLY.** *ad.* [from *sick.*] Not in health. *Shakspeare.*
- SICKLY.** *a.* [from *sick.*]
 1. Not healthy; not sound; not well; somewhat disordered. *Shakspeare. Dryden.*
 2. Faint; weak; languid. *Prior.*
- TO SICKLY.** *v. a.* [from the adjective.] To make diseased; to taint with the hue of disease. *Shakspeare.*
- SICKNESS.** *f.* [from *sick.*]
 1. State of being diseased. *Shakspeare.*
 2. Disease; malady. *Mattbew. Watts.*
 3. Disorder in the organs of digestion.
- SIDE.** *f.* [*side*, Saxon; *sijde*, Dutch.]
 1. The parts of animals fortified by the ribs. *Spenser.*
 2. Any part of any body opposed to any other part. *Wilkins.*
 3. The

3. The right or left.
 4. Margin; edge; verge. *Roscommon.*
 5. Any kind of local respect. *Milton.*
 6. Party; interest; faction; sect.
Shakespeare. Spratt.
 7. Any part placed in contradistinction or opposition to another. *Knolles. Tillotson.*
- SIDE. *a.* [from the noun.] Lateral; oblique; not direct; being on either side.

Hooker. Exodus.
 To SIDE. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To take a party; to engage in a faction.

King Charles. Digby. Swift.
 SIDEBOARD. *f.* [side and board.] The side table on which conveniences are placed for those that eat at the other table.

Dryden.
 SIDEBOX. *f.* [side and box.] Seat for the ladies on the side of the theatre. *Pope.*

SIDFLY. *f.* An insect. *Derham.*
 To SIDLE. *v. n.* [from side.] To go with the body the narrowest way. *Swift.*

SIDELONG. *a.* [side and long.] Lateral; oblique; not in front; not direct.
Dryden. Locke.

SIDELONG. *ad.*
 1. Laterally; obliquely; not in pursuit; not in opposition. *Dryden.*
 2. On the side. *Evelyn.*

SIDER. *f.* See CIDER.
 SIDERAL. *a.* [from *sidus*, Latin.] Starry; astral. *Milton.*

SIDERATED. *a.* [from *sideratus*, Latin.] Blasted; planet-struck. *Brown.*

SIDERATION. *f.* [sideration, Fr. *sideratio*, Lat.] A sudden mortification; a blait; or a sudden deprivation of sense. *Ray.*

SIDESADDLE. *f.* [side and saddle.] A woman's seat on horseback.

SIDESMAN. *f.* [side and man.] An assistant to the church-warden. *Ayliffe.*

SIDEWAYS. } *ad.* [from side and way, or
 SIDEWISE. } *wise.*] Laterally; on one side. *Newton.*

SIEGE. *f.* [*siege*, French.]
 1. The act of besetting a fortified place; a leaguer. *Knolles.*

2. Any continued endeavour to gain possession. *Dryden.*

3. [*Siege*, French.] Seat; throne. *Spensf.*

4. Place; class; rank. *Shakesp.*

5. Stool. *Brown.*

To SIEGE. *v. a.* [*sieger*, French.] To besiege. *Spenser.*

SIEVE. *f.* [from *sift*.] Hair or lawn strained upon a hoop, by which flower is separated from bran; a boulder; a searce. *Dryden.*

To SIFT. *v. a.* [*siften*, Saxon; *siften*, Dutch]

1. To separate by a sieve. *Wotton.*
 2. To separate; to part. *Dryden.*
 3. To examine; to try. *Hooker.*

SIFTER. *j.* [from *sift*.] He who sifts.

SIG was used by the Saxons for victory: as, *Sigbert*, famous for victory; *Sigward*, victorious preserver. *Gibson.*

To SIGH. *v. n.* [*sican*, *sicerean*, Saxon; *sichien*, Dutch.] To emit the breath audibly, as in grief.

Mark. Prior. Arbutnot and Pepe.
 To SIGH. *v. a.* To lament; to mourn.

Prior.
 SIGH. *f.* [from the verb.] A violent and audible emission of breath which has been long retained. *Taylor.*

SIGHT. *f.* [*ȝefiȝe*, 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 point fixed to guide the eye: as, the sights of a quadrant. *Shakespeare.*

7. Spectacle; show; thing wonderful to be seen. *Sidney. Exodus.*

SIGHTED. *a.* [from *sight*.] Seeing in a particular manner. It is used only in composition, as *quicksighted*, *shortsighted*.

Clarendon.
 SIGHTFULNESS. *f.* [from *sight* and *full*.] Perspicuity; clearness of sight. *Sidney.*

SIGHTLESS. *a.* [from *sight*.]
 1. Wanting sight; blind. *Pope.*

2. Not sightly; offensive to the eye; unpleasing to look at. *Shakespeare.*

SIGHTLY. *a.* [from *sight*.] Pleasing to the eye; striking to the view. *Addison.*

SIGIL. *f.* [*sigillum*, Latin.] Seal. *Dryden.*

SIGN. *f.* [*signe*, French; *signum*, Latin.]
 1. A token of any thing; that by which any thing is shown. *Hooker. Holder.*

2. A wonder; a miracle. *Ezek. Milton.*

3. A picture hung at a door, to give notice what is sold within. *Donne.*

4. A monument; a memorial. *Numb.*

5. A constellation in the zodiack. *Dryd.*

6. Note of resemblance. *Milton.*

7. Ensign. *Brerewood.*

8. Typical representation; symbol.

9. A subscription of one's name: as, a sign manual.

To SIGN. *v. a.* [*signo*, Latin.]
 1. To mark. *Shakespeare.*

2. [*signer*, French.] To ratify by hand or seal. *Dryden.*

3. To betoken; to signify; to represent typically. *Taylor.*

SIGNAL. *f.* [*signal*, French; *señale*, Spanish.] Notice given by a signal; a sign that gives notice. *Dryden.*

SIGNAL.

S I G

- SIGNAL.** *a.* [*signal*, French.] Eminent; memorable; remarkable. *Clarendon*
- SIGNALITY.** *f.* [from *signal*.] Quality of something remarkable or memorable. *Glanville.*
- TO SIGNALIZE.** *v. a.* [*signaler*, French.] To make eminent; to make remarkable. *Swift.*
- SIGNALLY.** *ad.* [from *signal*.] Eminently; remarkably; memorably. *South.*
- SIGNA'TION.** *f.* [from *signo*, Latin.] Sign given; act of betokening. *Brown.*
- SIGNATURE.** *f.* [*signature*, French.]
1. A sign or mark impressed upon any thing; a stamp; a mark. *Watts.*
 2. A mark upon any matter, particularly upon plants, by which their nature or medicinal use is pointed out. *More.*
 3. Proof; evidence. *Rogers.*
 4. [Among printers.] Some letter or figure to distinguish different sheets.
- SIGNATURIST.** *f.* [from *signature*.] One who holds the doctrine of signatures. *Brown.*
- SIGNET.** *f.* [*signette*, French.] A seal commonly used for the seal-manual of a king. *Dryden.*
- SIGNIFICANCE.** } *f.* [from *signify*.]
- SIGNIFICANCY.** }
1. Power of signifying; meaning. *Stilling.*
 2. Force; energy; power of impressing the mind. *Swift.*
 3. Importance; moment; consequence. *Addison.*
- SIGNIFICANT.** *a.* [*signifiant*, Fr. *significans*, Latin.]
1. Expressive of something beyond the external mark. *Shakespeare.*
 2. Betokening; standing as a sign of something. *Raleigh.*
 3. Expressive or representative in an eminent degree. *Hocker.*
 4. Important; momentous.
- SIGNIFICANTLY.** *ad.* [from *significant*.] With force of expression. *South.*
- SIGNIFICA'TION.** *f.* [*significatio*, Lat.]
1. The act of making known by signs. *South.*
 2. Meaning expressed by a sign or word. *Holder.*
- SIGNIFICATIVE.** *a.* [*significatif*, Fr. from *signify*.]
1. Betokening by an external sign. *Brerewood.*
 2. forcible; strongly expressive. *Camden.*
- SIGNIFICATORY.** *f.* [from *signify*.] That which signifies or betokens. *Taylor.*
- TO SIGNIFY.** *v. a.* [*significo*, Latin.]
1. To declare by some token or sign. *Dryd.*
 2. To mean; to express. *Shakespeare.*
 3. To import; to weigh. *Taylor.*
 4. To make known. *Swift.*

S I L

- TO SIGNIFY.** *v. n.* To express meaning with force. *Ben. Johnson.*
- SIGNIORY.** *f.* [*seignoria*, Italian.] Lordship; dominion. *Daniel.*
- SIGNPOST.** *f.* [*sign and post*.] That upon which a sign hangs. *Ben. Johnson.*
- SIKER.** *ad.* The old word for *sure*, or *surely*. *Spenser.*
- SIKERNESS.** *f.* [from *fiker*.] Sureness; safety.
- SILENCE.** *f.* [*silence*, French; *silentium*, Latin.]
1. The state of holding peace. *Milton.*
 2. Habitual taciturnity; not loquacity. *Shakespeare.*
 3. Secrecy.
 4. Stillness; not noise. *Pope.*
 5. Not mention. *Milton.*
- SILENCE.** *interj.* An authoritative restraint of speech. *Shakespeare.*
- TO SILENCE.** *v. a.* [from the noun.] To fill; to oblige to hold peace. *Shakespeare. Clarendon.*
- SILENT.** *a.* [*silens*, Latin.]
1. Not speaking; mute. *Psalms.*
 2. Not talkative; not loquacious. *Milton.*
 3. Still; having no noise. *Milton.*
 4. Wanting efficacy. *Milton.*
 5. Not mentioning. *Milton.*
- SILENTLY.** *ad.* [from *silent*.]
1. Without speech. *Dryden.*
 2. Without noise. *Dryden.*
 3. Without mention. *Locke.*
- SILICIOUS.** *a.* [from *silicium*.] Made of hair. *Brown.*
- SILICULOSE.** *a.* [*silicula*, Latin.] Husky; full of husks. *Diët.*
- SILIGINOSE.** *a.* [*siliginosus*, Lat.] Made of fine wheat. *Diët.*
- SILIQUEA.** *f.* [Latin.]
1. A carat of which six make a scruple.
 2. The seed-vesel; husk, pod, or shell of such plants as are of the pulse kind. *Diët.*
- SILIQUEOSE.** } *a.* [from *siliqua*, Latin.]
- SILIQUEOUS.** } Having a pod, or capsula. *Arbutnot.*
- SILK.** *f.* [*reolc*, Saxon.]
1. The thread of the worm that turns afterwards to a butterfly. *Shakespeare.*
 2. The stuff made of the worms thread. *Knolles.*
- SILKEN.** *a.* [from *silc*.]
1. Made of *silc*. *Milton.*
 2. Soft; tender. *Dryden.*
 3. Dressed in silk. *Shakespeare.*
- SILKME'RCER.** *f.* [*silc* and *mercer*.] A dealer in silk.
- SILKWEA'VER.** *f.* [*silc* and *weaver*.] One whose trade is to weave silken stuffs. *Dryden.*
- SILKWORM.** *f.* [*silc* and *worm*.] The worm that spins silk. *Dryden.*
- SILKY.**

SILKY, *a.* [from *filk*.]

1. Made of silk.
2. Soft; pliant.

Shakespeare.

SILL, *f.* [Frýl, Saxon; *fulle*, Dutch.] The timber or stone at the foot of the door.

Swift.

SILLABUB, *f.* Curds made by milking upon vinegar.

Wotton.

SILLILY, *ad.* [from *filly*.] In a silly manner; simply; foolishly.

Dryden.

SILLINESS, *f.* [from *filly*.] Simplicity; weakness; harmless folly.

L'Esrange.

SILLY, *a.* [*selig*, German.]

1. Harmless; innocent; inoffensive; plain; artless.
2. Weak; helpless.
3. Foolish; witless.

Spenser.

Watts.

SILLYHOW, *f.* [*selig*, happy, and *hepct*.] The membrane that covers the head of the fœtus.

Brown.

SILT, *f.* Mud; slime.

Hale.

SILVAN, *a.* [from *silva*, Latin.] Woody; full of woods.

Dryden.

SILVER, *f.* [*reolpen*, Sax. *siwer*, Dutch.]

1. Silver is a white and hard metal, next in weight to gold.
2. Any thing of soft splendour.
3. Money made of silver.

Watts.

Pope.

SILVER, *a.*

1. Made of silver.
2. White like silver.
3. Having a pale lustre.
4. Soft of voice.

Genesis.

Spenser.

Shakespeare.

Spenser.

To **SILVER**, *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To cover superficially with silver.
2. To adorn with mild lustre.

Shakespeare.

Pope.

SILVERBEATER, *f.* [*silver* and *beat*.] One that foliates silver.

Boyle.

SILVERLY, *ad.* [from *silver*.] With the appearance of silver.

Shakespeare.

SILVERSMITH, *f.* [*silver* and *smith*.] One that works in silver.

Art.

SILVERTHISTLE, } *f.* Plants.

SILVERWEED, }

SILVERTREE, *f.* [*conocarpodendron*, Lat.] A plant.

Milkr.

SILVERY, *a.* [from *silver*.] Besprinkled with silver.

Dunciad.

SIMAR, *f.* [*smarre*, French.] A woman's robe.

Dryden.

SIMILAR, } *a.* [*similaire*, Fren. from

SIMILARY, } *similis*, Latin.]

1. Homogeneous; having one part like another.
2. Resembling; having resemblance.

Boyle.

Hale.

SIMILARITY, *f.* [from *similar*.] Likeness.

Arbutnot.

SIMILE, *f.* [*simile*, Latin.] A comparison by which any thing is illustrated or aggrandized.

Shakespeare.

SIMILITUDE, *f.* [*similitudo*, Latin.]

1. Likeness; resemblance, *Bacon*, *South*.
2. Comparison; simile, *Wotton*.

SIMITAR, *f.* A crooked or falcated sword with a convex edge.

To **SIMMER**, *v. n.* To boil gently; to boil with a gentle hissing.

Boyle.

SIMNEL, *f.* [*simnelus*, low Latin.] A kind of sweet bread or cake.

SIMONY, *f.* [*simonic*, French; *simonia*, Latin.] The crime of buying or selling church preferment.

Gartb.

To **SIMPER**, *v. n.* [from *pymbelan*, Saxon, to keep holiday, *Skinner*.] To smile; generally to smile foolishly.

Sidney.

SIMPER, *f.* [from the verb.] Smile; generally a foolish smile.

Pope.

SIMPLE, *a.* [*simplex*, Latin.]

1. Plain; artless; unskilled; undesigning; sincere; harmless.
2. Uncompounded; unmingled; single; only one; plain; not complicated.
3. Silly; not wise; not cunning.

Hooker.

Watts.

Prov.

SIMPLE, *f.* [*simple*, French.] A single ingredient in a medicine; a drug; an herb.

Temple.

To **SIMPLE**, *v. n.* To gather simples.

Gartb.

SIMPLESS, *f.* [*simpleesse*, French.] Simplicity; fullness; folly.

Spenser.

SIMPLENESS, *f.* [from *simple*.] The quality of being simple.

Shakespeare.

Digby.

SIMPLER, *f.* [from *simple*.] A simplist; an herbarist.

SIMPLETON, *f.* [from *simple*.] A silly mortal; a trifler; a foolish fellow.

L'Esrange.

SIMPLICITY, *f.* [*simplicitas*, Latin.]

1. Plainness; artlessness; not subtilty; not cunning; not deceit.
2. Plainness; not subtilty; not abstruseness.
3. Plainness; not finery.
4. Singleness; not composition; state of being uncompounded.
5. Weakness; fullness.

Sidney.

Hammond.

Dryden.

Hooker.

Prov.

Brown.

Hooker.

SIMPLIST, *f.* [from *simple*.] One skilled in simples.

Brown.

SIMPLY, *ad.* [from *simple*.]

1. Without art; without subtilty; plainly; artlessly.
2. Of itself; without addition.
3. Merely; solely.
4. Foolishly; sillily.

Milton.

Hooker.

Hooker.

SIMULAR, *f.* [from *simulo*, Latin.] One that counterfeits.

Shakespeare.

SIMULATION, *f.* [*simulatio*, Lat.] That part of hypocrisy which pretends that to be which is not.

Bacon.

SIMULTANEOUS, *a.* [*simultaneus*, Lat.] Acting together; existing at the same time.

Glanville.

S I N

SIN. *f.* [*rȳn*, Sax.]

1. An act against the laws of God; a violation of the laws of religion. *Shakespeare.*
2. Habitual negligence of religion. *Daniel, Watts.*

To SIN. *v. n.* [from the noun.]

1. To neglect the laws of religion; to violate the laws of religion. *Psalms.*
2. To offend against right. *Shakespeare.*

SINCE. *ad.* [formed by contraction from *sibence*, or *sith tence*, from *siðe*, Sax.]

1. Because that. *Locke.*
2. From the time that. *Pope.*
3. Ago; before this. *Sidney.*

SINCE. *pr position.* After; reckoning from some time past to the time present. *Dryden.*

SINCERE. *a.* [*sincerus*, Lat. *sincere*, Fr.]

1. Unhurt; uninjured. *Dryden.*
2. Pure; unmingled. *Asterbury.*
3. Honest; undissembling; uncorrupt. *Milton.*

SINCERELY. *ad.* [from *sincere*.] Honestly; without hypocrisy. *Watts.*

SINCERENESS. } *f.* [*sincerité*, Fr.]

SINCERITY. }

1. Honesty of intention; purity of mind. *Rogers.*
2. Freedom from hypocrisy. *Pope.*

SYNDON. *f.* [Latin.] A fold; a wrapper. *Bacon.*

SINE. *f.* [*sinus*, Latin.] A right sine, in geometry, is a right line drawn from one end of an arch perpendicular upon the diameter drawn from the other end of that arch. *Harris.*

SINECURE. *f.* [*sine*, without, and *cura*, care, Lat.] An office which has revenue without any employment. *Garth.*

SINew. *f.* [*rȳp*, Sax. *senewen*, Dut.]

1. A tendon; the ligament by which the joints are moved. *Dryden.*
2. Applied to whatever gives strength or compactness; as, money is the *sinews* of war. *Dryden.*
3. Muscle or nerve. *Davies.*

To SINew. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To knit as by sinews. Not in use. *Shakesp.*

SINewED. *a.* [from *sinew*.]

1. Furnished with sinews. *Dryden.*
2. Strong; firm; vigorous. *Shakespeare.*

SINewSHRUNK. *a.* [*sinew* and *shrunken*.]

A horse is said to be *sinewshrunken* when he has been over-ridden, and so fatigued that he becomes gaunt-bellied. *Farrer's Dict.*

SINewy. *a.* [from *sinew*.]

1. Consisting of a sinew; nervous. *Donne.*
2. Strong; nervous; vigorous; forcible. *Shakespeare. Hale.*

SINFUL. *a.* [*sin* and *full*.]

1. Alien from God; not holy; unsanctified. *Milton.*

S I N

2. Wicked; not observant of religion; contrary to religion. *Milton. South.*

SINFULLY. *ad.* [from *sinful*.] Wickedly; not piously; not according to the ordinance of God. *South.*

SINFULNESS. *f.* [from *sinful*.] Alienation from God; neglect or violation of the duties of religion; contrariety to religious goodness. *Milton. Wake.*

To SING. *v. n.* preterite *I sang*, or *sung*; particle pass. *sung*. [*singan*, Saxon; *singia*, in *noick*; *singben*, Dut.]

1. To form the voice to melody; to articulate musically. *Dryden.*
2. To utter sweet sounds inarticulately. *Cant.*
3. To make any small or shrill noise. *Shakespeare. Prior.*
4. To tell in poetry.

To SING. *v. a.*

1. To relate or mention in poetry. *Milton.*
2. To celebrate; to give praises to.
3. To utter harmoniously. *Shakespeare.*

To SINGE. *v. a.* [*sængan*, Sax. *sengben*, Dutch.] To scorch; to burn slightly or superficially. *L'Estrange.*

SINGER. *f.* [from *sing*.] One that sings; one whose profession or business is to sing. *Waller.*

SINGINGMASTER. *f.* [*sing* and *master*.] One who teaches to sing. *Addison.*

SINGLE. *a.* [*singulus*, Lat.]

1. One; not double; not more than one. *South.*
2. Particular; individual. *Watts.*
3. Not compounded. *Watts.*
4. Alone; having no companion; having no assistant. *Dnham.*
5. Unmarried. *Dryden.*
6. Not complicated; not duplicated. *Bacon.*
7. Pure; uncorrupt; not double minded; simple. A scriptural sense. *Matt.*
8. That in which one is opposed to one. *Dryden.*

To SINGLE. *v. a.* [from the adjective.]

1. To chuse out from among others. *Brown. Milton.*
2. To sequester; to withdraw. *Hooker.*
3. To take alone. *Hooker.*
4. To separate. *Sidney.*

SINGLENES. *f.* [from *single*.] Simplicity; sincerity; honest plainness. *Hooker.*

SINGLY. *ad.* [from *single*.]

1. Individually; particularly. *Taylor.*
2. Only; by himself. *Shakespeare.*
3. Without partners or associates. *Pope.*
4. Honestly; simply; sincerely.

SINGULAR. *a.* [*singulier*, Fr. *singularis*, Lat.]

1. Single; not complex; not compound. *Watts.*

S I N

S I R

- 2. [In grammar.] Expressing only one; not plural. *Locke.*
- 3. Particular; unexampled. *Denham. Female Quixotte.*
- 4. Having something not common to others. *Tillotson.*
- 5. Alone; that of which there is but one. *Addison.*

SINGULARITY. *f.* [*singularité*, Fr.]

- 1. Some character or quality by which one is distinguished from others. *Tillotson.*
- 2. Any thing remarkable; a curiosity. *Shakespeare.*
- 3. Particular privilege or prerogative. *Hooker.*
- 4. Character or manners different from those of others. *South.*

TO SINGULARIZE. *v. a.* [*f. singulariser*, Fr] To make single.

SINGULARLY. *ad.* [from *singular*.] Particularly; in a manner not common to others. *South.*

SINGULT. *f.* [*singultus*, Lat.] A sigh. *Spenser.*

SINISTER. *a.* [*sinister*, Lat.]

- 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. *a.* [*sinister*, Lat.] Abused; perverse; wrong headed. *Bentley.*
- ## SINISTROUSLY. *ad.* [from *sinistrous*.]
- 1. With a tendency to the left. *Brown.*
 - 2. Perversely; absurdly.

TO SINK. *v. n.* pret. *I sunk*, anciently *fank*; part. *sunk* or *sunken*. [*penkan*, Saxon; *senken*, German.]

- 1. To fall down through any medium; not to swim; to go to the bottom. *Milton.*
- 2. To fail gradually. *2 Kings.*
- 3. To enter or penetrate into any body. *Sam.*
- 4. To lose height; to fall to a level. *Addison.*
- 5. To lose or want 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.*

TO SINK. *v. a.*

- 1. To put under water; to disable from swimming or floating. *Bacon.*
- 2. To delve; to make by delving. *Boyle.*
- 3. To depress; to degrade. *Prior.*
- 4. To plunge into destruction. *Shakespeare.*
- 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. *Rivers.*
- 9. To make to decline. *Kew.*
- 10. To suppress; to conceal; to intervert. *Dwight.*

SINK. *f.* [*rine*, Saxon.]

- 1. A drain; a jakes. *Shakespeare.*
- 2. Any place where corruption is gathered. *Ben. Johnson.*

SINLESS. *a.* [from *sin*] Exempt from sin. *Milton. Rogers.*

SINLESSNESS. *f.* [from *sinless*.] Exemption from sin. *Boyle.*

SPINNER. *f.* [from *spin*.]

- 1. One at enmity with God; one not truly or religiously good. *South.*
- 2. An offender; a criminal. *Pope.*

SINOFFERING. *f.* [*sin* and *offering*.] An exaction or sacrifice for sin. *Exodus.*

SINOPER. or *Sinople. f.* A species of earth; ruddle. *Answorth.*

TO SINUATE. *v. a.* [*sinuo*, Latin.] To bend in and out. *Woodward.*

SINUATION. *f.* [from *sinuate*.] A bending in and out. *Hale.*

SINUOUS. *a.* [*sinuex*, Fr. from *sinus*, Latin.] Bending in and out. *Brown.*

SINUS. *f.* [Latin.]

- 1. A bay of the sea; an opening of the land. *Burnet.*
- 2. Any fold or opening.

TO SIP. *v. a.* [*sipan*, Saxon; *sippen*, Dut.]

- 1. To drink by small draughts. *Pope.*
- 2. To drink in small quantities. *Milton.*
- 3. To drink out of. *Dryden.*

TO SIP. *v. n.* To drink a small quantity. *Dryden.*

SIP. *f.* [from the verb.] A small draught; as much as the mouth will hold. *Milton.*

SIPHON. *f.* [*siphon*.] A pipe through which liquors are conveyed. *Tillotson.*

SIPPER. [from *sip*.] One that sips.

SIPPET. *f.* [from *sip*.] A small sip.

SIR. [*sire*, Fr. *seignior*, Ital. *signor*, Saxon.]

- 1. The word of respect in composition. *Shakespeare.*
- 2. The title of a knight or baronet. *Bacon.*
- 3. It is sometimes used for *man*. *Shakespeare.*
- 4. A title given to the loin of beef, which one of our kings knighted in a fit of good humour. *Addison.*

SIRE. *f.* [*sire*, Fr. *senior*, Lat.]

- 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. *f.* [Lat.] A goddess who enticed men by singing, and devoured them. *Shakespeare.*

SIT

SIRIASIS. *f.* [*σιριασις.*] An inflammation of the brain and its membrane, through an excessive heat of the sun. *DiE.*

SIRIUS. *f.* [Latin.] The dogstar.

SIRO'CCO. *f.* [Italian.] The south-east or Syrian wind. *Milton.*

SIRRAH. *f.* [*fir, ha!* Mishevw.] A compellation of reproach and insult. *L'Esrange.*

SIROP. } *f.* [Arabick] The juice of
SIRUP. } vegetables boiled with sugar. *Sidny.*

SIRUPED. *a.* [from *si-up.*] Sweet, like sirup; bedewed with sweets. *Drayton.*

SIRUPY. *a.* [from *sirup.*] Resembling sirup. *Mortimer.*

SISE. *f.* Contracted from *affize.* *Donne.*

SISKIN. *f.* A bird; a green finch.

SISTER. *f.* [*γρηγορη, Sax. zuster, Dut.*]
1. A woman born of the same parents; correlative to brother. *Job.*
2. One of the same faith; a christian. *James.*
3. A woman of the same kind *Shakespeare.*

4. One of the same kind; one of the same office. *Pop.*

SISTER in law. *f.* A husband or wife's sister. *Rutb.*

SISTERHOOD. *f.* [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. *a.* [from *sister.*] Like a sister; becoming a sister. *Shakespeare.*

To SIT. *v. n.* preterite, *I sat.* [*sitan, Gothick; sittan, Sax. setten, Dutch.*]
1. To rest upon the buttocks. *May.*
2. To perch. *Burd.*
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. *Shakespeare.*

9. To be placed in order to be painted. *Garib.*

10. To be in any situation or condition. *Bacon.*

11. To be fixed, 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. *Mac.*

15. **To SIT down.** To begin a sidge. *Clarendon.*

16. **To SIT down,** To rest; to cease fastidious, *Rogers.*

SIX

17. **To SIT down.** To settle; to fix a bode. *Spenser.*

18. **To SIT out.** To be without engagement or employment. *Sanderfon.*

19. **To SIT up.** To rise from lying to sitting. *Luke.*

20. **To SIT up.** To watch; not to go to bed. *Ben. Johnson.*

To SIT. *v. a.*
1. To keep the seat upon. *Prior.*
2. To place on a seat. *Bacon.*
3. To be settled to do business. *Addison.*

SITE. *f.* [*situs, Lat.*] Situation; local position. *Bentley.*

SITFAST. *f.* [*sit and fast.*] A hard knob growing under the saddle.

SITH. *ad.* [*ϝε, Saxon.*] Since; seeing that. *Hooker.*

SITHE. *f.* [*ϝε, Saxon.*] The instrument of mowing; a crooked blade joined at right angles to a long pole. *Peacham. Crasbarw.*

SITHENCE. *ad.* Since; in latter times. *Spenser.*

SITHES. *f.* Times. *Spenser.*

SITHNESS. *ad.* Since. *Spenser.*

SITTER. *f.* [from *sit.*]
1. One that sits. *Bacon.*
2. A bird that broods. *Mortimer.*

SITTING. *f.* [from *sit.*]
1. The posture of sitting on a seat. *Psalms.*
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. *part. a.* [from *situs, Latin.*]
1. Placed with respect to any thing else. *Bacon.*
2. Placed; consisting. *Milton.*

SITUATION. *f.* [from *situate.*]
1. Local respect; position. *Addison.*
2. Condition; state. *Rogers.*

SIX. *f.* [*six, French.*] Twice three; one more than five. *Brown.*

SIX and seven. *f.* To be at six and seven, is to be in a state of disorder and confusion. *Shakespeare.*

SIXPENCE. *f.* [*six and pence.*] A coin; half a shilling. *Pope.*

SIXSCORE. *a.* [*six and score.*] Six times twenty. *Sandys.*

SIXTEEN. *a.* [*sixtyne, Sax.*] Six and ten. *Taylor.*

SIXTEENTH. *a.* [*sixteenpa, Sax.*] The sixth after the tenth. *Chron.*

SIXTH. *a.* [*sixta, Sax.*] The first after the fifth; the ordinal of six. *Bacon.*

SIXTH. *f.* [from the adjective.] A sixth part. *Chayne.*

SIXTHLY,

SIXTHLY. *ad.* [from *six*.] In the sixth place. *Bacon.*

SIXTIETH. *a.* [ἕξτεογοῦς, Sax.] The tenth six times repeated. *Digby.*

SIXTY. *a.* [ἕξτις, Sax.] Six times ten. *Brown.*

SIZE. *f.*

1. Bulk; quantity of superficies; comparative magnitude. *Raleigh.*
2. A settled quantity. *Shakespeare.*
3. Figurative bulk; condition. *Swift.*
4. Any viscous or glutinous substance.

To 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 be smeared with size.

SIZED. *a.* [from *size*.] Having a particular magnitude. *Shakespeare.*

SIZABLE. *a.* [from *size*.] Reasonably bulky. *Arbutnot.*

SIZER. or *Servitor.* *f.* A certain rank of students in the universities. *Corbet.*

SIZERS. *f.* See *SCISSARS*.

SIZINESS. *f.* [from *sizy*.] Glutinousness; viscosity. *Floyer.*

SIZY. *a.* [from *size*.] Viscous; glutinous. *Arbutnot.*

SKADDLE. *f.* [ῥεαδῆρῆ, Sax.] Hurt; damage. *Dick.*

SKADDONS. *f.* The embryos of bees. *Bailey.*

SKAIN. *f.* [*escaigne*, French.] A knot of thread or silk wound. *Ben. Johnson.*

SKAINSMATE. *f.* A messmate. *Shakespeare.*

SKATE. *f.* [ῥεαδδα, Saxon.]

1. A flat sea fish.
2. A sort of shoe armed with iron, for sliding on the ice. *Tomson.*

SKEAN. *f.* A short sword; a knife. *Bacon.*

SKEG. *f.* A wild plum.

SKEGGER. *f.* *Skeggers*, are bred of such sick salmon that might not go to the sea. *Waltgn.*

SKELETON. *f.* [σκελετος, Greek.]

1. The bones of the body preserved together as much as can be in their natural situation. *Dryden.*
2. The compages of the principal parts. *Hale.*

SKELLUM. *f.* [skem, German.] A villain; a scoundrel. *Spinner.*

SKEP. *f.* [ῥεφην, lower Sax. to draw.] *Skep* is a sort of basket, narrow at the bottom, and wide at the top, to fetch corn in. *Tusser.*

SKEPTICK. *f.* [σκηπτικος.] One who doubts, or pretends to doubt of every thing. *Decoy of Piety. Blackmore.*

SKEPTICAL. *a.* [from *skeptick*.] Doubtful; pretending to universal doubt. *Bentley.*

SKEPTICISM. *f.* Universal doubt; pretence or profession of universal doubt. *Dryden.*

SKETCH. *f.* [*skedula*, Latin.] An outline; a rough draught; a first plan. *Addison.*

To SKETCH. *v. n.* [from the noun.]

1. To draw, by tracing the outline.
2. To plan, by giving the first or principal notion.

SKEWER. *f.* [*skere*, Danish.] A wooden or iron pin, used to keep meat in form. *King.*

To SKEWER. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To fasten with skewers.

SKIFF. *f.* [*eskiffe*, Fr. *scapha*, Lat.] A small light boat. *Brown. Swift.*

SKILFUL. *a.* [*skill* and *full*.] Knowing; qualified with skill. *Tatler.*

SKILFULLY. *ad.* [from *skilful*.] With skill; with art; with uncommon ability; dexterously. *Broome.*

SKILFULNESS. *f.* [from *skilful*.] Art; ability; dextrousness. *Psalms.*

SKILL. *f.* [*skil*, Islandick.]

1. Knowledge of any practice or art; readiness in any practice; knowledge; dexterity. *Milton.*
2. Any particular art. *Hooker.*

To SKILL. *v. n.* [*skilia*, Islandick.]

1. To be knowing in; to be dextrous at. *Whigfite.*
2. To differ; to make difference; to interest; to matter. *Hosker.*

SKILLED. *a.* [from *skill*.] Knowing; dextrous; acquainted with. *Milton.*

SKILLESS. *a.* [from *skill*.] Wanting art. *Shakespeare.*

SKILLET. *f.* [*eskuellette*, Fr.] A small kettle or boiler. *Shakespeare.*

To SKIM. *v. a.* [properly to *scum*.]

1. To clear off from 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. *v. n.* To pass lightly; to glide along. *Pope.*

SKIMBLESKAMBLE. *a.* Wandering; wild. *Shakespeare.*

SKIMMER. *f.* [from *skim*.] A shallow vessel with which the scum is taken off. *Morimer.*

SKIMMILK. *f.* [*skim* and *milk*.] Milk from which the scum has been taken. *King.*

SKIN. *f.* [*skina*, Danish.]

1. The

- 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. *Dryden.*
- 2.** Hide; pelt; that which is taken from animals to make parchment or leather.
- 3.** The body; the person. *L'Estrange.*
- To SKIN.** *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.** *f.* [pence, Sax.]
- 1.** Drink; any thing potable.
- 2.** Passage. *Bacon.*
- To SKINK.** *v. n.* [pencan, Sax.] To serve drink.
- SKINKER.** *f.* [from *skink*.] One that serves drink. *Dryden.*
- SKINNED.** *a.* [from *skin*.] Having the nature of skin or leather. *Shorp.*
- SKINNER.** *f.* [from *skin*.] A dealer in skins.
- SKINNINESS.** *f.* [from *skinny*.] The quality of being skinny.
- SKINNY.** *a.* [from *skin*.] Consisting only of skin; wanting flesh. *Shakspere.*
- To SKIP.** *v. n.* [*squntre*, Italian.]
- 1.** To fetch quick bounds; to pass by quick leaps; to bound lightly and joyfully. *Dreyton. Hudibras.*
- 2.** To pass without notice. *Bacon.*
- To SKIP.** *v. a.* [*esquirer*, Fr.] To miss; to pass. *Shakspere.*
- SKIP.** *f.* [from the verb.] A light leap or bound. *Sidney. More.*
- SKIPJACK.** *f.* [*skip* and *jack*.] An upstart. *L'Estrange.*
- SKIPKENNEL.** *f.* [*skip* and *kennel*.] A lackey; a footboy.
- SKIPPER.** *f.* [*schipper*, Dutch.] A shipmaster or shipboy. *Congreve.*
- SKIPPET.** *f.* [Probably from *skiff*.] A small boat. *Spenser.*
- SKIRMISH.** *f.* [from *ys* and *carm*, Welsh, the shout of war; *escarmouche*, Fr.]
- 1.** A slight fight; less than a set battle. *Pbilips.*
- 2.** A contest; a contention. *Drey of Piety.*
- To SKIRMISH.** *v. n.* [*escarmoucher*, Fr.] To fight loosely; to fight in parties before or after the shock of the main battle. *Asterbury.*
- SKIRMISHER.** *f.* [from *skirmish*.] He who skirmishes.
- To SKIRRE.** *v. a.* [This word seems to be derived from *reip*, Saxon, pure, clean.] To scour; to ramble over in order to clear.
- To SKIRRE.** *v. n.* To scour; to scud; to run in haste. *Shakspere.*
- SKIRRET.** *f.* [*sfurum*, Lat.] A plant. *Miller.*
- SKIRT.** *f.* [*skierte*, Swedish.]
- 1.** The loose edge of a garment; that part which hangs loose below the waist. *Shakspere.*
- 2.** The edge of any part of the dress. *Addison.*
- 3.** Edge; margin; border; extreme part. *Spenser.*
- To SKIRT.** *v. a.* [from the noun.] To border; to run along the edge. *Addison.*
- SKITTISH.** *a.* [*skye*, Danish; *schew*, Dutch.]
- 1.** Shy; easily frightened. *L'Estrange.*
- 2.** Wanton; volatile; hasty; precipitate. *Hudibras.*
- 3.** Changeable; fickle. *Shakspere.*
- SKITTISHLY.** *ad.* [from *skittish*.] Wantonly; uncertainly; ficklely
- SKITTISHNESS.** *f.* [from *skittish*.] Wantonness; fickleness.
- SKONCE.** *f.* [See *SCONCE*.]
- SKREEN.** *f.* [*ecrien*, Fr.]
- 1.** Riddle or coarse sieve. *Tusser.*
- 2.** Any thing by which the sun or weather is kept off.
- 3.** Shelter; concealment. *Dryden.*
- To SKREEN.** *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. *Speator.*
- SKUE.** *a.* Oblique; sidelong. *Bentley.*
- To SKULK.** *v. n.* To hide; to lurk in fear or malice. *Dryden.*
- SKULL.** *f.* [*skiola*, Islandick.]
- 1.** The bone that incloses the head: it is made up of several pieces, which, being joined together, form a considerable cavity, which contain the brain as in a box, and it is proportionate to the bigness of the brain. *Quincy. Shakspere.*
- 2.** [Scole, Saxon, a company.] A shoal. *Watson.*
- SKULLCAP.** *f.* A headpiece.
- SKULLCAP.** *f.* [*coffida*, Lat.] A plant. *Miller.*
- SKY.** *f.* [*sky*, Danish.]
- 1.** The region which furrounds this earth beyond the atmosphere. It is taken for the whole region without the earth. *Roscommon.*
- 2.** The heavens. *Davies.*
- 3.** The weather. *Shakspere.*
- SKY'EY.** *a.* [from *sky*.] Ethereal. *Shakspere.*
- SKYCOLOUR.** *f.* [*sky* and *colour*.] An azure colour; the colour of the sky. *Boyle.*
- SKYCOLOURED.** *a.* [*sky* and *colour*.] Blue; azure; like the sky. *Addison.*
- SKYDYED.** *a.* [*sky* and *dye*.] Coloured like the sky. *Poppe.*
- SKY'ED.**

SKY'ED. *a.* [from *sky.*] Enveloped by
the skies. *Thomson.*

SKY'ISH. *a.* [from *sky.*] Coloured by the
ether. *Shakespeare.*

SKY'LARK. *f.* [*sky* and *lark.*] A lark
that mounts and sings. *Spectator.*

SKY'LIGHT. *f.* [*sky* and *light.*] A win-
dow placed in a room, not laterally, but
in the ceiling. *Arbutnot and Pope.*

SKY'ROCKET. *f.* [*sky* and *rocket.*] A kind
of firework, which flies high and burns as
it flies. *Addison.*

SLAB. *f.*
1. A puddle. *Ainsworth.*
2. A plane of stone: as, a marble *slab.*

SLAB. *a.* Thick; viscous; glutinous.
Shakespeare.

To SLA'BBER. *v. n.* [*slabben, slabberen,*
Dutch.]
1. To let the spittle fall from the mouth;
to drivel.
2. To shed or pour any thing.

To SLABBER. *v. a.*
1. To smear with spittle. *Arbutnot.*
2. To shed; to spill. *Tuffer.*

SLA'BBERER. *f.* [from *slabber.*] He who
slabbers.

SLA'B'BY. *a.* [The same with *slab.*]
1. Thick; viscous. *Wiseman.*
2. Wet; floody. *Gay.*

SLACK. *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. } *v. n.* [from the adjec-
To SLACKEN. } tive.]
1. To be remiss; to neglect. *Deuteronomy.*
2. To lose the power of cohesion. *Mexon.*
3. To abate. *Milton.*
4. To languish; to fail; to flag. *Ainsw.*

To SLACK. } *v. a.*
To SLACKEN. }
1. To loosen; to make less tight. *Dryden.*
2. To relax; to remit. *Davies.*
3. To ease; to mitigate. *Spenser. Phipps.*
4. To remit for want of ease or help.
Ben. Johnson.
5. To cause to be remitted. *Liamond.*
6. To relieve; to unbend. *Denham.*
7. To with-hold; to use less liberally.
Shakespeare.
8. To crumble; to deprive of the power
of cohesion. *Mortimer.*
9. To neglect. *Daniel.*
10. To repress; to make less quick or
forcible. *Addison.*

SLACK. *f.* Small coal; coal broken in
small parts.

SLA'CKLY. *ad.* [from *slack.*]
1. Loosely; not tightly; not closely.
2. Negligently; remissly. *Shakespeare.*

SLA'CKNESS. *f.* [from *slack.*]
1. Looseness; not tightness.
2. Negligence; inattention; remissness.
Hooker.
3. Want of tendency. *Barp.*
4. Weakness; not force; not intentioness.
Brerewood.

SLAG. *f.* The dross or recrement of metal.
Boyle.

SLAIE. *f.* A weaver's reed. *Ainsworth.*

SLAIN. The participle passive of *slay.*
Isaiab.

To SLAKE. *v. a.* To quench; to extin-
guish. *Crashaw.*

To SLAKE. *v. n.* To grow less tense; to
be relaxed. *Davies.*

To SLAM. *v. a.* [*schlagen, Dutch.*] To
slughter; to crush.

To SLA'NDER. *v. a.* [*eschlaundrie, French.*]
To censure falsely; to belie. *Whitgiftie.*

SLA'NDER. *f.* [from the verb.]
1. False invective. *Ben. Johnson.*
2. Disgrace; reproach. *Shakespeare.*
3. Disreputation; ill name. *Shakespeare.*

SLA'NDERER. *f.* [from *slander.*] One
who belies another; one who lays false im-
putations on another. *Taylor.*

SLA'NDEROUS. *a.* [from *slander.*]
1. Uttering reproachful falsehoods. *Shakesp.*
2. Containing reproachful falsehoods; cal-
umnious. *Soutb.*

SLA'NDEROUSLY. *ad.* [from *slanderous.*]
Calumniously; with false reproach.
Daniel.

SLANG. The preterite of *sling.* *1 Sam.*

SLANK. *f.* An herb.

SLANT. } *a.* [from *slingbe, a ser-*
SLA'NTING. } pent, *Dutch.* *Skinner.*]
Oblique; not direct; not perpendicular.
Blackmore.

SLA'NTLY. } *ad.* [from *slant.*] Ob-
SLA'NTWISE. } liquely; not perpendi-
cularly; slope. *Tuffer.*

SLAP. *f.* [*schlap, German.*] A blow.

SLAP. *ad.* [from the noun.] With a sud-
den and violent blow. *Arbutnot.*

To SLAP. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To strike
with a slap. *Prior.*

SLA'PDASH. *interj.* [from *slap* and *doff.*]
All at once. *Prior.*

To SLASH. *v. a.* [*slaz, to strike, Milan.*]
1. To cut; to cut with long cuts.
2. To lash. *Slaz* is improper. *King.*

To SLASH. *v. n.* To strike at random with
a sword. *Pepe.*

SLASH. *f.* [from the verb.]
1. Cut; wound. *Clarendon.*
2. A cut in cloath. *Shakespeare.*

SLATCH. *f.* [A sea term.] The middle
part

- part of a rope or cable that hangs down loose. *Bailey.*
- SLATE.** *f.* [from *slit*: slate is in some countries a crack; or from *eslate*, 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.** *v. a.* [from the noun.] To cover the roof; to tile. *Swift.*
- SLA'TER.** *f.* [from *slate*.] One who covers with slates or tiles.
- SLA'TERN.** *f.* [*slætti*, Swedish.] A woman negligent, not elegant or nice. *Dryd.*
- SLA'FY.** *a.* [from *slate*.] Having the nature of slate. *Woodward.*
- SLAVE.** *f.* [*esclave*, French.] One mancipiated to a master; not a freeman; a dependant. *South. Addison.*
- To SLAVE.** *v. n.* [from the noun.] To drudge; to toil; to toil. *Swift.*
- SLA'VER.** *f.* [*saliva*, Lat. *slæsa*, Islandick.] Spittle running from the mouth; diivel. *Brown.*
- To SLA'VER.** *v. n.* [from the noun.]
1. To be smeared with spittle. *Shakespeare.*
 2. To emit spittle. *Sidney.*
- To SLA'VER.** *v. a.* To smear with diivel. *Dryden.*
- SLA'VERER.** *f.* [*slabbaerd*, Dutch; from *slaver*.] One who cannot hold his spittle; a driveller; an idiot.
- SLA'VERY.** *f.* [from *slave*.] Servitude; the condition of a slave; the offices of a slave. *King Charles.*
- SLA'UGHTER.** *f.* [on *slaugt*, Sax.] Massacre; destruction by the sword. *Dryden.*
- To SLA'UGHTER.** *v. a.* [from the noun.] To massacre; to slay; to kill with the sword. *Shakespeare.*
- SLA'UGHTERHOUSE.** *f.* [*slughter and house*.] House in which beasts are killed for the butcher. *Shakespeare.*
- SLA'UGHTERMAN.** *f.* [*slughter and man*.] One employed in killing. *Shakespeare.*
- SLA'UGHTEROUS.** *a.* [from *slughter*.] Destructive; murderous. *Shakespeare.*
- SLA'VISH.** *a.* [from *slave*.] Servile; mean; base; dependant. *Milton.*
- SLA'VISHLY.** *ad.* [from *slavish*.] Servilely; meanly.
- SLA'VISHNESS.** *f.* [from *slavish*.] Servility; meanness.
- To SLAY.** *v. a.* preter. *slaw*; part. pass. *slain*. [*slahan*, Gothick; *plean*, Saxon; *slachten*, Dutch, to strike.] To kill; to butcher; put to death. *Genesis. Prior.*
- SLA'YER.** *f.* [from *slay*.] Killer; murderer; destroyer. *Abbot.*
- SLA'AZY.** *a.* Weak; wanting substance.
- SLED.** *f.* [*slæd*, Danish; *slæde*, Dutch.] A carriage drawn without wheels. *Dryden.*
- SLEDDED.** *a.* [from *slæd*.] Mounted on a sled. *Shakespeare.*
- SLEDGE.** *f.* [*slæeg*, Saxon; *slæggia*, Islandick.]
1. A large heavy hammer. *Moxon.*
 2. A carriage without wheels, or with very low wheels. *Mortimer.*
- SLEEK.** *f.* [*slæych*, Dutch.] Smooth; nitid; glossy. *Ben. Johnson. Drayton.*
- To SLEEK.** *v. a.* [from the adjective.]
1. To comb smooth and even. *Milton.*
 2. To render soft, smooth, or glossy. *Boyle.*
- SLEE'KLY.** *ad.* [from *slæek*.] Smoothly; glossily. *Shakespeare.*
- To SLEEP.** *v. n.* [*slæepan*, Saxon; *slæpen*, Dutch.]
1. To take rest, by suspension of the mental powers. *Shakespeare. Crasovan.*
 2. To rest; to be motionless. *Shakespeare.*
 3. To live thoughtlessly. *Atterbury.*
 4. To be dead; death being a state from which man will sometime awake. *1 Theff. Ayliff.*
 5. To be inattentive; not vigilant. *Shakespeare.*
 6. To be unnoticed, or unattended. *Shakespeare.*
- SLEEP.** *f.* [from the verb.] Repose; rest; suspension of the mental powers; slumber. *Bacon.*
- SLEE'PER.** *f.* [from *slæp*.]
1. One who sleeps; one who is not awake. *Shakespeare.*
 2. A lazy inactive drone.
 3. That which lies dormant, or without effect. *Bacon.*
 4. A fish. *Ainsworth.*
- SLEE'PILY.** *ad.* [from *sleepy*.]
1. Drowsily; with desire to sleep.
 2. Dully; lazily. *Raleigh.*
 3. Stupidly. *Atterbury.*
- SLEEPINESS.** *f.* [from *sleepy*.] Drowsiness; disposition to sleep; inability to keep awake. *Arbutnot.*
- SLEE'PLESS.** *a.* [from *sleep*.] Wanting sleep. *Milton.*
- SLEE'PY.** *a.* [from *sleep*.]
1. Drowsy; disposed to sleep.
 2. Not awake. *Dryden.*
 3. Soporiferous; somniferous; causing sleep. *Gulliver.*
- SLEET.** *f.* [perhaps from the Danish, *slæt*.] A kind of smooth small hail or snow, not falling in flakes, but single particles. *Dryden. Chayne.*
- To SLEET.** *v. n.* [from the noun.] To snow in small particles, intermixed with rain.
- SLEET'Y.** *a.* [from the noun.] Bringing sleet.
- SLEEVE.** *f.* [*slæp*, 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.*
- SLEE'VED.**

- SLEE'VED.** *a.* [from *sleeve.*] Having sleeves.
- SLEE'VELESS.** *a.* [from *sleeve.*]
1. Wanting sleeves; having no sleeves.
 2. Wanting reasonableness; wanting propriety; wanting solidity. *Hall.*
- SLEIGHT.** *f.* [from *slygd*, cunning, *Inlandick.*]
- Artful trick; cunning artifice; dexterous practice. *Hooker. Shakesp. Chapm. Swift.*
- SLENDER.** *a.* [from *slender*, 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. *Tillotf.*
 5. Sparing; less than enough. *Arbutb.*
 6. Not amply supplied. *Pbilips.*
- SLENDERLY.** *ad.* [from *slender.*]
1. Without bulk.
 2. Slightly; meanly. *Mac.*
- SLENDERNESS.** *f.* [from *slender.*]
1. Thinness; smallness of circumference. *Newton.*
 2. Want of bulk or strength. *Arbutbrot.*
 3. Slightness; weakness; inconsiderableness. *Wbigifte.*
 4. Want of plenty.
- SLEPT.** The preterite of *sleep.* *Pope.*
- SLEW.** The preterite of *slay.* *Knolles.*
- TO SLEY.** *v. n.* [See to **SLEAVE.**] To part or twist into threads. *Shakespeare.*
- TO SLICE.** *v. n.* [from *slizan*, 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.** *f.* [from *slize*, Saxon.]
1. A broad piece cut off. *Swift.*
 2. A broad piece. *Pope.*
 3. A broad head fixed in a handle; a peel; a spatula. *Hakerwill.*
- SLICK.** *a.* [from *slickt*, Dutch. See **SLEEK.**]
- Brown.*
- SLID.** The preterite of *slide.* *Dryden.*
- SLID'DEN.** The participle passive of *slide.* *Jeremiab.*
- TO SLIDDER.** *v. n.* [from *slidderen*, Dutch.]
- To slide with interruption. *Dryden.*
- TO SLIDE.** *v. n.* *slid*, preterite; *slidden*, participle pass. [from *slidin*, *slid'nd*, Saxon; *slijden*, Dutch.]
1. To pass along smoothly; to slip; to glide. *Bacon.*
 2. To move without change of the foot. *Milton.*
 3. To pass inadvertently. *Ecclus.*
 4. To pass unnoticed. *Sidney.*
 5. To pass along by silent and unobserved progression. *Shakespeare.*
 6. To pass silently and gradually from good to bad. *South.*
 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. *Tomson.*
 11. To pass with a free and gentle course or flow.
- TO SLIDE.** *v. a.* To put imperceptibly. *Watts.*
- SLIDE.** *f.* [from the verb.]
1. Smooth and easy passage. *Bacon.*
 2. Flow; even course. *Bacon.*
- SLIDER.** *f.* [from *slide.*] He who slides.
- SLIGHT.** *a.* [from *slight*, 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. *Audibras.*
 5. Not strong; thin; as a *slight* silk.
- SLIGHT.** *f.* [from the adjective.]
1. Neglect; contempt; act of scorn.
 2. Artifice; cunning practice. *Arbutb.*
- TO SLIGHT.** *v. a.* [from the adjective.]
1. To neglect; to disregard. *Locke.*
 2. To throw carelessly. *Shakespeare.*
 3. To overthrow; to demolish. *Junius.*
 4. *TO SLIGHT OVER.* To treat or perform carelessly. *Bacon.*
- SLIGHTER.** *f.* [from *slight.*] One who disregards.
- SLIGHTINGLY.** *ad.* [from *slighting.*]
- Without reverence; with contempt. *Boyle.*
- SLIGHTLY.** *ad.* [from *slight.*]
1. Negligently; without regard. *Hooker.*
 2. Scornfully; contemptuously. *Pbilips.*
 3. Weakly; without force. *Milton.*
 4. Without worth.
- SLIGHTNESS.** *f.* [from *slight.*]
1. Weakness; want of strength.
 2. Negligence; want of attention. *Decay of Piety. Dryden.*
- SLIM.** *ad.* Slender; thin of shape. *Add. f.*
- SLIME.** *f.* [from *slim*, Saxon; *sligm*, Dutch.]
- Viscous mire; any glutinous substance. *Rakizb.*
- SLIMINESS.** *f.* [from *slimy.*] Viscosity; glutinous matter. *Floyer.*
- SLIMY.** *a.* [from *slime.*]
1. Overspread with slime. *Shakespeare.*
 2. Viscous; glutinous. *Milton.*
- SLINESS.** *f.* [from *slly.*] Designing artifice. *Add. son.*
- SLING.** [from *slingan*, Saxon; *slingen*, Dutch.]
1. A missile weapon made by a strap and two strings; the stone is lodged in the strap, and thrown by loosing one of the strings. *J. b.*
 2. A throw; a stroke. *Milton.*
 3. A kind of hanging bandage.
- TO SLING.** *v. a.* [from the noun.]
1. To throw by a sling.

S L I

2. To throw; to cast. *Addison.*
 3. To hang loosely by a string. *Dryden.*
 4. To move by means of a rope. *Dryden.*
SLINGER. *f.* [from *sling.*] One who slings or uses the sling. *2 Kings.*
 To **SLINK.** *v. n.* preter. *slunk.* [r'ɪŋkən, Saxon, to creep.] To sneak; to steal out of the way. *Milton.*
 To **SLINK.** *v. a.* To cast; to miscarry of. *Mortimer.*
 To **SLIP.** *v. n.* [r'ɪpən, Saxon; *slippen,* Dutch.]
 1. To slide; not to tread firm. *Soub.*
 2. To slide; to glide. *Sidney.*
 3. To move or fly out of place. *Wiseman.*
 4. To sneak; to sink. *Spenser.*
 5. To glide; to pass unexpectedly or imperceptibly. *Sidney.*
 6. To fall into fault or error. *Eccius.*
 7. To creep by oversight. *Adv. to Dunciad.*
 8. To escape; to fall away out of the memory. *Hooker.*
 To **SLIP.** *v. a.*
 1. To convey secretly. *Arbutnot.*
 2. To lose by negligence. *Ben. Johnson.*
 3. To part twigs from the main body by laceration. *Mortimer.*
 4. To escape from; to leave slyly. *Shakefp.*
 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. *f.* [from the verb.]
 1. The act of slipping; a false step.
 2. Error; mistake; fault. *Wotton.*
 3. A twig torn from the main stock. *Hooker. Shakespeare. Bacon. Milton. Dryden. Ray.*
 4. A leash or string in which a dog is held. *Bramball.*
 5. An escape; a desertion. *Hudibras.*
 6. A long narrow piece. *Addison.*
SLIPBOARD. *f.* [*slip* and *board.*] A board sliding in grooves. *Gulliver.*
SLIPKNOT. *f.* [*slip* and *knot.*] A bow-knot; a knot easily untied. *Moxon.*
SLIPPER, or *Slipshoe.* *f.* [from *slip.*] A shoe without leather behind, into which the foot slips easily. *Raleigh.*
SLIPPERINESS. *f.* [from *slippery.*]
 1. State or quality of being slippery; smoothness; glibness. *Sbarrp.*
 2. Uncertainty; want of firm footing.
SLIPPERY. *a.* [r'ɪpəri, 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. *Shakepspeare.*
 5. Uncertain; changeable; mutable; instable. *Shakepspeare.*
 6. Not certain in its effect. *L'Estrange.*

S L O

7. Not chaste. *Shakepspeare.*
SLIPPY. *ad.* [from *slip.*] Slippery; easily sliding. *Floyer.*
SLIPSHOD. *a.* [*slip* and *shod.*] Having the shoes not pulled up at the heels, but barely slipped on. *Swift.*
SLIPSLOP. *f.* Bad liquor.
SLISH. *f.* A low word formed by reduplicating *slash.* *Shakepspeare.*
 To **SLIT.** *v. a.* pret. and part. *slit* and *slitted.* [r'ɪtən, Saxon.] To cut long wise. *Bronson. Newton.*
SLIT. *f.* [r'ɪt, Saxon.] A long cut, or narrow opening.
 To **SLIVE.** } *v. a.* [r'ɪpən, Saxon.] To split; to divide longwise; to tear off longwise. *Shakepspeare.*
SLIVER. } [from the verb.] A branch torn off. *Shakepspeare.*
SLOATS. *f.* Of a cart, are those underpieces which keep the bottom together. *Bailey.*
SLOBBER. *f.* [*glawoerio,* Welsh.] Slaver.
 To **SLOCK.** *v. n.* [*socken,* to quench, Swedish and Scottish.] To strike; to quench.
SLOE. *f.* [r'lə, Saxon.] The fruit of the blackthorn. *Blackmore.*
SLOOP. *f.* A small ship.
 To **SLOP.** *v. a.* [from *lap,* *lop,* *slop.*] To drink grossly and greedily.
SLOP. *f.* [from the verb.] Mean and vile liquor of any kind. *L'Estr. Dryden.*
SLOP. *f.* [r'lop, Sax. *floove,* Dutch, a covering.] Throwers; open breeches. *Shakefp.*
SLOPE. *a.* Oblique; not perpendicular. *Bacon.*
SLOPE. *f.* [from the adjective.]
 1. An oblique direction; any thing obliquely directed.
 2. Declivity; ground cut or formed with declivity. *Pope.*
SLOPE. *ad.* Obliquely; not perpendicularly. *Milton.*
 To **SLOPE.** *v. a.* [from the adjective.] To form to obliquity or declivity; to direct obliquely. *Pope.*
 To **SLOPE.** *v. n.* To take an oblique or declivous direction. *Dryden.*
SLOPENESS. *f.* [from *slope.*] Obliquity; declivity; not perpendicularity. *Wotton.*
SLOPEWISE. *a.* [*slope* and *wise.*] Obliquely; not perpendicularly. *Carew.*
SLOPINGLY. *ad.* [from *sloping.*] Obliquely; not perpendicularly. *Digby.*
SLOPPY. *a.* [from *slip.*] Miry and wet.
 To **SLOT.** *v. a.* [*slughen,* Dutch.] To strike or clash hard.
SLOT. *f.* [*slod,* Islandick.] The track of a deer.
SLOTH. *f.* [r'æpð, r'lepð, Saxon.]
 1. Slowness; tardiness. *Shakepspeare.*
 2. Laziness; sluggishness; idleness. *Shakepspeare.*
 3. An animal of so slow a motion, that he

he will be three or four days at least in climbing up and coming down a tree.

SLOTHFUL. *a.* [*sloth* and *full.*] Idle; lazy; sluggish; inactive; indolent; dull of motion. *Proverbs.*

SLOTHFULLY. *ad.* [from *slothful.*] With sloth.

SLOTHFULNESS. *f.* [from *slothful.*] Idleness; laziness; sluggishness; inactivity. *Hooker.*

SLOUCH. *f.* [*sloft*, Danish, *stupid.*] 1. A downcast look; a depression of the head. *Swift.*

2. A man who looks heavy and clownish. *Gay.*

To SLOUCH. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To have a downcast clownish look.

SLOVEN. *f.* [*sloef*, Dutch; *ylywn*, Welsh.] A man indecently negligent of cleanliness; a man dirtily dressed. *Herbert.*

SLOVENLINESS. *f.* [from *slovenly.*] Indecent negligence of dress; neglect of cleanliness. *Wotton.*

SLOVENLY. *a.* [from *sloven*] Negligent of dress; negligent of neatness; not neat; not cleanly. *L'Estrange.*

SLOVENLY. *ad.* [from *sloven.*] In a coarse inelegant manner. *Pope.*

SLOVENRY. *f.* [from *sloven.*] Dirtiness; want of neatness. *Shakespeare.*

SLOUGH. *f.* [*slug*, Saxon.]

1. A deep miry place; a hole full of dirt. *Hayward.*

2. The skin which a serpent casts off at his periodical renovation. *Shakesp. Grev.*

3. The part that separates from a foul sore. *Wiseman.*

SLOUGHY. *a.* [from *slug.*] Mazy; boggy; muddy. *Swift.*

SLOW. *a.* [*slap*, *pleap*, Saxon; *slow*, 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. *Addison.*

4. Dull; inactive; tardy; sluggish. *Dryd.*

5. Not hasty; acting with deliberation; not vehement. *Common Prayer.*

6. Dull; heavy in wit. *Pope.*

SLOW, in composition, is an adverb, *slowly.* *Donne. Pope.*

To SLOW. *v. a.* [from the adjective.] To omit by dilatoriness; to delay; to procrastinate. *Shakespeare.*

SLOWLY. *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. *f.* [from *slow.*]

1. Slowness 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. Dulness to admit conviction or affection. *Bentley.*

4. Want of promptness; want of readiness.

5. Deliberation; cool delay.

6. Dilatoriness; procrastination.

SLOWWORM. *f.* [*slapwurm*, Saxon.] The blind worm; a small viper, venomous, but scarcely mortal. *Brown.*

To SLU'BBER. *v. a.* [Probably from *lubber.*]

1. To do any thing lazily, imperfectly, or with idle hurry. *Sidney.*

2. To stain; to daub. *Shakespeare.*

3. To cover coarsely or carelessly. *Wotton.*

SLU'BBERDEGULLION. *f.* A paltry, dirty, sorry wretch. *Hudibras.*

SLUDGE. *f.* Mire; dirt mixed with water. *Mortimer.*

SLUG. *f.* [*slug*, Danish, and *slak*, Dutch, signify a glutton.]

1. An idler; a drone; a slow, heavy, sleepy, lazy wretch. *Shakespeare.*

2. An hindrance; an obstruction. *Bacon.*

3. A kind of slow creeping snail.

4. [*Sleg*, an hammerhead, Saxon.] A cylindrical or oval piece of metal shot from a gun. *Pope.*

To SLUG. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To lie idle; to play the drone; to move slowly. *Sperfer.*

SLU'GGARD. *f.* [from *slug.*] An idler; a drone; an inactive lazy fellow. *Dryden.*

To SLU'GGARDIZE. *v. a.* [from *sluggard.*] To make idle; to make drowsy. *Shakespeare.*

SLU'GGISH. *a.* [from *slug.*] Dull; drowsy; lazy; slothful. *Waller.*

SLU'GGISHLY. *ad.* [from *sluggish.*] Dully; not nimbly; lazily; idly; slowly.

SLU'GGISHNESS. *f.* [from *sluggish.*] Dulness; sloth; laziness; idleness; inertness. *Locke.*

SLUICE. *f.* [*sluyse*, Dutch; *escluse*, French; *scelusa*, Italian.] A watergate; a floodgate; a vent for water. *Milton.*

To SLUICE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To emit by floodgates. *Milton.*

SLU'ICY. *a.* [from *sluice.*] Falling in streams as from a sluice or floodgate. *Dryden.*

To SLU'MBER. *v. n.* [*slumern*, Saxon; *sluymeren*, 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

3. To be in a state of negligence and supineness.
- To SLUMBER. *v. a.*
1. To lay to sleep.
 2. To stupify; to stun. *Spenser.*
- SLUMBER, *f.* [from the verb.]
1. Light sleep; sleep not profound. *Pope.*
 2. Sleep; repose. *Dryden.*
- SLUMBEROUS. } *a.* [from *slumber.*]
- SLUMBERY. } *a.* [from *slumber.*]
1. Inviting to sleep; soperiferous; causing sleep. *Pope.*
 2. Sleepy; not waking. *Shakespeare.*
- SLUNG. The preterite and participle passive of *sling.*
- SLUNK. The preterite and participle passive of *slink.* *Milton.*
- To SLUR. *v. a.* [*slorig*, Dutch, nasty; *soora*, 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. *f.* [from the verb.] Faint reproach; slight disgrace. *South.*
- SLUT. *f.* [*slodde*, Dutch.]
1. A dirty woman. *King.*
 2. A word of slight contempt to a woman. *L'Esrange.*
- SLUTTERLY. *f.* [from *slut.*] The qualities or practice of a slut. *Shakspeare. Dryden.*
- SLUTTISH. *a.* [from *slut.*] Nasty; not nice; not cleanly; dirty; indecently negligent of cleanliness. *Raleigh.*
- SLUTTISHLY. *ad.* [from *sluttish.*] In a sluttish manner; nastily; dirtily.
- SLUTTISHNESS. *f.* [from *sluttish.*] The qualities or practice of a slut; nastiness; dirtiness. *Sidney. Ray.*
- SLY. *a.* [*slîð*, Saxon; *slægur*, Islandick.] Meanly artful; secretly insidious. *Fairfax. Watts.*
- SLYLY. *ad.* [from *slly.*] With secret artifice; insidiously.
- To SMACK. *v. n.* [*smæckan*, Sax. *smæcken*, Dutch.]
1. To have a taste; to be tinged with any particular taste.
 2. To have a tincture or quality infused. *Shakespeare.*
 3. To make a noise by separation of the lips strongly pressed together, as after a taste.
 4. To kiss with a close compression of the lips. *Gay.*
- To SMACK. *v. a.*
1. To kiss. *Donne.*
 2. To make any quick smart noise.
- SMACK. *f.* [*smæck*, Dutch.]
1. Taste; favour.
 2. Tincture; quality from something mixed. *Spenser.*
 3. A pleasing taste. *Tupper.*
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. [Snacca, Saxon.] A small ship.
- SMALL. *a.* [*small*, Saxon; *smal*, Dutch.]
1. Little in quantity; not great. *Dryden.*
 2. Slender; exile; minute. *Deuter.*
 3. Little in degree. *Aëtii.*
 4. Little in importance; petty; minute. *Genesis.*
 5. Little in the principal quality, as *small beer*; not strong; weak. *Swift.*
- SMALL. *f.* [from the adjective.] The small or narrow part of any thing. *Sidney.*
- SMA'LLAGE. *f.* A plant. It is a species of parsley. *Miller.*
- SMA'LLCOAL. *f.* [*small* and *coal.*] Little wood coals used to light fires. *SpeStator.*
- SMA'LLCRAFT. *f.* [*small* and *craft.*] A little vessel below the denomination of ship. *Dryden.*
- SMALLPO'X. *f.* [*small* and *pox.*] An eruptive distemper of great malignity; *variolaë.* *Wifeman.*
- SMA'LLY. *ad.* [from *small.*] In a little quantity; with minuteness; in a little or low degree. *Afcham.*
- SMA'LNNESS. *f.* [from *small.*]
1. Littleness; not greatness. *Bacon.*
 2. Littleness; want of bulk; minuteness; exility. *Bacon.*
 3. Want of strength; weakness.
- SMALT. *f.* A beautiful blue substance, two parts of zaffre being fused with three parts common salt, and one part potash. *Hill.*
- SMA'RAGDINE. *a.* [*smaragdinus*, Latin.] Made of emerald; resembling emerald.
- SMART. *f.* [*smert*, Sax. *smert*, Dutch; *smarta*, Swedish.]
1. Quick, pungent, lively pain. *Sidney.*
 2. Pain, corporal or intellectual. *Atterb.*
- To SMART. *v. n.* [*smertzen*, Sax. *smerten*, Dutch.]
1. To feel quick lively pain. *South. Arb.*
 2. To feel pain of body or mind. *Proverbs. Pope.*
- SMART. *a.* [from the noun.]
1. Pungent; sharp; causing smart. *Shakespeare.*
 2. Quick; vigorous; active. *Clarendon.*
 3. Producing any effect with force and vigour. *Dryden.*
 4. Acute; witty. *Tillotson.*
 5. Brisk; vivacious; lively. *Addison.*
- SMART. *f.* A fellow affecting briskness and vivacity.
- SMARTLY. *ad.* [from *smart.*] After a smart manner; sharply; briskly; vigorously. *Clarendon.*
- SMARTNESS. *f.* [from *smart.*]
1. The quality of being smart; quickness; vigour. *Boyle.*
 2. Live-

2. Liveliness; briskness; wittiness. *Swift.*
SMATCH. *f.* [corrupted from *snack.*]
 1. Taste; tincture; twang. *Holder.*
 2. A bird.

To **SMA'TTER.** *v. n.*

1. To have a slight taste; to have a slight, superficial, and imperfect knowledge. *Watts.*
 2. To talk superficially or ignorantly. *Hudibras.*

SMA'TTER. *f.* [from the verb.] Superficial or slight knowledge. *Temple.*

SMA'TTERER. *f.* [from *smatter.*] One who has a slight or superficial knowledge. *Swift.*

To **SMEAR.** *v. a.* [German, Sax. *smearen*, Dutch.]

1. To overspread with something viscous and adhesive; to besmear. *Milton.*
 2. To soil; to contaminate. *Shakespeare.*

SMEARY. *a.* [from *smear.*] Dawby; adhesive. *Rowe.*

SMEATH. *f.* A sea fowl.

To **SMEETH,** or *smutch.* *v. a.* [Γριθθε, Saxon.] To smoke; to blacken with smoke.

SMEGMATICK. *a.* [σμηγμα.] Soapy; detergent. *Dick.*

To **SMELL.** *v. a.* [from *smoel*, warm, Dutch, because smells are increased by heat. *Skinner.*]

1. To perceive by the nose. *Collier.*
 2. To find out by mental sagacity. *L'Esfr.*

To **SMELL.** *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. *Shakespeare.*
 4. To practise the act of smelling. *Addis.*

SMELL. *f.* [from the verb.]

1. Power of smelling; the sense of which the nose is the organ. *Davies.*
 2. Scent; power of affecting the nose. *Bacon.*

SME'LLER. *f.* [from *smell.*] He who smells.

SME'LLFEAST. *f.* [smell and *feast.*] A parasite; one who haunts good tables. *L'Esfr.*

SMELT. The preterite and participle pass. of *smell.*

SMELT. *f.* [Γmelt, Saxon.] A small sea fish. *Carew.*

To **SMELT.** *v. a.* [smelten, Dutch.] To melt ore, so as to extract the metal. *Woodward.*

SME'LTR. *f.* [from *smelt.*] One who melts ore. *Woodward.*

To **SMERK.** *v. a.* [Germanian, Saxon.] To smile wantonly. *Swift.*

SME'RKY. } *a.* Nice; smart; jaunty.

SMIRK. } *Spenser.*

SME'RLIN. *f.* A fish. *Ainsworth.*

SM'CKET. *f.* The under garment of a woman.

To **SMIGHT.** For *smite.* *Spenser.*

To **SMILE.** *v. n.* [smuylen, Dutch.]

1. To contract the face with pleasure; to express gladness by the countenance. *Tatler.*

2. To express slight contempt. *Camden.*

3. To look gay or joyous. *Milton.*

4. To be favourable; to be propitious. *Milton.*

SMILE. *f.* [from the verb.] A slight contraction of the face; a look of pleasure, or kindness. *Wotton.*

SMILINGLY. *ad.* [from *smiling.*] With a look of pleasure.

To **SMIRCH.** *v. a.* [from *murk*, or *murcky.*] To cloud; to dusk; to soil. *Shakespeare.*

SMIT. The participle passive of *smite.* *Tickell.*

To **SMITE.** *v. a.* preterite *smote*; participle pass. *smit*, *smitten.* [Γριταν, Sax. *smijten*, Dutch.]

1. To strike; to reach with a blow. *Ezekiel.*

2. To kill; to destroy. *2 Samuel.*

3. To afflict; to chasten. *Walt.*

4. To blast.

5. To affect with any passion. *Milton.*

To **SMITE.** *v. n.* To strike; to collide. *Nabum.*

SM'ITER. *f.* [from *smite.*] He who smites. *Isaiab.*

SMITH. *f.* [Γριδ, Saxon; *smetb*, German; *smid*, Dutch.]

1. One who forges with his hammer; one who works in metals. *Tate.*

2. He that makes or effects any thing. *Dryden.*

SM'ITHCRAFT. *f.* [Γριδερμαφτ, Saxon.] The art of a smith. *Raleigh.*

SM'ITHERY. *f.* [from *smith.*] The shop of a smith.

SM'ITHING. *f.* [from *smith.*] An art manual, by which iron is wrought into an intended shape. *Moxon.*

SM'ITHY. *f.* [Γριδθε Saxon.] The shop of a smith. *Dryden.*

SM'ITTEN. The participle passive of *smite.* *Exodus.*

SMOCK. *f.* [Γmoc, Saxon.] The under garment of a woman; a shift. *Sandys.*

SMOCKFA'CED. *a.* [smock and *face.*] Pale-faced; maidenly. *Fenton.*

SMOKE. *f.* [Γmoec, Sax. *smoock*, Dutch.] The visible effluvia, or sooty exhalation from any thing burning. *Coruley.*

To **SMOKE.** *v. n.* [from the noun.]

1. To emit a dark exhalation by heat. *Milton.*

2. To burn; to be kindled. *Deuter.*

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. *Shakespeare.*
- To SMOKE. v. a.**
- To scent by smoke, or dry in smoke. *Arbutnot.*
 - To smell out; to find out. *Shakespeare.*
- To SMOKE dry. v. a.** [*smoke and dry.*] To dry by smoke. *Mortimer.*
- SMOKER. f.** [from *smoke.*]
- One that dries or perfumes by smoke.
 - One that uses tobacco. *Pope.*
- SMOKELESS. a.** [from *smoke.*] Having no smoke. *Pope.*
- SMO'KY. a.** [from *smoke.*]
- Emitting smoke; humid. *Shakespeare.*
 - Having the appearance or nature of smoke. *Harvey.*
 - Noisome with smoke. *Milton.*
- SMOOTH. f.** [*smoð, smoeð, Saxon; mwytb, Welsh.*]
- Even on the surface; not rough; level. *Milton.*
 - Evenly spread; glossy. *Pope.*
 - Equal in pace; without starts or obstruction. *Milton.*
 - Flowing; soft; not harsh. *Milton.*
 - Bland; mild; adulatory. *Milton.*
- To SMOOTH. v. a.** [from the adjective.]
- To level; to make even on the surface. *Shakespeare.*
 - To work into a soft uniform mass. *Ray.*
 - To make easy; to rid from obstructions. *Pope.*
 - To make flowing; to free from harshness. *Milton.*
 - To palliate; to soften. *Shakespeare.*
 - To calm; to mollify. *Milton.*
 - To ease. *Dryden.*
 - To flatter; to soften with blandishments. *Shakespeare.*
- To SMOO'THEN. v. a.** To make even and smooth. *Moxon.*
- SMO'O'THFACED. a.** [*smooth and face.*] Mild looking; having a soft air. *Shakespeare.*
- SMO'O'THLY. ad.** [from *smooth.*]
- Not roughly; evenly.
 - With even glide. *Pope.*
 - Without obstruction; easily; readily. *Hooker.*
 - With soft and bland language.
- SMOOTHNESS. f.** [from *smooth.*]
- Evenness on the surface; freedom from asperity. *Bacon.*
 - Softness or mildness on the palate. *Philips.*
 - Sweetness and softness of numbers. *Dryden.*
 - Blandness and gentleness of speech. *Shakespeare.*
- SMOTE. The preterite of smite. Milton.**
- To SMO'THER. v. a.** [*smoþan, Saxon.*]
- To suffocate with smoke, or by exclusion of the air. *Sidney.*
 - To suppress. *Hooker.*
- SMO'THER. f.** [from the verb.]
- A state of suppression. *Bacon.*
 - Smoke; thick dust. *Collier.*
- To SMO'THER. v. n.** [from the noun.]
- To smoke without vent. *Bacon.*
 - To be suppressed or kept close. *Collier.*
- SMO'ULDERING. } [smoþan, Sax. to smo-**
SMO'ULDRY. } ther; smael, Dutch,
hot.] Burning and smoking without vent. *Dryden.*
- SMUG. a.** [*smuck, dress, smucken, to dress, Dutch.*] Nice; spruce; dressed with affectation of niceness. *Spektor.*
- To SMUGGLE. v. a.** [*smockelen, Dutch.*] To import or export goods without paying the customs.
- SMUGGLER. f.** [from *smuggle.*] A wretch, who imports or exports goods without payment of the customs.
- SMUG'LY. ad.** [from *smug.*] Neatly; sprucely. *Gay.*
- SMUGNESS. f.** [from *smug.*] Spruceness; neatness.
- SMUT. f.** [*smutte, Sax. smette, Dutch.*]
- A spot made with foot or coal.
 - Must or blackness gathered on corn; mildew. *Mortimer.*
 - Obscenity.
- To SMUT. v. a.** [from the noun.]
- To stain; to mark with foot or coal. *Addison.*
 - To taint with mildew. *Bacon.*
- To SMUT. v. n.** To gather must. *Mori.*
- To SMUTCH. v. a.** [from *smut.*] To black with smoke. *Ben. Johnson.*
- SMUT'TILY. ad.** [from *smutty.*]
- Blackly; smokily.
 - Obscenely.
- SMUT'TINESS. f.** [from *smutty.*]
- Soil from smoke. *Temple.*
 - Obsceneness.
- SMUT'TY. a.** [from *smut.*]
- Black with smoke or coal. *Swift.*
 - Tainted with mildew. *Locke.*
 - Obscene; not modest. *Collier.*
- SNACK. f.** [from *snatch.*] A share; a part taken by compact. *Dryden.*
- SNA'COT. f.** A fish. *Ainsworth.*
- SNA'FFLE. f.** [*snavel, Dutch, the nose.*] A bridle which crosses the nose. *Shakespeare.*
- To SNA'FFLE. v. a.** [from the noun.] To bridle; to hold in a bridle; to manage.
- SNAG. f.**
- A jag or sharp protuberance. *Spenser.*
 - A tooth left by itself, or standing beyond the rest. *Prior.*
- SNA'GGED. } a. [from *snag.*] Full of**
SNA'GGY. } snags; full of sharp pro-
tuberances; shooting into sharp points. *More.*
- SNAIL. f.** [*snaxl, Saxon; snigel, Dutch.*]
- A slimy animal which creeps on plants, some with shells on their backs. *Donne.*
2. A

2. A name given to a drone from the slow motion of a snail. *Shakespeare.*
- SNA'IL-CLAVER**, or *Snail-trefoil*. *f.* An herb. *Misfworth.*
- SNAKE**. *f.* [*snaca*, Saxon; *snake*, Dutch.] A serpent of the oviparous kind, distinguished from a viper. The snake's bite is harmless. *Shakespeare.*
- SNAKEROOT**. *f.* [*snake and root*.] A species of birthwort growing in Virginia and Carolina.
- SNAKESHEAD** *Iris*. [*Hermodactylus*, Lat.] A plant. *Miller.*
- SNAKEWEED**, or *Bisfort*. *f.* [*b'sorta*, Latin.] A plant.
- SNAKEWOOD** *f.* The smaller branches of the root of a tall fruit 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.
- SNAKY**. *a.* [from *snake*.]
1. Serpentine; belonging to a snake; resembling a snake. *Milton.*
 2. Having serpents. *Ben. Johnson.*
- To SNAP**. *v. a.* [the same with *knap*.]
1. To break at once; to break short. *Bromball. Digby.*
 2. To strike with a knocking noise, snap, or sharp *knap*. *Pope.*
 3. To bite. *Wifeman.*
 4. To catch suddenly and unexpectedly. *Wotton. Dryden.*
 5. To treat with sharp language. *Granv.*
- To SNAP**. *v. n.*
1. To break short; to fall asunder. *Donne.*
 2. To make an effort to bite with eagerness. *Shakespeare.*
- SNAP**. *f.* [from the verb.]
1. The act of breaking with a quick motion.
 2. A greedy fellow. *L'Esfrange.*
 3. A quick eager bite. *Carow.*
 4. A catch; a theft.
- SNA'PDRAGON**. *f.*
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**. *f.* [from *snap*.] One who snaps. *Shakespeare.*
- SNA'PPISH**. *a.* [from *snop*.]
1. Eager to bite. *Spektor.*
 2. Peevish; sharp in reply.
- SNA'PPISHLY**. *ad.* [from *snoppi/b*.] Peevishly; tartly.
- SNA'PPISHNESS**. *f.* [from *snoppi/b*.] Peevishness; tartness.
- SNA'PSACK**. *f.* [*snappsack*, Swedish.] A soldier's bag.
- SNARE**. *f.* [*snara*, Swedish and Icelandic; *snoor*, Dutch.]
1. Any thing set to catch an animal; a gin; a net. *Milton.*
 2. Any thing by which one is intrapped or intrangled. *Taylor.*
- To SNARE**. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To intrap; to intrangle. *Milton.*
- To SNARL**. *v. n.* [*snarren*, Dutch.]
1. To growl as an angry animal; to gnarre. *Shakespeare.*
 2. To speak roughly; to talk in rude terms. *Congreve.*
- To SNARL**. *v. a.* To intrangle; to embarrass. *Decay of Piety.*
- SNA'RLER**. *f.* [from *snarl*.] One who snarls; a growling, surly, quarrelsome, insulting fellow. *Swift.*
- SNA'RY**. *a.* [from *snare*.] Intrangling; insidious. *Dryden.*
- SNAST**. *f.* The snuff of a candle. *Bacon.*
- To SNATCH**. *v. a.* [*snacken*, Dutch.]
1. To seize any thing hastily. *Hooker.*
 2. To transport or carry suddenly. *Clar.*
- To SNATCH**. *v. n.* To bite, or catch eagerly at something. *Shakespeare.*
- SNATCH**. *f.* [from the verb.]
1. A hasty catch.
 2. A short fit of vigorous action. *Tuffer.*
 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. *Shakespeare.*
- SNA'TCHER**. *f.* [from *snatch*.] One that snatches. *Shakespeare.*
- SNA'TCHINGLY**. *ad.* [from *snatching*.] Hastily; with interruption.
- To SNEAK**. *v. n.* [*snican*, Saxon; *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. *Soub. Pope.*
- SNE'AKER**. *f.* A large vessel of drink. *Spektor.*
- SNE'AKING**. *participial. a.* [from *sneak*.]
1. Servile; mean; low.
 2. Covetous; niggardly; meanly parsimonious.
- SNE'AKINGLY**. *ad.* [from *sneaking*.] Meanly; servilely. *Herbert.*
- SNE'AKUP**. *f.* [from *sneak*.] A cowardly, creeping, insidious scoundrel. *Shakespeare.*
- To SNEAP**. *v. a.*
1. To reprimand; to check.
 2. To nip. *Shakespeare.*
- SNEAP**. *f.* [from the verb.] A reprimand; a check. *Shakespeare.*
- To SNEB**. *v. a.* [Properly to *snib*. See **SNEAP**.] To check; to chide; to reprimand. *Spenser.*
- To SNEER**. *v. n.*

S N O

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. *Tatler.*
- SNEER.** *f.* [from the verb.]
1. A look of contemptuous ridicule. *Pope.*
 2. An expression of ludicrous scorn. *Watts.*
- To SNEEZE.** *v. n.* [*niesen*, Saxon; *niesen*, Dutch.] To emit wind audibly by the nose. *Wiseman.*
- SNEEZE.** *f.* [from the verb.] Emission of wind audibly by the nose. *Brown.*
- SNEEZEWORD.** *f.* [*ptarmica*, Latin.] A plant.
- SNET.** *f.* [Among hunters.] The fat of a deer.
- SNEW.** The old preterite of *To snow.*
- To SNIB.** *v. a.* [*snibbe*, Danish.] To check; to nip; to reprimand. *Spenser.*
- SNICK and Snee.** *f.* A combat with knives. *Wiseman.*
- To SNICKER,** or *Snigger.* *v. n.* To laugh sily, wantonly, or contemptuously.
- To SNIFF.** *v. n.* [*sniffa*, Swedish.] To draw breath audibly up the nose. *Swift.*
- To SNIGGLE.** *v. n.* *Sniggling* is thus performed: take a strong small hook, tied to a string about a yard long; and then into one of the holes, where an eel may hide herself, with the help of a short stick put in your bait leisurely: if within the sight of it, the eel will bite: pull him out by degrees. *Walton.*
- To SNIP.** *v. a.* [*snippen*, Dutch.] To cut at once with scissars. *Arbutnot.*
- SNIP.** *f.* [from the verb.]
1. A single cut with scissars. *Shakespeare.*
 2. A small shred. *Wiseman.*
 3. A share; a snack. *L'Estrange.*
- SNIPE.** *f.* [*sneppe*, German; *snipe*, Sax.]
1. A small fen fowl with a long bill. *Floyer.*
 2. A fool; a blockhead. *Shakespeare.*
- SNIPPER.** *f.* [from *snip*.] One that snips.
- SNIPPET.** *f.* [from *snip*.] A small part; a share. *Hudibras.*
- SNIPSNAP.** *f.* Tart dialogue. *Pope.*
- SNITE.** *f.* [*snita*, Saxon.] A snipe. *Carew.*
- To SNITE.** *v. a.* [*snitan*, Saxon.] To blow the nose. *Greav.*
- SNIVEL.** *f.* [*snevel*, German.] Snout; the running of the nose.
- To SNIVEL.** *v. n.* [from the noun.]
1. To run at the nose.
 2. To cry as children. *L'Estrange.*
- SNIVELLER.** *f.* [from *snivel*.] A weeper; a weak lamenter. *Swift.*
- To SNORE.** *v. n.* [*snorcken*, Dutch.] To breathe hard through the nose, as men in sleep. *Roscommon. Stillingfleet.*
- SNORE.** *f.* [*snora*, Saxon.] Audible respiration of sleepers through the nose. *Sbak.*
- To SNORT.** *v. n.* [*snorcken*, Dutch.] To

S N U

- blow through the nose as a high mettled horse. *Jeremiab.*
- SNOT.** *f.* [*snote*, Saxon; *snot*, Dutch.] The mucus of the nose. *Swift.*
- SNOTTY.** *a.* [from *snot*.] Full of snout. *Arbutnot.*
- SNOUT.** *f.* [*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.** *a.* [from *snout*.] Having a snout. *Greav.*
- SNOW.** *f.* [*snaw*, Saxon; *snee*, Dutch.] The small particles of water frozen before they unite into drops. *Locke. Sandys.*
- To SNOW.** *v. n.* [*snapan*, Sax. *sneeuwen*, Dutch.] To have snow fall.
- To SNOW.** *v. a.* To scatter like snow. *Donne.*
- SNOWBALL.** *f.* [*snow and ball*.] A round lump of congeled snow. *Hayward.*
- SNOWBROTH.** *f.* [*snow and broth*.] Very cold liquor. *Shakespeare.*
- SNOWDROP.** *f.* [*narcissoleucoium*, Latin.] An early flower. *Boyle.*
- SNOW-WHITE.** *a.* [*snow and white*.] White as snow. *Dryden.*
- SNOWY.** *a.* [from *snow*.]
1. White like snow. *Rowe.*
 2. Abounding with snow. *Milton.*
- SNUB.** *f.* [from *snebbe*, Dutch, a nose, or *knubel*, a joint of the finger.] A jag; a snag; a knot in wood. *Spenser.*
- To SNUB.** *v. a.*
1. To check; to reprimand.
 2. To nip. *Ray.*
- To SNUB.** *v. n.* [*snuffen*, Dutch.] To sob with convulsion.
- To SNUDGE.** *v. n.* [*sniger*, Danish.] To lie idle, close, or snug. *Herbert.*
- SNUFF.** *f.* [*snuf*, Dutch, *snot*.]
1. Snout.
 2. The useless excrement of a candle. *Donne.*
 3. A candle almost burnt out. *Shakespeare.*
 4. The fired wick of a candle remaining after the flame. *Addison.*
 5. Resentment expressed by snifing; perverse resentment. *L'Estrange.*
 6. Powdered tobacco taken by the nose. *Pope.*
- To SNUFF.** *v. a.* [*snuffen*, Dutch.]
1. To draw in with the breath. *Addison.*
 2. To scent. *Tickell.*
 3. To crop the candle. *Taylor.*
- To SNUFF.** *v. n.*
1. To snort; to draw breath by the nose. *Dryden. King.*
 2. To sniff in contempt. *Mol. ii.*
- SNUFFBOX.** *f.* [*snuff and box*.] The box in which snuff is carried. *Pope.*
- SNUFFERS.** *f.* [from *snuff*.] The instrument with which the candle is clipped. *Swift.*

To SNU'FFLE. *v. n.* [*snuffelen*, Dutch.] To speak through the nose; to breath hard through the nose. *Sidney. Dryden.*

To SNUG. *v. n.* [*sniger*, Dutch.] To lie close; to snudge. *L'Esfrange.*

SNUG. *a.* [from the verb.]

1. Close; free from any inconvenience. *Prior.*

2. Close; out of notice. *Swift.*

3. Shly or insidiously close. *Dryden.*

To SNU'GGLE. *v. n.* [from *snug*.] To lie close; to lie warm.

So. ad. [*spa*, Sax. *soo*, Dut.]

1. In like manner. It answers to *as* either preceding or following. *Ben. Johnson.*

2. To such a degree. *Ben. Johnson.*

3. In such a manner. *Milton.*

4. In the same manner. *Bentley.*

5. Thus; in this manner. *Bentley.*

6. Therefore; for this reason; in consequence of this. *Hammond.*

7. On these terms; noting a conditional petition. *Rowe.*

8. Provided that; on condition that. *Atterbury.*

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. *Shakespeare.*

12. It notes a kind of abrupt beginning. *Ben. Johnson.*

13. It sometime is little more than an expletive, though it implies some latent or surd comparison. *Arbutnot.*

14. A word of assumption; thus be it. *Shakespeare.*

15. A form of petition. *Shakespeare.*

16. So *fi*. An exclamation after some thing done or known. *Shakespeare.*

17. So *so*. Indifferently; not much amiss nor well. *Felton.*

18. So *then*. Thus then it is that; therefore. *Bacon.*

To SOAK. *v. n.* [*rocian*, Sax.]

1. To lie steeped in moisture. *Shakespeare.*

2. To enter by degrees into pores. *Bacon.*

3. To drink gluttonously and intemperately. *Locke.*

To SOAK. *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. *f.* [*sapo*, Sax. *sapo*, Lat.] A substance used in washing, made of a lixivium of vegetable alkaline ashes and unctuous substance. *Newton.*

SOAPBOILER. *f.* [*soap* and *boil*.] One whose trade is to make soap. *Addison.*

SOAPWORT. *f.* Is a species of camphor.

To SOAR, *v. n.* [*sozare*, 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. *f.* [from the verb.] Towering flight. *Milton.*

To SOB. *v. n.* [*seob*, Saxon.] To heave audibly with convulsive sorrow; to sigh with convulsion. *Fairfax.*

SOB. *f.* [from the verb.] A convulsive sigh; a convulsive act of respiration obstructed by sorrow. *Swift.*

To SOB. *v. a.* To soak. A cant word. *Mortimer.*

SO'BER. *a.* [*sobrius*, Lat. *sobre*, French.]

1. Temperate, particularly in liquours; 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. *Shakespeare.*

To SO'BER. *v. a.* [from the adjective.] To make sober. *Pope.*

SO'BERLY. *ad.* [from *sober*.]

1. Without intemperance.

2. Without madness.

3. Temperately; moderately. *Bacon.*

4. Coolly; calmly. *Locke.*

SO'BERNESS. *f.* [from *sober*.]

1. Temperance in drink. *Common Prayer.*

2. Calmness; freedom from enthusiasm; coolness. *Dryden.*

SOBRIETY. *f.* [*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. Calmness; coolness. *Dryden.*

6. Seriousness; gravity. *Dehnam.*

SOCCAGE. *f.* [*soc*, French, a ploughshare.] A tenure of lands for certain inferior or husbandly 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*. *Corvel.*

SO'CIABLE. *a.* [*sociable*, French; *socialis*, Lat.]

1. Fit to be conjoined. *Hooker.*

2. Ready to unite in a general interest. *Addison.*

3. Friendly; familiar. *Milton.*

4. Inclined to company. *Wolton.*

SO'CIABLENESS. *f.* [from *sociabl*.]

1. Inclination to company and converse. *More.*

2. Freedom

2. Freedom of conversation; good fellowship. *Hayward.*
- SO'CIABLY. *ad.* [from *sociable*.] Conversationally; as a companion. *Milton.*
- SO'CIAL. *a.* [*socialis*, Lat.]
1. Relating to a general or publick interest. *Locke.*
 2. Easy to mix in friendly gaiety. *Pope.*
 3. Consisting in union or converse with another. *Milton.*
- SO'CIALNESS. *f.* [from *social*.] The quality of being social.
- SO'CIETY. *f.* [*société*, French; *societas*, Latin.]
1. Union of many in one general interest.
 2. Numbers united in one interest; community. *Tillotson.*
 3. Company; converse. *Shakespeare.*
 4. Partnership; union on equal terms. *Dryden.*
- SOCK. *f.* [*soccus*, Lat. *sock*, Sax. *socke*, Dutch]
1. Something put between the foot and shoe. *Bacon.*
 2. The shoe of the ancient comick actors. *Milton.*
- SOCKET. *f.* [*fouquette*, Fr.]
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.*
- SOCKETHISEL. *f.* A stronger sort of chisels. *Moxon.*
- SOCLE. *f.* [with architects.] A flat square member, under the bases of pedestals of statues and vases. *Bailey.*
- SO'CMAN, or *Socager*. *f.* [*socaman*, Sax.] A sort of tenant that holds lands and tenements by socage. *Corvel.*
- SO'COME. *f.* A custom of tenants being obliged to grind their corn at their lord's mill. *Bailey.*
- SOD. *f.* [*soed*, Dutch.] A turf; a clod. *Collins.*
- SOD. The preterite of *soetbe*. *Chapman.*
- SODA'LITY. *f.* [*soadlitas*, Lat.] A fellowship; a fraternity. *Stillingfleet.*
- SODDEN. [The participle passive of *soetbe*.] Boiled; seethed. *Dryden.*
- TO SO'DER. *v. a.* [*souder*, French; *souderen*, Dutch.] To cement with some metallick matter. *Isaiab.*
- SO'DER. *f.* Metallick cement. *Collier.*
- SOE. *f.* A large wooden vessel with hoops, for holding water; a cowl. *More.*
- SOE'VER. *ad.* [*so* and *ever*.] A word properly joined with a pronoun or adverb, as *whosoever*; *whatsoever*; *howsoever*. *Temple.*
- SO'FA. *f.* [I believe an eastern word.] A splendid seat covered with carpets. *Guar.*
- SOFT. *a.* [*roeft*, Sax. *soft*, Dutch.]
1. Not hard. *Bacon.*
 2. Not rugged; not rough. *Matthew.*
 3. Ductile; not unchangeable of form. *Milton.*
 4. Facile; flexible; not resolute; yielding. *King Charles.*
 5. Tender; timorous. *Pope.*
 6. Mild; gentle; kind; not severe. *Milton.*
 7. Meek; civil; complaisant. *Shakespeare.*
 8. Placid; still; easy. *Milton.*
 9. Effeminate; viciously nice. *Davies.*
 10. Delicate; elegantly tender. *Milton.*
 11. Weak; simple. *Glanville.*
 12. Gentle; not loud; not rough. *Dryden.*
 13. Smooth; flowing. *Pope.*
 14. Not forcible; not violent. *Milton.*
- SOFT. *interj.* Hold; stop; not so fast. *Suckling.*
- To SO'FTEN. *v. a.* [from *soft*.]
1. To make soft; to make less hard. *Bacon.*
 2. To intenerate; to make less fierce or obstinate. *Addison.*
 3. To make easy; to compose; to make placid. *Pope.*
 4. To make less harsh. *Dryden.*
- To SOFTEN. *v. n.*
1. To grow less hard. *Bacon.*
 2. To grow less obdurate, cruel, or obstinate. *Shakespeare.*
- SO'FTLY. *ad.* [from *soft*.]
1. Without hardness.
 2. Not violently; not forcibly. *Bacon.*
 3. Not loudly. *Dryden.*
 4. Gently; placidly. *Dryden.*
 5. Mildly; tenderly. *Dryden.*
- SO'FTNER. *f.* [from *soft*.]
1. That which makes soft.
 2. One who palliates. *Swift.*
- SOFTNESS. *f.* [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. *Greuv.*
 7. Quality contrary to harshness. *Bacon.*
 8. Facility; gentleness; candour; easiness to be affected. *Hooker.*
 9. Mildness; meekness. *Waller.*
- SOHO. *interj.* A form of calling from a distant place.
- To SOIL. *v. a.* [*soilan*, Sax. *souiller*, Fr.]
1. To foul; to dirt; to pollute; to stain; to sully. *Bacon.*
 2. To

S O L

2. To dung ; to manure. *Soutb.*
SOIL. *f.* [from the verb.]
 1. Dirt ; spot ; pollution ; foulness. *Sbakepeare.*
 2. Ground ; earth, considered with relation to its vegetative qualities. *Bacon.*
 3. Land ; country. *Milton.*
 4. Dung ; compost. *Mortimer.*
SOI'LINESS. *f.* [from *soil.*] Stain ; foulness. *Bacon.*
SOI'PLURE. *f.* [from *soil.*] Stain ; pollution. *Sbakepeare.*
To SO'JOURN. *v. n.* [*sojourn*, French.] To dwell any where for a time ; to live as not at home ; to inhabit as not in a settled habitation. *Donne.*
SO'JOURN. *f.* [*sejour*, French ; from the verb.] A temporary residence ; a casual and no settled habitation. *Milton.*
SO'JOURNER. *f.* [from *sojourn.*] A temporary dweller. *Milton.*
To SO'LACE. *v. a.* [*solacior*, old French ; *solazzare*, Italian ; *solatium*, Latin.] To comfort ; to cheer ; to amuse. *Milton.*
To SO'LACE. *v. n.* To take comfort. *Sbakepeare.*
SO'LACE. *f.* [*solatium*, Lat.] Comfort ; pleasure ; alleviation ; that which gives comfort or pleasure. *Hooker. Milton.*
SOLA'NDER. *f.* [*soulandres*, Fr.] A disease in horses. *Ditt.*
SO'LAR. } *a.* [*solaire*, French ; *sol-*
SO'LARY. } *ris*, Lat.]
 1. Being of the sun. *Boyle.*
 2. Belonging to the sun. *Brown.*
 3. Born under or in the predominant influence of the sun. *Dryden.*
 4. Measured by the sun. *Holder.*
SOLD. The preterite and participle passive of *sell*.
SOLD. *f.* [*souldee*, old Fr.] Military pay ; warlike entertainment. *Spenser.*
SO'LDAN. *f.* [for *sultan.*] The emperor of the Turks. *Milton.*
SO'LDANEL. *f.* [*soldanella*, Lat.] A plant.
To SO'LDER. *v. v.* [*suder*, Fr. *soldare*, Ital. *solidare*, Lat.] See **SODER.**
 1. To unite or fasten with any kind of metallick cement. *Newton.*
 2. To mend ; to unite any thing broken. *Hooker.*
SO'LDER. *f.* [from the verb.] Metallick cement. *Swift.*
SO'LDERER. *f.* [from *solder.*] One that folders or mends.
SO'LDIER. *f.* [*soldarius*, low Lat.]
 1. A fighting man ; a warrior, *Sbakepeare.*
 2. It is generally used of the common men, as distinct from the commanders.
SO'LDIERLIKE. } *a.* [*soldier* and *like.*]
SO'LDIERLY. } Martial ; warlike ; military ; becoming a soldier. *Clarendon.*

S O L

- SO'LDIERSHIP.** *f.* [from *soldier.*] Military character ; martial qualities ; behaviour becoming a soldier. *Sbakepeare.*
SO'LDIERY. *f.* [from *soldier.*]
 1. Body of military men ; soldiers collectively. *Swift.*
 2. Soldiership ; martial skill. *Sidney.*
SOLE. *f.* [*solum*, Lat.]
 1. The bottom of the foot. *Sbakepeare.*
 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. *Carew.*
To SOLE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To furnish with soles : as, to *sole* a pair of shoes. *Crew.*
SOLE. *a.* [*sol*, old French ; *solus*, Lat.]
 1. Single ; only. *Raleigh.*
 2. [In law.] Not married. *Ayliffe.*
SO'LECIsm. *f.* [*σολοικισμός.*] Unfitness of one word to another. *Add son.*
SO'LELY. *ad.* [from *sole.*] Singly ; only. *Brown.*
SO'LEMN. *a.* [*slemnis*, Lat.]
 1. Anniversary ; observed once a year. *Stillingfleet.*
 2. Religiously grave. *Milton.*
 3. Awful ; striking with seriousness. *Spenser.*
 4. Grave ; affectedly serious. *Swift.*
SO'LEMNESS. } *f.* [from *solemn.*]
SOLE'MNITY. }
 1. Ceremony or rite annually performed. *Pope.*
 2. Religious ceremony.
 3. Awful ceremony or procession. *Bacon.*
 4. Manner of acting awfully serious. *Sidney.*
 5. Gravity ; steady seriousness. *Addison.*
 6. Awful grandeur ; grave stateliness ; sober dignity. *Wotton.*
 7. Affected gravity. *Sbakepeare.*
SOLEMNIZATION. *f.* [from *solemniz.*]
 The act of solemnizing ; celebration. *Bacon.*
To SO'LEMNIZE. *v. a.* [from *solemn.*]
 1. To dignify by particular formalities ; to celebrate. *Hooker.*
 2. To perform religiously once a year. *Hooker.*
SO'LEMNLY. *ad.* [from *solemn.*]
 1. With annual religious ceremonies.
 2. With formal gravity and stateliness. *Bacon.*
 3. With formal state. *Sbakepeare.*
 4. With affected gravity. *Dryden.*
 5. With religious seriousness. *Swift.*
To SOLI'ICIT. *v. a.* [*solicito*, Lat.]
 1. To importune ; to intreat. *Milton.*
 2. To call to action ; to summon ; to awake ; to excite. *Rogers.*
 3. To implore ; to ask. *Sidney.*
 4. To

S O L

4. To attempt; to try to obtain. *Pope.*
 5. To disturb; to disquiet. *Milton.*

SOLICITATION. *f.* [from *solicit.*]

1. Importunity; act of importuning. *Milton.*
 2. Invitation; excitement. *Locke.*

SOLICITOR. *f.* [from *solicit.*]

1. One who petitions for another. *Addison.*
 2. One who does in Chancery the business which is done by attorneys in other courts. *Bacon.*

SOLICITOUS. *a.* [*solicitus*, Lat.] Anxious; careful; concerned. *Taylor. Clarendon.*

SOLICITOUSLY. *ad.* [from *solicitous.*] Anxiously; carefully. *Boyle.*

SOLICITUDE. *f.* [*sollicitudo*, Lat.] Anxiety; carefulness. *Tillotson.*

SOLICITRESS. *f.* [Feminine of *solicitor.*] A woman who petitions for another. *Dryden.*

SOLID. *a.* [*solidus*, Latin; *solide*, Fr.]

1. Not liquid; not fluid. *Milton.*
 2. Not hollow; full of matter; 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. *King Charles.*
 7. Not light; not superficial; grave; profound. *Dryden.*

SOLID. *f.* [in phisick.] The part containing the fluids. *Arbutnot.*

SOLIDITY. *f.* [from *solid.*]

1. Fulness of matter; not hollowness.
 2. Firmness; hardness; compactness; density. *Woodward.*
 3. Truth; not fallaciousness; intellectual strength; certainty. *Addison. Prior.*

SOLIDLY. *ad.* [from *solid.*]

1. Firmly; densely; compactly.
 2. Truly; on good grounds. *Disby.*

SOLIDNESS. *f.* [from *solid.*] Solidity; firmness; density. *Horvel.*

SOLIDUNGULOUS. *a.* [*solidus* and *ungula*, Lat.] Wholehoofed. *Brown.*

SOLIFIDIAN. *f.* [*solus* and *fides*, Latin.] One who supposes only faith, not works, necessary to justification. *Hammond.*

SOLILOQUY. *f.* [*solus* and *loquer*, Latin.] A discourse made by one in solitude to himself. *Prior.*

SOLIPEDE. *f.* [*solus* and *pedes*, Lat.] An animal whose feet are not cloven. *Brown.*

SOLITAIRE. *f.* [*solitaire*, French.]

1. A recluse; a hermit. *Pope.*
 2. An ornament for the neck.

SOLITARILY. *ad.* [from *solitary.*] In solitude; with loneliness; without company. *M. c.*

S O L

SOLITARINESS. *f.* [from *solitary.*] Solitude; forbearance of company; habitual retirement. *Donne.*

SOLITARY. *a.* [*solitaire*, Fr. *solitarius*, Latin.]

1. Living alone; not having company. *Milton. Dryden.*
 2. Retired; remote from company. *Shakespeare.*

3. Gloomy; dismal. *Job.*
 4. Single. *Brown.*

SOLITARY. *f.* [from the adjective.] One that lives alone; an hermit. *Pope.*

SOLITUDE. *f.* [*solitudo*, Lat.]

1. Lonely life; state of being alone. *Bacon.*
 2. A lonely place; a desert.

SOLLAR. *f.* [*solarium*, low Lat.] A garret. *Tuffer.*

SOLLO. *f.* [Italian.] A tune played by a single instrument.

SOLOMON'S LRAF. *f.* A plant.

SOLOMON'S SEAL. *f.* [*polygonatum*, Lat.] A plant.

SOLSTICE. *f.* [*solstitium*, Lat.]

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. *a.* [from *solstic.*]

1. Belonging to the solstice. *Brown.*
 2. Happening at the solstice. *Pbilips.*

SOLVIBLE. *a.* [from *solvo*.] Possible to be cleared by reason or inquiry. *Hale.*

SOLUBLE. *a.* [*solubilis*, Lat.] Capable of dissolution or separation of parts. *Arbutnot.*

SOLUBILITY. *f.* [from *soluble.*] Susceptiveness of separation of parts. *Glanville.*

TO SOLVE. *v. a.* [*solvo*, Lat.] To clear; to explain; to untie an intellectual knot. *Tickell.*

SOLVENCY. *f.* [from *solvent.*] Ability to pay.

SOLVENT. *a.* [*solvens*, Lat.]

1. Having the power to cause dissolution. *Boyle.*
 2. Able to pay debts contracted.

SOLUND-GOOSE. *f.* A fowl in bigness and feather very like a tame goose, but his bill longer; his wings also much longer. *Grew. Cleveland.*

SOLUTION. *f.* [*solutio*, Lat.]

1. Disruption; breach; disjunction; separation. *Bacon.*
 2. Matter dissolved; that which contains any thing dissolved. *Arbutnot.*
 3. Resolution of a doubt; removal of an intellectual difficulty. *Milton.*

SOLUTIVE. *a.* [from *solvo*, Lat.] Laxative; causing relaxation. *Bacon.*

SOMATOLOGY. *f.* [*σῶμα* and *λόγος.*]
The doctrine of bodies.

SOME. A termination of many adjectives, which denote quality or property of any thing: as *game/some.* [*saam,* Dutch.]

SOME. *a.* [*fom,* *fūm,* Sax. *fom,* *fommig,* 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. *f.* [*some* and *body.*]

1. One; not *nobody*; a person indiscriminate and undetermined. *Bacon.*

2. A person of consideration. *Acts.*

SOMMEAL. *ad.* [*fūmbeal,* Sax.] In some degree. *Spenser.*

SOMERSAULT. } *f.* *Sommer,* a beam,
SOMERSET. } and *fault,* French, a leap.] A leap by which a jumper throws himself from a beam, and turns over his head.

SOMEHOW. *a.* [*some* and *how.*] One way or other. *Cbeayne.*

SOMETHING. *f.* [*fūm-thing,* Sax.]

1. Not nothing, though it appears not what; a thing indeterminate. *Pope.*

2. More or less. *Pope.*

3. Part. *Watts.*

4. Distance not great. *Shakespeare.*

SOMETHING. *ad.* In some degree. *Temple.*

SOMETIME. *ad.* [*some* and *time.*] Once; formerly. *Shakespeare.*

SOMETIMES. *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. *f.* [*some* and *what.*]

1. Something; not nothing, though it be uncertain what. *Atterbury.*

2. More or less. *Greiv.*

3. Part greater or less. *Dryden.*

SOMEWHAT. *ad.* In some degree. *Dry.*

SOMEWHERE. *ad.* [*some* and *where.*]
In one place or other; not nowhere. *Newton.*

SOMEWHILE. *f.* [*some* and *while.*] Once; for a time. *Spenser.*

SOMNIFEROUS. *a.* [*somnifer,* Latin.]
Causing sleep; procuring sleep; soporiferous; dormitive. *Walter.*

SOMNIFICK. *a.* [*somnus* and *facio,* Lat.]
Causing sleep.

SOMNOLENCY. *f.* [*somnolentia,* Latin.]
Sleepiness; inclination to sleep.

SON. *f.* [*sunus,* Gothick; *sons,* Saxon; *sohn,* German; *son,* Swedish; *sonc* Dutch; *syn,* Sclavonian.]

1. A male born of one or begotten by one; correlative to father or mother. *Shakespeare.*

2. Descendant however distant. *Isaiah.*

3. Compellation of an old to a young man. *Shakespeare.*

4. Native of a country. *Pope.*

5. The second person of the Trinity. *Mattbew.*

6. Product of any thing. *Brown.*

7. In scripture, *sons* of pride, and *sons* of light, denoting some quality. *Dryden.*

SON-IN-LAW. *f.* One married to one's daughter. *Dryden.*

SONSHIP. *f.* [from *son.*] Filiation. *Decay of Piety.*

SONATA. *f.* [Italian.] A tune. *Prior.*

SONG. *f.* [from *zungen,* Sax.]

1. Any thing modulated in the utterance. *Milton.*

2. A poem to be modulated by the voice; a ballad. *Shakespeare.*

3. A poem; lay; strain. *Dryden.*

4. Poetry; poesy. *Pope.*

5. Notes of birds. *Dryden.*

6. An old SONG. A trifle. *Merc.*

SONGISH. *a.* [from *song.*] Containing songs; consisting of songs. *Dryden.*

SONGSTER. *f.* [from *song.*] A singer. *Howel.*

SONGSTRESS. *f.* [from *song.*] A female singer. *Thomson.*

SONNET. *f.* [*sonnet,* French; *sonetto,* Italian.]

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. *Shakespeare.*

SONNETTEER. *f.* [*sonnetier,* Fr. from *sonnet.*] A small poet, in contempt. *Dry.*

SONIFEROUS. *a.* [*sonus* and *fero,* Lat.]
Giving or bringing sound. *Derham.*

SONORIFICK. *a.* [*sonorus* and *facio,* Lat.]
Producing sound. *Watts.*

SONOROUS. *a.* [*sonorus,* Lat.]

1. Loud sounding; giving loud or shrill sound. *Milton.*

2. High sounding; magnificent of sound. *Addison.*

SONOROUSLY. *ad.* [from *sonorous.*] With high sound; with magnificence of sound.

SONOROUSNESS. *f.* [from *sonorus.*]

1. The quality of giving sound. *Boyle.*

2. Magnificence of sound.

SOON. *ad.* [*sons,* Sax. *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;

S O P

3. Readily; willingly. *Addison.*
 4. Soon *as*. Immediately. *Exodus.*
SOONLY. *ad.* [from *soon*.] Quickly; speedily. *More.*
SO'OPBERRY. *f.* [*sapindus*, Lat.] A plant. *Miller.*
SOOT. *f.* [ꞑꞑ, Sax. *foot*, Islandick; *foet*, Dutch.] Condensed or embodied-smoke. *Horwel.*
SO'OTED. *a.* [from *foot*.] Smeared, manured, or covered with soot. *Mortimer.*
SO'OTERKIN. *f.* A kind of false birth fabled to be produced by the Dutch women from sitting over their stoves. *Swift.*
SOOTH. *f.* [ꞑꞑ, Sax.] Truth; reality. *Shakespeare.*
SOOTH. *a.* [ꞑꞑ, Saxon.] Pleasing; delightful. *Milton.*
To SOOTH. *v. a.* [ꞑꞑꞑꞑꞑꞑ, Saxon.]
 1. To flatter; to please. *Dryden.*
 2. To calm; to soften; to mollify. *Dryden.*
 3. To gratify; to please. *Dryden.*
SO'OTHER. *f.* [from *sooth*.] A flatterer; one who gains by blandishments. *Shakespeare.*
To SOOTHSAY. *v. n.* [*sooth and say*.] To predict; to foretell. *Acts.*
SOOTHSAYER. *f.* [from *soothsay*.] A foreteller; a predictor; a prognosticator. *Shakespeare.*
SOO'TINESS. *f.* [from *sooty*.] The quality of being sooty.
SOO'TY. *a.* [from *soot*.]
 1. Breeding soot. *Milton.*
 2. Consisting of soot. *Wilkins.*
 3. Black; dark; dusky. *Milton.*
SOP. *f.* [ꞑꞑꞑ, Sax. *soffe*, Dutch.]
 1. Any thing steeped in liquor to be eaten. *Dryden.*
 2. Any thing given to pacify. *Swift.*
To SOP. *v. a.* To sleep in liquor.
SOPE. *f.* [See *SOAP*.]
SOPH. *f.* [from *sophista*, Latin.] A young man who has been two years at the university. *Pope.*
SOPHI. *f.* [Persian.] The emperor of Persia. *Congreve.*
SOPHISM. *f.* [*sophisma*, Lat.] A fallacious argument; an unsound subtilty. *Watts.*
SOPHIST. *f.* [*sophista*, Lat.] A professor of philosophy. *Temple.*
SOPHISTER. *f.* [*sophiste*, French.]
 1. A disputant fallaciously subtle; an artful but insidious logician. *Rogers.*
 2. A professor of philosophy; a sophist. *Hooker.*
SOPHISTICAL. *a.* [*sophisticus*, Fr. from *sophist*.] Fallaciously subtle; logically deceitful. *Stillingfleet.*
SOPHISTICALLY. *ad.* [from *sophistical*.] With fallacious subtilty. *Swift.*

S O R

To SOPHISTICATE. *v. a.* [*sophistiquer*, Fr. from *sophist*.] To adulterate; to corrupt with something spurious. *Shakespeare. Boyle.*
SOPHISTICATE. *part. a.* [from the verb.] Adulterate; not genuine. *Glanville.*
SOPHISTICA'TION. *f.* [*sophistication*, Fr.] Adulteration; not genuineness. *Glanville.*
SOPHISTICA'TOR. *f.* [from *sophistificate*.] Adulterator; one that makes things not genuine.
SO'PHISTRY. *f.* [from *sophist*.] Fallacious ratiocination. *Sidney.*
To SO'PORATE. *v. n.* [*soporo*, Lat.] To lay asleep.
SOPORIFEROUS. *a.* [*sopor* and *fero*.] Productive of sleep; causing sleep; narcotick; opiate. *Bacon.*
SOPORIFEROUSNESS. *f.* [from *soporiferous*.] The quality of causing sleep.
SOPORIFICK. *a.* [*sopor* and *facio*.] Causing sleep; opiate; narcotick. *Locke.*
SOPPER. *f.* [from *sop*.] One that sleeps any thing in liquor.
SORBILE. *a.* [from *sorbeo*, Latin.] That may be drunk or sipped.
SORBITION. *f.* [*sorbitio*, Lat.] The act of drinking or sipping.
SORBS. *f.* [*sorbum*, Lat.] The berries of the sorb or service-tree.
SORCERER. *f.* [*sortier*, Fr.] A conjurer; an enchanter; a magician. *Shakespeare.*
SORCERESS. *f.* [Female of *sorcerer*.] A female magician; an enchantress. *Bacon.*
SORCERY. *f.* Magick; enchantment; conjuration. *Tatler.*
SORD. *f.* [from *sward*.] Turf; grassy ground. *Shakespeare.*
SORDES. *f.* [Latin.] Foulness; dregs. *Woodward.*
SORDET. } *f.* [*sourdine*, French; *for-*
SOR'DINE. } *dina*, Italian.] A small pipe put into the mouth of a trumpet. *Bailey.*
SOR'DID. *a.* [*sordidus*, Lat.]
 1. Foul; gross; filthy; dirty. *Dryden.*
 2. [*Sordide*, French.] Intellectually dirty; mean; vile; base. *South.*
 3. Covetous; niggardly. *Denham.*
SOR'DIDLY. *ad.* [from *sordid*.] Meanly; poorly; covetously.
SOR'DIDNESS. *f.* [from *sordid*.]
 1. Meanness; baseness. *Cowley.*
 2. Nastiness; not neatness. *Ray.*
SORE. *f.* [ꞑꞑꞑ, Sax.] A place tender and painful; a place excoriated; an ulcer. *Bentley.*
SORE. *a.* [from the noun.]
 1. Tender to the touch. *Locke.*
 2. Tender in the mind; easily vexed. *Tillotson.*
 3. Violent with pain; afflictively vehement. *Common Prayer.*
 4. Criminal. *Shakespeare.*
SORE.

SORE. *ad.* With painful or dangerous vehemence. *Common Prayer.*

SOREHON. } *f.* [Irish and Scottish.] A
SORN. } kind of arbitrary exaction or
servile tenure, formerly in Scotland, as
likewise in Ireland; whenever a chieftan
had a mind to revel, he came down among
the tenants with his followers, and lived
on free quarters. When a person obtrudes
himself upon another, for bed and board,
he is said to *sohn*. *Macbean.*

SOREL. *f.* The buck is called the first
year a fawn; the third a *sorel*, *Shakespeare.*

SORELY. *ad.* [from *sores*.]

1. With a great degree of pain or distress. *Shakespeare.*

2. With vehemence dangerous or afflictive. *Shakespeare.*

SORENESS. *f.* [from *sores*.] Tenderness
of a hurt. *Temple.*

SORITES. *f.* [*σωγειτης*, properly an heap.]
An argument where one proposition is ac-
cumulated on another. *Watts.*

SORORICIDE. *f.* [*soor* and *caedo*.] The
murder of a sister.

SORRAGE. *f.* The blades of green wheat
or barley. *Dist.*

SORRANCE. *f.* [In farriery.] Any disease
or sore in horses. *Dist.*

SORREL. *f.* [*rune*, Sax. *sores*, French.]
A plant like dock, but having an acid taste.
Miller.

SORRILY. *ad.* [from *sorry*.] Meanly;
poorly; despicably; wretchedly; pitiably.
Sidney.

SORRINESS. *f.* [from *sorry*.] Meanness;
wretchedness; pitiableness; despicableness.

SORROW. *f.* [*sorg*, Danish.] Grief;
pain for something past; sadness; mourn-
ing. *Milton.*

TO SORROW. *v. n.* [*soorjan*, Sax.] To
grieve; to be sad; to be dejected. *Milton.*

SORROWED. *a.* [from *sorrow*.] Accom-
panied with sorrow. *Shakespeare.*

SORROWFUL. *a.* [from *sorrow* and *full*.]

1. Sad for something past; mournful;
grieving. *Tob.*

2. Deeply serious. *Sam.*

3. Expressing grief; accompanied with
grief. *Job.*

SORRY. *a.* [*sarig*, Saxon.]

1. Grieved for something past. *Swift.*

2. Vile; worthless; vexatious. *Glanville. Milton.*

SORT. *f.* [*sorte*, Fr.]

1. A kind; a species. *Tillotson. Walsb.*

2. A manner; a form of being or acting.
Spenser.

3. A degree of any quality. *Rom. Dryden.*

4. A class, or order of persons. *Hooker. Atterbury.*

5. A company; a knot of people. *Shak.*

6. Rank; condition above the vulgar. *Sh.*

7. A lot.

8. A pair; a set. *Shakespeare.*

TO SORT. *v. a.* [*sortiri*, Lat.]

1. To separate into distinct and proper clas-
ses. *Hooker.*

2. To reduce to order from a state of con-
fusion. *Shakespeare.*

3. To conjoin; to put together in distribu-
tion. *Davies.*

4. To cull; to chuse; to select. *Chapman.*

TO SORT. *v. n.*

1. To be joined with others of the same
species. *Woodward.*

2. To consort; to join. *Bacon.*

3. To suit; to fit. *Pope.*

4. To terminate; to issue. *Bacon.*

5. To have success. *Abbot.*

6. To fall out. *Shakespeare.*

SORTANCE. *f.* [from *sort*.] Suitableness;
agreement. *Shakespeare.*

SORTILEGE. *f.* [*sortilegium*, Lat.] The
act of drawing lots.

SORTMENT. *f.* [from *sort*.]

1. The act of sorting; distribution.

2. A parcel sorted or distributed. *Hooker.*

TO SOSS. *v. n.* [A cant word.] To fall
at once into a chair. *Swift.*

SOT. *f.* [*soet*, Sax. *soet*, Dutch.]

1. A blockhead; a dull ignorant stupid
fellow; a dolt. *Soub.*

2. A wretch stupified by drinking. *Roscom.*

TO SOT. *v. a.* To stupify; to besot. *Dry.*

TO SOT. *v. n.* To tittle to stupidity.

SOTTISH. *a.* [from *soet*.]

1. Dull; stupid; senseless; infatuate;
doltish. *Hayward.*

2. Dull with intemperance.

SOTTISHLY. *ad.* [from *sottish*.] Stupidly;
dully; senselessly. *Bentley.*

SOTTISHNESS. *f.* [from *sottish*.] Dullness;
stupidity; insensibility. *Soub.*

SOVEREIGN. *a.* [*souverain*, Fr.]

1. Supreme in power; having no superi-
our. *Dryden.*

2. Supremely efficacious. *Hooker.*

SOVEREIGN. *f.* Supreme lord. *Dryden.*

SOVEREIGNLY. *ad.* [from *souverain*.]
Supremely; in the highest degree. *Boyle.*

SOVEREIGNTY. *f.* [*souveraineté*, Fr.]
Supremacy; highest place; highest degree
of excellence. *Davies.*

SOUGH. *f.* [from *sous*, Fr.] A subterra-
neous drain. *Ray.*

SOUGHT. The preterite and participle past
of *seek*. *Isaiah.*

SOUL. *f.* [*soel*, Sax. *soel*, Dutch.]

1. The immaterial and immortal spirit of
man. *Davies.*

2. Vital principle. *Shakespeare.*

3. Spirit; essence; quintessence; princi-
pal part. *Shakespeare.*

4. Interior power. *Shakespeare.*

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. *Milton.*
9. Intelligent being in general. *Milton.*
- SOU'LED.** *a.* [from *soul.*] Furnished with mind. *Dryden.*
- SOU'ITLESS.** *a.* [from *soul.*] Mean; low; spiritless. *Shakespeare.*
- SOU'LSHOT.** *f.* [from *soul* and *shot.*] Something paid for a soul's requiem among the Romanists. *Ayliffe.*
- SOUND.** *a.* [from *fund*, Sax.]
1. Healthy; hearty; not morbid. *Dryden.*
 2. Right; not erroneous. *Hooker.*
 3. Stout; strong; lusty. *Abbot.*
 4. Valid; not failing. *Spenser.*
 5. Fast; hearty. *Milton.*
- SOUND.** *ad.* Soundly; heartily; completely fast. *Spenser.*
- SOUND.** *f.* [*sonde*, French.] A shallow sea, such as may be founded. *Camden, Ben. Johnson.*
- SOUND.** *f.* [*sonde*, Fr.] A probe, an instrument used by surgeons to feel what is out of reach of the fingers. *Sharp.*
- To SOUND.** *v. a.*
1. To search with a plummet; to try depth. *Shakespeare.*
 2. To try; to examine. *Addison.*
- To SOUND.** *v. n.* To try with the sounding line. *AEs, Locke.*
- SOUND.** *f.* The cuttle-fish. *Ainsworth.*
- SOUND.** [*sonus*, Lat.]
1. Any thing audible; a noise; that which is perceived by the ear. *Bacon.*
 2. Mere empty noise opposed to meaning. *Locke.*
- To SOUND.** *v. n.*
1. To make a noise; to emit a noise. *Mil.*
 2. To exhibit by likeness of sound. *Shakespeare, Ben. Johnson.*
- To SOUND.** *v. a.*
1. To cause to make a noise; to play on. *Milton.*
 2. To betoken or direct by a sound. *Wal.*
 3. To celebrate by sound. *Milton.*
- SO'UNDEBOARD.** *f.* [from *sound* and *board.*] Board which propagates the sound in organs. *Milton.*
- SO'UNDING.** *a.* [from *sound.*] Sonorous; having a magnificent sound. *Dryden.*
- SO'UNDLY.** *ad.* [from *sound.*]
1. Healthily; heartily.
 2. Lustily; stoutly; strongly. *Chapman, Swift.*
 3. Truly; rightly. *Bacon.*
 4. Fast; closely. *Locke.*
- SOU'NDNESS.** *f.* [from *sound.*]
1. Health; heartiness. *Shakespeare.*
 2. Truth; rectitude; incorrupt state. *Hooker.*
3. Strength; solidity. *Hooker.*
- SOUP.** *f.* [*soupe*, French.] Strong decoction of flesh for the table. *Swift.*
- SOUR.** *f.* [from *sur*, Sax.]
1. Acid; austere; pungent on the palate with astringency. *Dryden.*
 2. Harsh of temper; crabbed; peevish. *Tatler.*
 3. Afflictive; painful. *Shakespeare.*
 4. Expressing discontent. *Swift.*
- SOUR.** *f.* [from the adjective.] Acid substance. *Spenser.*
- To SOUR.** *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. *Shakespeare.*
- To SOUR.** *v. n.*
1. To become acid. *Arbutnot.*
 2. To grow peevish or crabbed. *Addison.*
- SOURCE.** *f.* [*source*, Fr.]
1. Spring; fountain; head. *Addison.*
 2. Original; first course. *Milton.*
 3. First producer. *Waller.*
- SO'URISH.** *a.* [from *sour.*] Somewhat sour. *Boyle.*
- SO'URLY.** *ad.* [from *sour.*]
1. With acidity.
 2. With acrimony. *Dryden.*
- SO'URNESS.** *f.* [from *sour.*]
1. Acidity; austere of taste. *Denham.*
 2. Asperity; harshness of temper. *Addison.*
- SO'URSOP.** *f.* Custard-apple. *Miller.*
- SOUS.** *f.* [*sol*, French.] A small denomination of money.
- SOUSE.** *f.* [*sout*, salt, Dutch.]
1. Pickle made of salt.
 2. Any thing kept parboiled in a salt pickle. *Tuffer.*
- To SOUSE.** *v. a.* [from the noun.]
1. To parboil, and steep in pickle. *Pope.*
 2. To throw into water. *Shakespeare.*
- To SOUSE.** *v. n.* To fall as a bird on its prey. *Dryden.*
- To SOUSE.** *v. a.* To strike with sudden violence, as a bird strikes his prey. *Shak.*
- SOU'SE.** *ad.* With sudden violence. A low word.
- SO'UTERRAIN.** *f.* [*souterrain*, French.] A grotto or cavern in the ground. *Arbutnot.*
- SOUTH.** *f.* [from *suð*, Sax. *suud*, 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. *Shakespeare.*
- SOUTH.** *a.* [from the noun.] Southern; meridional. *Job.*
- SOUTH.** *ad.*
1. To-

1. Towards the south. *Shakespeare.*
 2. From the south. *Bacon.*
- SOUTHING.** *a.* [from the noun.] Going towards the south. *Dryden.*
- SOUTHEAST.** *f.* [south and east.] The point between the east and south. *Bacon.*
- SOUTHERLY.** *a.* [from south.]
 1. Belonging to any of the points denominated from the south; not absolutely southern.
 2. Lying towards the south. *Graunt.*
 3. Coming from about the south. *Shakespeare.*
- SOUTHERN.** *a.* [Γυθρηne, Saxon; from south.]
 1. Belonging to the south; meridional. *Shakespeare.*
 2. Lying towards the south.
 3. Coming from the south. *Dryden.*
- SOUTHERNWOOD.** *f.* [Γυθρηνοδου, Saxon.] This plant agrees in most parts with the wormwood. *Miller.*
- SOUTHMOST.** *a.* [from south.] Farthest toward the south. *Milton.*
- SOUTHSAY.** *f.* [properly southsay.] Prediction. *Spenser.*
- To SOUTHSAY.** *v. n.* [See SOUTHSAY.] To predict. *Candian.*
- SOUTHSAYER.** *f.* [properly southsayer.] A predictor.
- SOUTHWARD.** *ad.* [from south.] Towards the south. *Raleigh.*
- SOUTHWEST.** *f.* [south and west.] Point between the south and west. *Bacon.*
- SOUVENANCE.** *f.* [French.] Remembrance; memory. *Spenser.*
- SOW.** *f.* [Γυζο, 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.
- SOWBREAD.** *f.* [*cyclamen*, Latin.] A plant.
- To SOW.** *v. n.* [Γαπαν, Saxon; *sacyen*, Dutch.] To scatter seed in order to a harvest. *Leviticus.*
- To SOW.** *v. a.* 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. *Isa.*
 4. To besprinkle. *Milton.*
- To SOW.** *v. a.* For *sew*.
- To SOWCE.** *v. a.* To throw into the water. *L'Esfrange.*
- SO'WER.** *f.* [from *sew*.]
 1. He that sprinkles the seed. *Mattbew.*
 2. A scatterer. *Hakewill.*
 3. A breeder; a promoter. *Bacon.*
- SO'WINS.** *f.* Flomery, somewhat sour'd and made of oatmeal. *Swift.*
- To SOWL.** *v. a.* To pull by the ears. *Shakespeare.*
- SOWN.** The participie of *sow*.
- SOWTHISTLE.** *f.* A weed. *Bacon.*
- SPAAD.** *f.* A kind of mineral. *Woodw.*
- SPACE.** *f.* [*spatium*, Latin.]
 1. Room; local extension. *Lacke.*
 2. Any quantity of place. *Burnet.*
 3. Quantity of time. *Watkins.*
 4. A small time; a while. *Spenser.*
- SPA'CIOUS.** *a.* [*spaciuus*, Fr. *spacius*, Latin.] Wide; extensive; roomy; not narrow. *Cowley.*
- SPA'CIOSNESS.** *f.* [from *spacious*.] Roominess; wide extension.
- SPA'DDLE.** *f.* [diminutive of *spade*.] A little spade. *Mortimer.*
- SPADE.** *f.* [Γαδ, Saxon; *spade*, Dutch.]
 1. The instrument of digging. *Brown.*
 2. A deer three years old. *Ainsworth.*
 3. A fruit of caros.
- SPA'DICEOUS.** *a.* [*spadiceus*, Lat.] Light red. *Brown.*
- SPADILLE.** *f.* [*spadille*, or *espadille*, Fr.] The ace of spades at ombre.
- SPAGYRICK.** *a.* [*spagyricus*, Lat.] Chymical.
- SPA'GYRIST.** *f.* A chymist. *Bye.*
- SPAKE.** The old preterite of *'peak*. *Milt.*
- SPALL.** *f.* [*espaul*, French.] Shoulder. *Fairfax.*
- SPALT,** or *Spelt.* *f.* A white, scaly, shining stone, frequently used to promote the fusion of metals. *Bailey.*
- SPAN.** *f.* [Γπαν, Γpenne, Saxon; *spanna*, Italian; *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,** *v. a.*
 1. To measure by the hand extended. *Tickell.*
 2. To measure. *Herbert.*
- SPAN.** The preterite of *spin*. *Drayton.*
- SPAN'COUNTER.** } *f.* [from *span*, counter, and *counting*.]
SPAN'NFARTHING. }
 A play at which money is thrown within a span or mark. *Donne.*
- SPA'NGLE.** *f.* [*spange*, German, a socket.]
 1. A small plate or boss of shining metal.
 2. Any thing sparkling and shining. *Glansville.*
- To SPA'NGLE.** *v. a.* [from the noun.] To besprinkle with spangles or shining bodies. *Donne.*
- SPA'NIEL.** *f.* [*bispaniolus*, Latin.]
 1. A dog used for sport in the field, remarkable for sagacity and obedience. *Dryden.*
 2. A low, mean, sneaking fellow. *Shakespeare.*
- To SPA'NIEL.** *v. n.* [from the noun.] To fawn on; to play the spaniel. *Shakespeare.*
- SPA'NISH Broom.** *f.* A plant so called.
- SPA'NISH Nut.** *f.* [*spyrincium*, Latin.] A plant. *Miller.*
- SPA'NKER.** *f.* A small coin. *Denham.*
- SPA'N-**

- SPANNER.** *f.* The lock of a fufee or carabine. *Howel.*
- SPAR.** *f.*
 1. Marcafite. *Newton.*
 2. A fmall beam; the bar of a gate.
- To SPAR.** *v. n.* To fight with prelufive ftrokes.
- To SPAR.** *v. a.* [*ſparan*, Saxon; *ſperen*, German.] To ſhut; to clofe; to bar. *Shakeſp. Spenſer.*
- SPA'RABLE.** *f.* [*ſparan*, Saxon, to faſten.] Small nails.
- SPA'RADRAP.** *f.* [In pharmacy.] A cerecloth. *Wiſeman.*
- To SPARE.** *v. a.* [*ſparan*, Sax. *ſpaeren*, Dutch; *eſp. rgnier*, French.]
 1. To uſe frugally; not to waſte; not to confume. *Milton.*
 2. To have unemployed; to ſave for any particular uſe. *Kroll's.*
 3. To do without; to loſe willingly. *Ben. Johnson.*
 4. To omit; to forbear. *Dryden.*
 5. To uſe tenderly; to forbear; to treat with pity. *Common Prayer.*
 6. To grant; to allow; to indulge. *Rofcommon.*
 7. To forbear to inflict or impoſe. *Dryden.*
- To SPARE.** *v. n.*
 1. To live frugally; to be parcimonious; to be not liberal. *Orway.*
 2. To forbear; to be ſcrupulous. *Kroll's.*
 3. To uſe mercy; to forgive; to be tender. *Bacon.*
- SPARE.** *a.*
 1. Scanty; not abundant; parcimonious. *Bacon.*
 2. Superfluous; unwanted. *Bacon.*
 3. Lean; wanting fleſh; macilent. *Milton.*
- SPARE.** *f.* [from the verb.] Parcimony; frugal uſe; huſbandry. *Bacon.*
- SPA'RER.** *f.* [from *ſpare.*] One who avoids expence. *Wotton.*
- SPA'RERIB.** *f.* [*ſpare* and *rib.*] Some part cut off from the ribs.
- SPARGEFACTION.** *f.* [*ſpargo*, Latin.] The act of ſprinkling.
- SPARING.** *a.* [from *ſpare.*]
 1. Scarce; little. *Bacon.*
 2. Scanty; not plentiful. *Pope.*
 3. Parcimonious; not liberal. *Dryden.*
- SPARINGLY.** *ad.* [from *ſparing.*]
 1. Not abundantly. *Bacon.*
 2. Frugally; parcimoniouſly; not lavishly. *Hayward.*
 3. With abſtinance. *Atterbury.*
 4. Not with great frequency. *Atterbury.*
 5. Cautiouſly; tenderly.
- SPARK.** *f.* [*ſparca*, Sax. *ſparke*, Dutch.]
 1. A ſmall particle of fire, or kindled matter. *Shakeſpeare.*
 2. Any thing ſhining. *Locke.*
 3. Any thing vivid or active. *Shakeſp.*
 4. A lively, ſhowy, ſplendid, gay man. *Collier.*
- To SPARK.** *v. n.* [from the noun.] To emit particles of fire; to ſparkle. *Speſer.*
- SPARKFUL.** *a.* [*ſpark* and *ful.*] Lively; brisk; airy. *Camden.*
- SPARKISH.** *a.* [from *ſpark.*]
 1. Airy; gay. *Walſb.*
 2. Showy; well dreſſed; fine. *L'Eſtr.*
- SPARKLE.** *f.* [from *ſpark.*]
 1. A ſpark; a ſmall particle of fire. *Dryden.*
 2. Any luminous particle. *Hooker, Davies, Pope.*
- To SPA'RKLE.** *v. n.* [from the noun.]
 1. To emit ſparks. *Milton.*
 2. To iſſue in ſparks. *Watts.*
 3. To ſhine; to glitter. *Watts.*
- SPA'RKLINGLY.** *ad.* [from *ſparkling.*] With vivid and twinkling luſtre. *Boyle.*
- SPA'RKLINGNESS.** *f.* [from *ſparkling.*] Vivid and twinkling luſtre. *Boyle.*
- SPA'RRROW.** *f.* [*ſparrpa*, Saxon.] A ſmall bird. *Watts.*
- SPA'RRROWHAWK,** or *ſparhawk.* *f.* [*ſparrhawc*, Saxon.] The female of the muſket hawk.
- SPA'RRROWGRASS.** *f.* [Corrupted from *aſparagus.*] *King.*
- SPA'RRY.** *a.* [from *ſpar.*] Conſiſting of ſpar. *Woodward.*
- SPASM.** *f.* [*ſπάσμα.*] Convulſion; violent and involuntary contraction. *Arbutb.*
- SPA'SMODICK.** *a.* [*ſpaſmodique*, French.] Convulſive.
- SPAT.** The preterite of *ſpit.* *Gofpel.*
- SPAT.** *f.* The young of ſhell-fiſh. *Woodw.*
- To SPA'TIATE.** *v. n.* [*ſpatior*, Lat.] To rove; to range; to ramble at large. *Bentley.*
- To SPA'TTER.** *v. a.* [*ſpaz*, ſpit, Saxon.]
 1. To ſprinkle with dirt, or any thing offenſive. *Addiſon.*
 2. To throw out any thing offenſive. *Shakeſpeare.*
 3. To aſperſe; to defame.
- To SPA'TTER.** *v. n.* To ſpit; to ſputter as at any thing nauſeous taken into the mouth. *Milton.*
- SPA'TTERDASHES.** *f.* [*ſpatter* and *daſh.*] Coverings for the legs by which the wet is kept off.
- SPA'TTLING Poppy.** *f.* White behen. A plant. *Miller.*
- SPA'TULA.** *f.* A ſpattle or ſlice, uſed by apothecaries and ſurgeons in ſpreading plaiſters or ſtirring medicines. *Quincy.*
- SPA'VIN.** *f.* [*eſpavent*, French; *ſparvano*, Italian.] This diſeaſe in horſes is a bony excreeſcence or cruſt as hard as a bone, that grows on the inſide of the hough. *Farrier's Diſt.*

- SPAW.** *f.* A place famous for mineral waters; any mineral water.
- To SPAWL.** *v. n.* [*spawian*, to spit, Sax.] To throw moisture out of the mouth.
Swift.
- SPAWL.** *f.* [*spawl*, Saxon.] Spittle; moisture ejected from the mouth.
Dryden.
- SPAWN.** *f.* [*spene*, *spenne*, Dutch.]
1. The eggs of fish or of frogs. *Shakespeare.*
 2. Any product or offspring. *Tiltsfon.*
- To SPAWN.** *v. a.* [from the noun.]
1. To produce as fishes do eggs. *Shakespeare.*
 2. To generate; to bring forth. *Swift.*
- To SPAWN.** *v. n.*
1. To issue as eggs from fish.
 2. To issue; to proceed. *Locke.*
- SPA'WNER.** *f.* [from *spawn*.] The female fish.
Walton.
- To SPAY.** *v. a.* [*spado*, Latin.] To castrate female animals.
Mortimer.
- To SPEAK.** *v. n.* [Preterite, *spake* or *spoke*; participle passive, *spoken*; *spican*, Saxon; *sprecken*, Dutch.]
1. To utter articulate sounds; to express thoughts by words. *Holder.*
 2. To harangue; to make a speech. *Clarendon.*
 3. To talk for or against; to dispute. *Shakespeare.*
 4. To discourse; to make mention. *Tillotson.*
 5. To give sound. *Shakespeare.*
 6. To SPEAK with. To address; to converse with. *Knollet.*
- To SPEAK.** *v. a.*
1. To utter with the mouth; to pronounce. *Judges.*
 2. To proclaim; to celebrate. *Shakespeare.*
 3. To address; to accost. *Ecclus.*
 4. To exhibit. *Milton.*
- SPEAK'ABLE.** *a.* [from *speak*.]
1. Possible to be spoken.
 2. Having the power of speech. *Milton.*
- SPEAK'ER.** *f.* [from *speak*.]
1. One that speaks. *Watts.*
 2. One that speaks in any particular manner. *Prior.*
 3. One that celebrates, proclaims or mentions. *Shakespeare.*
 4. The prolocutor of the commons. *Dryd.*
- SPEAKING Trumpet.** *f.* A stentorophonic instrument; a trumpet by which the voice may be propagated to a great distance.
Dryden.
- SPEAR.** *f.* [*speere*, Saxon; *spere*, Dutch.]
1. A long weapon with a sharp point, used in thrusting or throwing; a lance. *Corvelly.*
 2. A lance generally with prongs to kill fish. *Caëw.*
- To SPEAR.** *v. a.* [from the noun.] To kill or pierce with a spear.
- To SPEAR.** *v. n.* To shoot or sprout.
Mortimer.
- SPEAR'GRASS.** *f.* [*spear and grass*.] Long stiff grass. *Shakespeare.*
- SPEAR'MAN.** *f.* [*spear and man*.] One who uses a lance in fight. *Prior.*
- SPEAR'MINT.** *f.* A plant; a species of mint.
- SPEAR'WORT.** *f.* An herb. *Ainsworth.*
- SPEC'IAL.** *a.* [*special*, Fr. *specialis*, Lat.]
1. Noting a sort or species. *Watts.*
 2. Particular; peculiar. *Hock. r. Averb.*
 3. Appropriate; designed for a particular purpose. *Davies.*
 4. Extraordinary; uncommon. *Spatt.*
 5. Chief in excellence. *Shakespeare.*
- SPEC'IALLY.** *ad.* [from *special*.]
1. Particularly above others. *D'uter.*
 2. Not in a common way; peculiarly. *Hale.*
- SPEC'IALTY.** } *f.* [*specialité*, Fr. from
SPEC'IALITY. } *sp.ial*.] Particularity.
Hooker.
- SPEC'IES.** *f.* [*species*, Latin.]
1. A sort; a subdivision of a general term. *Watts.*
 2. Class of nature; single order of beings. *Bentley.*
 3. Appearance to the senses; any visible or sensible representation. *Ray.*
 4. Representation to the mind. *Dryden.*
 5. Show; visible exhibition. *Bacon.*
 6. Circulating money. *Arbutnot.*
 7. Simples that have place in a compound.
- SPEC'IFIC.** } *a.* [*specificque*, Fr.]
SPEC'IFICK. }
1. That which makes a thing of the species of which it is. *Newton. Norris.*
 2. Appropriated to the cure of some particular distemper. *Wis man.*
- SPEC'IFICALLY.** *ad.* [from *specific*.] In such a manner as to constitute a species; according to the nature of the species.
Bentley.
- To SPEC'IFICATE.** *v. a.* [from *species* and *facio*.] To mark by notation of distinguishing particularities. *Hale.*
- SPECIFICATION.** *f.* [from *specific*; *specification*, French.]
1. Distinct notation; determination by a peculiar mark. *Watts.*
 2. Particular mention. *Auffe.*
- To SPECIFY.** *v. a.* [from *species*; *specifier*, French.] To mention; to show by some particular marks of distinction. *Pope.*
- SPE'CIMEN.** *f.* [*specimen*, Latin.] A sample; a part of any thing exhibited that the rest may be known. *Addison.*
- SPE'CIOUS.** *a.* [*specieux*, Fren. *speciosus*, Latin.]
1. Showy; pleasing to the view. *Mirror.*
 2. Plausible; superficially, not solidly right. *Dryden. Rogers. At rhury.*
- SPE'CIOUSLY.** *ad.* [from *specious*.] With fair appearance. *Hammond.*

S P E

S P E

SPECK. *f.* [*spece*, Saxon.] A small discoloration; a spot. *Dryden.*
To SPECK. *v. a.* To spot; to stain in drops. *Milton.*
SPECKLE. *f.* [from *speck*.] Small speck; little spot.
To SPECKLE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To mark with small spots. *Milton.*
SPECKT, or *speigbt.* *f.* A woodpecker. *Ainsworth.*
SPECTACLE. *f.* [*sp. Eticle*, Fr. *sp. Etaculum*, Latin.]
 1. A show; a gazing stock; any thing exhibited to the view as eminently remarkable. *Shakespeare.*
 2. Any thing perceived by the sight. *Denham.*
 3. [In the plural.] Glasses to assist the sight. *Bacon.*
SPECTACLED. *a.* [from the noun.] Furnished with spectacles. *Shakespeare.*
SPECTATION. *f.* [*sp. Etatio*, Latin.] Regard; respect. *Harvey.*
SPECTATOR. *f.* [*sp. Etateur*, Fr. *sp. Etator*, Latin.] A looker on; a beholder. *Shakespeare.*
SPECTATORSHIP. *f.* [from *spectator*.] Act of beholding. *Shakespeare.*
SPECTRE. *f.* [*sp. Etre*, Fr. *sp. Etum*, Lat.] Apparition; appearance of persons dead. *Stillingfleet.*
SPECTRUM. *f.* [Latin.] An image; a visible form. *Newton.*
SPECULAR. *f.* [*sp. Etularis*, Latin.]
 1. Having the qualities of a mirror or looking glass. *Doone.*
 2. Assisting sight. *Philips.*
To SPECULATE. *v. n.* [*sp. Etuler*, Fr. *sp. Etular*, Lat.] To meditate; to contemplate; to take a view of any thing with the mind. *Digby.*
To SPECULATE. *v. a.* To consider attentively; to look through with the mind. *Brown.*
SPECULATION. *f.* [*sp. Etulation*, Fr. from *sp. Etulate*.]
 1. Examination by the eye; view.
 2. Examiner; spy. *Shakespeare.*
 3. Mental view; intellectual examination; contemplation. *Hooker.*
 4. A train of thoughts formed by meditation. *Temple.*
 5. Mental scheme not reduced to practice. *Temple.*
 6. Power of sight. *Shakespeare.*
SPECULATIVE. *a.* [from *speculate*.]
 1. Given to speculation; contemplative. *Hooker.*
 2. Theoretical; notional; ideal; not practical. *Bacon.*
SPECULATIVELY. *ad.* [from *speculative*.]
 1. Contemplatively; with meditation.
 2. Ideally; notionally; theoretically; not practically.

SPECULATOR. *f.* [from *speculate*.]
 1. One who forms theories. *More.*
 2. [*Sp. Etateur*, French.] An observer; a contemplator. *Brown.*
 3. A spy; a watcher. *Broom.*
SPECULATORY. *a.* [from *speculate*.] Exercising speculation.
SPECULUM. *f.* [Latin.] A mirror; a looking glass. *Boyle.*
SPED. The preterite and part. passive of *speed*. *Knolles.*
SPEECH. *f.* [from *speak*.]
 1. The power of articulate utterance; the power of expressing thoughts by vocal words. *Watts.*
 2. Language; words considered as expressing thoughts. *Milton.*
 3. Particular language as distinct from others. *Common Prayer.*
 4. Any thing spoken. *Shakespeare.*
 5. Talk; mention. *Bacon.*
 6. Oration; harangue. *Swift.*
 7. Liberty to speak. *Milton.*
SPEECHLESS. *a.* [from *speech*.]
 1. Deprived of the power of speaking; made mute or dumb. *Raleigh.*
 2. Mute; dumb. *Shakespeare.*
To SPEED. *v. n.* pret. and part. pass. *sped* and *speeded*. [*sporden*, Dutch.]
 1. To make haste; to move with celerity. *Milton. Phillips.*
 2. To have success. *Shakespeare.*
 3. To have any condition good or bad. *Waller.*
To SPEED. *v. a.*
 1. To dispatch in haste. *Fairfax.*
 2. To furnish in haste.
 3. To dispatch; to destroy; to kill. *Dryden.*
 4. To mischief; to ruin.
 5. To hasten; to put into quick motion. *Shakespeare.*
 6. To execute; to dispatch. *Ayliffe.*
 7. To assist; to help forward. *Dryden.*
 8. To make prosperous. *St. Paul.*
SPEED. *f.* [*spood*, Dutch.]
 1. Quickness; celerity. *More.*
 2. Haste; hurry; dispatch. *Decay of Piety.*
 3. The course or pace of a horse. *Shakespeare.*
 4. Success; event. *Shakespeare.*
SPEEDILY. *ad.* [from *speedy*.] With haste; quickly. *Dryden.*
SPEEDINESS. *f.* [from *speedy*.] The quality of being speedy.
SPEEDWELL. *f.* [*veronica*, Latin.] *Fluellin.* A plant. *Miller.*
SPEEDY. *a.* [from *sped*.] Quick; swift; nimble; quick of dispatch. *Dryden.*
SPELL. *f.* [*spel*, Saxon, a word.]
 1. A charm consisting of some words of occult power. *Milton.*
 2. A turn of work. *Carew.*
 To

SPE

SPI

To SPELL. *v. a.* [*spellen*, Dutch.]
 1. To write with the proper letters. *Dryden.*
 2. To read by naming letters singly. *Shakeſpeare.*
 3. To charm. *Dryden.*
To SPELL. *v. n.*
 1. To form words of letters. *Locke.*
 2. To read. *Milton.*
 3. To read unſkilfully. *South.*
To SPELT. *v. n.* To ſplit; to break. *Mortimer.*
SPELTER. *f.* A kind of ſemi-metal. *Newt.*
To SPEND. *v. a.* [*ſpenan*, Saxon.]
 1. To conſume; to exhaust; to lay out. *Milton.*
 2. To beſtow as expence; to expend. *Boyle.*
 3. To effuſe. *Shakeſpeare.*
 4. To ſquander; to waſh. *Wake.*
 5. To paſs. *Job.*
 6. To waſte; to wear out. *Burnet.*
 7. To fatigue; to harraſs. *Addiſon.*
To SPEND. *v. n.*
 1. To make expence. *South.*
 2. To prove in the uſe. *Temple.*
 3. To be loſt or waſted. *Bacon.*
 4. To be employed to any uſe. *Bacon.*
SPENDER. *f.* [from *ſpend*.]
 1. One who ſpends. *Taylor.*
 2. A prodigal; a waſher. *Bacon.*
SPENDTHRIF. *f.* [*ſpend* and *thriſt*.] A prodigal; a waſher. *Swift.*
SPERABLE. *a* [*ſperabilis*, Latin.] Such as may be hoped. *Bacon.*
SPERM. *f.* [*ſperme*, Fr. *ſperma*, Latin.] Seed; that by which the ſpecies is continued. *Bacon.*
SPE'RMACE'TI. *f.* [Latin.] Corruptedly pronounced *parmaſitty*. *Quincy.*
SPERMA'TICAL. *a* [*ſpermatique*, Fr.]
SPERMA'TICK. *s* from *ſperm*.
 1. Seminal; conſiſting of ſeed. *More.*
 2. Belonging to the ſperm. *Ray.*
To SPERMATIZE. *v. n.* [from *ſperm*.] To yield ſeed. *Brown.*
SPERMATOCE'LE. *f.* [*ſπέρμα* and *κηλὴ*.] A rupture cauſed by the contraction of the ſeminal veſſels. *Bailey.*
SPERM'O'LOGIST. *f.* [*ſπερμιλόγος*.] One who gathers or treats of ſeeds.
To SPERSE. *v. a.* [*ſperſus*, Latin.] To diſperſe; to ſcatter. *Spencer.*
To SPET. *v. a.* To bring or pour abundantly. *Milton.*
To SPEW. *v. a.* [*ſpepan*, Saxon; *ſpeuwen*, Dutch.]
 1. To vomit; to eject from the ſtomach. *Spencer.*
 2. To eject; to caſt forth. *Dryden.*
 3. To eject with loathing. *Bacon.*
To SPEW. *v. n.* To vomit; to eaſe the ſtomach. *Ben. Johnson.*

To SPHA'CELATE. *v. a.* To affect with a gangrene. *Sharp.*
To SPHA'CELATE. *v. n.* To mortify; to ſuffer the gangrene. *Sharp.*
SPHA'CELUS. *f.* [*σφακελος*.] A gangrene; a mortification. *Wiſeman.*
SPHERE. *f.* [*ſphaera*, Latin.]
 1. A globe; an orbicular body; a body of which the center is at the ſame diſtance from every point of the circumference. *Milton.*
 2. Any globe of the mundane ſyſtem. *Spencer.*
 3. A globe representing the earth or ſky. *Dryden.*
 4. Orb; circuit of motion. *Milton.*
 5. Province; compaſs of knowledge or action. *Shakeſpeare.*
To SPHERE. *v. a.* [from the noun.]
 1. To place in a ſphere. *Shakeſpeare.*
 2. To form into roundneſs. *Milton.*
SPHERICAL. *a* [from *ſphere*.]
SPHERICK. *a* [from *ſphere*.]
 1. Round; orbicular; globular. *Keil.*
 2. Planetary; relating to orbs of the planets. *Shakeſpeare.*
SPHE'RICAL'LY. *ad.* [from *ſpherical*.] In form of a ſphere.
SPHE'RICALNESS. *s* [from *ſphere*.]
SPHE'RICITY. *s* Roundneſs; rotundity. *Digby.*
SPHE'ROID. *f.* [*σφαίριον* and *εἶδος*; *ſphaeroides*, Fr.] A body oblong or oblate, approaching to the form of a ſphere. *Cheyne.*
SPHE'ROIDICAL. *a* [from *ſphaeroid*.] Having the form of a ſpheroid. *Cheyne.*
SPHE'RULE. *f.* [*ſphaerula*, Latin.] A little globe. *Cheyne.*
SPHINX. *f.* [*σφιγξ*.] The *ſphinx* was a famous monſter in Egypt, having the face of a virgin and the body of a lion. *Peacbam.*
SPIAL. *f.* [*eſpial*, French.] A ſpy; a ſcout; a watcher. *Obſolete.* *Fairfax.*
SPICE. *f.* [*eſpices*, 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. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To ſeaſon with ſpice. *Donne.*
SPICER. *f.* [from *ſpice*.] One who deals in ſpice. *Camden.*
SPICERY. *f.* [*eſpicerie*, French.]
 1. The commodity of ſpices. *Raleigh.*
 2. A repository of ſpices. *Addiſon.*
SPICK and SPAN. Quite new; now firſt uſed. *Burnet.*
SPICKNEL. *f.* The herb maldmony or bearwort.
SPICY. *a* [from *ſpice*.]
 1. Producing ſpice; abounding with aromaticks. *Dryden.*
 2. Aro-

2. Aromatick ; having the qualities of spice.
Pope.
- SPICOSITY.** *f.* [*spica*, Latin.] The quality of being spiked like ears of corn ; fullness of ears.
- SPIDER.** *f.* The animal that spins a web for flies.
Drayton.
- SPIDERWORT.** *f.* [*pbalangium*, Lat.] A plant with a lily-flower, composed of fix petals.
Miller.
- SPIGNIL.** *f.* [*meum*, Latin.] A plant.
Miller.
- SPIGOT.** *f.* [*spijker*, Dutch.] A pin or peg put into the faucet to keep in the liquor.
Shakespeare.
- SPIKE.** *f.* [*spica*, Latin.]
1. An ear of corn.
Denbam.
 2. A long nail of iron or wood ; a long rod of iron sharpened.
Addison.
- SPIKE.** *f.* A smaller species of lavender.
Hill.
- To SPIKE.** *v. a.*
1. To fasten with long nails.
Moxon. Mortimer.
 2. To fet with spikes.
Wiseman.
- SPIKENARD.** *f.* [*spica nardi*, Latin.] There are three sorts of spikenard, whereof the Indian spikenard is most famous: it is a congeries of fibrous substances adhering to the upper part of the root, of an agreeable aromatick and bitterish taste: it grows plentifully in Java. It has been known to the medical writers of all ages.
Hill.
- SPILL.** *f.* [*spijlen*, Dutch.]
1. A small shiver of wood, or thin bar of iron.
Mortimer.
 2. A small quantity of money.
Ayliffe.
- To SPILL.** *v. a.* [*spillan*, Saxon ; *spillen*, Dutch.]
1. To shed ; to lose by shedding.
Daniel's Civil War.
 2. To destroy ; to mischief.
Davies.
 3. To throw away.
Tickell.
- To SPILL.** *v. n.*
1. To waste ; to be lavish.
Sidney.
 2. To be shed ; to be lost by being shed.
Watts.
- SPILLER.** *f.* [I know not whence derived.] A kind of fishing line.
Carew.
- SPILTH.** *f.* [from *spill*.] Any thing poured out or wasted.
Shakespeare.
- To SPIN.** *v. a.* preter. *spun* or *span* ; part. *spun*. [*spinnan*, 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. Addison.
 4. To form by degrees ; to draw out tediously.
Digby.
- To SPIN.** *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.
- SPINACH.** } *f.* [*spinacia*, Latin.] A
- SPINAGE.** } plant.
Miller.
- SPINAL.** *a.* [*spina*, Latin.] Belonging to the back bone.
Pbilsps.
- SPINDLE.** *f.* [*spinol*, *spinbel*, Saxon.]
1. The pin by which the thread is formed, and on which it is conglomerated.
Dr. Jasper Maine.
 2. A long slender stalk.
Mortimer.
 3. Any thing slender.
Dryden.
- To SPINDLE.** *v. n.* [from the noun.] To shoot into a long small stalk.
Bacon.
- SPINDLESHANKED.** *a.* [*spindle* and *shank*.] Having small legs.
Addison.
- SPINDLETREE.** *f.* Prickwood. A plant.
- SPINE.** *f.* [*spina*, Latin.] The back bone.
Dryden.
- SPINEL.** *f.* A sort of mineral.
Woodw.
- SPINET.** *f.* [*espinette*, French.] A small harpsicord, an instrument with keys.
Swift.
- SPINIFEROUS.** *a.* [*spina* and *fero*, Lat.] Bearing thorns.
- SPINNER.** *f.* [from *spin*.]
1. One skilled in spinning.
Graunt.
 2. A garden spider with long jointed legs.
Shakespeare.
- SPINNING Wheel.** *f.* [from *spin*.] The wheel by which, since the diuse of the rock, the thread is drawn.
Gay.
- SPINOSITY.** *f.* [*spinofus*, Latin.] Crabbedness ; thorny or briary perplexity.
Glanville.
- SPINOUS.** *a.* [*spinofus*, Latin.] Thorny ; full of thorns.
- SPINSTER.** *f.* [from *spin*.]
1. A woman that spins.
Shakespeare.
 2. The general term for a girl or maiden woman.
Shakespeare.
- SPINSTRY.** *f.* [from *spinster*.] The work of spinning.
- SPINY.** *a.* [*spina*, Latin.] Thorny ; briary ; perplexed.
Digby.
- SPIRACLE.** [*spiraculum*, Latin.] A breathing hole ; a vent ; a small aperture.
Woodward.
- SPIRAL.** *a.* [from *spira*, Latin.] Curve ; winding ; circularly involved.
Blackmere.
- SPYRALLY.** *ad.* [from *spiral*.] In a spiral form.
Ray.
- SPIRE.** *f.* [*spira*, Latin.]
1. A curve line ; any thing wreathed or contorted ; a curl ; a twist ; a wreath.
Dryden.
 2. Any thing growing up taper ; a round pyramid ; a steeple.
Hale.
 3. The top or uppermost point.
Shakespeare.
- To SPIRE.** *v. n.* [from the noun.]
1. To shoot up pyramidically.
Mortimer.
2. To

2. To breathe. *Spenser.*
- SPIRIT.** *f.* [*spiritus*, Latin.]
1. Breath; wind in motion. *Bacon.*
 2. An immaterial substance. *Davies.*
 3. The soul of man. *Bible. Shakesp.*
 4. An apparition. *Luke.*
 5. Temper; habitual disposition of mind. *Milton. Tillotson.*
 6. Ardour; courage; elevation; vehemence of mind. *Shakespeare.*
 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. *Shakespeare.*
 11. Eagerness; desire. *Soutb.*
 12. Man of activity; man of life. *Shakespeare.*
 13. Persons distinguished by qualities of the mind. *Dryden.*
 14. That which gives vigour or cheerfulness to the mind. *Shakespeare.*
 15. The likeness; essential qualities. *Wotton.*
 16. Any thing eminently pure and refined. *Shakespeare.*
 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 SPIRIT.** *v. a.*
1. To animate or actuate as a spirit. *Milton.*
 2. To excite; to animate; to encourage. *Swift.*
 3. To draw; to entice. *Brown.*
- SPIRITALLY.** *ad.* [*from spiritus*, Latin.]
By means of the breath. *Holder.*
- SPIRITED.** *a.* [*from spiritus*.] Lively; vivacious; full of fire. *Pope.*
- SPIRITEDNESS.** *f.* [*from spirited*.] Disposition or make of mind. *Addison.*
- SPIRITFULNESS.** *f.* [*from spirit* and *full*.] Sprightliness; liveliness. *Harvey.*
- SPIRITLESS.** *a.* [*from spiritus*.] Dejected; low; deprived of vigour; depressed. *Smitb.*
- SPIRITOUS.** *a.* [*from spiritus*.]
1. Refined; defecated; advanced near to spirit. *Milton.*
 2. Fine; ardent; active.
- SPIRITOUSNESS.** *f.* [*from spiritous*.] Fineness and activity of parts. *Boyle.*
- SPIRITUAL.** *a.* [*spirituel*, French; *from spiritus*.]
1. Distinct from matter; immaterial; incorporeal. *Bacon.*
 2. Mental; intellectual. *Soutb.*
 3. Not gross; refined from external things; relative only to the mind. *Calamy.*
4. Not temporal; relating to the things of heaven. *Hooker. Swift.*
- SPIRITUALITY.** *f.* [*from spiritual*.]
1. Incorporeity; immateriality; essence distinct from matter.
 2. Intellectual nature. *Soutb.*
 3. Acts independent of the body; pure acts of the soul; mental refinement. *Soutb.*
 4. That which belongs to any one as an ecclesiastick. *Ayliffe.*
- SPIRITUALTY.** *f.* [*from spiritual*.] Ecclesiastical body. *Shakespeare.*
- SPIRITUALIZATION.** *f.* [*from spiritualize*.] The act of spiritualizing.
- To SPIRITUALIZE.** *v. a.* To refine the intellect; to purify from the feculencies of the world. *Hammond. Rogers.*
- SPIRITUALLY.** *ad.* [*from spiritual*.] Without corporeal grossness; with attention to things purely intellectual. *Taylor.*
- SPIRITUOUS.** *a.* [*spiritueux*, Fr. *from spiritus*.]
1. Having the quality of spirit, tenuity and activity of parts. *Arbutnot.*
 2. Lively; gay; vivid; airy. *Wotton.*
- SPIRITUOSITY.** } *f.* [*from spirituous*.]
SPIRITUOUSNESS. } The quality of being spirituous; tenuity and activity.
- To SPIRT.** *v. n.* [*spruyten*, Dutch.] To spring out in a sudden stream; to steam out by intervals. *Pope.*
- To SPIRT.** *v. a.* To throw out in a jet. *Dryden.*
- To SPIRTLE.** *v. a.* [A corruption of *spirit*.] To dissipate. *Derham.*
- SPIRY.** *a.* [*from spirare*.]
1. Pyramidal. *Pope.*
 2. Wreathed; curled. *Dryden.*
- SPISS.** *a.* [*spissus*, Latin.] Close; firm; thick. *Brerewood.*
- SPISSITUDE.** *f.* [*from spissus*, Lat.] Grossness; thickness. *Bacon.*
- SPIE.** *f.* [*spiezen*, 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 SPIE.** *v. a.* Preterite *spat*; participle *pass. spie*, or *spitted*.
1. To put upon a spie. *Shakespeare.*
 2. To thrust through. *Dryden.*
- To SPIT.** *v. a.* [*spætan* Saxon; *spytter*, Danish.] To eject from the mouth. *Shakespeare.*
- To SPIT.** *v. n.* To throw out spittle or moisture of the mouth. *Soutb.*
- SPIITAL.** *f.* [Corrupted from *hospital*.] A charitable foundation.
- To SPITCHCOCK.** *v. a.* To cut an eel in pieces and roast him. *King.*
- SPITE.** *f.* [*spijt*, Dutch.]
1. Malice; rancour; hate; malignity; malevolence. *Sidney.*
 2. **SPITZ**

- 2. SPITE** *of, or In SPITE of.* Notwithstanding; in defiance of. *Rozve.*
- TO SPITE.** *v. a.* [from the noun.]
1. To mischief; to treat maliciously; to vex; to thwart malignantly. *Shakesp.*
 2. To fill with spite; to offend. *Temple.*
- SPITEFUL.** *a.* [*spite and full.*] Malicious; malignant. *Hooker.*
- SPITEFULLY.** *ad.* [from *spiteful.*] Malignantly; malignantly. *Walier.*
- SPITEFULNESS.** *f.* [from *spiteful.*] Malignity; desire of vexing. *Keil.*
- SPITTED.** *a.* [from *spit.*] Shot out into length. *Bacon.*
- SPI'TTER.** *f.* [from *spit.*]
1. One who puts meat on a spit.
 2. One who spits with his mouth.
 3. A young deer. *Ainsworth.*
- SPI'TTLE.** *f.* [Corrupted from *hospital.*]
- Shakespeare. Cleaveland.*
- SPI'TTLE.** *f.* [Græcian, Saxon.] Moisture of the mouth. *Arbutnot.*
- SPI'IVENOM.** *f.* [*spit and venom.*] Poison ejected from the mouth. *Hooker.*
- SPLANCHNOLOGY.** *f.* [*σπλάγχνα and λογος.*] A treatise or description of the bowels.
- To SPLASH.** *v. a.* [*plaska, Swedish.*] To daub with dirt in great quantities.
- SPLASHY.** *a.* [from *plash.*] Full of dirty water; apt to daub.
- SPLA'YFOOT.** *a.* Having the foot turned inward. *Pepse.*
- SPLA'YMOUTH.** *f.* [*splay and mouth.*] Mouth widened by design. *Dryden.*
- SPLEEN.** *f.* [*splen, Latin.*]
1. The milt; one of the viscera. It is supposed the seat of anger and melancholy. *Wiseinan.*
 2. Anger; spite; ill-humour. *Donne.*
 3. A fit of anger. *Shakespeare.*
 4. Melancholy; hypochondriacal vapours. *Pope.*
- SPLE'ENED.** *a.* [from *spleen.*] Deprived of the spleen. *Arbutnot.*
- SPLE'ENFUL.** *a.* [*spleen and full.*] Angry; peevish; fretful. *Shak:sp.*
- SPLE'ENLESS.** *n.* [from *spleen.*] Kind; gentle; mild. *Chapman.*
- SPLE'ENWORT.** *f.* [*spleen and wort.*] Miltwaste. A plant.
- SPLE'ENY.** *a.* [from *spleen.*] Angry; peevish. *Shakespeare.*
- SPLE'NDENT.** *a.* [*sp'endens, Latin.*] Shining; glossy. *Newton.*
- SPLE'NDID.** *a.* [*splendidus, Lat.*] Showy; magnificent; sumptuous. *Pope.*
- SPLENDIDLY.** *ad.* [from *splendid.*] Magnificently; sumptuously. *Taylor.*
- SPLE'NDOUR.** *f.* [*sp'endor, Latin.*]
1. Lustre; power of shining. *Arbutnot.*
 2. Magnificence; pomp. *South.*
- SPLE'NETICK.** *a.* [*splenetique, French.*]
- Troubled with the spleen; fretful; peevish; *Taitler.*
- SPLE'NICK.** *a.* [*splérique, Fr. splen, Lat.*] Belonging to the spleen. *Harvey.*
- SPLE'NISH.** *a.* [from *spleen.*] Fretful; peevish. *Drayton.*
- SPLE'NITIVE.** *a.* [from *splen.*] Hot; fiery; passionate. Not in use. *Shakesp.*
- SPLENT.** *f.* *Splent* 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 Diet.*
- To SPLICE.** *v. a.* [*splissen, Dutch; plico, Latin.*] To join the two ends of a rope without a knot.
- SPLINT.** *f.* [*splinter, Dutch.*] A thin piece of wood or other matters used by surgeons to hold the bone newly set. *Wisem.*
- To SPLINT.** } *v. a.* [from the noun.]
- To SPLINTER.** } *v. a.* [from the noun.]
1. To secure by splints. *Shakespeare.*
 2. To shiver; to break into fragments.
- SPLINTER.** *f.* [*splinter, Dutch.*]
1. A fragment of any thing broken with violence. *Dryden.*
 2. A thin piece of wood. *Grew.*
- To SPLINTER.** *v. n.* [from the noun.] To be broken into fragments.
- To SPLIT.** *v. a.* pret. *split.* [*spletten, splitten, Dutch.*]
1. To cleave; to rive; to divide longitudinally in two. *Cleaveland.*
 2. To divide; to part. *Atterbury.*
 3. To dash and break on a rock. *Decay of Piety.*
 4. To divide; to break into discord. *South.*
- To SPLIT.** *v. n.*
1. To burst in sunder; to crack; to suffer disruption. *Boyle.*
 2. To be broken against rocks. *Addison.*
- SPLI'TTER.** *f.* [from *split.*] One who splits. *Swift.*
- SPLU'TTER.** *f.* Bustle; tumult. A low word.
- To SPOIL.** *v. a.* [*spolio, Latin.*]
1. To rob; to take away by force. *Milton.*
 2. To plunder; to strip of goods. *Pope.*
 3. To corrupt; to mar; to make useless. *Colossians.*
- To SPOIL.** *v. n.*
1. To practice robbery or plunder. *Spenser.*
 2. To grow useless; to be corrupted. *Locke.*
- SPOIL.** *f.* [*spolium, Latin.*]
1. That which is taken by violence; plunder; pillage; booty. *Shakespeare.*
 2. The act of robbery. *Shakespeare.*
 3. Corruption; cause of corruption. *Shakespeare.*
 4. The slough; the cast-off skin of a serpent. *Bacon.*
- SPOILER.**

SPOIL'ER. *f.* [from *spoil*.]

1. A robber; a plunderer; a pillager.
Ben. Johnson.

2. One who mars or corrupts any thing.

SPOIL'FUL. *a.* [*spoil* and *full*] Wasteful; rapacious.

SPOKE. *f.* [*spaca*, Saxon.] The bar of a wheel that passes from the nave to the felly.
Shakepeare.

SPOKE. The preterite of *speak*. *Spratt.*

SPOKEN. Participle passive of *speak*. *Holder.*

SPOKESMAN. *f.* [*speak* and *man*.] One who speaks for another.
Exodus.

To SPO'LIATE. *v. a.* [*spolio*, Latin.] To rob; to plunder.
Diſt.

SPOLIA'TION. *f.* [*spoliatio*, Lat.] The act of robbery or privation.
Ayliffe.

SPO'NDEE. *f.* [*spondæus*, Latin.] A foot of two long syllables.
Broome.

SPO'NDYLE. *f.* [*σπονδυλ*.] A vertebra; a joint of the spine.
Brown.

S'PONGE. *f.* [*spongia*, Latin.] A soft porous substance supposed by some the nidus of animals. It is remarkable for sucking up water.
Sandys.

To SPONGE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To blot; to wipe away as with a sponge.
Hook.

To SPONGE. *v. n.* To suck in as a sponge; to gain by mean arts.
Swift.

SPO'NGER. *f.* [from *sponge*.] One who hangs for a maintenance on others.
L'Eſtr.

SPO'NGINESS. *f.* [from *spongy*.] Softness and fulness of cavities like a sponge.
Harvey.

SPO'NGIOUS. *a.* [from *sponge*.] Full of small cavities like a sponge.
Cbeyne.

SPO'NGY. *a.* [from *sponge*.]

1. Soft and full of small interstitial holes.
Bacon.

2. Wet; drenched; soaked.
Shakeſp.

SPONK. *f.* Touchwood.

SPO'NSAL. *a.* [*sponsalis*, Latin.] Relating to marriage.

SPO'NSION. *f.* [*sponsio*, Latin.] the act of becoming surety for another.

SPO'NORS. *f.* [Latin.] A surety; one who makes a promise or gives security for another.
Ayliffe.

SPO'NTANEITY. *f.* [*spontaneitas*, Lat.] Voluntariness; willingness; accord un-compelled.
Bramball.

SPONTA'NEOUS. *a.* [from *sponte*, Lat.] Voluntary; not compelled; acting without compulsion.
Hale.

SPONTA'NEOUSLY. *ad.* [from *spontaneous*.] Voluntarily; of its own accord.

SPONTA'NEOUSNESS. *f.* [from *spontaneous*.] Voluntariness; freedom of will; accord unforced.
Hale.

SPOOL. *f.* [*spobl*, 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.

To SPOOM. *v. n.* To pass swiftly. *Dryd.*

SPOON. *f.* [*spoen*, Dutch.] A concave vessel with a handle, used in eating liquids.
Shakepeare.

SPO'NBILL. *f.* [*spoon* and *bill*.] A bird. The end of its bill is broad.
Derbam.

SPO'ONFUL. *f.* [*spoon* and *full*.]

1. As much as is generally taken at once in a spoon.
Bacon.

2. Any small quantity of liquid.
Arbut.

SPO'ONMEAT. *f.* [*spoon* and *meat*.] Liquid food; nourishment taken with a spoon.
Dryden.

SPO'ONWORT, or *Scurvygrass.* *f.*

To SPOON. *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. *a.* [*σποραδικός*.] A sporadic disease is an endemial disease, what in a particular season affects but a few people.
Arbutnot.

SPORT. *f.*

1. Play; diversion; game; frolick and tumultuous merriment.
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 fowling, hunting, fishing.
Clarendon.

To SPORT. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To divert; to make merry.
Sidney.

2. To represent by any kind of play.
Dryden.

To SPORT. *v. n.*

1. To play; to frolick; to game; to wanton.
Broome.

2. To trifle.
Tillotſon.

SPORTFUL. *a.* [*sport* and *full*.] Merry; frolick; wanton; ludicrous; done in jest.
Bentley.

SPO'RTFULLY. *ad.* [from *sportful*.] Wantonly; merrily.

SPO'RTFULNESS. *f.* [from *sportful*.] Wantonness; play; merriment; frolick.
Sidney.

SPO'RTIVE. *a.* [from *sport*.] Gay; merry; frolick; wanton; playful; ludicrous.
Pope.

SPO'RTIVENESS. *f.* [from *sportive*.] Gaiety; play.
Walton.

SPO'RTSMAN. *f.* [*sport* and *man*.] One who pursues the recreations of the field.
Addiſon.

SPO'RTULE. *f.* [*sportule*, French; *sportula*, Latin.] An alms; a dole.
Ayliffe.

SPOT. *f.* [*spette*, Danish; *spotte*, Flemish.]

1. A blot; a mark made by discoloration.
Dryden.

2. A taint; a disgrace; a reproach.

3. A scandalous woman.
Shakepeare.

4. A small extent of place.
Addiſon.

5. Any particular place.
Orway.

6. Immediately; without changing place.

To SPOT. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To mark with discolorations; to maculate. *Tate.*
2. To corrupt; to disgrace; to taint. *Abbot.*

SPOTLESS. *a.* [from *spot.*]

1. Free from spots.
2. Free from reproach 'or impurity; immaculate; pure. *Waller.*

SPO'ITER. *f.* [from *spot.*] One that spots; one that maculates.

SPO'TTY. *a.* [from *spot.*] Full of spots; maculated. *Milton.*

SPOU'SAL. *a.* [from *spouse.*] Nuptial; matrimonial; conjugal; connubial; bridal. *Crashaw.*

SPOU'SAL. *f.* [*espousailles*, Fr. *sponsalia*, Lat.] Marriage; nuptials. *Dryden.*

SPOUSE. *f.* [*sponsa*, Lat. *esponse*, Fr.] One joined in marriage; a husband or wife. *Shakespeare.*

SPOU'SED. *a.* [from the noun.] Wedded; espoused; joined together as in matrimony. *Milton.*

SPOU'SELESS. *a.* [from *spouse.*] Wanting a husband or wife. *Pope.*

SPOUT. *f.* [from *spuyt*, Dutch.]

1. A pipe, or mouth of a pipe or vessel out of which any thing is poured. *Brown.*
2. Water falling in a body; a cataract. *Burnet.*

To SPOUT. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To pour with violence, or in a collected body as from a spout.

To SPOUT. *v. n.* To issue as from a spout. *Woodward.*

To SPRAIN. *v. a.* [Corrupted from *strain.*] To stretch the ligaments of a joint without dislocation of the bone. *Gay.*

SPRAIN. *f.* [from the verb.] Extension of ligaments without dislocation of the joint. *Temple.*

SPRAINTS. *f.* The dung of an otter. *Dix.*

SPRANG. The preterite of *spring.* *Tillotson.*

SPRAT. *f.* [*sprot*, Dutch.] A small sea fish. *Sidney.*

To SPRAWL. *v. n.* [*spradle*, Danish; *spar-telen*, Dutch.]

1. To struggle as in the convulsions of death. *Hudibras.*
2. To tumble with agitation. *Dryden.*

SPRAY. *f.*

1. The extremity of a branch. *Dryden.*
2. The foam of the sea, commonly written *spry*. *Arbutnot.*

To SPREAD. *v. a.* [*spreban*, Sax. *spreyden*, Dutch.]

1. To extend; to expand; to make to cover or fill a larger space. *Bacon.*
2. To cover by extension. *Granville.*
3. To cover over. *Ijiah.*

4. To stretch; to extend. *Milton.*

5. To publish; to divulge; to disseminate. *Mattbew.*

6. To emit as effluvia or emanations. *Milton.*

To SPREAD. *v. n.* To extend or expand itself. *Bacon.*

SPREAD. *f.* [from the verb.]

1. Extent; compass. *Addison.*
2. Expansion of parts. *Bacon.*

SPREA'DER. *f.* [from *spread.*]

1. One that spreads. *Hosker.*
2. Publisher; divulger; disseminator. *Swift.*

SPRENT. *part.* [*sprenan*, Sax. *sprenge*, Dutch.] Sprinkled. *Sidney.*

SPRIG. *f.* [*yfbrig*, Welsh.] A small branch; a spray. *Bacon.*

SPRIG. *Crystall. f.* Crystall found in form of an hexangular column, adhering at one end to the stone, and near the other lessening gradually, till it terminates in a point. *Woodward.*

SPRIGGY. *a.* [from *sprig.*] Full of small branches.

SPRIGHT. *f.* [Contraction of *spirit*, *spiritus*, Lat.]

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. *v. a.* To haunt as a spirit. *Shakespeare.*

SPRIGHTFUL. *a.* [*spright* and *full.*] Lively; brisk; gay; vigorous. *Orway.*

SPRIGHTFULLY. *ad.* [from *sprightful.*] Briskly; vigorously. *Shakespeare.*

SPRIGHTLINESS. *f.* [from *sprightly.*] Liveliness; briskness; vigour; gaiety; vivacity. *Addison.*

SPRIGHTLY. *a.* [from *spright.*] Gay; brisk; lively; vigorous; airy; vivacious. *Prior.*

To SPRING. *v. n.* preterite *sprung* or *sprang*, anciently *sprong*. [*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 or force. *Pope.*
7. To proceed as from ancestors. *Ben. Johnson.*

8. To proceed as from a ground, cause, or reason. *Milton.*

9. To grow; to thrive. *Dryden.*

10. To bound; to leap; to jump. *Black.*

11. To

11. To fly with elastick power. *Mortimer.*
12. To rise from a covert. *Otway.*
13. To issue from a fountain. *Genesi.*
14. To proceed as from a source. *Craspaw.*
15. To shoot; to issue with speed and violence. *Dryden.*
- To SPRING. *v. a.*
- To start; to rouse game. *Donne.*
 - To produce to light. *Dryden.*
 - To make by starting a plank. *Dryden.*
 - To discharge a mine. *Addison.*
 - To contrive as a sudden expedient; to offer unexpectedly. *Swift.*
 - To produce hastily.
- SPRING. *f.* [from the verb.]
- The season in which plants spring and vegetate. *Shakespeare.*
 - An elastick body; a body which when distorted has the power of restoring itself. *Mexon.*
 - Elastick force. *Newton.*
 - Any active power; any cause by which motion is produced or propagated. *Rymer.*
 - A leap; a bound; a jump; a violent effort; a sudden struggle. *Addison.*
 - A leak; a start of a plank. *Ben. Johnson.*
 - A fountain; an issue of water from the earth. *Davies.*
 - A source; that by which any thing is supplied. *Dryden.*
 - Rise; beginning. *1 Sam.*
 - Course; original. *Swift.*
- SPRING. *ad.* [from the noun.] With elastick vigour. *Spenser.*
- SPRINGAL. *f.* A youth. *Spenser.*
- SPRINGE. *f.* [from *spring.*] A gin; a noose which catches by a spring or jerk. *Dryden.*
- SPRINGER. *f.* [from *springy.*] One who rouses game.
- SPRINGINESS. *f.* [from *springy.*] Elasticity; power of restoring itself. *Boyle.*
- SPRINGHALT. *f.* [from *spring* and *halt.*] A lameness by which the horse twitches up his legs. *Shakespeare.*
- SPRINGTIDE. *f.* [from *spring* and *tide.*] Tide at the new moon; high tide. *Grew.*
- SPRINGLE. *f.* [from *spring.*] A springe; an elastick noose. *Carew.*
- SPRINGY. *a.* [from *springe.*]
- Elastick; having the power of restoring itself. *Newton. Bentley.*
 - [From *spring.*] Full of springs or fountains. *Mortimer.*
- To SPRINKLE. *v. a.* [from *sprinkelen*, Dutch.]
- To scatter; to disperse in small masses. *Exodus.*
 - To scatter in drops. *Numbers.*
 - To besprinkle; to wash, wet, or dust by sprinkling. *Dryden.*

- To SPRINKLE. *v. n.* To perform the act of scattering in small drops. *Ayliffe.*
- To SPRIT. *v. a.* [from *спрыскать*, Sax. *spruyten*, Dutch.] To throw out; to eject with force.
- To SPRIT. *v. n.* [from *спрыскать*, Sax. *spruyten*, Dutch.] To shoot; to germinate; to sprout.
- SPRIT. *f.* [from the verb.] Shoot; sprout. *Mortimer.*
- SPRITSAIL. *f.* [from *sprit* and *sail.*] The sail which belongs to the boltsprit-mast. *Wiseman.*
- SPRITE. *f.* [Contracted from *spirit.*] A spirit; an incorporeal agent. *Pope.*
- SPRITEFULLY. *ad.* Vigorously; with life and ardour. *Chapman.*
- SPRONG. The preterite of *spring* obsolete. *Hooker.*
- To SPROUT. *v. n.* [from *спрыскать*, Sax. *spruyten*, Dutch.]
- To shoot by vegetation; to germinate. *Prior.*
 - To shoot into ramifications. *Bacon.*
 - To grow. *Tickell.*
- SPROUT. *f.* [from the verb.] A shoot of a vegetable. *Bacon.*
- SPRUCE. *a.* Nice; trim; neat. *Donne. Milton. Boy's. Tatler.*
- To SPRUCE. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To dress with affected neatness.
- SPRU'CEBEER. *f.* [from *spruce*, a kind of fir.] Beer tinctured with branches of fir. *Arbutnot.*
- SPRU'CELEATHER. *f.* [Corrupted for *Prussian leather.*] *Dryden.*
- SPRU'CENESS. *f.* [from *spruce.*] Neatness without elegance.
- SPRUNG. The preterite and participle passive of *spring.* *Pope.*
- SPRUNT. *f.* Any thing that is short and will not easily bend.
- SPUD. *f.* A short knife. *Swift.*
- SPULLERS of Yarn. *f.* Are such as are employed to see that it be well spun, and fit for the loom. *DiF.*
- SPUME. *f.* [from *spuma*, Lat.] Foam; froth. *Brown.*
- To SPUME. *v. n.* [from *spumo*, Lat.] To foam; to froth.
- SPU'MOUS. } *a.* [from *spumeus*, Lat.] Frothy;
- SPUMY. } foamy. *Brown.*
- SPUN. The preterite and part. pass. of *spin.* *Addison.*
- SPUNGE. *f.* [from *spongia*, Lat.] A sponge. *Shakespeare.*
- To SPUNGE. *v. n.* [Rather *To sponge.*] To hang on others for maintenance. *Swift.*
- SPUNGINGHOUSE. *f.* [from *sponge* and *house.*] A house to which debtors are taken before commitment to prison.
- SPUNGY. *a.* [from *sponge.*]

S P U

S Q U

- 1. Full of small holes, and soft like a sponge. *Dryden.*
 - 2. Wet; moist; watery. *Shakespeare.*
 - 3. Drunken; wet with liquor. *Shakespeare.*
- SPUNK. *f.* Rotten wood; touchwood. *Brown.*

- SPUR. *f.* [*spura*, Sax. *spore*, Dutch.]
- 1. A sharp point fixed in the rider's heel. *Knolles.*
 - 2. Incitement; instigation. *Bacon.*
 - 3. A stimulus; a prick; any thing that galls and teazes. *Shakespeare.*
 - 4. The sharp points on the legs of a cock. *Ray.*
 - 5. Any thing standing out; a snag. *Shakespeare.*

- To SPUR. *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. *Shakespeare.*

- To SPUR. *v. n.*
- 1. To travel with great expedition. *Dryden.*
 - 2. To press forward. *Grew.*

SPUR'GALLED. *a.* [*spur* and *gall.*] Hurt with the spur. *Shakespeare.*

SPURGE. *f.* [*espurge*, French; *spurgie*, Dutch.] A plant violently purgative.

SPURGE Laurel, or *Mezerion*. *f.* [*thymelæa*, Lat.] A plant. *Miller.*

- SPURIOUS. *a.* [*spurius*, Lat.]
- 1. Not genuine; counterfeit; adulterine. *Swift.*
 - 2. Not legitimate; bastard. *Addison.*

SPUR'LING. *f.* [*esperlan*, French.] A small sea-fish. *Tisser.*

- To SPURN. *v. a.* [*spornan*, Sax.]
- 1. To kick; to strike or drive with the foot. *Shakespeare.*
 - 2. To reject; to scorn; to put away with contempt; to disdain. *Shakespeare.*
 - 3. To treat with contempt. *Locke.*

- To SPURN. *v. n.*
- 1. To make contemptuous opposition. *Shakespeare.*
 - 2. To toss up the heels; to kick or struggle. *Gay.*

SPURN. *f.* [from the verb.] Kick; insolent and contemptuous treatment. *Shakespeare.*

SPURNEY. *f.* A plant.

SPURRER. *f.* [from *spur.*] One who uses spurs.

SPURRIER. *f.* [from *spur.*] One who makes spurs.

SPUR'RY. *f.* [*spergula*, Lat.] A plant. *Mortimer.*

To SPURT. *v. n.* [See To SPIRT.] To fly out with a quick stream. *Wiseman.*

SPUR'WAY. *f.* [*spur* and *way.*] A horse-

way; a bridle-road; distinct from a road for carriages.

SPUTA'TION. *f.* [*sputum*, Lat.] The act of spitting. *Harvey.*

To SPUTTER. *v. n.* [*sputo*, Lat.]

- 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 SPU'TTER. *v. a.* To throw out with noise. *Swift.*

SPU'TTERER. *f.* [from *sputter.*] One that sputters.

SPY. *f.* [*yffio*, Welsh; *espion*, French; *spie*, Dutch.] One sent to watch the conduct or motions of others. *Clarendon, Atterbury.*

To SPY. *v. a.* [See SPY. *f.*]

- 1. To discover by the eye at a distance. *Danne.*

- 2. To discover by close examination. *Decay of Piety.*

- 3. To search or discover by artifices. *Numbers.*

To SPY. *v. n.* To search narrowly. *Shakespeare.*

SPY'BOAT. *f.* [*spy* and *boat.*] A boat sent out for intelligence. *Arbutnot.*

SQUAB. *a.*

- 1. Unfeathered; newly hatched. *King.*
- 2. Fat; thick and stout; awkwardly bulky. *Bettert.*

SQUAB. *f.* A kind of sofa or couch; a stuffed cushion. *Swift.*

SQUAB. *ad.* With a heavy sudden fall. *L'Esrange.*

SQUA'BPIE. *f.* [*squab* and *pie.*] A pie made of many ingredients. *King.*

To SQUAB. *v. n.* To fall down plump or flat.

SQUA'B'BISH. *a.* [from *squab.*] Thick; heavy; fleshy.

To SQUA'B'BLE. *v. n.* [*kiabla*, Swedish.] To quarrel; to debate peevishly; to wrangle. *Collier.*

SQUA'B'BLE. *f.* [from the verb.] A low brawl; a petty quarrel. *Arbutnot.*

SQUA'B'BLER. *f.* [from *squabble.*] A quarrelsome fellow; a brawler.

SQUA'DRON. *f.* [*escadron*, Fr. *squadron*, 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. *Arbutnot.*

SQUA'DRONED. *a.* [from *squadron.*] Formed into squadrons. *Milton.*

SQUA'LID. *a.* [*squalidus*, Latin.] Foul; nasty; filthy. *Dryden.*

To

To SQUALL. *v. n.* [*squala*, Swedish.] To scream out as a child or woman frightened.

Swift.

SQUALL. *f.* [from the verb.]

1. Loud scream.

Swift.

2. Sudden gust of wind.

SQUA'LLER. *f.* [from *squall*.] Screamer; one that screams.

SQUA'LOR. *f.* [Latin.] Coarseness; nastiness.

Burton.

SQUA'LLY. *a.* [from *squall*.] Windy; gusty.

SQUA'MOUS. *a.* [*squameus*, Lat.] Scaly; covered with scales.

Woodward.

To SQUAN'DER. *v. a.* [*verschwendēn*, Teutonic.]

1. To scatter lavishly; to spend profusely.

Savage.

2. To scatter; to dissipate; to disperse.

Dryden.

SQUAN'DERER. *f.* [from *squander*.] A spendthrift; a prodigal; a waster.

Locke.

SQUARE. *a.* [*yfgrwâr*, Welsh; *quadratus*, Latin.]

1. Cornered; having right angles.

Prior.

2. Forming a right angle.

Moxon.

3. Cornered; having angles of whatever content.

Wiseman.

4. Parallel; exactly suitable.

Shakespeare.

5. Strong; stout; well set.

6. Equal; exact; honest; fair.

Shakespeare.

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. *f.* [*quadra*, Lat.]

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.

Shakespeare.

7. Quaternion; number four.

Shakespeare.

8. Level, equality.

Dryden.

9. Quartile; the astrological situation of planets, distant ninety degrees from each other.

Milton.

10. Rule; conformity.

L'Estrange.

11. SQUARES go. The game proceeds.

L'Estrange.

To SQUARE. *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.

Shakespeare.

4. To adjust; to regulate; to mould; to shape.

Shakespeare.

5. To accommodate; to fit.

Milton.

6. To respect in quartile.

Soub.

To SQUARE. *v. n.*

1. To suit with; to fit with.

Woodward.

2. To quarrel; to go to opposite sides.

Shakespeare.

SQUA'RENESS. *f.* [from *square*.] The state of being square.

Moxon.

SQUASH. *f.* [from *quash*.]

1. Any thing soft and easily crushed.

Shakespeare.

2. [*Melopeps*.] A plant.

Boyle.

3. Any thing unripe; any thing soft.

Shakespeare.

4. A sudden fall.

Arbutnot.

5. A shock of soft bodies.

Swift.

To SQUASH. *v. a.* To crush into pulp.

To SQUAT. *v. n.* [*quattare*, Italian.] To sit cowering; to sit close to the ground.

SQUAT. *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. *f.*

1. The posture of cowering or lying close.

Dryden.

2. A sudden fall.

Herbert.

SQUAT. *f.* A sort of mineral.

Woodward.

To SQUEAK. *v. n.* [*sqwaks*, Swedish.]

1. To set up a sudden dolorous cry.

2. To cry with a shrill acute tone.

Shakespeare.

3. To break silence or secrecy, for fear or pain.

Dryden.

SQUEAK. *f.* [from the verb.] A shrill quick cry.

Dryden.

To SQUEAL. *v. n.* [*sqwala*, Swedish.]

To cry with a shrill sharp voice; to cry with pain.

SQUEA'MISH. *a.* [for *quamish* or *qualmish*, from *qualm*.] Nice; fastidious; easily disgusted; having the stomach easily turned.

Sidney. Southern.

SQUEA'MISHNESS. *f.* [from *squeamish*.] Niceness; delicacy; fastidiousness.

Stillingfleet.

To SQUEEZE. *v. a.* [*crisan*, Sax.]

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. *v. n.*

1. To act or pass, in consequence of compression.

Newton.

2. To force way through close bodies.

SQUEEZE. *f.* [from the verb.] Compression; pressure.

Philips.

SQUELCH. *f.* Heavy fall.

Hudibras. L'Estrange.

SQUIB. *f.* [*schieben*, German.]

1. A small pipe of paper filled with wild-fire. *Bacon.*
 2. Any petty fellow. *Tatler.*
- SQUILL.** *f.* [*squilla, scilla, Lat.*]
 1. A plant. *Roscommon.*
 2. A fish.
 3. An insect. *Grew.*
- SQUINANCY.** *f.* [*squinancie, Fr.*] An inflammation in the throat; a quinsy. *Bacon.*
- SQUINT.** *a.* [*squinte, Dutch.*] Looking obliquely; looking not directly; looking suspiciously. *Milton.*
- TO SQUINT.** *v. n.* To look obliquely; to look not in a direct line of vision. *Bacon.*
- TO SQUINT.** *v. a.*
 1. To form the eye to oblique vision. *Shakespeare.*
 2. To turn the eye obliquely. *Bacon.*
- SQUINTEYED.** *a.* [*squint and eye.*]
 1. Having the sight directed oblique. *Knolles.*
 2. Indirect; oblique; malignant. *Denbam.*
- SQUINTIFEGO.** *a.* Squinting. *Dryden.*
- TO SQUINY.** *v. n.* To look aiquint. *Shakespeare.*
- SQUIRE.** *f.* [Contraction of *esquire*; *escu, er, French.*]
 1. A gentleman next in rank to a knight. *Shakespeare.*
 2. An attendant on a noble warrior. *Dryden.*
 3. An attendant at court. *Shakespeare.*
- SQUIRREL.** *f.* [*escurueil, French*; *sciurus, Lat.*] A small animal that lives in woods, leaping from tree to tree. *Drayton.*
- TO SQUIRT.** *v. a.* To throw out in a quick stream. *Arbutnot.*
- TO SQUIRT.** *v. n.* To prate; to let fly. *L'Esrange.*
- SQUIRT.** *f.* [from the verb.]
 1. An instrument by which a quick stream is ejected. *Pope.*
 2. A small quick stream. *Bacon.*
- SQUIRTER.** *f.* [from *squirt.*] One that plies a squirt. *Arbutnot.*
- TO STAB.** *v. a.* [*flaven, old Dutch.*]
 1. To pierce with a pointed weapon. *Shakespeare.*
 2. To wound mortally or mischievously. *Philips.*
- STAB.** *f.* [from the verb.]
 1. A wound with a sharp pointed weapon. *Shakespeare.*
 2. A dark injury; a sly mischief.
 3. A stroke; a blow. *Soutb.*
- STABBER.** *f.* [from *stab.*] One who stabs; a privy murderer.
- STABILIMENT.** *f.* [from *stabilis, Latin.*] Support; firmness; act of making firm. *Derbam.*
- STABILITY.** *f.* [*stabilité, Fr.*]
 1. Stableness; steadiness; strength to stand. *Blackmore, Cotton.*
 2. Fixedness; not fluidity. *Boyle.*
 3. Firmness of resolution.
- STABLE.** *a.* [*stabilis, Lat.*]
 1. Fixed; able to stand.
 2. Steady; constant. *Davies.*
 3. Strong; fixed in state. *Rogers.*
- STABLE.** *f.* [*stabulum, Lat.*] A house for beasts. *Exra.*
- TO STABLE.** *v. n.* [*stabulo, Latin.*] To kennel; to dwell as beasts. *Milton.*
- STABLEBOY.** } *f.* [*stable and boy, or*
STABLEMAN. } *man.*] One who attends in the stable. *Swift.*
- STABLENESS.** *f.* [from *stable.*]
 1. Power to stand.
 2. Steadiness; constancy; stability. *Shakespeare.*
- STABLESTAND.** *f.* [In law.] Is one of the four evidences or presumptions, whereby a man is convinced 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. *Cowel.*
- TO STABLISH.** *v. a.* [*establis, Fr.*] To establish; to fix; to settle. *Donne.*
- STACK.** *f.* [*stacca, Italian.*]
 1. A large quantity of hay, corn, or wood. *Wotton, Newton.*
 2. A number of chimneys or funnels. *Wiseman.*
- TO STACK.** *v. a.* [from the noun.] To pile up regularly in ricks. *Mortimer.*
- STACTE.** *f.* An aromattick; the gum that distills from the tree which produces myrrh. *Exodus.*
- STADLE.** *f.* [*stadel, Sax.*]
 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.** *v. a.* [from the noun.] To furnish with stables. *Tusser.*
- STADTHOLDER.** *f.* [*stade and bouden, Dutch.*] The chief magistrate of the United Provinces.
- STAFF.** *f.* plur. *staves.* [*stæf, Sax.* *staff, Danish*; *staf, Dutch.*]
 1. A stick with which a man supports himself in walking. *Shakespeare.*
 2. A prop; a support. *Shakespeare.*
 3. A stick used as a weapon; a club. *L'Esrange.*
 4. Any long piece of wood. *Addison.*
 5. An ensign of an office. *Hayward.*
 6. [*Stef, Islandick.*] A stanza; a series of

of verses regularly disposed, so as that, when the stanza is concluded, the same order begins again.

Dryden.

STAFFISH. *a.* [from *staff.*] Stiff; harsh.

Ascham.

STAFFTREE. *f.* A sort of evergreen privet.

STAG. *f.* The male red deer; the male of the hind.

Milton.

STAGE. *f.* [*eslage*, French.]

1. A floor raised to view on which any show is exhibited.

2. The theatre; the place of scenick entertainments.

Knoll's.

3. Any place where any thing is publickly transacted or performed.

Shakespeare.

4. A place in which rest is taken on a journey.

Hammond.

5. A single step of gradual process.

Rogers.

To STAGE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To exhibit publickly.

Shakespeare.

STA'GEOACH. *f.* [*stage* and *coach.*] A coach that keeps its stages; a coach that passes and repasses on certain days for the accommodation of passengers.

Gay.

STA'GEPLAY. *f.* [*stage* and *play.*] Theatrical entertainment.

Dryden.

STA'GER. *f.* [from *stage.*]

1. A player.

Ben. Johnson.

2. One who has long acted on the stage of life; a practitioner.

Swift.

STA'GEVIL. *f.* A disease in horses.

STA'GGARD. *f.* [from *stag.*] A four year old stag.

Ainsworth.

To STA'GGER. *v. n.* [*flaggeren*, 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 STA'GGER. *v. a.*

1. To make to stagger; to make to reel.

Shakespeare.

2. To shock; to alarm.

L'Esrange.

STA'GGERS. *f.* [from the verb.]

1. A kind of horse apoplexy.

Shakespeare.

2. Madness; wild conduct.

Shakespeare.

STA'GNANCY. *f.* [from *stagnant.*] The state of being without motion or ventilation.

STA'GNANT. *a.* [*stagnans*, Latin.] Motionless; still; not agitated; not flowing; not running.

Woodward.

To STA'GNATE. *v. n.* [*stagnum*, Latin.] To lye motionless; to have no course or stream.

Arbutnot.

STAGNATION. *f.* [from *stagnate.*] Stop of course; cessation of motion.

Addison.

STAIID. *part. adj.* [from *stay.*] Sober; grave; regular.

Milton.

STA'IDNESS. *f.* [from *staid.*] Sobriety; gravity; regularity.

Dryden.

To STAIN. *v. a.* [*ystaenio*, Welsh.]

1. To blot; to spot; to maculate.

Shakespeare.

2. To disgrace; to spot with guilt or infamy.

Milton.

STAIN. *f.*

1. Blot; spot; discoloration.

Addison. Pope.

2. Taint of guilt or infamy.

Broome.

3. Cause of reproach; shame.

Sidney.

STAINER. *f.* [from *stain.*] One who stains; one who blots.

STAINLESS. *a.* [from *stain.*]

1. Free from blots or spots.

Sidney.

2. Free from sin or reproach.

Shakespeare.

STAIR. [*stagen*, Saxon; *stegbe*, Dutch.]

Steps by which we rise an ascent from the lower part of a building to the upper.

Clarendon. Milton.

STA'IRCASE. *f.* [*stair* and *case.*] The part of a brick that contains the stairs.

STAKE. *f.* [*staca*, Saxon; *staeck*, 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.

Shakespeare.

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. *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. *f.* [from *σταλαζω.*] *Stalactites* is only spar in the shape of an icicle.

Woodward.

STALACTICAL. *a.* Resembling an icicle.

Derbam.

STALAGMITES. *f.* Spar formed into the shape of drops.

Woodward.

STALE. *a.* [*stelle*, Dutch.]

1. Old; long kept; altered by time.

Prior. Spectator.

2. Used 'till it is of no use or esteem.

Hoyward.

STALE. *f.* [from *stelan*, 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 profutute.

3. [From *stale*, adj.] Urine; old urine.

4. Old beer; beer somewhat acidulated.

5. [*Stale*,

5. [*Steele*, Dutch, a stick.] A handle.

Mortimer.

To STALE. *v. a.* [from the adjective.]

To wear out; to make old. *Shakespeare.*

To STALE. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To make water. *Hudibras.*

STALELY, *ad.* [from *stale*.] Of old; long time. *Bcn. Johnson.*

STALENESS. *f.* [from *stale*.] Oldness; state of being long kept; state of being corrupted by time. *Bacon.*

To STALK. *v. n.* [*Γραλcan*, Saxon.]

1. To walk with high and superb steps.

Dryden. Addison.

2. To walk behind a stalking horse or cover. *Bacon.*

STALK. *f.* [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. *Grew.*

STALKINGHORSE. *f.* [*Stalking* and *horse*.] A horse either real or fictitious by which a fowler shelters himself from the sight of the game; a mask. *Hakerwill.*

STALKY. *a.* [from *stalk*.] Hard like a stalk. *Mortimer.*

STALL. *f.* [*Γραλ*, Saxon; *stall*, Dutch; *stalla*, Italian.]

1. A crib in which an ox is fed, 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. *Spenser.*

4. The seat of a dignified clergyman in the choir. *Warburton.*

To STALL. *v. a.*

1. To keep in a stall or stable. *Dryden.*

2. To invest. *Shakespeare.*

To STALL. *v. n.*

1. To inhabit; to dwell. *Shakespeare.*

2. To kennel.

STALLFED. *a.* [*stall* and *fed*.] Fed not with grass but dry feed. *Arbutnot.*

STALLION. *f.* [*ysstalwyn*, Welsh; *estalion*, French; *stalbengst*, Dutch.] A horse kept for mares. *Temple.*

STAMINA. *f.* [Latin.]

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. *a.* [*stamineus*, Latin.]

1. Consisting of threads.

2. Stameneous 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 STA'MMER. *v. n.* [*Γραμεν*, Saxon; *stamelen*, *stameren*, to stammer, Dutch.] To speak with unnatural hesitation; to utter words with difficulty. *Sidney. Shakespeare.*

STA'MMERER. *f.* [from *stammer*.] One who speaks with hesitation. *Taylor.*

To STAMP. *v. a.* [*stampen*, Dutch.]

1. To strike by pressing the foot hastily downwards. *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. *Shakespeare.*

To STAMP. *v. n.* To strike the foot suddenly downward. *Dennis.*

STAMP. *f.* [*estampe*, Fr. *stampa*, Italian.]

1. Any instrument by which a hollow impression is made. *Waller.*

2. A mark set on any thing; impression. *Locke.*

3. A thing marked or stamped. *Shakespeare.*

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'Espr.*

8. Make; cast; form. *Addison.*

STAMPER. *f.* [from *stamp*.] An instrument of pounding. *Carew.*

STAN, amongst our forefathers, was the termination of the superlative degree: so *Aibelsian*, most noble; *Betstan*, the best; *Wisstan*, the wisest. *Gibson.*

To STANCH. *v. a.* [*estancher*, French.] To stop blood; to hinder from running. *Bacon.*

To STANCH. *v. n.* To stop. *Luke.*

STANCH. *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.*

STANCHION. *f.* [*estanchon*, French.] A prop; a support.

STANCHLESS. *a.* [from *stanch*.] Not to be stopped. *Shakespeare.*

To STAND. *v. n.* preterite *I stood, I have stood.* [*Γτανδαν*, Saxon; *staen*, 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. *Shakespeare.*

7. To be at a stationary point without progress or regression. *Pope.*

8. To

8. To be in a state of firmness, not vacillation. *Davies.*
9. To be in any posture of resistance or defence. *Shakespeare.*
10. To be in a state of hostility. *Hayw.*
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. *I Corin.*
15. To be in any particular state. *Milton.*
16. Not to become void; to remain in force. *Hooker.*
17. To consist; to have its being or essence. *Hebrews.*
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. *Shakesp.*
22. To be with regard to condition or fortune. *Dryden.*
23. To have any particular respect. *Sautb.*
24. To be without action.
25. To depend; to rest; to be supported. *Whitgiste.*
26. To be with regard to state of mind. *Galat.*
27. To succeed; to be acquitted; to be safe. *Addison.*
28. To be with respect to any particular. *Shakespeare.*
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 direction towards any local point. *Boyle.*
34. To offer 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. *Rowe.*
38. To remain satisfied. *Shakespeare.*
39. To be without motion. *Shakesp.*
40. To make delay. *Locke.*
41. To insist; to dwell with many words. *2 Maccabees.*
42. To be exposed. *Shakespeare.*
43. To persist; to persevere. *Taylor.*
44. To persist in a claim. *Shakespeare.*
45. To adhere; to abide. *Daniel.*
46. To be consistent. *Felton.*
47. To STAND by. To support; to defend; not to desert. *Calamy.*
48. To STAND by. To be present without being an actor. *Shakespeare.*
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. Johnson.*
52. To STAND off. To keep at a distance. *Dryden.*
53. To STAND off. Not to comply. *Shakespeare.*
54. To STAND off. To forbear friendship or intimacy. *Atterbury.*
55. To STAND off. To have relief; to appear protuberant or prominent. *Wotton.*
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. *Psalms.*
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. *Shakespeare.*
62. To STAND up. To arise in order to gain notice. *Azt.*
63. To STAND up. To make a party. *Shakespeare.*
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. *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 with ground. *Dryden.*

STAND. *f.* [from the verb.]

1. A station; a place where one waits standing. *Addison.*
2. Rank; post; station. *Daniel.*
3. A stop; a halt. *Clarendon.*
4. Stop; interruption. *Woodward.*
5. The act of opposing. *Shakespeare.*
6. Highest mark; stationary point. *Dryd.*
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. *f.* [*estandard*, French.]

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.*

- STANDARD BEARER.** *f.* [*standard* and *bear.*] One who bears a standard or ensign. *Speclator.*
- STANDARD CROP.** *f.* An herb.
- STANDEL.** *f.* [*from stand.*] A tree of long standing. *Howel.*
- STANDER.** *f.* [*from stand.*]
1. One who stands.
 2. A tree that has stood long. *Asclam.*
 3. **STANDER by.** One present; a mere spectator. *Shakespeare.*
- STANDERGRASS.** *f.* An herb. *Airsw.*
- STANDING.** *part. a.* [*from stand.*]
1. Settled; established. *Temple.*
 2. Lasting; not transitory. *Addison.*
 3. Stagnant; not running. *Milton.*
 4. Placed on feet. *Shakespeare.*
- STANDING.** *f.* [*from stand.*]
1. Continuance; long possession of an office. *Woodward.*
 2. Station; place to stand in. *Knolles.*
 3. Power to stand. *Psalms.*
 4. Rank; condition. *Shakespeare.*
 5. Competition; cand' date ship. *Watson.*
- STANDISH.** *f.* [*stand and dish.*] A case for pen and ink. *Addison.*
- STANG.** *f.* [*ſtæng, Saxon.*] A perch. *Swift.*
- STANK.** *a.* Weak; worn out. *Spenser.*
- STANK.** The preterite of *ſink.* *Exon.*
- STANNARY.** *a.* [*from ſtannum, Latin.*] Relating to the tinworks. *Carew.*
- STANZA.** *f.* [*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. *Dryden.*
- STAPLE.** *f.* [*ſtæpe, Fr. ſtapel, Dutch.*] A settled mart; an established emporium. *Arbutnot.*
- STAPLE.** *a.* [*from the noun.*]
1. Settled; established in commerce. *Dryden.*
 2. According to the laws of commerce. *Swift.*
- STAPLE.** *f.* [*ſtæpul, Saxon, a prop.*] A loop of iron; a bar bent and driven in at both ends. *Peacham.*
- STAR.** *f.* [*ſtæorn, Saxon; ſterre, Dutch.*]
1. One of the luminous bodies that appear in the nocturnal sky. *Watts.*
 2. The pole star. *Shakespeare.*
 3. Configuration of the planets supposed to influence fortune. *Shakespeare.*
 4. A mark of reference. *Watts.*
- STAR of Bethlehem.** *f.* [*ornithogalum, Lat.*] A plant. It hath a lily-flower, composed of six petals, or leaves ranged circularly, whose centre is possessed by the pointal, which afterwards turns to a roundish fruit. *Miller.*
- STARAPPLE.** *f.* A plant. *Miller.*
- STARBOARD.** *f.* [*ſtærbord, Saxon.*] Is
- the right-hand side of the ship, as larboard is the left. *Harris, Bramball.*
- STARCH.** *f.* [*from ſtarc, Teutonick, stiff.*] A kind of viscous matter made of flower or potatoes, with which linen is stiffened. *Fletcher.*
- To STARCH.** *v. a.* [*from the noun.*] To stiffen with starch. *Gay.*
- STAR CHAMBER.** *f.* [*camera ſtellata, Latin.*] A kind of criminal court of equity. *Shakespeare.*
- STARCHED.** *a.* [*from ſtarc.*]
1. Stiffened with starch.
 2. Stiff; precise; formal. *Swift.*
- STARCHER.** *f.* [*from ſtarc.*] One whose trade is to starch.
- STARCHLY.** *ad.* [*from ſtarc.*] Stiffly; precisely.
- STARCHNESS.** *f.* [*from ſtarc.*] Stiffness; preciseness.
- To STARE.** *v. n.* [*ſtærnan, Sax. ſterren, Dutch.*]
1. To look with fixed eyes; to look with wonder, impudence, confidence, stupidity, horreur. *Spenser.*
 2. **To STARE in the face.** To be undeniably evident. *Locke.*
 3. To stand out. *Mortimer.*
- STARE.** *f.* [*from the verb.*]
1. Fixed look. *Dryden.*
 2. [*ſturnus, Latin.*] Starling.
- STARER.** *f.* [*from ſtare.*] One who looks with fixed eyes. *Pope.*
- STARFISH.** *f.* [*ſtar and fiſh.*] A fiſh branching out into several points. *Woodw.*
- STARGAZER.** *f.* [*ſtar and gaze.*] An astronomer, or astrologer. *L'Eſtrange.*
- STARHAWK.** *f.* [*aſtur, Latin.*] A sort of hawk. *Ainſworth.*
- STARK.** *a.* [*ſtærpe, ſtærpe, Saxon; ſterck, Dutch.*]
1. Stiff; strong; rugged. *Ben. Johnson.*
 2. Deep; full. *Ben. Johnson.*
 3. Mere; simple; plain; gross. *Collier.*
- STARK.** *ad.* Is used to intend or augment the signification of a word: as *ſtark mad*, mad in the highest degree. *Abbot.*
- STARCKLY.** *ad.* [*from ſtark.*] Stiffly; strongly. *Shakespeare.*
- STARLESS.** *a.* [*from ſtar.*] Having no light of stars. *Milton.*
- STARLIGHT.** *f.* [*ſtar and light.*] Lustre of the stars. *Milton.*
- STARLIGHT.** *a.* Lighted by the stars. *Dryden.*
- STARLIKE.** *a.* [*ſtar and like.*]
1. Stellated; having various points resembling a star in lustre. *Mortimer.*
 2. Bright; illustrious. *Boyle.*
- STARLING.** *f.* [*ſtærling, Sax.*] A small singing bird. *Shakespeare.*
- STARPAVED.** *a.* [*ſtar and pave.*] Studded with stars. *Milton.*
- STAR-**

- STAR'PROOF.** *a.* [*star and proof.*] Impervious to flailight. *Milton.*
- STAR-READ.** *f.* [*star and read.*] Doctrine of the stars.
- STAR'RED.** *a.* [from *star.*]
1. Influenced by the stars with respect to fortune. *Shakespeare.*
 2. Decorated with stars. *Milton.*
- STAR'RY.** *a.* [from *star.*]
1. Decorated with stars. *Pope.*
 2. Consisting of stars; stellar. *Dryden.*
 3. Resembling stars.
- STAR'RING.** *a.* [from *star.*] Shining with stellar light. *Crispian.*
- STAR'SHOOT.** *f.* [*star and shoot.*] An emission from a star. *Boyle.*
- To START.** *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 sudden quickness. *Cleveland.*
 4. To shrink; to wince. *Shakespeare.*
 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.** *v. a.*
1. To alarm; to disturb suddenly. *Stakel.*
 2. To make to start or fly hastily from a hiding place. *Shakespeare.*
 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. *Wisem.*
- START.** *f.* [from the verb.]
1. A motion of terroure; a sudden twitch or contraction of the frame. *Dryden.*
 2. A sudden rousing to action; excitement. *Shakespeare.*
 3. Sally; vehement eruption; sudden effusion. *L'Esfrange.*
 4. Sudden fit; intermitted action. *Ben. Johnson.*
 5. A quick spring or motion. *Grew.*
 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.*
- STAR'TER.** *f.* [from *start.*] One that shrinks from his purpose. *Hudibras.*
- STAR'TINGLY.** *ad.* [from *starting.*] By sudden fits; with frequent intermission. *Shakespeare.*
- To STAR'TLE.** *v. n.* [from *start.*] To shrink; to move on feeling a sudden impression. *Addison.*
- To STAR'TLE.** *v. a.* To fright; to shock; to impress with sudden terroure.
- STAR'TLE.** *f.* [from the verb.] Sudden
- alarm; shock; sudden impression of terroure. *Spectator.*
- STAR'TUP.** *f.* [*start and up.*] One that comes suddenly into notice. *Shakespeare.*
- To STARVE.** *v. n.* [*stearppin, 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. *Woodw.*
- To STARVE.** *v. a.*
1. To kill with hunger. *Prior.*
 2. To subdue by famine. *Arbutnot.*
 3. To kill with cold. *Milton.*
 4. To deprive of force or vigour. *Locke.*
- STAR'VLING.** *f.* [from *starve.*] An animal thin and weak for want of nourishment. *Donne.*
- STAR'WORT.** *f.* [*aster, Latin.*] Elecampane.
- STAR'TARY.** *a.* [from *status, Lat.*] Fixed; settled.
- STATE.** *f.* [*status, Latin.*]
1. Condition; circumstances 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. *Shakespeare.*
 6. A republick; a government not monarchical. *Temple.*
 7. Rank; condition; quality. *Fairfax.*
 8. Solemn pomp; appearance of greatness. *Roscommon.*
 9. Dignity; grandeur. *Milton.*
 10. A seat of dignity. *Shakespeare.*
 11. A canopy; a covering of dignity. *Bacon.*
 12. A person of high rank. *Laymer.*
 13. The principal persons in the government. *Milton.*
 14. Joined with another word it signifies publick. *Bacon.*
- To STATE.** *v. a.* [*constater, French.*]
1. To settle; to regulate. *Collier.*
 2. To represent in all the circumstances of modification. *Hammond.*
- STAR'TLINESS.** *f.* [from *stat-ly.*]
1. Grandeur; majestic appearance; august manner; dignity. *More.*
 2. Appearance of pride; affected dignity. *Betterton.*
- STAR'TELY.** *ad.* [from *state.*]
1. August; grand; lofty; elevated. *Rahigh.*
 2. Elevated in mind or sentiment. *Dryd.*
- STAR'TELY.** *ad.* [from the adjective.] Majestically. *Milton.*
- STAR'TESMAN.** *f.* [*state and man.*]

1. A politician; one versed in the arts of government. *Ben. Johnson.*
 2. One employed in publick affairs. *South.*
- STAT'ESWOMAN.** *f.* [*state and woman.*]
 A woman who meddles with publick affairs. *Ben. Johnson.*
- STAT'ICAL.** } *a.* [*from the noun.*] Re-
STAT'ICK. } lating to the science of
 weighing. *Arbutnot.*
- STAT'ICKS.** *f.* [*σταλκ.*] The science which
 considers the weight of bodies. *Bentley.*
- STA'TION.** *f.* [*statio, Latin.*]
 1. The act of standing. *Hocker.*
 2. A state of rest. *Brown.*
 3. A place where any one is placed. *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.** *v. a.* [*from the noun.*] To
 place in a certain post, rank, or place.
- STA'TIONARY.** *a.* [*from station.*] Fixed;
 not progressive. *Newton.*
- STA'TIONER.** *f.* [*from station.*]
 1. A bookseller. *Dryden.*
 2. A feller of paper.
- STA'TIST.** *f.* [*from state.*] A statesman;
 a politician. *Milton.*
- STA'TUARY.** *f.* [*from statua, Latin.*]
 1. The art of carving images or represen-
 tations of life. *Temple.*
 2. One that practises or professes the art
 of making statues. *Swift.*
- STA'TUE.** *f.* [*statua, Latin.*] An image;
 a solid representation of any living being. *Wilkins.*
- To STA'TUE.** *v. a.* [*from the noun.*] To
 place as a statue. *Shakespeare.*
- STA'TURE.** *f.* [*statura, Latin.*] The height
 of any animal. *Brown.*
- STA'TUTABLE.** *a.* [*from statute.*] Ac-
 cording to statute. *Addison.*
- STA'TUTE.** *f.* [*statutum, Latin.*] A law;
 an edict of the legislature. *Shakespeare. Tillotson.*
- To STA'VE.** *v. a.* [*from staff.*]
 1. To break in pieces. *Dryden.*
 2. To push off as with a staff. *Ben. Johnson.*
 3. To pour out by breaking the cask. *Sandys.*
 4. To furnish with rundles or staves. *Krolles.*
- To STA'VE.** *v. n.* To fight with staves. *Hudibras.*
- To STA'VE and Tail.** *v. a.* To part dogs
 by interposing a staff, and by pulling the
 tail.
- STAVES.** *f.* The plural of *staff.* *Spenser.*
- STAVESACRE.** *f.* Λαρκουσι. A plant.
- To STAY.** *v. n.* [*staeen, Dutch.*]
 1. To continue in a place; to forbear de-
 parture. *Shakespeare.*
 2. To continue in a state. *Dryden.*
 3. To wait; to attend. *Dryden.*
 4. To stop; to stand still. *Bacon.*
 5. To dwell; to be long. *Dryden.*
 6. To rest confidently. *Isaiab.*
- To STAY.** *v. a.*
 1. To stop; to withhold; to représs. *Ral.*
 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.** *f.* [*estaye, French.*]
 1. Continuance in a place; forbearance of
 departure. *Bacon.*
 2. Stand; cessation of progression. *Haywo.*
 3. A stop; an obstruction; a hindrance
 from progress. *Fairfax.*
 4. Restraint; prudence; caution. *Bacon.*
 5. A fixed state. *Donne.*
 6. A prop; a support. *Milton.*
 7. Tackling. *Pope.*
 8. Boddice.
 9. Steadiness of conduct.
- STA'YED.** *part. a.* [*from stay.*]
 1. Fixed; settled; serious; not volatile. *Bacon.*
 2. Stopped.
- STA'YEDLY.** *ad.* [*from stayed.*] Composéd-
 ly; gravely; prudently; soberly.
- STA'YEDNESS.** *f.* [*from stayed.*]
 1. Solidity; weight. *Camden.*
 2. Composure; prudence; gravity; judi-
 ciousness.
- STA'YER.** *f.* [*from stay.*] One who stops,
 holds or supports. *Philips.*
- STA'YLACE.** *f.* [*stay and lace.*] A lace
 with which women fasten boddice. *Swift.*
- STAYS.** *f.* Without singular.
 1. Boddice; a kind of stiff waistcoat worn
 by ladies. *Sidney.*
 2. Ropes, in a ship to keep the mast from
 falling. *Sidney.*
 3. Any support; any thing that keeps
 another extended. *Dryden.*
- STEAD.** *f.* [*stæd, Saxon.*]
 1. Place. *Spenser.*
 2. Room; place which another had or
 might have. *Chron.*
 3. Use; help. *Atterbury.*
 4. The frame of a bed. *Dryden.*
- STEAD,** *sted,* being in the name of a place
 that is distant from any river, comes from
 the Saxon *stæd, stæd,* a place; but if it be
 upon a river or harbour, it is to be derived
 from *stæðe,* a shore or station for ships. *Gibson.*
- To STEAD.** *v. a.*
 1. To help; to advantage; to support;
 to assist. *Sidney. Rowe.*
 2. To

S T E

2. To fill the place of another. *Shakespeare.*
- STEADFAST.** *a.* [*stead* and *fast.*]
1. Fast in place; firm; fixed. *Spenser.*
 2. Constant; resolute. *Ecclus.*
- STEADFASTLY.** *ad.* [*from steadfast.*]
- Firmly; constantly. *Wake.*
- STEADFASTNESS.** *f.* [*from steadfast.*]
1. Immutability; fixedness. *Spenser.*
 2. Firmness; constancy; resolution.
- STEADILY.** *ad.* [*from steady.*]
1. Without tottering; without shaking. *Soutb.*
 2. Without variation or irregularity. *Blackmore.*
- STEADINESS.** *f.* [*from steady.*]
1. State of being not tottering nor easily shaken.
 2. Firmness; constancy. *Arbutnot.*
 3. Consistent unvaried conduct. *Collier.*
- STEADY.** *a.* [*ƿæðig, Saxon.*]
1. Firm; fixed; not tottering. *Pope.*
 2. Not wavering; not fickle; not changeable with regard to resolution or attention. *Locke.*
- STEAK.** *f.* [*styk, Islandick.*] A slice of flesh broiled or fried; a collop. *Swift.*
- To STEAL.** *v. a.* preterite *I stole*, part. pass. *stolen.* [*ƿælan, Sax. stelen, Dutch.*]
1. To take by theft; to take clandestinely; to take without right. *Shakespeare.*
 2. To draw or convey without notice. *Spenser.*
 3. To gain or effect by private means. *Calamy.*
- To STEAL.** *v. n.*
1. To withdraw privily; to pass silently. *Sidney.*
 2. To practise theft; to play the thief. *Shakespeare.*
- STEALER.** *f.* [*from steal.*] One who steals; a thief. *Shakespeare.*
- STEALINGLY.** *ad.* [*from stealing.*] Slyly; by invisible motion. *Sidney.*
- STEALTH.** *f.* [*from steal.*]
1. The act of stealing; theft. *Shakespeare.*
 2. The thing stolen. *Raleigh.*
 3. Secret act; clandestine practice. *Dryden.*
- STEALTHY.** *a.* [*from stealth.*] Done clandestinely; performed by stealth. *Shakespeare.*
- STEAM.** *f.* [*ƿæme, Saxon.*] The smoke or vapour of any thing moist and hot. *Dryden. Woodward.*
- To STEAM.** *v. n.* [*ƿæman, Saxon.*]
1. To smoke or vapour with moist heat. *Dryden.*
 2. To send up vapours. *Milton.*
 3. To pass in vapours. *Boyle.*
- STEAN** for *stone.*
- STEATOMA.** *f.* [*στεατωμα.*] Matter in a wen composed of fat. *Sharp.*

S T E

- STEED.** *f.* [*ƿæda, Saxon.*] A horse for state or war. *Pope.*
- STEEL.** *f.* [*ƿæal, Saxon; stael, Dutch.*]
1. Steel is a kind of iron, refined and purified by the fire with other ingredients, which renders it white, and its grain closer and finer than common iron. Steel, of all other metals, is that susceptible of the greatest degree of hardness, when well tempered; whence its great use in the making of tools and instruments of all kinds. *Chambers.*
 2. It is often used for weapons or armour. *Dryden.*
 3. Chalybeate medicines. *Arbutnot.*
 4. It used proverbially for hardness: as heads of steel.
- To STEEL.** *v. a.* [*from the noun.*]
1. To point or edge with steel. *Shakespeare.*
 2. To make hard or firm. *Addison.*
- STEELY.** *a.* [*from steel.*]
1. Made of steel. *Gay.*
 2. Hard; firm. *Sidney.*
- STEELYARD.** *f.* [*steel and yard.*] A kind of balance, in which the weight is moved along an iron rod, and grows heavier as it is removed farther from the fulcrum.
- STEEN,** or *Stean.* *f.* A fictitious vessel of clay or stone. *Ainsworth.*
- STEEP.** *a.* [*ƿæap, Saxon.*] Rising or descending with little inclination. *Addison.*
- STEEP.** *f.* Precipice; ascent or descent approaching to perpendicularity. *Dryden.*
- To STEEP.** *v. a.* [*stippen, Dutch.*] To soak; to macerate; to imbue; to dip. *Bacon.*
- STEEPLE.** *f.* [*ƿæopl, ƿæpel, Saxon.*] A turret of a church generally furnished with bells. *Shakespeare.*
- STEEPLY.** *ad.* [*from steep.*] With precipitous declivity.
- STEEPNESS.** *f.* [*from steep.*] Precipitous declivity. *Addison.*
- STEEPLY.** *a.* [*from steep.*] Having a precipitous declivity. *Dryden.*
- STEER.** *f.* [*ƿæne, Saxon; stier, Dutch.*] A young bullock. *Spenser.*
- To STEER.** *v. a.* [*ƿæopan, ƿæyan, Sax. stieren, Dutch.*] To direct; to guide in a passage. *Spenser.*
- To STEER.** *v. n.* To direct a course. *Locke.*
- STEERAGE.** *f.* [*from steer.*]
1. The act or practice of steering.
 2. Direction; regulation of a course. *Shakespeare.*
 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.
- STEERSMATE.** } *f.* [*steer and man, or*
- STEERSMAN.** } *mate.*] A pilot; one who steers a ship. *L'Estrang.*
- STE.**

- STEGANO'GRAPHY.** *f.* [στυγανός and γράφω.] The art of secret writing by characters or cyphers. *Bailey.*
- STEGNO'TICK.** *a.* [στυγανωτικός.] Binding; rendering captive. *Bailey.*
- STE'LE.** *f.* [τζελα, Sax. *stela*, Dutch.] A stalk; a handle.
- STE'LLAR.** *a.* [from *stella*.] Astral; relating to the stars. *Milton.*
- STE'LLATE.** *a.* [*stellatus*, Latin.] Pointed in the manner of a painted star. *Boyle.*
- STELLA'TION.** *f.* [from *stella*.] Emission of light as from a star.
- STELLI'FEROUS.** *a.* [*stella* and *fero*.] Having stars. *DiC.*
- STE'LLION.** *f.* [*stellio*, Latin.] A newt. *Ainsworth.*
- STE'LLIONATE.** *f.* [*stellionatus*, Latin.] A kind of crime which is committed by a deceitful felling 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.** *f.* [*stemma*, Latin.]
1. The stalk; the twig. *Waller.*
 2. Family; race; generation. *Shakesp.*
 3. [*Stammen*, Swedish.] The prow or forepart of a ship. *Dryden.*
- To STEM.** *v. a.* [*stemma*, Icelandic.] To oppose a current; to pass cross or forward notwithstanding the stream. *Dryden.*
- STENCH.** *f.* [from *τζενκαν*, Saxon.] A stink; a bad smell. *Bacon.*
- To STENCH.** *v. a.* [from the noun.] To make to stink. *Mortim.*
- STENO'GRAPHY.** *f.* [στυγανός and γράφω.] Short-hand. *Cleveland.*
- STENTOROPHO'NICK.** *a.* [from *Stentor*, the Homeric herald.] Loudly speaking or sounding. *Derbam.*
- To STEP.** *v. n.* [τζεππαν, Saxon; *stap*, Dutch.]
1. To move by a single change of the place of the foot. *Wilkins.*
 2. To advance by a sudden progression. *Shakespeare.*
 3. To move mentally. *Watts.*
 4. To go; to walk. *Shakesp.*
 5. To take a short walk. *Shakesp.*
 6. To walk gravely and slowly. *Knolles.*
- STEP.** *f.* [τζεαπ, Saxon; *stap*, 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. *Sam.*
 5. Walk; passage. *Dryden.*
 6. Progression; act of advancing. *Newot.*
 7. Footstep; print of the foot. *Dryden.*
 8. Gait; manner of walking.
 9. Action; instance of conduct. *Pope.*
- STEP,** in composition, signifies one who is related only by marriage. *Hocker. Dryden. Arbutnot.*
- STE'PPINGSTONE.** *f.* [*step* and *stone*.] Stone laid to direct the foot, and save it from wet or dirt. *Swift.*
- STERCORA'CEOUS.** *a.* [*stercoraceus*, Latin.] Belonging to dung. *Arbutnot.*
- STERCORA'TION.** *f.* [from *stercora*, Latin.] The act of dunging. *Evelyn. Ray.*
- STEREO'GRAPHY.** *f.* [στυγανός and γράφω.] The art of drawing the forms of solids upon a plane. *Harris.*
- STEREO'METRY.** *n. f.* [στυγανός and μετρέω.] The art of measuring all sorts of solid bodies. *Harris.*
- STERIL.** *a.* [*sterile*, Fr. *sterilis*, Lat.] Barren; unfruitful; not productive; wanting fecundity. *Shakespeare. Bacon. Brown. More.*
- STERILITY.** *f.* [*sterilitas*, Latin.] Barrenness; want of fecundity; unfruitfulness. *Bentley.*
- To STERILIZE.** *v. a.* [from *steril*.] To make barren; to deprive of fecundity. *Savage.*
- STERLING.** *a.* [from the *Easterlings*, who were employed as coiners.]
1. An epithet by which genuine English money is discriminated. *Bacon.*
 2. Genuine; having past the test. *Swift.*
- STERLING.** *f.* [*sterlingum*, low Lat.]
1. English coin; money. *Garth.*
 2. Standard rate.
- STERN.** *a.* [τζεγρν, Saxon.]
1. Severe of countenance; truculent of aspect. *Knolles.*
 2. Severe of manners; harsh; unrelenting. *Dryden.*
 3. Hard; afflictive. *Shakesp.*
- STERN.** *f.* [τζεορ, Saxon.]
1. The hind part of the ship where the rudder is placed. *Watts.*
 2. Post of management; direction. *Shakespeare.*
 3. The hinder part of any thing. *Spens.*
- STERNAGE.** *f.* [from *stern*.] The steerage or stern. *Shakesp.*
- STERNLY.** *ad.* [from *stern*.] In a stern manner; severely. *Milton.*
- STERNNESS.** *f.* [from *stern*.]
1. Severity of look. *Spenser.*
 2. Severity or harshness of manners. *Dryden.*
- STERNON.** *f.* [τζεγρον.] The breast-bone. *Wifeman.*
- STERNUTA'TION.** *f.* [*sternutatio*, Lat.] The act of sneezing. *Quincy.*
- STERNUTA'TIVE.** *a.* [*sternutatif*, Fr. from *sternuto*, Latin.] Having the quality of sneezing.

STERNUTATORY. *f.* [*sternutatoire*, Fr.]

Medicine that provokes to sneeze.

STEVEN. *f.* [*ræpen*, Saxon.] A cry, or loud clamour.

Brown.
Sperfer.

To STEW. *v. a.* [*eslurver*, French; *stoven*, Dutch.] To seeth any thing in a slow moist heat.

Shakef.

To STEW. *v. n.* To be seethed in a slow moist heat.

STEW. *f.* [*esluve*, Fr. *stufa*, Italian; *esufa*, Spanish.]

1. A bagnio; a hot-house. *Abbot.*

2. A brothel; a house of prostitution. *Abbot.*

3. A storepond; a small pond where fish are kept for the table. *Afcham.*

STEWARD. *f.* [*steward*, Saxon.]

1. One who manages the affairs of another. *Szwift.*

2. An officer of state. *Shakef.*

STEWARDSHIP. *f.* [from *steward*.]

The office of a steward.

STIBIAL. *a.* [from *stibium*, Latin.] Antimonial.

Harvey.

STICADOS. *f.* [*sticadis*, Latin.] An herb.

Ainsworth.

STICK. *f.* [*sticca*, Sax. *stocco*, Italian; *stick*, Dutch.] A piece of wood small and long.

Dryden.

To STICK. *v. a.* preterite *stuck*; participle pass. *stuck*. [*stican*, Saxon.] To fasten on so as that it may adhere.

Addison.

To STICK. *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. *Shakef.*

6. To be constant; to adhere with firmness. *Hammond.*

7. To be troublesome by adhering. *Pope.*

8. To remain; not to be lost. *Watts.*

9. To dwell upon; not to forsake. *Locke.*

10. To cause difficulties or scruple. *Szwift.*

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.

To STICK. *v. a.* [*stican*, Sax. *steken*, Dutch.]

1. To stab; to pierce with a pointed instrument. *Greew.*

2. To fix upon a pointed body.

3. To fasten by transfixion. *Dryd.*

4. To set with something pointed. *Dryden.*

STICKINESS. *f.* [from *sticky*.] Adhesive quality; viscosity; glutinousness; tenacity.

To STICKLE. *v. n.*

1. To take part with one side or other. *Hudibras.*

2. To contest; to altercate; to contend rather with obstinacy than vehemence. *Cleveland.*

3. To trim; to play fast and loose. *Dryd.*

STICKLEBAG. *f.* [Properly *stickleback*.] The smallest of fresh-water fish. *Walton.*

STICKLER. *f.* [from *stickle*.]

1. A sidesman to fencers; a second to a duellist. *Sidney.*

2. An obstinate contender about any thing. *Szwift.*

STICKY. *a.* [from *stick*.] Viscous; adhesive; glutinous. *Bacon.*

STIFF. *a.* [*stif*, Saxon; *stiff*, Danish; *stijf*, Dutch.]

1. Rigid; inflexible; resisting flexure; not flaccid. *Milton.*

2. Not soft; not giving way; not fluid. *Burnet.*

3. Strong; not easily resisted. *Denham.*

4. Hardy; stubborn; not easily subdued. *Shakef.*

5. Obstinate; pertinacious. *Taylor.*

6. Harsh; not written with ease; constrained.

7. Formal; rigorous in certain ceremonies. *Addison.*

To STIFFEN. *v. a.* [*stifian*, Sax.]

1. To make stiff; to make inflexible; to make unpliant. *Sandys.*

2. To make obstinate. *Dryden.*

To STIFFEN. *v. n.*

1. To grow stiff; to grow rigid; to become unpliant. *Dryden.*

2. To grow hard; to be hardened. *Dryden.*

3. To grow less susceptible of impression; to grow obstinate. *Dryden.*

STIFFHEARTED. *a.* [*stiff* and *heart*.] Obstinate; stubborn; contumacious. *Exck.*

STIFFLY. *ad.* [from *stiff*.] Rigidly; inflexibly; stubbornly. *Hooker.*

STIFFNECKED. *a.* [*stiff* and *neck*.] Stubborn; obstinate; contumacious. *Sperfer.*

STIFFNESS. *f.* [from *stiff*.]

1. Rigidity; inflexibility; hardness; ineptitude to bend. *L'Esfrange.*

2. Ineptitude to motion. *Denham.*

3. Tension; not laxity. *Dryden.*

4. Obstinacy; stubbornness; contumaciousness. *Locke.*

5. *Ure*

5. Unpleasing formality; constraint. *Atterbury.*
6. Rigorousness; harshness. *Spenser.*
7. Manner of writing, not easy but harsh and constrained. *Felton.*
- To STIFLE. *v. a.* [*estoufer*, French.]
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.
4. To extinguish by artful or gentle means. *Addison.*
5. To suppress; to conceal. *Orway.*
- STIGMA. *f.* [*stigma*, Latin.]
1. A brand; a mark with a hot iron.
2. A mark of infamy.
- STIGMATICAL. } *a.* [from *stigma*.]
STIGMATICK. } Branded or marked with some token of infamy. *Shakesp.*
- To STIGMATIZE. *v. a.* [*stigmatifer*, French.] To mark with a brand; to disgrace with a note of reproach. *Swift.*
- STYLAR. *a.* [from *stile*.] Belonging to the stile of a dial. *Moxon.*
- STILE. *f.* [*stigele*, from *stigan*, Sax. to climb.]
1. A set of steps to pass from one enclosure to another. *L'Esrange.*
2. A pin to cast the shadow in a sun dial. *Moxon.*
- STI'LETTO. *f.* [Italian; *filet*, Fr.] A small dagger, of which the blade is not edged but round, with a sharp point. *Hakevill.*
- To STILL. *v. a.* [*stallan*, Sax. *stillen*, Dutch.]
1. To silence; to make silent. *Shakesp.*
2. To quiet; to appease. *Bacon.*
3. To make motionless. *Woodward.*
- STILL. *a.* [*stil*, Dutch.]
1. Silent; uttering no noise. *Addison.*
2. Quiet; calm. *Donne. South.*
3. Motionless. *Locke.*
- STILL. *f.* Calm; silence. *Bacon.*
- STILL. *ad.* [*stille*, Sax.]
1. To this time; till now. *Bacon.*
2. Nevertheless; notwithstanding. *Add.*
3. In an increasing degree. *Atterbury.*
4. Always; ever; continually. *Ben. Johnson.*
5. After that. *Whitgift.*
6. In continuance. *Shakesp.*
- STILL. *f.* [from *distil*.] A vessel for distillation; an alembick. *Cleav. Newt.*
- To STILL. *v. a.* [from *distil*.] To distil; to extract or operate upon by distillation.
- To STILL. *v. n.* [*stillo*, Latin.] To drop; to fall in drops. *Cressaw.*
- STILLATI'VOUS. *a.* [*stillatitius*, Lat.] Falling in drops; drawn by a still.
- STILLATORY. *f.* [from *still* or *distil*.]
1. An alembick; a vessel in which distillation is performed. *Bacon.*
2. The room in which stills are placed; laboratory. *Wotton.*
- STILLBORN. *a.* [*still* and *born*.] Born lifeless; dead in the birth. *Graunt.*
- STILLICIDE. *f.* [*stillicidium*, Latin.] A succession of drops. *Bacon.*
- STILLICIDIOUS. *a.* [from *stillicide*.] Falling in drops. *Brown.*
- STILLNESS. *f.* [from *still*.]
1. Calm; quiet. *Dryden.*
2. Silence; taciturnity. *Shakesp.*
- STILLSTAND. *f.* [*still* and *stand*.] Absence of motion. *Shakesp.*
- STILLY. *ad.* [from *still*.]
1. Silently; not loudly. *Shakesp.*
2. Calmly; not tumultuously.
- STILTS. *f.* [*stelten*, Dutch.] Supports on which boys raise themselves when they walk. *More.*
- To STIMULATE. *v. a.* [*stimulo*, Latin.]
1. To prick.
2. To prick forward; to excite by some pungent motive.
3. [In physick.] To excite a quick sensation, with a derivation towards the part. *Arbutnot.*
- STIMULATION. *f.* [*stimulatio*, Lat.] Excitement; pungency. *Watts.*
- To STING. *v. a.* preterite, *I stung*, participle passive *stang*, and *stung*. [*stingan*, Saxon.]
1. To pierce or wound with a point darted out, as that of wasps or scorpions. *Brown.*
2. To pain acutely. *Shakesp.*
- STING. *f.* [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. *Dryd.*
- STINGILY. *ad.* [from *stingy*.] Covetously.
- STINGINESS. *f.* [from *stingy*.] Avarice; covetousness; niggardliness.
- STINGLESS. *a.* [from *sting*.] Having no sting. *Decay of Piety.*
- STINGO. *f.* Old beer.
- STINGY. *a.* Covetous; niggardly; avaricious. *Arbutnot.*
- To STINK. *v. n.* preterite *I stunk* or *stank*. [*stinkan*, Sax. *stinken*, Dutch.] To emit an offensive smell, commonly a smell of putrefaction. *Locke.*
- STINK. *f.* [from the verb.] Offensive smell. *Dryden.*
- STINKARD. *f.* [from *stink*.] A mean stinking paltry fellow.
- STINKER. *f.* [from *stink*.] Something intended to offend by the smell. *Harvey.*
- STINK-

STINKINGLY. *ad.* [from *sinking.*] Shakef.

With a stink.

STINKPOT. *f.* [*slink* and *pot.*] An artificial composition offensive to the smell.

Harvey.

To **STINT.** *v. a.* [*stynta*, Swed.] To bound; to limit; to confine; to refrain; to stop.

Hooker. Dryden. Addison.

STINT. *f.* [from the verb.]

1. Limit; bound; restraint. Hook. Dryd.

2. A proportion; a quantity assigned.

Denham. Swift.

STIPEND. *f.* [*stipendium*, Latin.] Wages; settled pay.

B. Johnson. Taylor.

STIPENDIARY. *a.* [*stipendiarius*, Lat.]

Receiving salaries; performing any service for a stated price.

Knolles. Swift.

STIPENDIARY. *f.* One who performs any service for a settled payment.

Abbot.

STIPTICK. } *a.* [*στυπτικός.*] Having

STIPTICAL. } the power to staunch

blood; astringent.

Boyle. Wiseman.

To **STIPULATE.** *v. n.* [*stipulator*, Latin.]

To contract; to bargain; to settle terms.

Arbutnot.

STIPULATION. *f.* [from *stipulate.*] Bargain.

Rogers.

To **STIR.** *v. a.* [*stiran*, Saxon; *stieren*, Dutch.]

1. To move; to remove from its place.

Temple. Blackmore.

2. To agitate; to bring into debate.

Bacon. Hale.

3. To incite; to instigate; to animate.

Shakef.

4. To **STIR up.** To incite; to animate;

to instigate.

Spenser.

5. To **STIR up.** To put in action.

Isaiab.

To **STIR.** *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.

Shakef.

STIR. *f.* [*stir*, Runick, a battle.]

1. Tumult; bustle. Bram. South. Til. Locke.

2. Commotion; publick disturbance; tumultuous disorder. Abbot. Davies. Milton.

3. Agitation; conflicting passion.

Shakespeare.

STIRIOUS. *a.* [from *stiria*, Latin.] Resembling icicles.

Brown.

STIRP. *f.* [*stirps*, Latin.] Race; family; generation.

Bacon.

STIRRER. *f.* [from *stir.*]

1. One who is in motion; one who puts in motion.

2. A riser in the morning.

Shakef.

3. An inciter; an instigator.

4. **STIRRER up.** An incitor; an instigator.

Raleigh.

STIRRUP. *f.* [*stirrup*, Saxon.] An iron hoop suspended by a strap, in which the horseman sets his foot when he mounts or rides.

Camden.

To **STITCH.** *v. a.* [*sticken*, Dutch.]

1. To sew; to work on with a needle.

2. To join; to unite.

Watton.

3. To **STITCH up.** To mend what was rent.

Wiseman.

To **STITCH.** *v. n.* To practise needle-work.

STITCH. *f.* [from the verb.]

1. A pass of the needle and thread through any thing.

2. A sharp lancinating pain.

Harvey.

STITCHERY. *f.* [from *stitch.*] Needle-work.

Shakespeare.

STITCHWORT. *f.* Camomile.

Ainsw.

STITHY. *f.* [*stith*, hard, Saxon.] An anvil; the iron body on which the smith forges his work.

Stakef.

To **STIVE.** *v. a.*

1. To stuff up close.

Sandys.

2. To make hot or sultry.

Watton.

STOAT. *f.* A small stinking animal.

STO'CAH. *f.* [Irish; *stockh*, Erfc.] An attendant; a wallet-boy; one who runs at a horseman's foot.

Spenser.

STOCCA'DO. *f.* [from *stocco*, a rapier, Italian.] A thrust with the rapier.

Shakespeare.

STOCK. *f.* [*stoc*, Saxon; *stock*, Dutch; *estock*, French.]

1. The trunk; the body of a plant.

Job.

3. The trunk into which a graft is inserted.

Bacon. Pope.

3. A log; a post.

Prior.

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 stoccado.

Shakef.

8. Something made of linen; a cravat; a close neckcloth. Anciently a stocken.

Shakespeare.

9. A race; a lineage; a family.

Waller. Denham.

10. The principal; capital store; fund already provided.

Ben. Johnson. Bacon.

11. Quantity; store; body.

Dryden. Arbutnot.

12. A fund established by the government, of which the value rises and falls by artifice or chance.

Pope.

To **STOCK.** *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To store; to fill sufficiently.

South.

2. To lay in store.

3. To put in the stocks.

Shakef.

4. To **STOCK up.** To extirpate.

Decay of Piety.

- STOCKDOVE.** *f.* Ringdove. *Dryden.*
- STOCKFISH.** *f.* [*flock-wissh*, Dutch.] Dried cod, so called from its hardness.
- STOCKGILLYFLOWER.** *f.* [*luccium*, Lat.] A plant. The flowers are specious, 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. *Hill.*
- STOCKING.** *f.* The covering of the leg. *Clarendon. More. Swift.*
- To **STOCKING.** *v. a.* [from the noun.] To dress in stockings. *Dryden.*
- STOCKJOBBER.** *j.* [*flock and job.*] A low wretch who gets money by buying and selling in the funds. *Swift.*
- STOCKISH.** *a.* [from *flock.*] Hard; blockish. *Shakespeare.*
- STOCKLOCK.** *f.* [*flock and lock*] Lock fixed in wood. *Moxon.*
- STOCKS.** *f.* Prison for the legs. *Peacbam. Locke.*
- STOCKSTIL.** *a.* Motionless. *Addison.*
- STOICK.** *f.* [*στωικος; stoique*, Fr.] A philosopher of the sect of Zeno, holding the neutrality of external things. *Shakespeare.*
- STOKE,** *stak*, seem to come from the Sax. *rocce*, the body of a tree. *Gibson.*
- STOLE.** *f.* [*stola*, Latin.] A long vest. *Spenser.*
- STOLE.** The preterite of *steal.* *Pope.*
- STOLEN.** Participle passive of *steal.* *Proverbs.*
- STOLIDITY.** *f.* [*stolidité*, French.] Stupidity; want of sense. *Bentley.*
- STOMACH.** *f.* [*estomach*, Fr. *stomachus*, Latin.]
1. The ventricle in which food is digested. *Pope.*
 2. Appetite; desire of food. *Sbak. Ham.*
 3. Inclination; liking. *Bacon. L'Estran.*
 4. Anger; resolution. *Spenser. Butler.*
 5. Sullenness; resentment. *Hooker. Locke.*
 6. Pride; haughtiness. *Shakespeare.*
- To **STOMACH.** *v. a.* [*stomacher*, Latin.] To resent; to remember with anger and malignity. *Shakespeare. Hall. L'Estrange.*
- To **STOMACH.** *v. n.* To be angry. *Hooker.*
- STOMACHED.** *a.* Filled with passions of resentment. *Shakespeare.*
- STOMACHER.** *f.* [from *stomach.*] An ornamental covering worn by women on the breast. *Isaiab. Donne.*
- STOMACHFUL.** *a.* [*stomach and full.*] Sullen; stubborn; perverse. *L'Est. Locke.*
- STOMACHFULNESS.** *f.* Stubbornness; sullenness; obstinacy.
- STOMACHICAL.** *a.* [*stomachique*, Fr.]
- STOMACHICK.** *f.* Relating to the stomach; pertaining to the stomach. *Ha. Floy.*
- STOMACHICK.** *f.* [from *stomach.*] A medicine for the stomach.
- STOMACHOUS.** *a.* [from *stomach.*] Stout; angry; sullen; obstinate. *Spenser.*
- STOND.** *f.* [for *stand.*]
1. Post; station. *Spenser.*
 2. Stop; indisposition to proceed. *Bacon.*
- STONE.** *f.* [*stān*, Sax. *steen*, Dutch.]
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. *Shakespeare.*
 4. Any thing made of stone. *Shakespeare.*
 5. Calculous concretion in the kidneys or bladder. *Temple.*
 6. The case which in some fruits contains the seed. *Bacon.*
 7. Testicle. *Swift.*
 8. A weight containing fourteen pounds. *Swift.*
 9. **STONE** is used by way of exaggeration; as, *stone still*, *stone dead*. *Sb. Hu.*
 10. To leave no **STONE** unturned. To do every thing that can be done. *Dryden.*
- STONE.** *a.* Made of stone. *Shakespeare.*
- To **STONE.** *v. a.* [from the noun.]
1. To pelt or beat or kill with stones. *Stephens's Serm.*
 2. To harden. *Shakespeare.*
- STONEBREAK.** *f.* An herb. *Ainsworth.*
- STONECHATTER.** *f.* A bird. *Ainsworth.*
- STONECROP.** *f.* A sort of tree. *Mortimer.*
- STONECUTTER.** *f.* One whose trade is to hew stones. *Swift.*
- STONEFERN.** *f.* A plant. *Ainsworth.*
- STONEFLY.** *f.* An insect. *Ainsworth.*
- STONEFRUIT.** *f.* [*stone and fruit.*] Fruit of which the seed is covered with a hard shell enveloped in the pulp. *Boyle.*
- STONEHAWK.** *f.* A kind of hawk. *Ainsworth.*
- STONEHORSE.** *f.* [*stone and horse.*] A horse not castrated. *Mortimer.*
- STONEPIT.** *f.* [*stone and pit.*] A quarry; a pit where stones are dug. *Woodward.*
- STONEPITCH.** *f.* Hard inspissated pitch. *Bacon.*
- STONEPLOVER.** *f.* A bird. *Ainsworth.*
- STONESMICKLE.** *f.* A bird. *Ainsworth.*
- STONEWORK.** *f.* [*stone and work.*] Building of stone. *Mortimer.*
- STONINESS.** *f.* [from *stony.*] The quality of having many stones. *Hearne.*
- STONY.** *a.* [from *stone.*]
1. Made of stone. *Milton. Dryden.*
 2. Abounding with stones. *Milton.*
 3. Petrified. *Spenser.*
 4. Hard; inflexible; unrelenting. *Hooker. Swift.*
- STOOD.**

S T O

S T O

STOOD. The preterite of *To stand*. *Milton*.

STOOL. *f.* [*stool*, Saxon; *stoel*, Dutch.]

1. A seat without a back, so dittinguished from a chair. *Prior*.

2. Evacuation by purgative medicines. *Arbutnot*.

3. STOOL of Repentance, or *catty 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 kirkofficer bringing the offender, ifrefractory, forwards 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 hairy vest, with a hood to it, which they call the sack or sackcloth, and that every Sunday throughout a year.

STOOLBALL. *f.* [*stool and ball*.] A play where balls are driven from stool to stool.

Prior.

To STOOP. *v. n.* [*stūpian*, Saxon; *stuypen*, Dutch.]

1. To bend down; to bend forward.

Raleigh.

2. To lean forward standing or walking.

Stillington.

3. To yield; to bend; to submit.

Dryden.

4. To descend from rank or dignity.

Boyle, Bacon.

5. To yield; to be inferior.

Milton, Addison.

6. To sink from resolution or superiority; to condescend.

Hooker.

7. To come down on prey as a falcon.

8. To alight from the wing.

Milton, Dryden.

9. To sink to a lower place.

Milton.

SLOOP. *f.* [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, L'Estrange.

4. A vessel of liquor. *Shakespeare, Denb.*

STOOPINGLY. *ad.* [from *stooping*.] With inclination downwards.

Wotton.

To STOP. *v. a.* [*stoppare*, Ital. *stoppen*, Dutch.]

1. To hinder from progressive motion.

Shakespeare Dorset.

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. King Charles. Arbutnot.

8. To obstruct; to encumber. *Milton*.

To STOP. *v. n.* To cease to go forward.

Locke, Gay.

STOP. *f.* [from the verb.]

1. Cessation of progressive motion.

Cleveland. L'Estrange.

2. Hindrance of progress; obstruction.

Hooker, Graunt.

3. Hindrance of action.

Locke.

4. Cessation of action.

Shakespeare.

5. Interruption.

Shakespeare.

6. Prohibition of sale.

Temple.

7. That which obstructs; obstacle; impediment.

Spenser.

8. Instrument by which the sounds of wind musick are regulated.

Shakespeare.

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. *f.* [*stop and cock*.] A pipe made to let out liquor, stopped by a turning cock.

Grew.

STOPPAGE. *f.* [from *stop*.] The act of stopping; the state of being stopped.

Arbutnot.

STOPPLE, or Stepper. *f.* That by which any hole or the mouth of any vessel is filled up.

Bacon, Roy.

STORAXTREE. *f.* [*styrax*, Lat.]

1. A tree.

2. A resinous and odoriferous gum. *Eclus.*

STORE. *f.* [*stōr*, Runick, much.]

1. Large number; large quantity; plenty.

Bacon, Milton, Dryden.

2. A stock accumulated; a supply hoarded.

3. The state of being accumulated; hoard.

Deuteronomy, Dryden.

4. Storehouse; magazine.

Milton.

STORE. *a.* Hoarded; laid up; accumulated.

Bacon.

To STORE. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To furnish; to replenish.

Denbam, Prior.

2. To stock against a future time.

Knolles, Locke.

3. To lay up; to hoard.

Bacon.

STOREHOUSE. *f.* [*store and house*.] Magazine; treasury.

Hooker, Genesis, Davier, South.

STORER. *f.* [from *store*.] One who lays up.

STORIED. *v.* [from *story*.] Adorned with historical pictures.

Milton.

STORK. *f.* [*stork*, Sax.] A bird.

- sage famous for the regularity of its departure. *Calmet.*
- STORKSBILL.** *f.* An herb. *Ainsworth.*
- STORM.** *f.* [*yform*, Welsh; *ꝛꝛoꝛm*, Sax. *storm*, Dutch.]
1. A tempest; a commotion of the elements. *Shakespeare. Milton.*
 2. Assault on a fortified place. *Dryden.*
 3. Commotion; sedition; tumult; clamour; bustle. *Shakespeare.*
 4. Affliction; calamity; distress.
 5. Violence; vehemence; tumultuous force. *Hooker.*
- To STORM.** *v. a.* [from the noun.] To attack by open force. *Dryden. Pope.*
- To STORM.** *v. n.*
1. To raise tempests. *Spenser.*
 2. To rage; to fume; to be loudly angry. *Milton. Swift.*
- STORMY.** *a.* [from *storm*.]
1. Tempestuous. *Philips.*
 2. Violent; passionate. *Irene.*
- STORY.** *f.* [*ꝛꝛoꝛp*, Sax. *storie*, Dutch.]
1. History; account of things past. *Esdras. Temple. South.*
 2. Small tale; petty narrative.
 3. An idle or trifling tale; a petty fiction. *Shakespeare. Denham. Swift.*
 4. A floor; a flight of rooms. *Wotton.*
- To STORY.** *v. a.* [from the noun.]
1. To tell in history; to relate. *Wilkins. Pope.*
 2. To range one under another. *Bentley.*
- STORYTELLER.** *f.* [*story* and *tell*.] One who relates tales; an historian. *Dryden. Swift.*
- STOVE.** *f.* [*stoo*, Islandick, a fire place; *stove*, Dutch.]
1. A hot house; a place artificially made warm. *Carew. Woodward.*
 2. A place in which fire is made, and by which heat is communicated. *Evelyn.*
- To STOVE.** *v. a.* [from the noun.] To keep warm in a house artificially heated. *Bacon.*
- To STOUND.** *v. n.* [*stunde*, I grieved, Islandick.]
1. To be in pain or sorrow.
 2. To be *stun'd*. *Spenser.*
- STOUND.** *f.* [from the verb.]
1. Sorrow; grief; mishap. *Spenser.*
 2. Astonishment; amazement. *Gay.*
 3. Hour; time; season. *Spenser.*
- STOUR.** *f.* [*stur*, Runick, a battle.] Assault; incursion; tumult. *Obsolete.* *Spenser.*
- STOUT.** *a.* [*stout*, Dutch.]
1. Strong; lusty; valiant. *Shakespeare. Dryden.*
 2. Brave; bold; intrepid. *Psalms. Clarendon.*
 3. Obstinate; pertinacious; resolute; proud. *Daniel.*
4. Strong; firm. *Dryden.*
- STOUT.** *f.* A cant name for strong beer. *Swift.*
- STOUTLY.** *ad.* [from *stout*.] Lustily; boldly; obstinately.
- STOUTNESS.** *f.* [from *stout*.]
1. Strength; valour.
 2. Boldness; fortitude. *Ascham.*
 3. Obstinacy; stubbornness. *Shakespeare.*
- To STOW.** *v. a.* [*ꝛꝛoꝛp*, Sax. *stowen*, Dut.] To lay up; to repose in order; to lay in the proper place. *Addison. Pope.*
- STOW'AGE.** *f.* [from *stow*.]
1. Room for laying up. *Addison.*
 2. The state of being laid up. *Shakespeare.*
- STOWE,** *stoe.* The same with the Saxon *ꝛꝛoꝛp*, a place. *Gibson's Camden.*
- STRA'BISM.** *f.* [*strabisme*, Fr. *στραβισμός*.] A squinting; act of looking askint.
- To STRA'DDLE.** *v. n.* To stand or walk with the feet removed far from each other to the right and left. *Arbutnot. and Pope.*
- To STRA'GGLE.**
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. *Mortimer.*
 4. To be dispersed; to be apart from any main body. *Dryden.*
- STRA'GGLER.** *f.* [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.** *a.* [*strack*, old Dutch.]
1. Not crooked; right. *Bacon. Dryden.*
 2. Narrow; close. This should properly be *strait*. *Bacon.*
- STRAIGHT.** *ad.* [*strax*, Danish; *strack*, Dutch.] Immediately; directly. *Shakespeare. Bacon. Addison.*
- To STRA'IGHTEN.** *v. a.* [from *straight*.] To make not crooked; to make straight. *Hooker.*
- STRA'IGHTNESS.** *f.* [from *straight*.] Rectitude; the contrary to crookedness. *Bacon.*
- STRA'IGHTWAYS.** *ad.* [*straight* and *way*.] Immediately; straight. *Spens. Shakesp. Knolles. Bacon. Woodward.*
- To STRAIN.** *v. a.* [*esfreindre*, Fr.]
1. To squeeze through something. *Arbutnot.*
 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. Addison.*
 6. To make strait or tense. *Bacon.*
 7. To push beyond the proper extent. *Swift.*
2. To

8. To force; to constrain; to make uneasy or unnatural. *Shakespeare.*
 To STRAIN. *v. n.* To make violent efforts. *Daniel.*
2. To be filtered by compression. *Bacon.*
 STRAIN. *f.* [from the verb.]
 1. An injury by too much violence. *Greav.*
 2. Race; generation; descent. *Chapman.*
 3. Hereditary disposition. *Tillotson.*
 4. A stile or manner of speaking. *Tillotson.*
 5. Song; note; sound. *Pope.*
 6. Rank; character. *Dryden.*
 7. Turn; tendency. *Hayward.*
 8. Manner of violent speech or action. *Bacon.*
- STRAINER. *f.* [from *strain.*] An instrument of filtration. *Bacon. Blackmore.*
- STRAIT. *a.* [*estroit*, French; *stretto*, Ital.]
 1. Narrow; close; not wide. *Hudibras.*
 2. Close; intimate. *Sidney.*
 3. Strict; rigorous. *Psalms. Shakespeare.*
 4. Difficult; distressful. *Shakespeare.*
 5. It is used in opposition to crooked, but is then more properly written *straight*. *Newton.*
- STRAIT. *f.*
 1. A narrow pass, or frith. *Shakespeare. Judith.*
 2. Distress; difficulty. *Clarendon.*
- To STRAIT. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To put to difficulties. *Shakespeare.*
- To STRAITEN. *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. *Clarendon. Addison.*
 5. To distress; to perplex. *Ray.*
- STRAITLY. *ad.* [from *strait.*]
 1. Narrowly.
 2. Strictly; rigorously. *Hooker.*
 3. Closely; intimately.
- STRAITNESS. *f.* [from *strait.*]
 1. Narrowness. *King Charles.*
 2. Strictness; rigour. *Hale.*
 3. Distress; difficulty.
 4. Want; scarcity. *Locke.*
- STRAITLACED. *a.* [*strait and lace.*] Stiff; constrained; without freedom. *Locke.*
- STRAKE. The obsolete preterite of *strike*. *Spenser.*
- STRAND. *f.* [*ƿƿrand*, Saxon; *strande*, Dutch.] The verge of the sea or of any water. *Prior.*
- To STRAND. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To drive or force upon the shallows. *Woodward. Prior.*
- STRANGE. *a.* [*estrange*, French.]
 1. Foreign; of another country. *Asebam. Bacon. Davist.*
 2. Not domestick.
3. Wonderful; causing wonder. *Milton.*
 4. Odd; irregular. *Suckling.*
 5. Unknown; new. *Milton.*
 6. Remote. *Shakespeare.*
 7. Uncommonly good or bad. *Tillotson.*
 8. Unaccompanied. *Bacon.*
- STRANGE. *interj.* An expression of wonder. *Waller.*
- To STRANGE. *v. n.* [from the adjective.] To wonder; to be astonished. *Glanville.*
- STRANGELY. *ad.* [from *strange.*]
 1. With some relation to foreigners. *Shakespeare.*
 2. Wonderful; in a way to cause wonder. *Spratt. Calamy.*
- STRANGENESS. *f.* [from *strange.*]
 1. Foreignness; the state of belonging to another country. *Spratt.*
 2. Uncommunicativeness; distance of behaviour. *Shakespeare.*
 3. Remoteness from common apprehension. *Soutb.*
 4. Mutual dislike. *Bacon.*
 5. Wonderfulness; power of raising wonder. *Bacon.*
- STRANGER. *f.* [*est-ranger*, Fr.]
 1. A foreigner; one of another country. *Shakespeare. Swift.*
 2. One unknown. *Pope.*
 3. A guest; one not a domestick. *Milton.*
 4. One unacquainted. *Dryden.*
 5. One not admitted to any communication or fellowship. *Shakespeare.*
- To STRANGER. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To estrange; to alienate. *Shakespeare.*
- To STRANGLE. *v. a.* [*strangulo*, Lat.]
 1. To choke; to suffocate; to kill by intercepting the breath. *Nebemiab. Ayliffe.*
 2. To suppress; to hinder from birth or appearance. *Shakespeare.*
- STRANGLER. *f.* [from *strangle.*] One who strangles. *Shakespeare.*
- STRANGLES. *f.* [from *strangle.*] Swellings in a horse's throat.
- STRANGULATION. *f.* [from *strangle.*] The act of strangling; suffocation. *Brown.*
- STRANGURY. *f.* [*εσαγγυρία*.] A difficulty of urine attended with pain.
- STRAP. *f.* [*stroppe*, Dutch.] A narrow long slip of cloth or leather. *Addison.*
- STRAPPADO. *f.* Chastisement by blows. *Shakespeare.*
- STRAPPING. *a.* Vast; large; bulky.
- STRATA. *f.* [The plural of *stratum*, Lat.] Beds; layers. *Woodward.*
- STRATAGEM. *f.* [*εσαγήνημα*.]
 1. An artifice in war; a trick by which an enemy is deceived. *Shakespeare.*
 2. An artifice; a trick. *Pope.*
 To

S T R

To STRA'TIFY. *v. a.* [*stratifier*, Fr. from *stratum*, Lat.] To range in beds or layers.
 STRA'TUM, *f.* [Latin.] A bed; a layer. *Woodward.*
 STRAW. *f.* [ʒræop, Saxon; *stroo*, Dut.]
 1. The stalk on which corn grows, and from which it is threshed. *Bacon. Tickell.*
 2. Any thing proverbially worthless. *Hudibras.*
 STRA'WBERRY. *f.* [*fragaria*, Latin.] A plant. The species are seven. *Miller. Dryden.*
 STRA'WBERRY Tree. *f.* It is ever green, the fruit is of a fleshy substance, and very like a strawberry. *Miller.*
 STRA'WBUILT. *a.* [*straw* and *built*.] Made up of straw. *Milton.*
 STRA'WCOLOURED. *a.* [*straw* and *colour*.] Of a light yellow. *Shakespeare.*
 STRA'WWORM. *f.* [*straw* and *worm*.] A worm bred in straw.
 STRA'WY. *a.* [from *straw*.] Made of straw; consisting of straw. *Shakespeare. Boyle.*
 To STRAY. *v. n.* [*stroe*, Danish, to scatter.
 1. To wander; to rove. *Pope.*
 2. To rove out of the way. *Spenser. Dryden.*
 3. To err; to deviate from the right. *Common Prayer.*
 STRAY. *f.* [from the verb.]
 1. Any creature wandering beyond its limits; any thing lost by wandering. *Hudibras. Dryden. Addison.*
 2. Act of wandering. *Shakespeare.*
 STREAK. *f.* [ʒræuce, Sax. *strike*, Dutch.] A line of colour different from that of the ground. *Milton. Dryden.*
 To STREAK. *v. a.* [from the noun.]
 1. To stripe; to variegated in hues; to dapple. *Sandys. Prior.*
 2. To stretch. *Chapman.*
 STRE'AKY. *a.* [from *streak*.] Striped; variegated by hues. *Dryden.*
 STREAM. *f.* [ʒræam, Sax. *stream*, Dut.]
 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. *Shakespeare.*
 To STREAM. *v. n.* [*streyma*, Islandick.]
 1. To flow; to run in a continuous current. *Pope.*
 2. To flow with a current; to pour out water in a stream. *Pope.*
 3. To issue forth with continuance. *Shakespeare.*
 To STREAM. *v. a.* To mark with colours or embroidery in long tracks. *Bacon,*

S T R

STRE'AMER. *f.* [from *stream*.] An ensign; a flag; a pennon. *Dryden. Prior.*
 STRE'AMY. *a.* [from *stream*.]
 1. Abounding in running water. *Prior.*
 2. Flowing with a current. *Pope.*
 STREET. *f.* [ʒræet, Sax. *straet*, Dutch.]
 1. A way, properly a paved way. *Sandys.*
 2. Proverbially, a publick place. *Addison. Rogers.*
 STRE'ETWALKER. *f.* [*street* and *walk*.] A common prostitute that offers herself to sale.
 STRENGTH. *f.* [ʒrængð, Sax.]
 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 liquours.
 6. Fortification; fortress. *Ben. Johnson.*
 7. Support; maintenance of power. *Spratt.*
 8. Armament; force; power. *Clarendon.*
 9. Persuasive prevalence; argumentative force. *Hooker.*
 To STRENGTH. *v. a.* To strengthen. *Daniel.*
 To STRENGTHEN. *v. a.* [from *strengtb*.]
 1. To make strong. *Temple.*
 2. To confirm; to establish. *Temple.*
 3. To animate; to fix in resolution. *Deuteronomy.*
 4. To make to increase in power or security. *Shakespeare.*
 To STRENGTHEN. *v. n.* To grow strong. *Osway.*
 STRENGTHENER. } *f.* [from *strengtben*.]
 STRENGTHNER. }
 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. *a.*
 1. Wanting strength; deprived of strength. *Shakespeare.*
 2. Wanting potency; weak. *Boyle.*
 STRE'NUOUS. *a.* [*strenuus*, Lat.]
 1. Brave; bold; active; valiant. *Milton.*
 2. Zealous; vehement. *Swift.*
 STRE'NUOUSLY. *ad.* [from *strenuous*.]
 1. Vigorously; actively. *Brown.*
 2. Zealously; vehemently; with ardour. *Swift.*
 STRE'PEROUS. *a.* [*strepo*, Lat.] Loud; noisy. *Brown.*
 STRESS. *f.* [ʒræce, Sax.]
 1. Importance; important part. *Locke.*
 2. Violence; force, either acting or suffered. *Dryden.*
 To STRESS. *v. a.* To distress; to put to hardships. *Spenser.*
 To

To **STRETCH**. *v. a.* [*ʃtʃɪːtʃ*, Sax. *stret-*
ken, Dutch.]

1. To extend; to spread out to a distance.
Exodus.
2. To elongate, or strain to a greater space.
3. To expand; to display.
Tillotson.
4. To strain to the utmost.
Shakespeare.
5. To make tense.
Smith.
6. To carry by violence farther than is right.

To **STRETCH**. *v. n.*

1. To be extended.
Whitgift. Cowley.
2. To bear extension without rupture.
Boyle.
3. To fall beyond the truth.
Government of the Tongue.

STRETCH. *f.* [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. *f.* [from *stretch*.]

1. Any thing used for extension.
Mason.
2. The timber against which the rower plants his feet.
Dryden.

To **STREW**. *v. a.*

1. To spread by being scattered.
Spenser. Pope.
2. To spread by scattering.
Shakesp.
3. To scatter loosely.
Exodus.

STREWMENT. *f.* [from *strew*.] Any thing scattered in decoration.
Shakesp.

STRIÆ. *f.* [Latin.] Small channels in the shells of cockles and scollops.
Boyle.

STRiate. } *a.* [from *striæ*, Latin.]
STRiated. } Formed in striæ.

Ray. Woodward.

STRIVATURE. *f.* [from *striæ*; *striure*, Fr.] Disposition of striæ.
Woodward.

STRICK. *f.* [*ʃtrɪk*] A bird of bad omen.
Spenser.

STRICKEN. The ancient participle of *strike*.
Sidney. Genesis.

STRICKLE, or *Stricklefs*. *f.* That which strikes the corn to level it.
Ainsworth.

STRICT. *a.* [*striktus*, Latin.]

1. Exact; accurate; rigorously nice.
Milt.
2. Severe; rigorous; not mild.
Milton. Locke.
3. Confined; not extensive.
Hucker.
4. Close; tight.
Dryden.
5. Tense; not relaxed.
Arbutnot.

STRICTLY. *ad.* [from *strikt*.]

1. Exactly; with rigorous accuracy.
Burnet.
2. Rigorously; severely; without remission.
Rogers.
3. Closely; with tenderness.

STRICTNESS. *f.* [from *strikt*.]

1. Exactness; rigorous accuracy; nice regularity.
Soutb. Rogers.

2. Severity; rigour.
Bacon.

3. Closeness; tightness; not laxity.

STRICTURE. *f.* [from *strictura*, Latin.]

1. A stroke; a touch.
Hale.

2. Contraction; closure by contraction.
Arbutnot.

3. A slight touch upon a subject; not a set discourse.

STRIDE. *f.* [*ʃtɹɪd*, Saxon.] A long step; a step taken with great violence; a wide divarication of the legs.

Shak speare. Milton. Swift.

To **STRIDE**. *v. n.* preter. *I strode* or *strid*; part. pass. *stridden*.

1. To walk with long steps.
Dryden.

2. To stand with the legs far from each other.

To **STIDE**. *v. a.* To pass by a step.
Arb.

STRIDULOUS. *a.* [*stridulus*, Lat.] Making a small noise.
Brown.

STRIFE. *f.* [from *strive*.]

1. Contention; contest; discord.
Judges.

2. Opposition of nature or appearance.
Shakespeare. B. Johnson.

STRIFEFUL. *a.* [*strife* and *full*.] Contentious; discordant.
Dr. Maine.

STRIGMENT. *f.* [*strigmentum*, Latin.] Scraping; recreation.
Brown.

To **STRIKE**. *v. a.* preter. *I struck* or *strook*; part. pass. *struck*, *strucken*, *stricken*. [*ʃtɹɪk*, Saxon; *stricker*, Danish.]

1. To act upon by a blow; to hit with a blow.
Shakespeare.

2. To dash; to throw by a quick motion.
Exodus.

3. To notify by the sound of a hammer on a bell.
Cellier.

4. To stamp; to impress.
Locke.

5. To punish; to afflict.
Proverbs.

6. To contract; to lower; to vail: as, to strike sail, or to strike a flag.

7. To alarm; to put into emotion.
Waller.

8. To make a bargain.
Dryden.

9. To produce by a sudden action.
Bacon.

10. To affect suddenly in any particular manner.
Cellier.

11. To cause to sound by blows.
Knolles.

12. To forge; to mint.
Arbutnot.

13. It is used in the participle for advanced in years.
Shakespeare.

14. To **STRIKE off**. To erase from a reckoning or account.
Pope.

15. To **STRIKE off**. To separate as by a blow.
Hooker. Knolles. Hakew. 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

S T R

19. To STRIKE out. To form at once by a quick effort. *Pope.*
- To STRIKE. *v. n.*
1. To make a blow. *Shakespeare, Dryden.*
 2. To collide; to clash. *Bacon.*
 3. To act by repeated percussion. *Waller.*
 4. To found by the stroke of a hammer. *Grew.*
 5. To make an attack. *Dryden.*
 6. To act by external influx. *Locke.*
 7. To found with blows. *Shakespeare.*
 8. To be dashed upon shallows; to be stranded. *Knolles.*
 9. To pass with a quick or strong effect. *Dryden.*
 10. To pay homage, as by lowering the sail. *Shakespeare.*
 11. To be put by some sudden act or motion into any state. *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. *f.* A bushel; a dry measure of capacity. *Tusser.*
- STRIKEBLOCK. *f.* Is a plane shorter than the jointer, used for the shooting of a short joint. *Moxon.*
- STRIKER. *f.* [from *strike.*] One that strikes. *Sandys, Digby.*
- STRIKING. *part. a.* [from *strike.*] Affecting; surprising.
- STRING. *f.* [r̄z̄p̄ng, Saxon; *streng*, German and Danish.]
1. A slender rope; a small cord; any slender and flexible band. *Wilkins.*
 2. A thread on which any things are filed. *Stillingfleet.*
 3. Any set of things filed on a line. *Addison.*
 4. The chord of a musical instrument. *Rowe.*
 5. A small fibre. *Bacon.*
 6. A nerve; a tendon. *Shakespeare, Mark.*
 7. The nerve 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. *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. *Spectator.*
 4. To make tense. *Dryden.*
- STRINGED. *a.* [from *string.*] Having strings; produced by strings. *Psalms. Milt.*
- STRINGENT. *a.* [stringens, Lat.] Binding; contracting.
- STRINGHALT. *f.* [string and halt.] A sudden twitching and snatching up of the

S T R

- hinder leg of a horse much higher than the other. *Farrier's Dict.*
- STRINGLESS. *a.* [from *string.*] Having no strings. *Shakespeare.*
- STRINGY. *a.* [from *string.*] Fibrous; consisting of small threads. *Grew.*
- To STRIP. *v. a.* [st̄repen, 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 decorticate. *Brown.*
 5. To deprive of all. *South.*
 6. To take off covering. *Watts.*
 7. To cast off. *Shakespeare.*
 8. To separate from something adhesive or connected. *Locke.*
- STRIP. *f.* [Probably for *stripe.*] A narrow shred. *Swift.*
- To STRIPE. *v. a.* [st̄repen, Dutch.] To variegate with lines of different colours.
- STRIPE. *f.* [st̄repe, Dutch.]
1. A lineary variation of colour. *Bacon.*
 2. A shred of a different colour. *Arbutb.*
 3. A weal, or discolouration made by a lash or blow. *Thomson.*
 4. A blow; a lash. *Hayward.*
- STRIPLING. *f.* [Of uncertain etymology.] A youth; one in the state of adolescence. *Dryden, Arbutnot.*
- To STRIVE. *v. n.* Preterite *I strove*, anciently *I strived*; part. pass. *striven*. [st̄re-ven, Dutch.]
1. To struggle; to labour; to make an effort. *Hooker, Romans.*
 2. To contest; to contend; to struggle in opposition to another. *L'Esfr, Tillotson.*
 3. To vie; to be comparable to; to emulate. *Milton.*
- STRIVER. *f.* [from *strive.*] One who labours; one who contends.
- STROKAL. *f.* An instrument used by glass-makers. *Bailey.*
- STROKE or *Strook*. Old preterite of *strike*, now commonly *struck*.
- STROKE. *f.* [from *strook*, the preterite of *strike.*]
1. A blow; a knock; a sudden act of one body upon another. *Shakespeare.*
 2. A hostile blow. *Bacon, Swift.*
 3. A sudden disease or affliction. *Shakespeare.*
 4. The sound of the clock. *Shakespeare.*
 5. The touch of a pencil. *Pope.*
 6. A touch; a masterly or eminent effort. *Dryden, Baker.*
 7. An effect suddenly or unexpectedly produced.
 8. Power; efficacy. *Hayward, Dryden.*
- To STROKE. *v. a.* [r̄z̄pacan, Saxon.]
1. To rub gently with the hand by way of kindness or endearment. *Ben, Johnson, Bacon.*
2. To

- 2 To rub gently in one direction. *Gay.*
To STROLL. *v. n.* To wander; to ramble; to rove. *Pope. Swift.*
- STROLLER.** *f.* [from *stroll.*] A vagrant; a wanderer; a vagabond. *Swift.*
- STROND.** *f.* [from *strand.*] The beach; the bank. *Shakspere.*
- STRONG.** *a.* [ΓΡΥΡΩΞ *Saxon.*]
 1. Vigorous; forceful; of great ability of body. *Psalms.*
 2. Fortified; secure from attack. *Bacon. Locke.*
 3. Powerful; mighty. *Bacon. South.*
 4. Supplied with forces. *Bacon. Tickell.*
 5. Hale; healthy. *Ecclesi.*
 6. Forcefully acting in the imagination. *Bacon.*
 7. Ardent; eager; positive; zealous. *Addis.*
 8. Full; having any quality in a great degree. *Newton.*
 9. Potent; intoxicating. *Swift.*
 10. Having a deep tincture. *King Charles.*
 11. Affecting the smell powerfully. *Hudibras.*
 12. Hard of digestion; not easily nutrimental. *Hebrews.*
 13. Furnished with abilities for any thing. *Dryden.*
 14. Valid; confirmed. *Wisdom.*
 15. Violent; vehement; forcible. *J. Corbet.*
 16. Cogent; conclusive. *Shakspere.*
 17. Able; skilful; of great force of mind. *Shakspere.*
 18. Firm; compact; not soon broken. *Pope.*
 19. Forcibly written.
- STRONGHENDED.** *a.* [from *strong* and *hended*.] Stronghanded. *Arbutnot.*
- STRONGHAND.** *f.* [from *strong* and *hand*.] Force; violence. *Raleigh.*
- STRONGLY.** *ad.* [from *strong*.]
 1. Powerfully; forcibly. *Bacon.*
 2. With strength; with firmness; in such a manner as to last. *Shakspere.*
 3. Vehemently; forcibly; eagerly. *Shakspere.*
- STRONGWATER.** *f.* [from *strong* and *water*.] Distilled spirits. *Bacon.*
- STROOK.** The preterite of *strike*, used in poetry for *stroke*. *Sandys.*
- STROPHE.** *f.* [ΣΤΡΟΦΗ.] A stanza.
- STROVE.** The preterite of *strive*. *Sidney.*
- To STROUT.** *v. n.* [from *struffen*, German.] To swell with an appearance of greatness; to walk with affected dignity.
- To STROUT.** *v. a.* To swell out; to puff out. *Bacon.*
- To STROW.** *v. n.* [See to *STREW*.]
 1. To spread by being scattered. *Milton.*
 2. To spread by scattering; to besprinkle. *Dryden.*
 3. To spread.
4. To scatter; to throw at random. *Walker.*
- To STROWL.** *v. n.* To range; to wander. *Gay.*
- To STROY.** *v. a.* [For *d'stroy*.] *Tuffer.*
- STRUCK.** The preterite and participle passive of *strike*. *Pope.*
- STRUCKEN.** The old participle passive of *strike*. *Fairfax.*
- STRUCTURE.** *f.* [from *struere*, Fr. *strucere*, Latin.]
 1. Act of building; practice of building. *Dryden.*
 2. Manner of building; form; make. *Woodward.*
 3. Edifice; building. *Pope.*
- To STRUGGLE.** *v. n.*
 1. To labour; to act with effort. *Temple.*
 2. To strive; to contend; to contest. *Dryden.*
 3. To labour in difficulties; to be in agonies or distress. *Dryden.*
- STRUGGLE.** *f.* [from the verb.]
 1. Labour; effort. *Atterbury.*
 2. Contest; contention. *Atterbury.*
 3. Agony; tumultuous distress.
- STRUMA.** *f.* [Latin.] A glandular swelling; the king's evil. *Wiseman.*
- STRU'MOUS.** *a.* [from *struma*.] Having swelling in the glands. *Wiseman.*
- STRUMPET.** *f.* A whore; a prostitute. *L'Estrange. Dryden.*
- To STRUMPET.** *v. a.* To make a whore; to debauch. *Shakspere.*
- STRUNG.** The preterite and participle passive of *string*. *Gay.*
- To STRUT.** *v. n.* [from *struffen*, German.]
 1. To walk with affected dignity. *B. Johnson.*
 2. To swell; to protuberate. *Dryden.*
- STRUT.** *f.* [from the verb.] An affectation of stateliness in the walk. *Swift.*
- STUB.** *f.* [from *stob*, Sax. *stob*, Dutch.]
 1. A thick short stock left when the rest is cut off. *Sidney. Dryden.*
 2. A log; a block. *Milton.*
- To STUB.** *v. a.* [from the noun.] To force up; to extirpate. *Greav. Swift.*
- STUBBED.** *a.* [from *stub*.] Truncated; short and thick. *Drayton.*
- STUBBEDNESS.** *f.* [from *stubbed*.] The state of being short, thick, and truncated.
- STUBBLE.** *f.* [from *stubble*, Fr. *stoppel*, Dutch.] The stalks of corn left in the field by the reaper. *Bacon.*
- STUBBORN.** *a.* [from *stub*.]
 1. Obdinate; inflexible; contumacious. *Shakspere. Clarendon.*
 2. Persisting; persevering; steady. *Locke.*
 3. Stiff; not pliable; inflexible. *Dryden.*
 4. Hardy; firm. *Swift.*
 5. Harsh; rough; rugged. *Barnet.*
- STUBBORNLY.** *ad.* [from *stubborn*.] Obstinately; contumaciously; inflexibly. *Corib.*

STUBBORNNESS. *f.* [from *st. bborn.*] Obstinacy; vicious stoutness; contumacy.

Locke. Swift.

STUBBY. *a.* [from *stub.*] Short and thick; short and strong.

Greiv.

STUBNAIL. *f.* [*stub* and *nail.*] A nail broken off.

STUCCO. *f.* [Italian.] A kind of fine plaster for walls.

Pope.

STUCK. The preterite and participle pass. of *stick.*

Addison.

STUCKLE. *f.* A number of sheaves laid together in the field to dry.

STUD. *f.* [*rzudu, Saxon.*]

1. A post; a stake.

2. A nail with a large head driven for ornament.

3. [*rzude, Saxon.*] A collection of breeding horses and mares.

Temple.

TO STUD. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To adorn with studs or knobs.

Shakespeare.

STUDENT. *f.* [*studens, Latin.*] A man given to books; a bookish man.

Watts.

STUDIED. *a.* [from *study.*]

1. Learned; versed in any study; qualified by study.

Shak sp. Bacon.

2. Having any particular inclination.

Shakespeare.

STUDIER. *f.* [from *study.*] One who studies.

Tillotson.

STUDIOUS. *a.* [*studicux, 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. *ad.* [from *studious.*]

1. Contemplatively; with close application to literature.

2. Diligently; carefully; attentively.

Atterbury.

STUDIOUSNESS. *f.* [from *studious.*] Ad-diction to study.

STUDY. *f.* [*studium, Latin.*]

1. Application of mind to books and learning.

Temple. Watts.

2. Perplexity; deep cogitation.

Bacon.

3. Attention; meditation; contrivance.

Shakespeare.

4. Any particular kind of learning.

Bacon.

5. Apartment set off for literary employment.

Wotton. Clarendon.

TO STUDY. *v. n.* [*studeo, Latin.*]

1. To think with very close application; to muse.

Swift.

2. To endeavour diligently.

1 Theflal.

TO STUDY. *v. a.*

1. To apply the mind to.

Lo. ke.

2. To consider attentively.

Dryden.

3. To learn by application.

Shakespeare.

STUFF. *f.* [*stoffe, Dutch.*]

1. Any matter or body.

Davies.

2. Materials out of which any thing is made.

Roscommon.

3. Furniture; goods.

Hayward. Cowley.

4. That which fills any thing.

Shakesp.

5. Essence; elemental part.

Shakesp.

6. Any mixture or medicine.

Shaksp.

7. Cloth or texture of any kind.

8. Textures of wool thinner and lighter than cloth.

Bacon.

9. Matter or thing.

Dryden.

TO STUFF. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To fill very full with any thing.

Gay.

2. To fill to uneasiness.

Shakespeare.

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 organs of scent or respiration.

Shakespeare.

8. To fill meat with something of high relish.

King.

9. To form by stuffing.

Swift.

TO STUFF. *v. n.* To feed gluttonously.

Swift.

STUFFING. *f.* [from *stuff.*]

1. That by which any thing is filled.

Hale.

2. Relishing ingredients put into meat.

Mortimer.

STUKE, or Stuck. *f.* [*stucco, Italian.*] A composition of lime and marble, powdered very fine, commonly called plaster of Paris.

Bailey.

STULTILOQUENCE. *f.* [*stultus and loquentis, Latin.*] Foolish talk.

STUM. *f.* [*stum, Swedish.*]

1. Wine yet unfermented.

Addison.

2. New wine used to raise fermentation in dead and vapid wines.

Ben. Johnson.

3. Wine revived by a new fermentation.

Hudibras.

TO STUM. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To renew wine by mixing fresh wine and raising a new fermentation.

Floyer.

TO STUMBLE. *v. n.* [from *tumble.*]

1. To trip in walking.

Prior.

2. To slip; to err; to slide into crimes or blunders.

Milton.

3. To strike against by chance; to light on by chance.

Roy.

TO STUMBLE. *v. a.*

1. To obstruct in progress; to make to trip or stop.

2. To make to boggle; to offend.

Locke.

STUMBLE. *f.* [from the verb.]

1. A trip in walking.

2. A blunder; a failure.

L'Esrange.

STUMBLER. *f.* [from *stumble.*] One that stumbles.

Herbert.

STUM.

STUMBLINGBLOCK. } *f.* [from *stumble.*]
STUMBLINGSTONE. } Cause of stum-
 bling; cause of offence. 1 *Cor. Burnet.*
STUMP. *f.* [*stomp*, Dutch.] The part of
 any solid body remaining after the rest is
 taken away. *Dryden.*
STUMPY. *a.* [from *stump.*] Full of stumps;
 hard; stiff. *Mortimer.*
To STUN. *v. a.* [*stunan*, Saxon]
 1. To confound or dizzy with noise.
Coburn. Swif.
 2. To make senseless or dizzy with a blow.
Dryden.

STUNG. The preterite and participle pass.
of sting. *Shakespeare.*

STUNK. The preterite of *stink.*
To STUNT. *v. a.* [*stunta*, Islandick.] To
 hinder from growth. *Pope.*

STUPE. *f.* [*stupa*, Latin.] Cloath or flax
 dipped in warm medicaments, and applied
 to a hurt or sore. *Wiseman.*

To STUPE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To fo-
 ment; to dress with stupes. *Wiseman.*

STUPEFACTION. *f.* [*stupēfactus*, Latin.]
 Insensibility; dulness; stupidity.
South. Pope.

STUPEFACTIVE. *a.* [from *stupēfacius*,
 Latin.] Causing insensibility; dulling; ob-
 struding the senses. *Bacon.*

STUPENDOUS. *a.* [*stupendus*, Lat.] Won-
 derful; amazing; astonishing. *Carendon.*

STUPID. *a.* [*stupidus*, Latin.]
 1. Dull; wanting sensibility; wanting ap-
 prehension; heavy; sluggish of understand-
 ing. *Dryden.*
 2. Performed without skill or genius. *Savisi.*

STUPIDITY. *f.* [*stupiditas*, Latin.] Dul-
 ness; heaviness of mind; sluggishness of
 understanding. *Dryden.*

STUPIDLY. *ad.* [from *stupid.*]
 1. With suspension or inactivity of under-
 standing. *Milton.*
 2. Dully; without apprehension. *Dryd.*

STUPIFIER. *f.* [from *stupify.*] That which
 causes stupidity.

To STUPIFY. *v. a.* [*stupifacio*, Lat.] To
 make stupid; to deprive of sensibility.
Bacon South. Collier.

STUPOR. *f.* [Latin.] Suspension or diminu-
 tion of sensibility. *Arbutnot.*

To STUPRATE. *v. a.* [*stupro*, Lat.] To
 ravish; to violate.

STUPRATION. *f.* [*stupratio*, from *stupro*,
 Latin.] Rape; violation. *Brown.*

STURDILY. *ad.* [from *sturdy.*]
 1. Stoutly; hardily. *Donne.*
 2. Obstinate; resolutely.

STURDINESS. *f.* [from *sturdy.*]
 1. Stoutness; hardiness. *Locke.*
 2. Brutal strength.

STURDY. *ad.* [*estourdi*, French.]
 1. Hardy; stout; brutal; obstinate. *Dryd.*
 2. Strong; forcible. *Sidney.*

3. Stiff; stout. *Wotton.*
SURGEON. *f.* A sea fish. *Woodward.*
STURK. *f.* [*styrk*, Saxon.] A young ox or
 heifer.

To STUT. } *v. n.* [*stuten*, to hin-
To STUTTER. } der, Dutch.] To speak
 with hesitation; to stammer. *Bacon.*

STUTIER. } *f.* [from *stut.*] One that
STUTTERER. } speaks with hesita-
 on; a stammerer. *Bacon.*

STY. *f.* [*stige*, Saxon.]
 1. A cabin to keep hogs in. *Gay. King.*
 2. Any place of bestial debauchery. *Mit.*

To STY. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To shut
 up in a sty. *Shakespeare.*

To STY. *v. n.* To soar; to ascend.
STY'GIAN. *a.* [*stygus*, Latin.] Hellish;
 infernal; pertaining to Styx, one of the
 poetical rivers. *Milton.*

STYLE. *f.* [*stylus*, Latin.]
 1. Manner of writing with regard to lan-
 guage. *Swif.*
 2. Manner of speaking appropriate to par-
 ticular characters. *Shakespeare.*

3. Title; appellation. *Carendon.*
 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 gra-
 ver; the pin of a dial. *Brown.*
 7. The stalk which rises from amid the
 leaves of a flower. *Ray.*

8. **STYLE of Court,** is properly the prac-
 tice observed by any court in its way of
 proceeding. *Ayliffe.*

To STYLE. *v. a.* To call; to term; to
 name. *Clorendon. Locke. Swif.*

STYPTICK. *a.* [*στυπτικός*.] The same as
 astringent; but generally expresses the most
 efficacious sort of astringents, or those which
 are applied to stop hæmorrhages. *Quincy. Arbutnot.*

STYPTICITY. *f.* [Properly *stipticity.*] The
 power of stanching blood. *Floyer.*

To STY'THY. *v. a.* [See **STITHY.**] To
 forge on an anvil. *Shakespeare.*

SUA'SIBLE. *a.* [from *suadeo*, Latin.] Easy
 to be persuaded. *Quincy. Arbutnot.*

SUA'SIVE. *a.* [from *suadeo*, Latin.] Hav-
 ing power to persuade. *South.*

SUA'SORY. *a.* [*suasorius*, Latin.] Having
 tendency to persuade.

SUA'VITY. *f.* [*suavitas*, Latin.]
 1. Sweetness to the senses. *Brown.*
 2. Sweetness to the mind.

SUB. in composition, signifies a subordinate
 degree.

SUBA'CID. *a.* [*sub* and *acidus*, Lat.] Sour
 in a small degree. *Arbutnot.*

SUBA'CRID. *a.* [*sub* and *acid.*] Sharp and
 pungent in a small degree. *Floyer.*

To SUBA'CT. *v. a.* [*subactus*, Latin.] To
 reduce; to subdue. *Bacon.*

SUBA'CTION. *f.* [*subactus*, Latin.] The act of reducing to any state. *Bacon.*

SUBALTERN. *a.* [*subalterne*, Fr.] Inferiour; subordinate; that which in different respects is both superior and inferiour. *Prior, Swift, Watts.*

SUBALTE'RNATE. *a.* [*subalternus*, L. t.] Succeeding by turns. *Diect.*

SUPASTRINGENT. *a.* [*sub* and *astringent*.] Astringent in a small degree.

SUBBE'ADLE. *f.* [*sub* and *beadie*.] An under beadle. *Ayliffe.*

SURCELESTIAL. *a.* [*sub* and *celestial*.] Placed beneath the heavens. *Glanville.*

SUBCHA'NTER. *f.* [*sub* and *chanter*; *suc-centor*, Latin.] The deputy of the precentor in a cathedral.

SUBCLA'VIAN. *a.* [*sub* and *clavus*, Lat.] Under the armpit or shoulder. *Quincy, Brown, Arbuthnot.*

SUBCONSTELLA'TION. *f.* [*sub* and *constellation*.] A subordinate or secondary constellation. *Brown.*

SUBCONTRARY. *a.* Contrary in an inferiour degree. *Watts.*

SUBCONTRA'CTED. *part. a.* [*sub* and *contracted*.] Contracted after a former contract. *Shakespeare.*

SUBCUTA'NEOUS. *a.* [*sub* and *cutaneous*.] Lying under the skin.

SUBDEA'CON. *f.* [*subdeaconus*, Latin.] In the Romish church, is the deacon's servant. *Ayliffe.*

SUBDE'AN. *f.* [*subdecanus*, Latin.] The vicegerent of a dean. *Ayliffe.*

SUBDECU'PLE. *a.* [*sub* and *decuplus*, Lat.] Containing one part of ten.

SUBDERISO'RIOUS. *a.* [*sub* and *derisor*.] Scoffing or ridiculing with tenderness. *More.*

SUBDIT'IOUS. *a.* [*subditivus*, Latin.] Put secretly in the place of something else.

To SUBDIVERSIFY. *v. a.* [*sub* and *diversify*.] To diversify again what is already diversified. *Hale.*

To SUBDIVIDE. *v. a.* [*sub* and *divide*.] To divide a part into yet more parts. *Roscommon.*

SUBDIVISION. *f.* [*subdivision*, French; from *subdivide*.]

1. The act of subdividing. *Watts.*
2. The parts distinguished by a second division. *Addison.*

SUBDOLOUS. *a.* [*subdolos*, Latin.] Cunning, subtle; *lj.*

To SUBDUCE. *v. a.* [*subduco*, *subduc-tus*, Latin.]

1. To withhold; to take away. *Milton.*
2. To subtract by arithmetical operation. *Hale.*

SUBDU'CTION. *f.* [from *subduc*.]

1. The act of taking away. *Hale.*
2. Arithmetical subtraction. *Hale.*

To SUBDU'E. *v. a.*

1. To crush; to oppress; to sink. *Milton.*
2. To conquer; to reduce under a new dominion. *Genesis, Spratt.*
3. To tame; to subact. *May.*

SUBDU'MENT. *f.* Conquest. *Shakesp.*

SUBDU'ER. *f.* [from *subduc*.] Conquerour; tamer. *Phillips.*

SUBDU'PLE. } *a.* [*sub* and *duplus*,
SUBDU'PLICATE. } Latin.] Containing
 one part of two. *Newton.*

SUBJA'CENT. *a.* [*subjacens*, Latin.] Lying under.

To SUBJECT. *v. a.* [*subjecus*, Latin.]

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. *Arbutn.*
5. To submit; to make accountable. *Locke.*
6. To make subservient. *Milton.*

SUBJECT. *a.* [*subjecus*, Latin.]

1. Placed or situated under. *Shakesp.*
2. Living under the dominion of another. *Locke.*
3. Exposed; liable; obnoxious. *Dryden.*
4. Being that on which any action operates. *Dyden.*

SUBJECT. *f.* [*sujet*, French.]

1. One who lives under the dominion of another. *Shakespeare.*
2. That on which any operation either mental or material 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 grammarians the subject of the verb. *Clarke.*

SUBJECT'ION. *f.* [from *subjec*.]

1. The act of subduing. *Hale.*
2. The state of being under government. *Spenser.*

SUBJECTIVE. *a.* Relating not to the object but the subject. *Watts.*

SUBINGRE'SSION. *f.* [*sub* and *ingressus*, Latin.] Secret entrance. *Boyle.*

To SUBJOIN. *v. a.* [*subjungo*, Lat.] To add at the end; to add afterwards. *South.*

SUBITA'NEOUS. *a.* [*subitanus*, Latin.] Sudden; hasty.

To SUBJUGATE. *v. a.* [*subjugo*, Latin.] To conquer; to subdue; to bring under dominion by force. *Prior.*

SUBJUGATION. *f.* [from *subjugate*] The act of subduing. *Hale.*

SUBJUN'CTION. *f.* [from *subjungo*, Lat.] The state of being subjoined; the act of subjoining. *Clarke.*

SUBJUNCTIVE. *a.* [*subjunctivus*, Latin.] Subjoined to something else.

SUBBLAPSARY. *a.* [*sub* and *lapsus*, Lat.] Done after the fall of man.

SUBLATION. *f.* [*sublatio*, Latin.] The act of taking away.

SUBLEVATION. *f.* [*sublevo*, Lat.] The act of raising on high.

SUBLIMABLE. *a.* [from *sublime*.] Possible to be sublimed.

SUBLIMABLENESS. *f.* [from *sublimale*.] Quality of admitting sublimation. *Boyle.*

SUBLIMATE. *f.* [from *sublime*.]

1. Any thing raised by fire in the retort. *Bocon.*
2. Quicksilver raised in the retort. *Newton.*

To SUBLIMATE. *v. a.* [from *sublime*.]

1. To raise by the force of chemical fire.
2. To exalt; to heighten; to elevate. *Decoy of Piety.*

SUBLIMATION. *f.* [*sublimation*, French.]

1. A chemical operation which raises bodies in the vessel by the force of fire. *Sublimation* differs 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 *sublimation* is only concerned about solid substances. *Quincy.*
2. Exaltation; elevation; act of heightening or improving. *Davies.*

SUBLIME. *a.* [*sublimis*, Latin.]

1. High in place; exalted aloft. *Dryden.*
2. High in excellence; exalted by nature. *Milton.*
3. High in stile or sentiment; lofty; grand. *Prior.*
4. Elevated by joy. *Milton.*
5. Haughty; proud. *Wotton.*

SUBLIME. *f.* The grand or lofty stile. *Pope.*

To SUBLIME. *v. a.* [*sublimar*, French.]

1. To raise by a chemical fire. *Donne.*
2. To raise on high. *Denham.*
3. To exalt; to heighten; to improve. *Glanville.*

To SUBLIME. *v. n.* To rise in the chemical vessel by the force of fire. *Arbut.*

SUBLIMELY. *ad.* [from *sublime*.] Loftily; grandly. *Pope.*

SUBLIMITY. *f.* [*sublimitas*, Latin.]

1. Height of place; local elevation.
2. Height of nature; excellence. *Raleigh.*
3. Loftiness of stile or sentiment. *Addison.*

SUBLINGUAL. *a.* [*sub* and *lingua*, Lat.] Placed under the tongue. *Harvey.*

SUBLUNAR. } *a.* [*sub* and *luna*, Latin.]

SUBLUNARY. } Situated beneath the moon; earthly; terrestrial. *Swift.*

SUBMARINE. *a.* [*sub* and *mare*.] Lying or acting under the sea. *Wilkins.*

To SUBMERGE. *v. a.* [*submergo*, Lat.] To drown; to put under water. *Shakspeare.*

SUBMERSION. *f.* [*submersus*, Lat.] The act of drowning; state of being drowned. *Hale.*

To SUBM'NISTER. } *v. a.* [*submini-*

To SUBMINISTRATE. } *stro*, Lat.] To supply; to afford. *Hale.*

To SUBM'NISTER. *v. n.* To subserv. *L'Estrange.*

SURMISS. *a.* [from *submissus*, Latin.] Humble; submissive; obsequious. *Milton.*

SURMISSION. *f.* [from *submissus*, Latin.]

1. Delivery of himself to the power of another. *Shakspeare.*
2. Acknowledgment of inferiority or dependence. *Halifax.*
3. Acknowledgment of a fault; confession of error. *Shakspeare.*
4. Obsequiousness; resignation; obedience. *Temple.*

SUBMISSIVE. *a.* [*submissus*, Lat.] Humble; testifying submission or inferiority. *Prior.*

SUBMISSIVELY. *ad.* [from *submissive*.] Humbly; with confession of inferiority. *Pope.*

SUBMISSIVENESS. *f.* [from *submissive*.] Humility; confession of fault, or inferiority. *Herbert.*

SUBMISSLY. *ad.* [from *submissi*.] Humbly; with submission. *Taylor.*

To SUBMIT. *v. a.* [*submitto*, Latin.]

1. To let down; to sink. *Dryden.*
2. To subject; to resign to authority. *Milton.*
3. To leave to discretion; to refer to judgment. *Swift.*

To SUBMIT. *v. n.* To be subject; to acquiesce in the authority of another; to yield. *Rogers.*

SUBMULTIPLE. *f.* 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. *Harris.*

SUBOCTAVE. } *a.* [*sub* and *octavus*,

SUBOCTUPLE. } Lat. and *septuple*.] Containing one part of eight. *Arbutnot.*

SUBORDINACY. } *f.* [from *subordi-*

SUBORDINANCY. } *nate*.]

1. The state of being subject. *Spektor.*
2. Series of subordination. *Temple.*

SUBORDINATE. *a.* [*sub* and *ordinatus*, Latin.]

1. Interior in order. *Aldison.*
2. Descending in a regular series. *Bacon.*

To SUBORDINATE. *v. a.* [*sub* and *ordino*, Latin.] To range under another. *Wotton.*

SUBORDINATELY. *ad.* [from *subordinatus*.] In a series regularly descending. *Decay of Piety.*

SUBORDINATION. *f.* [*subordination*, French.]

1. The state of being inferior to another. *Dryden.*
2. A series regularly descending. *Swift.*

To

To SUBORN. *v. a.* [*suborner*, French; *suborno*, Latin.]
 1. To procure privately; to procure by secret collusion. *Hooker, Prior.*
 2. To procure by indirect means.

SUBORNATION. *f.* [*subornation*, French; from *suborn*.] The crime of procuring any to do a bad action. *Spenser, Swift.*

SUBORNERS. *f.* [*suborneur*, Fr from *suborn*.] One that procures a bad action to be done.

SUBPOENA. *f.* [*sub* and *pœna*, Latin.] A writ commanding attendance in a court under a penalty.

SUBQUADRUPLE. *a.* [*sub* and *quadruple*.] Containing one part of four. *Wilkins.*

SUBQUINTUPLE. *a.* [*sub* and *quintuple*.] Containing one part of five. *Wilkins.*

SUBRECTOR. *f.* [*sub* and *rektor*.] The rector's vicegerent. *Walton.*

SUBREPTION. *f.* [*subreptus*, Lat.] The act of obtaining a favour by surprize or unfair representation.

SUBREPTITIOUS. *a.* [*surreptitius*, Lat.] Fraudulently obtained. *Bailey.*

To SUBSCRIBE. *v. a.* [*scribo*, Latin.]
 1. To give consent to, by underwriting the name. *Clarendon.*
 2. To attest by writing the name. *Whitgift.*
 3. To contract; to limit. *Shakesp.*

To SUBSCRIBE. *v. n.*
 1. To give consent. *Hooker, Milton.*
 2. To promise a stipulated sum for the promotion of any undertaking.

SUBSCRIBER. *f.* [from *scriptio*, Lat.]
 1. One who subscribes.
 2. One who contributes to any undertaking. *Swift.*

SUBSCRIPTION. *f.* [from *scriptio*, 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. *Shakesp.*

SUBSECTION. *f.* [*sub* and *sectio*, Latin.] A subdivision of a larger section into a lesser. A section of a section. *Dick.*

SUBSEQUENCE. *f.* [from *sequor*, Lat.] The state of following; not precedence. *Greav.*

SUBSECUTIVE. *a.* [from *sequor*, Lat.] Following in train.

SUBSEPTUPLE. *a.* [*sub* and *septuplus*, Latin.] Containing one of seven parts. *Wilkins.*

SUBSEQUENT. *a.* [*sequens*, Lat.] Following in train; not preceding. *Bacon, Prior.*

SUBSEQUENTLY. *ad.* [from *subsequent*.] Not so as to go before; so as to follow in train. *South.*

To SUBSERVE. *v. a.* [*subservio*, Latin.] To serve in subordination; to serve instrumentally. *Walsh.*

SUBSERVIENCE. } *f.* [from *subserve*.]
 SUBSERVIENCY. } Instrumental fitness or use. *Leantley.*

SUBSERVIENT. *a.* [*subserviens*, Latin.] Subordinate; instrumentally useful. *Newton.*

SUBSEXTUPLE. *a.* [*sub* and *sextuplus*, Lat.] Containing one part of six. *Wilkins.*

To SUBSIDE. *v. n.* [*subsido*, Latin.] To sink; to tend downwards. *Pope.*

SUBSIDENCE. } *f.* [from *subsido*.] The
 SUBSIDENCY. } act of sinking; tendency downward. *Arbutnot.*

SUBSIDIARY. *a.* [*subsidiarius*, Lat.n.] Assistant brought in aid. *Arbut.*

SUBSIDY. *f.* [*subsidium*, Latin.] Aid, commonly such as is given in money. *Addison.*

To SUBSIGN. *v. a.* [*subsigno*, Latin.] To sign under. *Camden.*

To SUBSIST. *v. n.* [*subsisto*, Latin.]
 1. To continue; to retain the present state or condition. *Milton, Swift.*
 2. To have means of living; to be maintained. *Atterbury.*
 3. To adhere; to have existence. *South.*

SUBSISTENCE, or Subsistency. *f.* [from *subsist*.]
 1. Real being. *Stillington.*
 2. Competence; means of supporting life. *Addison.*

SUBSISTENT. *a.* [*subsistens*, Latin.] Having real being. *Bentley.*

SUBSTANCE. *f.* [*substantia*, Latin.]
 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. *a.* [from *substantia*.]
 1. Real; actually existing. *Bentley.*
 2. True; solid; real; not merely seeming. *Denham.*

3. Corporeal; material. *Watts.*
 4. Strong; stout; bulky. *Milton.*
 5. Responsible; moderately wealthy. *Addison.*

SUBSTANTIALS. *f.* [Without singular.] Essential parts. *Ayliffe.*

SUBSTANTIALITY. *f.* [from *substantial*.]
 1. The

1. The state of real existence.
 2. Corporeity; materiality. *Glanv.*
SUBSTANTIALLY. *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.*
 4. With competent wealth.
SUBSTANTIALNESS. *f.* [from *substantial.*]
 1. The state of being substantial.
 2. Firmness; strength; power of holding or lasting. *Wotton.*
TO SUBSTANTIATE. *v. a.* [from *substance.*] To make to exist. *Ayliffe.*
SUBSTANTIVE. *f.* [*substantivum*, Latin.] A noun betokening the thing, not a quality. *Dryden.*
SUBSTANTIVE. *a.* [*substantivus*, Latin.]
 1. Solid; depending only on itself. *Bacon.*
 2. Betokening existence. *Arbutb.*
TO SUBSTITUTE. *v. a.* [*substitutus*, Latin.] To put in the place of another. *Governm. of the Tongue.*
SUBSTITUTE. *f.* One placed by another to act with delegated power. *Shakesp. Addison.*
SUBSTITUTION. *f.* [from *substitute.*] The act of placing any person or thing in the room of another. *Bacon.*
TO SUBSTRACT. *v. a.* [*substractio*, Fr.]
 1. To take away part from the whole.
 2. To take one number from another.
SUBSTRACTION. *f.* [*substractio*, 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. *Cocker.*
SUBSTRUCTION. *f.* [*substructio*, Latin.] Underbuilding. *Wotton.*
SUBSTY'LAR. *a.* [*sub* and *stylus*.] *Substylar* line is, in dialing, a right line, whereon the gnomon or style of a dial is erected at right angles with the plane. *Mexon.*
SUSULTIVE. } *a.* [*subsultus*, Latin.]
SUSULTORY. } Bounding; moving by starts.
SUSULTORILY. *ad.* [from *subsultory.*] In a bounding manner. *Bacon.*
SUBTANGENT. *f.* In any curve, is the line which determines the intersection of the tangent in the axis prolonged. *Diſt.*
TO SUBTEND. *v. a.* [*sub* and *tendo*, Latin.] To be extended under. *Creech.*
SUBTENSE. *f.* [*sub* and *tensus*, Latin.]

The chord of an arch; that which is extended under any thing.
SUBTERR. [Latin.] In composition, signifies *under*.
SUBTERFLUENT. } *a.* [*subterfluo*, Lat.]
SUBTERR'FLUOUS. } Running under.
SUBTERFUGE. *f.* [*subterfuge*, French.] A shift; an evasion; a trick. *Glanv. Watts.*
SUBTERR'NEAL. } *a.* [*sub* and
SUBTERR'NEAN. } *terra*, Latin.]
SUBTERR'NEOUS. } Lying under
SUBTERR'NY. } the earth;
 placed below the surface. *Bacon. Milton. Norris.*
SUBTERR'NITY. *f.* [*sub* and *terra*, Lat.] A place under ground. *Brown.*
SUBTILE. *a.* [*subtilis*, Latin.]
 1. Thin; not dense; not gross. *Newton.*
 2. Nice; fine; delicate; not coarse. *Davies.*
 3. Piercing; acute. *Prior.*
 4. Cunning; artful; sly; subdulous. *Hooker. Fairfax. Proverbs. Milton.*
 5. Deceitful. *Shakesp. Spare.*
 6. Refined; acute beyond exactness. *Milton.*
SUBTILELY. *ad.* [from *subtile.*]
 1. Finely; not grossly. *Bacon.*
 2. Artfully; cunningly. *Tillot.*
SUBTILENESS. *f.* [from *subtile.*]
 1. Fineness; rareness.
 2. Cunning; artfulness.
TO SUBTILIATE. *v. a.* [from *subtile.*] To make thin. *Harvey.*
SUBTILIA'TION. *f.* [*subtiliation*, Fr.] The act of making thin. *Boyle.*
SUBTILTY. *f.* [*subtilité*, French.]
 1. Thinness; fineness; exility of parts. *Davies.*
 2. Nicety. *Bacon.*
 3. Refinement; too much acuteness. *Boylz.*
 4. Cunning; artifice; slyness. *K. Char.*
SUBTILIZA'TION. *f.* [from *subtilize.*]
 1. Subtilization is making any thing so volatile as to rise readily in steam or vapour. *Cheyne.*
 2. Refinement; superfluous acuteness.
TO SUBTILIZE. *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. *v. n.* To talk with too much refinement. *Digby.*
SUBTLE. *a.* Sly; artful; cunning. *Spenser. Spratt.*
SUBTLY. *ad.* [from *subtile.*]
 1. Slyly; artfully; cunningly. *Milton.*
 2. Nicely; delicately. *Pope.*

- TO SUBTRACT.** *v. a.* [*subtractio*, Lat.]
To withdraw part from the rest. *Hale.*
- SUBTRACT'ION.** *f.* See SUBSTRAC-TION.
- SUBTRAHEND.** *f.* [*subtrahendum*, Lat.]
The number to be taken from a larger number.
- SUBTRIPLE.** *a.* [*sub* and *tripus*, Latin.]
Containing a third or one part of three. *Wilkins.*
- SUBVENTANE'OUS.** *a.* [*subventaneus*, Latin.] Adde; windy. *Brown.*
- TO SUBVERSE.** *v. a.* [*subversus*, Latin.]
To subvert. *Spenser.*
- SUBVER'SION.** *f.* [*subversion*, French; *subversus*, Latin.] Overthrow; ruin; destruction. *Shakes. K. Charles. Burnet.*
- SUBVER'SIVE.** *a.* [from *subvert.*] Hav-ing tendency to overturn. *Rogers.*
- TO SUBVERT.** *v. a.* [*subverto*, Latin.]
1. To overthrow; to overturn; to destroy; to turn upside down. *Milton.*
2. To corrupt; to confound. *2 Tim.*
- SUBVE'RTER.** *f.* [from *subvert.*] O-verthrower; destroyer. *Dryden.*
- SU'ZURB.** *f.* [*suburbium*, Latin.]
1. Building without the walls of a city. *Bacon.*
2. The confines; the out part. *Cle-v.*
- SUBU'R'BAN.** *a.* [*suburbanus*, Latin.] In-habiting the suburb. *Dryden.*
- SUBWO'R'KER.** *f.* [*sub* and *worker.*] Underworker; subordinate helper. *South.*
- SUCCEDA'NEOUS.** *a.* [*succedaneus*, Lat.]
Supplying the place of something else. *Brown. Boyle.*
- SUCCEDA'NEUM.** *f.* [Latin.] That which is put to serve for something else.
- TO SU'CCED.** *v. n.* [*succeder*, French; *succedo*, Latin.]
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. *Dryd.*
4. To terminate according to wish. *Dryd.*
5. To go under cover. *Dryden.*
- TO SU'CCED.** *v. a.*
1. To follow; to be subsequent or con-sequent to. *Brown.*
2. To prosper; to make successful. *Dryden.*
- SUCCE'EDER.** *f.* [from *succeed.*] One who follows; one who comes into the place of another. *Daniel. Suckling.*
- SU'CC'ESS.** *f.* [*successus*, Latin.]
1. The termination of any affair happy or unhappy. *Milton.*
2. Succession. *Spenser.*
- SUCCE'SS'FUL.** *a.* Prosperous; happy; for-tunate. *South. Prier.*
- SUCCE'SS'FULLY.** *ad.* [from *successus*, Lat.]
Prosperously; luckily; fortunately. *Hammond. Aiterbury.*
- SUCCE'SS'FULNESS.** *f.* [from *successus*, Lat.] Happy conclusion; desired event; series of good fortune. *Hammond.*
- SUCCE'SSION.** *f.* [*successio*, Latin.]
1. Consecution; series of one thing or person following another. *Locke.*
2. A series of things or persons following one another. *Bacon. Newton.*
3. A lineage; an order of descendents. *Milton.*
4. The power or right of coming to the inheritance of ancestors. *Dryden.*
- SUCCE'SSIVE.** *a.* [*successif*, French.]
1. Following in order; continuing a course or consecution uninterrupted. *Daniel.*
2. Inherited by succession. *Raleigh.*
- SUCCE'SSIVELY.** *ad.* [*successivement*, Fr. from *successive.*] In uninterrupted order; one after another. *Bacon. Newton.*
- SUCCE'SSIVENESS.** *f.* [from *successive.*] The state of being successive. *Hale.*
- SUCCE'SS'LESS.** *a.* [from *successus.*] Un-lucky; unfortunate; failing of the event desired. *Dryden.*
- SU'CC'ESSOUR.** *f.* [*successeur*, French; *successor*, Latin.] One that follows in the place or character of another; cor-relative to *predecessour.* *Clarendon. Dryden.*
- SUCCIN'CT.** *a.* [*succinctus*, Latin.]
1. Tucked or girded up; having the cloaths drawn up. *Pope.*
2. Short; concise; brief. *B. Johns. Rose.*
- SUCCIN'CTLY.** *ad.* [from *succinct.*] Briefly; concisely. *Boyle. Roscommon.*
- SU'CC'ORY.** *f.* [*cichorium*, Latin.] A plant. *Miller.*
- TO SU'CCOUR.** *v. a.* [*succorro*, Latin.]
To help; to assist in difficulty or distress; to relieve. *L'Esrange.*
- SU'CCOUR.** *f.* [from the verb.]
1. Aid; assistance; relief of any kind; help in distress. *Shakespeare.*
2. The person or things that bring help. *Dryden.*
- SU'CCOURER.** *f.* [from *succour.*] Helper; assistant; reliever. *Romans.*
- SU'CCOURLESS.** *a.* [from *succour.*] Wanting relief; void of friends or help. *Thomson.*
- SU'CCULENCY.** *f.* [from *succulent.*] Juiciness.
- SU'CCULENT.** *a.* [*succulent*, French; *succulentus*, Latin.] Juicy; moist. *More. Philips.*
- TO SUCCU'MB.** *v. n.* [*succumbo*, Lat.] To yield; to sink under any difficulty. *Hudib.*

SUCCU'SSATION. *f.* [*succusso*, Latin.]

A trot. *Brown.*

SUCCU'SSION. *f.* [*succussio*, Latin.]

1. The act of shaking
2. [In physick.] Such a shaking of the nervous parts as is procured by strong stimuli.

SUCH. *pronoun.* [*sulk*, Dutch; *spilc*, Saxon.]

1. Of that kind; of the like kind. *Whitgift. Stillingfleet. Tillotson.*
2. The same that. With *as.* *Knolles.*
3. Comprehended under the term promised. *South.*
4. A manner of expressing a particular person or thing. *Shakespeare. Clarendon.*

To SUCK. *v. a.* [*sucan*, Saxon; *jugo*, *suclum*, Latin.]

1. To draw by making a rarefaction of the air. *Dryden.*
2. To draw in with the mouth. *Locke.*
3. To draw the teat of a female. *Shakef.*
4. To draw with the milk. *Dryden.*
5. To empty by sucking. *Burnet.*
6. To draw or drain.

To SUCK. *v. n.*

1. To draw by rarefying the air. *Mortimer.*
2. To draw the breast. *Job.*
3. To draw; imbibe. *Bacon.*

SUCK. *f.* [from the verb.]

1. The act of sucking. *Boyle.*
2. Milk given by females. *Dryden.*

SUCKER. *f.* [*succur*, 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 the air within, which pressing upon its edges, holds it down upon the stone. *Grewo.*
4. A pipe through which any thing is sucked. *Philips.*
5. A young twig shooting from the stock. *Bacon. Ray.*

SUCKET. *f.* [from *suck.*] A sweet meat. *Clearceland.*

SUCKINGBOTTLE. *f.* [*suck* and *bottle.*] A bottle which to children supplies the want of a pap. *Locke.*

To SUCKLE. *v. a.* [from *suck.*] To nurse at the breast. *Dryden.*

SUCKLING. *f.* [from *suck.*] A young creature yet fed by the pap. *Arbut.*

SUCTION. *f.* [from *suck*; *succion*, Fr.] The act of sucking. *Boyle.*

SUDATION. *f.* [*sudo*, Latin.] Sweat.

SUDATORY. *f.* [*sudo*, Latin.] Hot house; sweating bath.

SUDDEN. *a.* [*soudain*, French; *goden*, Saxon.]

1. Happening without previous notice; coming without the common preparatives; *Shakespeare. Milton.*

2. Hasty; violent; rash; passionate; precipitate. *Shakespeare.*

SUDDEN. *f.*

1. Any unexpected occurrence; surprise. *Wotton.*

2. On a SUDDEN. Sooner than was expected. *Baker.*

SUDDENLY. *ad.* [from *sudden.*] In an unexpected manner; without preparation; hastily. *Dryden.*

SUDDENNESS. *f.* [from *sudden.*] State of being sudden; unexpected presence; manner of coming or happening unexpectedly. *Temple.*

SUDORIFICK. *a.* [*sudor* and *facio*, Latin.] Provoking or causing sweat. *Bacon.*

SUDORIFICK. *f.* A medicine promoting sweat. *Arbutnot.*

SUDOROUS. *a.* [from *sudor*, Latin.] Consisting of sweat. *Brown.*

SUDS. *f.* [from *geodan*, 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. *v. a.* [*suiver*, French.]

1. To prosecute by law. *Matt.*
2. To gain by legal procedure. *Calamy.*

To SUE; *v. n.* To beg; to entreat; to petition. *Knolles.*

SU'ET. *f.* [an old French word.] A hard fat, particularly that about the kidneys. *Wileman.*

SU'ETY. *a.* [from *suet.*] Consisting of suet; resembling suet. *Sharf.*

To SUFFER. *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 pass through; to be affected by. *Milton.*

To SUFFER. *v. n.*

1. To undergo pain or inconvenience. *Locke.*
2. To undergo punishment. *Clarendon.*
3. To be injured. *Temple.*

SUFFERABLE. *a.* [from *suffer.*] Tolerable; such as may be endured. *Wotton.*

SUFFERABLY. *ad.* [from *sufferable.*] Tolerably; so as to be endured. *Add.*

SUFFERANCE. *f.* [*souffrance*, French.]

1. Pain; inconvenience; misery. *Locke.*
2. Patience; moderation. *Taylor. Otway.*
3. Toleration; permission; not hindrance. *Hooker.*

SUFFERER. *f.* [from *suffer.*]

6 D 1. On:

1. One who endures or undergoes pain or inconvenience. *Addison.*
2. One who allows; one who permits.
- SUFFERING. *f.* [from *suffer.*] Pain suffered. *Atterbury.*
- To SUFFICE. *v. n.* [*sufficio*, Latin.] To be enough; to be sufficient; to be equal to the end or purpose. *Locke.*
- To SUFFICE. *v. a.*
1. To afford; to supply. *Dryden.*
2. To satisfy. *Ruth. Dryden.*
- SUFFICIENCY. *f.* [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. *a.* [*sufficiens*, Latin.]
1. Equal to any end or purpose; enough; competent; not deficient. *Locke. Swift.*
2. Qualified for any thing by fortune or otherwise. *Shakespeare.*
- SUFFICIENTLY. *ad.* [from *sufficient.*]
- To a sufficient degree; enough. *Rogers.*
- SUFFISANCE. [French.] Excess; plenty. *Spenser.*
- To SUFFOCATE. *v. a.* [*suffoco*, Latin.] To choke by exclusion, or interception of air. *Collier.*
- SUFFOCATION. *f.* [*suffocation*, French; from *suffocate.*] The act of choking; the state of being choaked. *Cheyne.*
- SUFFOCATIVE. *a.* [from *suffocate.*]
- Having the power to choke. *Arbutnot.*
- SUFFRAGAN. *f.* [*suffraganeus*, Latin.] A bishop considered as subject to his metropolitan. *Ayliffe.*
- To SUFFRAGATE. *v. n.* [*suffragor*, Latin] To vote with; to agree in voice with. *Hale.*
- SUFFRAGE. *f.* [*suffragium*, Lat.] Vote; voice given in a controverted point. *Ben. Johnson. Atterbury.*
- SUFFRAGINOUS. *a.* [*suffrago*, Latin.] Belonging to the knee joint of beasts. *Brown.*
- SUFFUMIGATION. *f.* [*suffumigo*, Lat.] Operation of fumes raised by fire. *Wiseman.*
- SUFFUMIGE. *f.* [*suffumigo*, Latin.] A medical fume. *Harvey.*
- To SUFFUSE. *v. a.* [*suffusus*, Lat.] To spread over with something expansible, as with a vapour or a tincture. *Pope.*
- SUFFUSION. *f.* [from *suffuse.*]
1. The act of overspreading with any thing.
2. That which is suffused or spread. *Dryden.*
- SUG. *f.* A kind of worm like a clove of pin. *Wotton.*
- SUGAR. *f.* [*sucre*, French.]
1. The native salt of the sugar-cane, obtained by the expression and evaporation of its juice. *Crasshaw.*
2. Any thing proverbially sweet. *Shak.*
3. A chymical dry chrySTALLIZATION. *Boyle.*
- To SUGAR. *v. a.* [from the noun.]
1. To impregnate or season with sugar. *Crasshaw. Fairfax.*
2. To sweeten. *Fairfax.*
- SUGGARY. *a.* [from *sugar.*] Sweet; tasting of sugar. *Spenser.*
- To SUGGEST. *v. a.* [*suggestum*, Latin.]
1. To hint; to intimate; to insinuate good or ill. *Locke.*
2. To seduce; to draw to ill by insinuation. *Shakespeare.*
3. To inform secretly. *Shakespeare.*
- SUGGESTION. *f.* [from *suggest.*] Private hint; intimation; insinuation; secret notification. *Shakespeare. Locke.*
- To SUGGILATE. *v. a.* [*suggillo*, Lat.] To beat black and blue; to make livid by a bruise. *Wiseman.*
- SUICIDE. *f.* [*suicidium*, Lat.] Self-murder; the horrid crime of destroying one's self. *Savage.*
- SUILLAGE. *f.* [*souillage*, French.] Drain of filth. *Wotton.*
- SUING. *f.* The act of soaking through any thing. *Bacon.*
- SUIT. *f.* [*suite*, French.]
1. A set; a number of things correspondent one to the other. *Dryden.*
2. Cloaths made one part to answer another. *Donne.*
3. Consecution; series; regular order. *Bac.*
4. Out of SUITS. Having no correspondence. *Shakespeare.*
5. Retinue; company. *Sidney.*
6. A petition; an address of entreaty. *Shakespeare. Donne.*
7. Courtship. *Shakespeare.*
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.*
- To SUIT. *v. a.* [from the noun.]
1. To fit; to adapt to something else. *Shakespeare.*
2. To be fitted to; to become. *Dryden.*
3. To dress; to clothe. *Shakespeare.*
- To SUIT. *v. n.* To agree; to accord. *Dryden.*
- SUITABLE. *a.* [from *suit.*] Fitting; according with; agreeable to. *Tillotson.*
- SUITABLENESS. *f.* [from *suitable.*] Fiteness; agreeableness. *Glanville. South.*
- SUITABLY. *ad.* [from *suitable.*] Agreeably; according to. *South. SUIT*

SUIT *Covenant.* [In law.] Is where the ancestor of one man has covenanted with the ancestor of another to sue at his court.

Bailey.

SUIT *Court.* [In law.] Is the court in which tenants owe attendance to their lord.

Bailey.

SUIT *Service.* [In law.] Attendance which tenants owe to the court of their lord.

Bailey.

SUITER. } *f.* [from *suit.*]

SUITOR. }

1. One that sues; a petitioner; a suppliant. *Hooker. Denham. Rowe.*

2. A wooer; one who courts a mistress. *Wotton. Pope.*

SUITRESS. *f.* [from *suit.*] A female suppliant. *Rowe.*

SULCATED. *a.* [*sulcus*, Latin.] Furrowed. *Woodward.*

SULL. *f.* A plough. *Ainsworth.*

SULLEN. *a.*

1. Gloomily; angry; sluggishly discontented. *Clarendon.*

2. Mischievous; malignant. *Dryden.*

3. Intractible; obstinate. *Tillotson.*

4. Gloomy; dark; cloudy; dismal. *Pope.*

5. Heavy; dull; sorrowful. *Shakespeare.*

SULLENLY. *ad.* [from *sullen.*] Gloomily; malignantly; intractably. *Mure.*

SULLENNESS. *f.* [from *sullen.*] Gloominess; moroseness; sluggish anger; malignity. *Donne.*

SULLENS. *f.* Morose temper; gloominess of mind. *Shakespeare.*

SULLIAGE. *f.* [from *sully.*] Pollution; filth; stain of dirt; foulness. *Gov. of T.*

To SULLY. *v. a.* [*souiller*, Fr.] To soil; to tarnish; to dirt; to spot. *Ruse.*

SULLY. *f.* [from the verb.] Soil; tarnish; spot. *Addison.*

SULPHUR. *f.* [Latin.] Brimstone. *Milton.*

SULPHUREOUS. } *a.* [*sulphureus*, Lat.]

SULPHUROUS. } Made of brimstone; having the qualities of brimstone; containing sulphur. *Newton.*

SULPHUREOUSNESS. *f.* [from *sulphureous.*] The state of being sulphureous.

SULPHURWORT. *f.* The same with **HOGSFENEL.**

SULPHURY. *a.* [from *sulphur.*] Partaking of sulphur.

SULTAN. *f.* [Arabick.] The Turkish emperour. *Shakespeare.*

SULTANA. } *f.* [from *sultan.*] The

SULTANESS. } queen of an Eastern emperour. *Cleaveland.*

SULTANRY. *f.* [from *sultan.*] An Eastern empire. *Bacon.*

SULTRINESS. *f.* [from *sultry.*] The state of being sultry.

SULTRY. *a.* Hot without ventilation; hot and close; hot and cloudy. *San. Add.*

SUM. *f.* [*summa*, Latin.]

1. The whole of any thing; many particulars aggregated to a total. *Hooker.*

2. Quantity of money. *Shakespeare.*

3. Compendium; abridgment; the whole abstracted. *Hooker.*

4. The amount; the result of reasoning or computation. *Tillotson.*

5. Height; completion. *Milton.*

To SUM. *v. a.* [*sumere*, 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.*

SUMMACH-TREE. *f.* The flowers are used in dyeing, and the branches for tanning, in America. *Miller.*

SUMLESS. *a.* [from *sum.*] Not to be computed. *Pope.*

SUMMARILY. *ad.* [from *summary.*] Briefly; the shortest way. *Hooker.*

SUMMARY. *a.* Short; brief; compendious. *Swift.*

SUMMARY. *f.* [from the adj.] Compendium; abridgment. *Rogers.*

SUMMER. *f.* [*summer*, Saxon; *semer*, Dutch]

1. The season in which the sun arrives at the hither solstice. *Shakespeare.*

2. The principal beam of a floor. *Wotton. Herbert.*

To SUMMER. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To pass the summer. *Isaiah.*

To SUMMER. *v. a.* To keep warm. *Shakespeare.*

SUMMERHOUSE. *f.* [from *summer* and *botse*.] An apartment in a garden used in the summer. *Watts.*

SUMMERSAULT. } *f.* [*soubresaut*, Fr.]

SUMMERSET. } A high leap in which the heels are thrown over the head. *Wallon.*

SUMMIT. *f.* [*summitas*, Latin.] The top; the utmost height. *Shakespeare.*

To SUMMON. *v. a.* [*summonere*, Lat.]

1. To call with authority; to admonish to appear; to cite. *Bacon. Pope.*

2. To excite; to call up; to raise. *Shakespeare.*

SUMMONER. *f.* [from *summon.*] One who cites. *Shakespeare.*

SUMMONS. *f.* A call of authority; admonition to appear; citation. *Hayw. Milr.*

SUMPTER. *f.* [*summier*, French; *semaro*, Italian.] A horse that carries the cloaths or furniture. *Shakespeare. Dryden.*

SUMPTION. *f.* [from *sumptus*, Latin.] The act of taking. *Taylor.*

SUMPTUOUS. *a.* [from *sumptus*, Latin.]

SUMPTUOUSNESS. *f.* [from *sumptus*, Latin.]

- SUMPTUARY.** *a.* [*sumptuarius*, Latin.] Relating to expence; regulating the cost of life. *Bacon.*
- SUMPTUOUSITY.** *f.* [from *sumptuous*.] Expensiveness; costliness. *Raleigh.*
- SUMPTUOUS.** *a.* [*sumptuosus*, from *sumptus*, Lat.] Costly; expensive; splendid. *Atterbury.*
- SUMPTUOUSLY.** *ad.* [from *sumptuous*.] Expensively; with great cost. *Bacon. Swift.*
- SUMPTUOUSNESS.** *f.* [from *sumptuous*.] Expensiveness; costliness. *Boyle.*
- SUN.** *f.* [*sunne*, Saxon; *son*, Dutch.]
1. The luminary that makes the day. *Lóc.*
 2. A sunny place; a place eminently warmed by the sun. *Milton.*
 3. Any thing eminently splendid. *K. Charles.*
 4. *Under the SUN.* In this world. A proverbial expression. *Ecclus.*
- TO SUN.** *v. a.* [from the noun.] To insulate; to expose to the sun. *Dryden.*
- SUNBEAM.** *f.* [*sun* and *beam*.] Ray of the sun. *Shakespeare. South.*
- SUNBEAT.** *part. a.* [*sun* and *beat*.] Shone on by the sun. *Dryden.*
- SUNBRIGHT.** *a.* [*sun* and *bright*.] Resembling the sun in brightness. *Milton.*
- SUNBURNING.** *f.* [*sun* and *burning*.] The effect of the sun upon the face. *Boyle.*
- SUNBURNT.** *part. a.* [*sun* and *burnt*.] Tanned; discoloured by the sun. *Cleave.*
- SUNCLAD.** *part. a.* [*sun* and *clad*.] Clothed in radiance; bright.
- SUNDAY.** *f.* The day anciently dedicated to the sun; the Christian sabbath. *Sbak.*
- TO SUNDER.** *v. a.* [*sýndrian*, Saxon.] To part; to separate; to divide. *Donne. Gran.*
- SUNDER.** *f.* [*sýnd-er*, Sax.] Two; two parts. *Psalms.*
- SUNDEW.** *f.* An herb. *Ainsworth.*
- SUNDIAL.** *f.* [*dial* and *sun*.] A marked plate on which the shadow points the hour. *Donne.*
- SUNDRY.** *a.* [*sýnder*, Sax.] Several; more than one. *Hooker. Sanderson.*
- SUNFLOWER.** *f.* [*corona solis*, Latin.] A plant. *Miller.*
- SUNFLOWER.** *Little. f.* [*helianthemum*, Lat.] A plant. *Miller.*
- SUNG.** The preterite and participle passive of *sing*. *Pope.*
- SUNK.** The preterite and participle passive of *sink*. *Prior.*
- SUNLESS.** *a.* [from *sun*.] Wanting sun; wanting warmth. *Thomson.*
- SUNLIKE.** *a.* [*sun* and *like*.] Resembling the sun. *Cheyne.*
- SUNNY.** *a.* [from *sun*.]
1. Resembling the sun; bright. *Shakespeare.*
 2. Exposed to the sun; bright with the sun. *Addison.*
 3. Coloured by the sun. *Shakespeare.*
- SUNRISE.** } *f.* [*sun* and *rising*.]
- SUNRISING.** } Morning; the appearance of the sun. *Walton. Bentley.*
- SUNSET.** *f.* [*sun* and *set*.] Close of the day; evening. *Raleigh. Pope.*
- SUNSHINE.** *f.* [*sun* and *shine*.] Action of the sun; place where the heat and lustre of the sun are powerful. *Clarendon.*
- SUNSHINY.** *a.*
1. Bright with the sun. *Boyle.*
 2. Bright like the sun. *Spenser.*
- TO SUP.** *v. a.* [*sýpan*, Sax. *sýepen*, Dut.] To drink by mouthfuls; to crink by little at a time. *Crashaw.*
- TO SUP.** *v. n.* [*souper*, French.] To eat the evening meal. *Shakespeare. Tob. Dryd.*
- TO SUP.** *v. a.* To treat with supper. *Shakespeare. Chapman.*
- SUP.** *f.* [from the verb.] A small draught; a mouthful of liquor. *Swift.*
- SUPER,** in composition, notes either more than another, or more than enough, or on the top.
- SUPERABLE.** *a.* [*superabilis*, Lat.] Conquerable; such as may be overcome.
- SUPERABLENESS.** *f.* [from *superable*.] Quality of being conquerable.
- TO SUPERABOUND.** *v. n.* [*super* and *abound*.] To be exuberant; to be stored with more than enough. *Horvæl.*
- SUPERABUNDANCE.** *f.* [*super* and *abundance*.] More than enough; great quantity. *Woodward.*
- SUPERABUNDANT.** *a.* [*super* and *abundant*.] Being more than enough. *Swift.*
- SUPERABUNDANTLY.** *ad.* [from *superabundant*.] More than sufficiently. *Cheyne.*
- TO SUPERA'DD.** *v. n.* [*superaddo*, Lat.] To add over and above; to join any thing so as to make it more. *South.*
- SUPERADDITION.** *f.* [*super* and *addition*.]
1. The act of adding to something else. *More.*
 2. That which is added. *Hammond.*
- SUPERADVENIENT.** *a.* [*superadveniens*, Latin.],
1. Coming to the increase or assistance of something. *More.*
 2. Coming unexpectedly.
- TO SUPERA'NNUATE.** *v. a.* [*super* and *annus*, Lat.] To impair or disqualify by age or length of life. *Brown.*
- TO SUPERA'NNUATE.** *v. n.* To last beyond the year. *Bacon.*
- SUPERANNUATION.** *f.* [from *superannuate*.] The state of being disqualified by years.
- SUPERB.** *a.* [*superbus*, Lat.] Grand; pompous; lofty; august; stately.
- SUPERB-LILY.** *f.* [*metibonica*, Latin.] A flower.
- SUPERCARGO.** *f.* [*super* and *cargo*.] An officer in the ship whose business is to manage the trade. *Pope.*
- SUPER-**

SUPERCELESTIAL. *a.* [*super* and *celestial.*] Placed above the firmament. *Raleigh.*

SUPERCILIOUS. *a.* [from *supercilium*, Lat.] Haughty; dogmatical; dictatorial; arbitrary. *South.*

SUPERCILIOUSLY. *ad.* [from *supercilious.*] Haughtily; dogmatically; contemptuously. *Clarendon.*

SUPERCILIOUSNESS. *f.* [from *supercilious.*] Haughtiness; contemptuousness.

SUPERCONCEPTION. *f.* [*super* and *conception.*] A conception made after another growing conception. *Brown.*

SUPERCONSEQUENCE. *f.* [*super* and *consequence.*] Remote consequence. *Brown.*

SUPERCRESCENCE. *f.* [*super* and *creſco*, Lat.] That which grows upon another growing thing. *Brown.*

SUPEREMINENCE. } *f.* [*super* and *emi-*
SUPEREMINENCY. } *neo*, Latin.] Un-
common degree of eminence. *Ayliffe.*

SUPEREMINENT. *a.* [*super* and *eminent.*] Eminent in a high degree. *Hooker.*

To SUPEREROGATE. *v. n.* [*super* and *erogatio*, Lat.] To do more than duty requires. *Cleveland.*

SUPEREROGATION. *f.* [from *supererogate.*] Performance of more than duty requires. *Tillotſon.*

SUPEREROGATORY. *a.* [from *supererogate.*] Performed beyond the ſtrict demands of duty. *Hovel.*

SUPEREXCELLENT. *a.* [*super* and *excellent.*] Excellent beyond common degrees of excellence. *Decay of Piety.*

SUPEREXCRESCENCE. *f.* [*super* and *excreſcence.*] Something ſuperfluouſly growing. *Wiſman.*

To SUPERFETATE. *v. n.* [*super* and *fœtus*, Latin.] To conceive after conception. *Grew.*

SUPERFETATION. *f.* [*ſuperfetation*, Fr.] One conception following another, ſo that both are in the womb together. *Brown.*

SUPERFICE. *f.* [*ſuperfices*, Fr. *ſuperficiis*, Latin.] Outſide; ſurface. *Dryden.*

SUPERFICIAL. *a.* [*ſuperficiel*, Fr. from *ſuperficiis*, Latin.]

1. Lying on the ſurface; not reaching below the ſurface. *Burnet. Bentley.*
2. Shallow; contrived to cover ſomething. *Shakeſpeare.*
3. Shallow; not profound; ſmattering, not learned. *Dryden.*

SUPERFICIALITY. *f.* [from *ſuperficial.*] The quality of being ſuperficial. *Brown.*

SUPERFICIALLY. *ad.* [from *ſuperficial.*]

1. On the ſurface; not below the ſurface.
2. Without penetration; without cloſe heed. *Milton.*
3. Without going deep; without ſearching. *Shakeſpeare.*

SUPERFICIALNESS. *f.* [from *ſuperficial.*]

1. Shallowneſs; poſition on the ſurface.
2. Slight knowledge; falſe appearance.

SUPERFICIES. *f.* [Latin.] Outſide; ſurface; ſuperfice. *Sandys.*

SUPERFINE. *a.* [*super* and *fine.*] Eminently fine. *L'Eſtrange.*

SUPERFLU'ITANCE. *f.* [*super* and *fluito*, Lat.] The act of floating above. *Brown.*

SUPERFLU'ITANT. *a.* [*ſuperfluitans*, Lat.] Floating above. *Brown.*

SUPERFLU'ITY. *f.* [*ſuperfluité*, French.] More than enough; plenty beyond uſe or neceſſity. *Shakeſpeare. Suckling.*

SUPERFLUOUS. *a.* [*super* and *fluo*, Lat.] Exuberant; more than enough; unneceſſary. *Hooker. R. common.*

SUPERFLUOUSNESS. *f.* [from *ſuperfluous.*] The ſtate of being ſuperfluous.

SUPERFLUX. *f.* That which is more than is wanted. *Shakeſpeare.*

SUPERHUMAN. *a.* [*super* and *humanus*, Latin.] Above the nature or power of man.

SUPERIMPREGNATION. *f.* [*super* and *impregnation.*] Superconception; ſuperfertation.

SUPERINCUMBENT. *f.* [*super* and *incumbens*, Lat.] Lying on the top of ſomething elſe. *Woodward.*

To SUPERINDUCE. *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 on which it is brought. *South.*

SUPERINDUCTION. *f.* [from *super* and *induce.*] The act of ſuperinducing. *South.*

SUPERINJECTION. *f.* [*super* and *injection.*] An injection ſucceeding upon another. *Diet.*

SUPERINSTITUTION. [*super* and *inſtitution.*] [In law.] One inſtitution upon another. *Bailey.*

To SUPERINTEND. *v. a.* [*super* and *intend.*] To overſee; to overlook; to take care of others with authority. *Bacon. Watts.*

SUPERINTENDENCE. } *f.* [from *super*
SUPERINTENDENCY. } and *intend.*]
Superiour care; the act of overſeeing with authority. *Grew.*

SUPERINTENDENT. *f.* [*ſuperintendant*, Fr. from *ſuperintend.*] One who overlooks others authoritatively. *Stillingfleet.*

SUPERIORITY. *f.* Pre eminence; the quality of being greater or higher than another in any reſpect. *Stillingfleet.*

SUPERIOUR. *a.* [*ſuperieur*, Fr. *ſuperior*, Lat.]

1. Higher; greater in dignity or excellence; preferable or preferred to another. *Toyl r. Newton.*
2. Upper; higher locally. *Newton.*

3. Free from emotion or concern; unconquered. *Milton.*
- SUPERIOUR.** *f.* One more excellent or dignified than another. *Addison.*
- SUPERLATION.** *f.* [*superlatio*, Latin.] Exaltation of any thing beyond truth or propriety. *Ben. Johnson.*
- SUPERLATIVE.** *a.* [*superlativus*, Lat.]
1. Implying or expressing the highest degree. *Watts.*
 2. Rising to the highest degree. *Bacon, Glanville, South.*
- SUPERLATIVELY.** *ad.* [from *superlative*.]
1. In a manner of speech expressing the highest degree. *Bacon.*
 2. In the highest degree. *South, Bentley.*
- SUPERLATIVENESS.** *f.* [from *superlative*.] The state of being in the highest degree.
- SUPERLU'NAR.** *a.* [*super* and *luna*, Lat.] Not sublunary; placed above the moon. *Pope.*
- SUPER'NAL.** *a.* [*supernus*, Latin.]
1. Having an higher position; locally above us. *Raleigh.*
 2. Relating to things above; placed above; celestial. *Shakespeare.*
- SUPERNA'TANT.** *a.* [*supernatans*, Lat.] Swimming above. *Boyle.*
- SUPERNATA'TION.** *f.* [from *supernato*, Lat.] The act of swimming on the top of any thing. *Bacon.*
- SUPERNA'TURAL.** *a.* [*super* and *natural*.] Being above the powers of nature. *Tillotson.*
- SUPERNA'TURALLY.** *ad.* [from *supernatural*.] In a manner above the course or power of nature. *South.*
- SUPERNUMERARY.** *a.* [*super* and *numerus*, Lat.] Being above a stated, a necessary, an usual, or a round number. *Holder.*
- SUPERPLANT.** *f.* [*super* and *plant*.] A plant growing upon another plant. *Bacon.*
- To SUPERPON'DERATE.** *v. a.* [*super* and *pondero*, Lat.] To weigh over and above. *Dist.*
- SUPERPROPO'RTION.** *f.* [*super* and *proportio*, Lat.] Overplus of proportion. *Digby.*
- SUPERPURGATION.** *f.* [*super* and *purgation*.] More purgation than enough. *Wiseman.*
- SUPERREFLEXION.** *f.* [*super* and *reflexion*.] Reflexion of an image reflected. *Bacon.*
- SUPERSA'LIENCY.** *f.* [*super* and *salio*, Latin.] The act of leaping upon any thing. *Brown.*
- To SUPERSCRI'BE.** *v. a.* [*super* and *scribo*, Latin.] To inscribe upon the top or outside. *Addison.*
- SUPERSCRPTION.** *f.* [*super* and *scriptio*, Latin.]
1. The act of superscribing.
 2. That which is written on the top or outside. *Suckling.*
- To SUPERSE'DE.** *v. a.* [*super* and *sedeo*, Latin.] To make void or inefficacious by superior power; to set aside. *Bentley.*
- SUPERSE'DEAS.** [In law.] Is a writ which lieth in divers and fundry 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 hereunto 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. *Cowel, Carew.*
- SUPERSE'RVICABLE.** *a.* [*super* and *servicible*.] Over officious. *Shakespeare.*
- SUPERSTITION.** *f.* [*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.** *a.* [*superstitiosus*, Lat.]
1. Addicted to superstition; full of idle fancies or scruples with regard to religion. *Milton.*
 2. Over accurate; scrupulous beyond need.
- SUPERSTITIOUSLY.** *ad.* [from *superstitious*.] In a superstitious manner. *Bacon.*
- To SUPERSTRAIN.** *v. a.* [*super* and *strain*.] To strain beyond the just stretch. *Bacon.*
- To SUPERSTRU'CT.** *v. a.* [*superstructus*, Latin.] To build upon any thing. *Hammond.*
- SUPERSTRU'CTION.** *f.* [from *superstruct*.] An edifice raised on any thing. *Denham.*
- SUPERSTRU'CTIVE.** *a.* [from *superstruct*.] Built upon something else. *Hammond.*
- SUPERSTRUC'TURE.** *f.* [*super* and *structura*.] That which is raised or built upon something else. *Tillotson.*
- SUPERSUBSTA'NTIAL.** *a.* [*super* and *substantial*.] More than substantial.
- SUPERVACA'NEOUS.** *a.* [*supervacaneus*, Lat.] Superfluous; needless; unnecessary; serving to no purpose. *Dist.*
- SUPERVACA'NEOUSLY.** *ad.* [from the adjective.] Needlessly.
- SUPERVACA'NEOUSNESS.** *f.* [from the adjective.] Needlessness.
- To SUPERVE'NE.** *v. n.* [*supervenio*, Lat.] To come as an extraneous addition. *Bentley.*

SUPERVENIENT. *a.* [*superveniens*, Lat.]

Added; additional. *Hammond.*

SUPERVENTION. *f.* [from *supervene*.]

The act of supervening.

To **SUPERVISE.** *v. a.* To overlook; to
oversee; to intend. *Congreve.*

SUPERVISOR. *f.* [from *superwise*.] An
overseer; an inspector. *Watts.*

To **SUPERVIVE.** *v. n.* [*super* and *vivo*,
Lat.] To overlive; to outlive. *Clarke.*

SUPINATION. *f.* [*supination*, Fr.] The
act of lying with the face upward.

SUPINE. *a.* [*supinus*, Lat.]

1. Lying with the face upward. *Dryden.*

2. Leaning backwards with exposure to
the sun. *Dryden.*

3. Negligent; careless; indolent; drowsy.
Tatler. Woodward.

SUPINE. *f.* [*supinum*, Lat.] In Grammar
a term signifying a particular kind of ver-
bal noun.

SUPINELY. *ad.* [from *supine*.]

1. With the face upward.

2. Drowsily; thoughtlessly; indolently.
Sandys.

SUPINENESS. *f.* [from *supine*.]

1. Posture with the face upward.

2. Drowsiness; carelessness; indolence.
Swift.

SUPINITY. *f.* [from *supine*.]

1. Posture of lying with the face upwards.

2. Carelessness; indolence; thoughtless-
ness. *Brown.*

SUPPEDA'NEOUS. [*sub* and *pes*, Latin.]

Placed under the feet. *Brown.*

SUPPER. *f.* [*souper*, Fr. See **SUP.**] The
last meal of the day; the evening repast.

Shakespeare. Milton.

SUPPERLESS. *a.* [from *supper*.] Want-
ing supper; fasting at night. *Pope.*

To **SUPPLANT.** *v. a.* [*sub* and *planta*,
Latin.]

1. To trip up the heels. *Milton.*

2. To displace by stratagem; to turn out.
Sidney.

3. To displace; to overpower; to force
away. *Shakespeare.*

SUPPLANTER. *f.* [from *supplant*.] One
that supplants; one that displaces.

SUPPLE. *a.* [*souple*, French.]

1. Pliant; flexible. *Milton.*

2. Yielding; soft; not obstinate. *Dryden.*

3. Flattering; tawning; bending. *Addis.*

4. That which makes supple. *Shakespeare.*

To **SUPPLE.** *v. a.*

1. To make pliant; to make soft; to make
flexible. *Arbutnot.*

2. To make compliant. *Locke.*

To **SUPPLE.** *v. n.* To grow soft; to grow
pliant. *Dryden.*

SUPPLEMENT. *f.* [*supplementum*, Lat.]
Addition to any thing by which its defects
are supplied. *Rogers.*

SUPPLEMENTAL. } *a.* [from *supple-*
SUPPLEMENTARY. } *ment.*] Addition-
nal; such as may supply the place of what
is lost. *Clarendon.*

SUPPLENESS. *f.* [*soupleffe*, Fr. from *sup-*
ple.]

1. Pliantness; flexibility; readiness to take
any form. *Bacon.*

2. Readiness of compliance; facility.
Temple.

SUPPLETORY. *f.* That which is to fill
up deficiencies. *Hammond.*

SUPPLIANT. *a.* [*suppliant*, Fr.] Entreat-
ing; beseeching; precatory. *Dryden.*

SUPPLIANT. *f.* [from the adjective.] An
humble petitioner. *Shakespeare. Dryden.*

SUPPLICANT. *f.* [from *supplicate*.] One
that entreats or implores with great sub-
mission. *Rogers.*

To **SUPPLICATE.** *v. n.* [*supplico*, Lat.]

To implore; to entreat; to petition sub-
missively. *Addison.*

SUPPLICATION. *f.* [from *supplicate*.]

1. Petition humbly delivered; entreaty.
Shakespeare.

2. Petitionary worship; the adoration of a
suppliant or petitioner. *Stillingfleet. Tillotson.*

To **SUPPLY.** *v. a.* [*suppleo*, Lat.]

1. To fill up as any deficiencies happen.
Spenser.

2. To give something wanted; to yield;
to afford. *Dryden.*

3. To relieve. *Shakespeare.*

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. *f.* Relief of want; cure of defi-
ciencies. *2 Cor.*

To **SUPPORT.** *v. a.* [*supporter*, French;
supportare, Ital.]

1. To sustain; to prop; to bear up. *Dryd.*

2. To endure any thing painful without
being overcome. *Milton.*

3. To endure. *Dryden.*

4. To sustain; to keep from fainting.
Milton.

SUPPORT. *f.* [*support*, French.]

1. Act or power of sustaining. *Locke.*

2. Prop; sustaining power.

3. Necessaries of life.

4. Maintenance; supply.

SUPPORTABLE. *a.* [*supportable*, Fr.]
Tolerable; to be endured. *Pope.*

SUPPORTABLENESS. *f.* [from *supporta-*
ble.] The state of being tolerable.

SUPPORTANCE. } *f.* [from *support*.]
SUPPORTATION. } Maintenance; sup-
port. *Shakespeare. Bacon.*

SUPPORTER. *f.* [from *support*.]

1. One that supports. *Locke.*

2. Prop;

2. Prop; that by which any thing is borne up from falling. *Camden.*
3. Sustainer; comforter. *South.*
4. Maintainer; defender. *South.*
- SUPPO'SABLE.** *a.* [from *suppose.*] That may be supposed. *Hammond.*
- SUPPO'SAL.** *f.* [from *suppose.*] Position without proof; imagination; belief. *Shakespeare.*
- To SUPPO'SE.** *v. a.* [*suppono*, Latin.]
1. To lay down without proof; to advance by way of argument without maintaining the position. *Locke.*
 2. To admit without proof. *Tillotson.*
 3. To imagine; to believe without examination. *Milton.*
 4. To require as previous to itself. *Hale.*
- SUPPOSE.** *f.* Supposition; position without proof; unvidenced conceit. *Dryden.*
- SUPPO'SER.** *f.* [from *suppose.*] One that supposes. *Shakespeare.*
- SUPPOSITION.** *f.* [*suppositio*, French.] Position laid down; hypothesis; imagination yet unproved. *Tillotson.*
- SUPPOSITIVIOUS.** *a.* [*suppositivus*, Lat.] Not genuine; put by a trick into the place or character belonging to another. *Addison.*
- SUPPOSITIVIOUSNESS.** *f.* [from *suppositivus.*] State of being counterfeit.
- SUPPOSITIVELY.** *ad.* [from *suppose.*] Upon supposition. *Hammond.*
- SUPPOSITORY.** *f.* [*suppositorium*, Lat.] A kind of solid clyster. *Arbutnot.*
- To SUPPRESS.** *v. a.* [*suppressus*, Latin.]
1. To crush; to overpower; to overwhelm; to subdue; to reduce from any state of activity or commotion. *Davies.*
 2. To conceal; not to tell; not to reveal. *Broomc.*
 3. To keep in; not to let out. *Shakespeare.*
- SUPPRESSION.** *f.* [*suppressio*, Fr. *suppressio*, Lat.]
1. The act of suppressing.
 2. Not publication. *Pope.*
- SUPPRESSOR.** *f.* [from *suppress.*] One that suppresses, crushes, or conceals.
- To SUPPURATE.** *v. a.* [from *pus puris*, Lat.] To generate *pus* or matter. *Arbutnot.*
- To SUPPURATE.** *v. n.* To grow to *pus*.
- SUPPURA'TION.** *f.* [from *suppurate.*]
1. The ripening or change of the matter of a tumour into *pus*. *Wiseman.*
 2. The matter suppurated. *South.*
- SUPPURATIVE.** *a.* [from *suppurate.*] Digestive; generating matter.
- SUPPUTATION.** *f.* [*supputatio*, French; *supputo*, Latin.] Reckoning; account; calculation; computation. *West.*
- To SUPPUTE.** *v. a.* [from *supputo*, Lat.] To reckon; to calculate.
- SU'PRA.** [Latin.] in composition, signifies *above*, or *before*.
- SUPRALAPSARY.** *a.* [*supra* and *lapsus*, Latin.] Antecedent to the fall of man.
- SUPRAVULGAR.** *a.* [*supra* and *vulgar.*] Above the vulgar. *Collier.*
- SUPREMACY.** *f.* [from *supreme.*] Highest place; highest authority; state of being supreme. *Hooker, Rogers.*
- SUPREME.** *a.* [*supremus*, Lat.]
1. Highest in dignity; highest in authority. *Hooker, Milton.*
 2. Highest; most excellent. *Dryden.*
- SUPREMEPLY.** *ad.* [from the adjective.] In the highest degree. *Pope.*
- SUR.** [*sur*, French.] In composition, means *upon* or *over* and *above*.
- SUR'ADDITION.** *f.* [*sur* and *addition.*] Something added to the name. *Shakespeare.*
- SUR'AL.** *a.* [from *sura*, Latin.] Being in the calf of the leg. *Wiseman.*
- SUR'ANCE.** *f.* [from *sure.*] Warrant; security. *Shakespeare.*
- To SURBA'TE.** *v. a.* [*so'batir*, French.] To bruise and batter the feet with travel; to harass; to fatigue. *Clarendon.*
- SURBE'T.** The participle passive of *surbeat*. *Spenser.*
- To SURCE'ASE.** *v. n.* [*sur* and *cesser*, Fr. *cesso*, Lat.]
1. To be at an end; to stop; to cease; to be no longer in use. *Donne.*
 2. To leave off; to practise no longer. *Hooker.*
- SURCE'ASE.** *v. a.* To stop; to put to an end. *Spenser.*
- SURCE'ASE.** *f.* Cessation; stop. *Hooker.*
- SURCHARGE.** *f.* [*surcharge*, Fr. from the verb.] Overburthen; more than can be well born. *L'Esrange.*
- To SURCHARGE.** *v. a.* [*surcharger*, Fr.] To overload; to overburthen. *Knolles, Milton.*
- SURCHARGER.** *f.* [from *surcharge.*] One that overburthens.
- SURCINGLE.** *f.* [*sur* and *cingulum*, Lat.]
1. A girth with which the burthen is bound upon a horse.
 2. The girdle of a cassock. *Marvel.*
- SURCLE.** *f.* [*surculus*, Latin.] A shoot; a twig; a sucker. *Brown.*
- SUR'COAT.** *f.* [*surcot*, old French.] A short coat worn over the rest of the dress. *Camden, Dryden.*
- SURD.** *a.* [*surdus*, Lat.]
1. Deaf; wanting the sense of hearing.
 2. Unheard; not perceived by the ear.
 3. Not expressed by any term.
- SURE.** *a.* [*seure*, French.]
1. Certain; unfailling; infallible. *Psalms.*
 2. Cer-

2. Certainly denoted. *Locke.*
 3. Confident; undoubting; certainly knowing. *Denham.*
 4. Safe; firm; certain; past doubt or danger. *Temple.*
 5. Firm; stable; not liable to failure. *Roscommon.*
 6. To be SURE. Certainly. *Atterbury.*
 SURE. *ad.* [surement, French.] Certainly; without doubt; doubtless. *Shakespeare.*
 SUREFOOTED. *a.* [sure and foot.] Treading firmly; not stumbling. *Herbert.*
 SURELY. *ad.* [from sure.]
 1. Certainly; undoubtedly; without doubt. *Soubib.*
 2. Firmly; without hazard.
 SURENESS. *f.* [from sure.] Certainty. *Woodward.*
 SURETISHIP. *f.* [from surety.] The office of a surety or bondsman; the act of being bound for another. *Soubib.*
 SURETY. *f.* [sureté, Fr.]
 1. Certainty; indubitableness. *Genesis.*
 2. Foundation of stability; support. *Milton.*
 3. Evidence; ratification; confirmation. *Shakespeare.*
 4. Security against loss or damage; security for payment. *Shakespeare.*
 5. Hostage; bondsman; one that gives security for another. *Herbert. Hammond.*
 SURFACE. *f.* [sur and face, French.] Superficies; outside; superface. *Newton.*
 To SURFEIT. *v. a.* [from sur and faire, French.] To feed with meat or drink to satiety and sickness. *Shakespeare.*
 To SURFEIT. *v. n.* To be fed to satiety and sickness. *Luke. Clarendon.*
 SURFEIT. *f.* [from the verb.] Sickness or satiety caused by overfulness. *Shakespeare. Ben. Johnson. Otway.*
 SURFEITER. *f.* [from surfeits.] One who riots; a glutton. *Shakespeare.*
 SURFEITWATER. *f.* [surfeit and water.] Water that cures surfeits. *Locke.*
 SURGE. *f.* A swelling sea; wave rolling above the general surface of the water. *Sandys.*
 To SURGE. *v. n.* [from surgo, Lat.] To swell; to rise high. *Spenser. Milton.*
 SURGEON. *f.* [Corrupted by conversation from *chirurgion.*] One who cures by manual operation. *Taylor.*
 SURGEONRY. } *f.* [for *chirurgery.*] The
 SURGERY. } act of curing by manual
 operation. *Shakespeare.*
 SURGY. *a.* [from surge.] Rising in billows. *Pepe.*
 SURLILY. *ad.* [from surly.] In a sully manner.
 SURLINESS. *f.* [from surly.] Gloomy moroseness; sour anger. *Dryden.*
 SURLING. *f.* [from surly.] A sour morose fellow. *Camden.*
 SURLY. *a.* [from sur, four, Saxon.] Gloomily morose; rough; uncivil; sour. *Dryden. Swift.*
 To SURMISE. *v. a.* [surmise, French.] To suspect; to image imperfectly; to imagine without certain knowledge. *Hogden. 1 Tim.*
 SURMISE. *f.* [surmise, French.] Imperfect notion; suspicion. *Hogden. Milton.*
 To SURMOUNT. *v. a.* [surmonter, Fr.]
 1. To rise above. *Rahigb.*
 2. To conquer; to overcome. *Hayward.*
 3. To surpass; to exceed. *Milton.*
 SURMOUNTABLE. *a.* [from surmount.] Conquerable; superable.
 SURMULLET. *f.* [mugil, Lat.] A sort of fish. *Ainsworth.*
 SURNAME. *f.* [surnom, Fr.]
 1. The name of the family; the name which one has over and above the Christian name. *Knolies.*
 2. An appellation added to the original name. *Shakespeare.*
 To SURNAME. *v. a.* [surnommer, Fr. from the noun.] To name by an appellation added to the original name. *Milton.*
 To SURPASS. *v. a.* [surpasser, French.] To excel; to exceed; to go beyond in excellence. *Dryden.*
 SURPASSING. *part. a.* [from surpass.] Excellent in an high degree. *Calamy.*
 SURPLICE. *f.* [surpelis, surplis, Fr. superpellicium, Lat.] The white garb which the clergy wear in their acts of ministrations.
 SURPLUS. } *f.* [sur and plus, Fr.]
 SURPLUSAGE } A supernumerary part; overplus; what remains when use is satisfied. *Boyle.*
 SURPRISAL. }
 SURPRISE. } *f.* [surprise, French.]
 1. The act of taking unawares; the state of being taken unawares. *Wotton.*
 2. Sudden confusion or perplexity.
 To SURPRISE. *v. a.* [surpris, Fr.]
 1. To take unawares; to fall upon unexpectedly. *Ben. Johnson.*
 2. To astonish by something wonderful. *L'Estrange.*
 3. To confuse or perplex by something sudden. *Milton.*
 SURPRISING. *part. a.* Wonderful; raising sudden wonder or concern. *Addison.*
 SURPRISINGLY. *ad.* [from surprising.] To a degree that raises wonder; in a manner that raises wonder. *Addison.*
 SURQUEDRY. *f.* Overweening; pride. *Spenser. Donne.*
 SURREBUTTER. *f.* [In law.] A second second rebutter; answer to a rebutter.

SURREJOINDER. *f.* [*surrejoindre*, Fr.]
[In law.] A second defence of the plaintiff's
action, opposite to the rejoinder of the de-
fendant. *Bailey.*

To SURRENDER. *v. a.* [*surrendre*, old
French.]

1. To yield up; to deliver up. *Hooker.*
2. To deliver up an enemy. *Fairfax.*

To SURRENDER. *v. n.* To yield; to give
one's self up. *Glanville.*

SURRENDER. } *f.* [from the verb.]

1. The act of yielding. *Woodward.*
2. The act of resigning or giving up to
another. *Clarendon.*

SURREPTION. *f.* [*surreptus*, Lat.] Sur-
prise; sudden and unperceived invasion.
Hammond.

SURREPTIVIOUS: *a.* [*surreptivus*, Lat.]
Done by stealth; gotten or produced frau-
dently. *Brown.*

SURREPTIVIOUSLY. *ad.* [from *surrep-
tious*.] By stealth; fraudulently.
Government of the Tongue.

To SURROGATE. *v. a.* [*surrogo*, Lat.]
To put in the place of another.

SURROGATE. *f.* [*surrogatus*, Latin.] A
deputy; a delegate; the deputy of an ec-
clesiastical judge.

To SURROUND. *v. a.* [*surrondre*, Fr.]
To environ; to encompass; to enclose on
all sides. *Milton.*

SURSO'LD. [In algebra.] The fourth
multiplication or power of any number
whatever taken as the root.

SURTOU'T. *f.* [French.] A large coat
worn over all the rest. *Prior.*

To SURVE'NE. *v. a.* [*survenir*, Fr.] To
supervene; to come as an addition. *Harv.*

To SURVEY. *v. a.* [*surveoir*, old French.]

1. To overlook; to have under the view.
Milton. Denbam.
2. To oversee as one in authority.
3. To view as examining. *Dryden.*

SURVEY'. *f.* [from the verb.] View;
prospect. *Milton. Denbam. Dryden.*

SURVEY'OR. *f.* [from *survey*.]
1. An overseer; one placed to superintend
others. *Bacon.*

2. A measurer of land. *Arbutnot.*

SURVEY'ORSHIP. *f.* [from *surveyor*.]
The office of a surveyor.

To SURVEW. *v. a.* [*surveoir*, old Fr.]
To overlook; to have in view. *Spenser.*

To SURVIVE. *v. n.* [*supervivere*, Latin.]

1. To live after the death of another.
Denbam.
2. To live after any thing.
Spenser. Dryden. Watts.
3. To remain alive. *Pope.*

To SURVIVE. *v. a.* To outlive.
Shakespeare.

SURVIV'ER. *f.* [from *survivere*.] One who
outlives another. *Denbam. Swift.*

SURVIVERSHIP. *f.* [from *surviver*.] The
state of outliving another. *Ayliffe.*

SUSCEPTIBILITY. *f.* [from *susceptibile*.]
Quality of admitting; tendency to admit.
Hale.

SUSCE'PTIBLE. *a.* Capable of admitting.
SUSCE'PTION. *f.* [*susceptus*, Latin.] Act
of taking. *Ayliffe.*

SUSCE'PTIVE. *a.* [from *susceptus*, Latin.]
Capable to admit. *Watts.*

SUSCI'PIENCY. *f.* [from *suscipient*.] Re-
ception; admission.

SUSCI'PIENT. *f.* [*suscipiens*, Latin.] One
who takes; one that admits or receives.

To SUSCITATE. *v. n.* [*susciter*, French;
suscito, Lat.] To rouse; to excite.
Brown.

SUSCITA'TION. *f.* [*suscitation*, Fr. from
suscitate.] The act of rousing or excit-
ing.

To SUSPE'CT. *v. a.* [*suspectum*, Lat.]

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. *Addison.*

To SUSPE'CT. *v. n.* To imagine guilt.
Shakespeare.

SUSPE'CT. *part. a.* [*suspect*, Fr.] Doubt-
ful. *Glanville.*

SUSPE'CT. *f.* Suspicion. *Sidney. Suckling.*

To SUSPEND. *v. a.* [*suspendre*, 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. *Denbam.*

4. To delay; to hinder from proceeding.
Shakespeare. Fairfax.

5. To debar for a time from the execution
of an office or enjoyment of a revenue.
Sanderfon. Swift.

SUSPENSE. *f.* [*suspensus*, Lat.]

1. Uncertainty; delay of certainty or de-
termination. *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.

SUSPENSE. *a.* [*superfus*, Lat.]

1. Held from proceeding. *Milton.*

2. Held in doubt; held in expectation.
Milton.

SUSPENS'ION. *f.* [*suspension*, Fr. from *sus-
pendo*.]

1. Act of making to hang on any thing.
2. Act of making to depend on any thing.

3. Act

- 3. Act of delaying. *Waller.*
- 4. Act of withholding or balancing the judgment. *Greuv.*
- 5. Interruption; temporary cessation. *Clarendon.*

SUSPE'NSORY. *a.* [*suspensoire*, Fr. *suspensus*, Lat.] That by which a thing hangs. *Ray.*

SUSPIC'ION. *f.* [*suspicio*, Lat.] The act of suspecting; imagination of something ill without proof. *Milton.*

SUSPIC'IOUS. *a.* [*suspicius*, Lat.]

- 1. Inclined to suspect; inclined to imagine ill without proof. *Swift.*
- 2. Liable to suspicion; giving reason to imagine ill. *Hooker, B own.*

SUSPIC'IOUSLY. *ad.* [from *suspicious*.]

- 1. With suspicion. *Sidney.*
- 2. So as to raise suspicion.

SUSPIC'IOUSNESS. *f.* [from *suspicious*.] Tending to suspicion. *Sidney.*

SUSPIRA'TION. *f.* [*suspiratio* from *suspiro*, Latin.] Sigh; act of fetching the breath deep. *More.*

To SUSPI'RE. *v. n.* [*suspiro*, Lat.]

- 1. To sigh; to fetch the breath deep.
- 2. It seems in *Shakespeare* to mean only, to begin to breath.

To SUSTAIN. *v. a.* [*sustineo*, Lat.]

- 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. *Shakespeare.*
- 5. To bear; to endure. *Milton.*
- 6. To bear without yielding. *Waller.*
- 7. To suffer; to bear as inflicted. *Shakespeare.*

SUSTAINABLE. *a.* [*sostenable*, Fr. from *sustain*.] That may be sustained.

SUSTA'INER. *f.* [from *sustain*.]

- 1. One that props; one that supports.
- 2. One that suffers; a sufferer. *Chapman.*

SUSTENANCE. *f.* [*soustenance*, Fr.]

- 1. Support; maintenance. *Addison.*
- 2. Necessaries of life; victuals. *Temple.*

SUSTENTA'TION. *f.* [from *sustento*, Lat.]

- 1. Support; preservation from failing. *Boyle.*
- 2. Support of life; use of victuals. *Brown.*
- 3. Maintenance. *Bacon.*

SUSURRA'TION. *f.* [from *susurro*, Latin.] Whispr; soft murmur.

SUTLER. *f.* [*soeteler*, Dutch; *sudler*, German.] A man that sells provisions. *Dryden.*

SU'TURE. *f.* [*sutura*, Latin.]

- 1. A manner of sewing or stitching, particularly wounds. *Sharp.*
- 2. Suture is a particular articulation. *Quincy.*

SWAB. *f.* [*fwabb*, Swedish.] A kind of mop to clean floor.

To SWAB. *v. a.* [*fwebban*, Saxon.] To clean with a mop. *Shalvech.*

SWA'BBER. *f.* [*fwabber*, Dutch.] A sweeper of the deck. *Dennis.*

To SWA'DDLE. *v. a.* [*fweden*, Saxon.]

- 1. To swathe; to bind in cloaths, generally used of binding new-born children. *Sandys.*
- 2. To beat; to cudgel. *Hudibras.*

SWA'DDLE. *f.* [from the verb.] Cloaths bound round the body. *Addison.*

SWA'DDLINGBAND. } *f.* [from *fwad-*

SWA'DDLINGCLOATH. } *dle.*] Cloath

SWA'DDLINGCLOUT. } wrapped round a new-born child. *Shakespeare.*

To SWAG. *v. n.* [*fwagan*, Saxon.] To sink down by its weight; to lay heavy. *Orway.*

To SWA'GGER. *v. n.* [*fwegan*, Sax.] To bluster; to bully; to be turbulently and tumultuously proud. *Tillotson, Collier.*

SWA'GGERER. *f.* [from *fwagger*.] A blusterer; a bully; a turbulent noisy fellow. *Shakespeare.*

SWA'GGY. *a.* [from *fwag*.] Dependent by its weight. *Brown.*

SWAIN. *f.* [*fwain*, Saxon and Runick.]

- 1. A young man. *Spenser.*
- 2. A country servant employed in husbandry. *Shakespeare.*
- 3. A pastoral youth. *Pope.*

SWAINMOTE. *f.* A court touching matters of the forest, kept by the charter of the forest thrice in the year. *Cowel.*

To SWALE. } *v. a.* [*fwalan*, Saxon, to

To SWEAL. } kindle.] To waste or blaze away; to melt.

SWA'LLET. *f.* Among the tin-miners, water breaking in upon the miners at their work.

SWA'LLOW. *f.* [*fwallep*, Saxon.] A small bird of passage, or, as some say, a bird that lies hid and sleeps in the Winter. *More.*

To SWA'LLOW. *v. a.* [*fwelgan*, Saxon; *fwelgen*, 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. *Shakespeare.*
- 5. To devour; to destroy. *Locke.*
- 6. To be lost in any thing; to be given up. *Isaiab.*

SWA'LLOW. *f.* [from the verb.] The throat; voracity. *Stutb.*

SWA'LLOWTAIL. *f.* A species of willow. *Bacon.*

SWA'LLOWWORT. *f.* A plant.

SWAM. The preterite of *swim*.

SWAMP. *f.* [*fwamp*, Swedish.] A marsh; a bog; a fen.

S W A

S W E

SWA'MPY. *a.* [from *swamp.*] Boggy; fenny. *Tbomson.*

SWAN. *f.* [*rpan*, Saxon; *swan*, Danish; *swaen*, Dutch.] The swan is a large water-fowl, that has a long and very straight neck, and is very white, excepting when it is young. Its legs and feet are black, as is its bill, which is like that of a goose, but something rounder, and a little hooked at the lower end of it. Swans use wings like sails, which catch the wind, so that they are driven along in the water. It was consecrated to Apollo the god of music, because it was said to sing melodiously when it was near expiring; a tradition generally received, but fabulous. *Shakespeare. Locke.*

SWA'NSKIN. *f.* [*swan* and *skin.*] A kind of soft flannel.

SWAP. *ad.* Hastily; with hasty violence: as, he did it *swap.*

To SWAP. *v. a.* To exchange.

SWARD. *f.* [*sward*, Swedish.]

1. The skin of bacon.
2. The surface of the ground. *A. Philips.*

SWARE. The preterite of *swear.*

SWARM. *f.* [*rpearin*, Sax. *swarm*, Dutch.]

1. A great body or number of bees or other small animals. *Dryden.*
2. A multitude; a crowd. *Shakespeare.*

To SWARM. *v. n.* [*rpearmen*, Saxon; *swarmen*, 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. *Howel.*
4. To breed multitudes. *Milton.*

SWART. } *a.* *swarts*, Gothick; *rpearz*,
SWARTH. } Saxon; *swart*, Dutch.]

1. Black; darkly brown; tawney. *Spenser.*
2. In *Milton*, gloomy; malignant.

To SWART. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To blacken; to dusk. *Brown.*

SWARTHILY. *ad.* [from *swarthy.*] Blackly; duskiely; tawnily.

SWARTHINESS. *f.* [from *swarthy.*] Darkness of complexion; tawnyness.

SWARTHY. *a.* [See *SWART.*] Dark of complexion; black; dusky; tawney. *Roscommon.*

SWASH. *f.* [A cant word.] A figure, whose circumference is not round, but oval; and whose moldings lie not at right angles, but oblique to the axis of the work. *Moxon.*

To SWASH. *v. n.* To make a great clatter or noise. *Shakespeare.*

SWASHER. *f.* [from *swash.*] One who makes a show of valour or force. *Shakespeare.*

SWATCH. *f.* A swathe. *Tusser.*

SWATH. *f.* [*swade*, Dutch.]

1. A line of grass cut down by the mower. *Tusser.*
2. A continued quantity. *Shakespeare.*
3. A band; a fillet. *Addison.*

To SWATHÉ. *v. a.* To bind as a child with bands and rollers. *Abbot. Prior.*

To SWAY. *v. a.* [*schweben*, German, to move.]

1. To wave in the hand; to move or wield with facility. *Spenser.*
2. To bias; to direct to either side. *Shakespeare.*
3. To govern; to rule; to overpower; to influence. *Milton. Dryden.*

To SWAY. *v. n.*

1. To hang heavy; to be drawn by weight. *Bacon.*
2. To have weight; to have influence. *Hooker. Milton.*
3. To bear rule; to govern.

SWAY. *f.* [from the verb.]

1. The swing or sweep of a weapon. *Milton.*
2. Any thing moving with bulk and power. *Shakespeare.*
3. Power; rule; dominion. *Hooker.*
4. Influence; direction. *Dryden.*

To SWEAR. *v. n.* preter. *swore*, or *sware*; part. pass. *sworn*. [*rpepman*, Sax. *swaeren*, Dutch.]

1. To obtest some superiour power; to utter an oath. *Tickell.*
2. To declare or promise upon oath. *Peacbam.*
3. To give evidence upon oath. *Shakespeare.*
4. To obtest the great name profanely. *Tillotson.*

To SWEAR. *v. a.*

1. To put to an oath. *Dryden.*
2. To declare upon oath.
3. To obtest by an oath. *Shakespeare.*

SWE'ARER. *f.* [from *swear.*] A wretch who obtests the great name wantonly and profanely. *Herbert. Swift.*

SWEAT. *f.* [*rpeaz*, Sax. *sweet*, Dutch.]

1. The matter evacuated at the pores by heat or labour. *Boyle.*
2. Labour; toil; drudgery. *Denbam.*
3. Evaporation of moisture. *Mortimer.*

To SWEAT. *v. n.* preterite *swet*, *sweated*; participle pass. *sweaten.*

1. To be moist on the body with heat or labour. *Shakespeare. Cowley.*
2. To toil; to labour; to drudge. *Waller.*
3. To emit moisture. *Mortimer.*

To SWEAT. *v. a.* To emit as sweat. *Dryden.*

SWEA'TER. *f.* [from *sweat.*] One who sweats.

SWEATY. *a.* [from *sweat.*]

1. Covered with sweat; moist with sweat. *Milton.*
2. Con-

2. Consisting of sweat. *Swift.*
 3. Laborious; toilsome. *Prior.*
TO SWEEP. *v. a.* [*rpapan*, Saxon.]
 1. To drive away with a besom. *Luke.*
 2. To clean with a besom. *Luke.*
 3. To carry with pomp. *Shakespeare.*
 4. To drive or carry off with celerity and violence. *Knolles, Fenton.*
 5. To pass over with celerity and force. *Dryden.*
 6. To rub over. *Dryden.*
 7. To strike with long stroke. *Pope.*
TO SWEEP. *v. n.*
 1. To pass with violence, tumult, or swiftness. *Shakespeare.*
 2. To pass with pomp; to pass with an equal motion. *Shakespeare.*
 3. To move with a long reach. *Dryden.*
SWEEP. *f.* [*from the verb.*]
 1. The act of sweeping.
 2. The compass of any violent or continued motion. *Philips.*
 3. Violent destruction. *Graunt.*
 4. Direction of any motion not rectilinear. *Sharp.*
SWEEPINGS. *f.* [*from sweep.*] That which is swept away. *Swift.*
SWEEPNET. *f.* [*sweep and net.*] A net that takes in a great compass. *Camden.*
SWEEPSTAKE. *f.* [*sweep and stake.*] A man that wins all. *Shakespeare.*
SWEEPY. *a.* [*from sweep.*] Passing with great speed and violence. *Dryden.*
SWEET. *a.* [*rpæte*, Saxon; *foet*, 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. Pleasing to the eye. *Shakespeare.*
 6. Not salt. *Bacon.*
 7. Not sour. *Bacon.*
 8. Mild; soft; gentle. *Milton, Waller.*
 9. Grateful; pleasing. *Dryden.*
 10. Not stale; not stinking: as, *that meat is sweet.*
SWEET. *f.*
 1. Sweetness; something pleasing. *Ben. Johnson.*
 2. A word of endearment. *Shakespeare.*
 3. A perfume. *Dryden.*
SWEETBREAD. *f.* The pancreas of the calf. *Harvey, Swift.*
SWEETBRIAR. *f.* [*sweet and briar.*] A fragrant shrub. *Bacon.*
SWEETBROOM. *f.* An herb. *Ainsw.*
SWEETICELY. *f.* [*Myrrbus.*] A plant. *Miller.*
TO SWEE'TEN. *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'Espr.*

5. To make grateful or pleasing. *Ben. Johnson.*
 6. To soften; to make delicate. *Dryden.*
TO SWEE'TEN. *v. n.* To grow sweet. *Bacon.*
SWEE'TENER. *f.* [*from sweeten.*]
 1. One that palliates; one that represents things tenderly. *Swift.*
 2. That which contemperates acrimony. *Temple.*
SWEE'THEART. *f.* [*sweet and heart.*] A lover or mistress. *Shakespeare, Cleaveland.*
SWEE'TING. *f.* [*from sweet.*]
 1. A sweet luscious apple. *Ascham.*
 2. A word of endearment. *Shakespeare.*
SWEE'TISH. *a.* [*from sweet.*] Somewhat sweet. *Floyer.*
SWEE'TLY. *ad.* [*from sweet.*] In a sweet manner; with sweetness. *Swift.*
SWEE'TMEAT. *f.* [*sweet and meat.*] Delicacies made of fruits preserved with sugar. *Locke.*
SWEETNESS. *f.* [*from sweet.*] The quality of being sweet in any of its senses. *Albom, Roscommon.*
SWEE'TWILLIAM. *f.* A plant. It is a species of gilliflower. *Miller.*
SWEE'TWILLOW. *f.* Gale or Dutch myrtle. *Miller.*
TO SWELL. *v. n.* participle pass. *swollen.* [*rpellan*, Saxon; *swellen*, Dutch.]
 1. To grow bigger; to grow turgid; to extend the parts. *Dryden.*
 2. To tumify by obstruction. *Nebemiab, Dryden.*
 3. To be exasperated. *Shakespeare.*
 4. To look big. *Shakespeare.*
 5. To protuberate. *Iaiab.*
 6. To rise into arrogance; to be elated. *Dryden.*
 7. To be inflated with anger. *Psalms.*
 8. To grow upon the view. *Shakespeare.*
TO SWELL. *v. a.*
 1. To cause to rise or encrease; to make tumid. *Shakespeare.*
 2. To aggravate; to heighten. *Aterbury.*
 3. To raise to arrogance. *Clarendon.*
SWELL. *f.* [*from the verb.*] Extension of bulk. *Dryden.*
SWE'LLING. *f.* [*from swell.*]
 1. Morbid tumour.
 2. Protuberance; prominence. *Newton.*
 3. Effort for a vent. *Tatler.*
TO SWELT. *v. n.* To puff in sweat. *Spens.*
TO SWEL'TER. *v. n.* To be pained with heat. *Walton.*
TO SWEL'TER. *v. a.* To parch, or dry up with heat. *Bentley.*
SWE'LTRY. *a.* [*from swelter.*] Suffocating with heat.
SWEPT. The participle and preterite of *sweep.*

- To SWERD. *v. n.* To breed a green turf. *Mortimer.*
- To SWERVE. *v. n.* [*swerwen*, 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. *a.* [*pipt*, Saxon.]
1. Moving far in a short time; quick; fleet; speedy; nimble. *Bacon. Ray. Dorset. Milton.*
 2. Ready. *Milton.*
- SWIFT. *f.* [from the quickness of their flight.]
1. A bird like a swallow; a martinet. *Derbam.*
 2. The current of a stream. *Walton.*
- SWIFTLY. *ad.* [from *swift*.] Fleetly; rapidly; nimbly. *Bacon. Prior.*
- SWIFTNESS. *f.* [from *swift*.] Speed; nimbleness; rapidity; quickness; velocity; celerity. *Denbam.*
- To SWIG. *v. n.* [*swiga*, Islandick.] To drink by large draughts.
- To SWILL. *v. a.* [*swilgan*, Saxon.]
1. To drink luxuriously and grossly. *Shakespeare.*
 2. To wash; to drench. *Philips.*
 3. To inebriate. *Dryden.*
- SWILL. *f.* [from the verb.] Drink, luxuriously poured down. *Mortimer.*
- SWILLER. *f.* [from *swill*.] A luxurious drinker.
- To SWIM. *v. n.* preterite *swam*, *swom*, or *swum*. [*swimman*, Sax. *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 quality; to flow. *Milton.*
- To SWIM. *v. a.* To pass by swimming. *Dryden.*
- SWIMM. *f.* [from the verb.] The bladder of fishes by which they are supported in the water. *Grew.*
- SWIMMER. *f.* [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. *ad.* [from *swimming*.] Smoothly; without obstruction. *Arbutb.*
- SWINE. *f.* [*swin*, Saxon; *swyn*, Dutch.] A hog; a pig. *Shakespeare. Pope.*
- SWINEBREAD. *f.* A kind of plant; truffles.
- SWINEHERD. *f.* [*swin* and *hýrd*, Sax.] A keeper of hogs. *Broome.*
- SWINEPIPE. *f.* A bird of the thrush kind.
- To SWING. *v. n.* [*swingan*, Saxon.]
1. To wave to and fro hanging loosely. *Boyle.*
 2. To fly backward and forward on a rope.
- To SWING. *v. a.* preterite *swang*, *swung*.
1. To make to play loosely on a string.
 2. To whirl round in the air. *Bacon. Milton.*
 3. To wave loosely. *Dryden.*
- SWING. *f.* [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 a body put in motion. *Brown.*
 4. Course; unrestrained liberty. *Chapman.*
 5. Unrestrained tendency. *Glanv. South.*
- To SWINGE. *v. a.* [*swingan*, Saxon.]
1. To whip; to bastinate; to punish. *Swift. Milton.*
 2. To move as a lash.
- SWINGE. *f.* [from the verb.] A sway; a sweep of any thing in motion. *Waller.*
- SWINGEBUCKLER. *f.* [*swinge* and *buckler*.] A bully; a man who pretends to feats of arms. *Shakespeare.*
- SWINGER. *f.* [from *swing*.] He who swings; a hurler.
- SWINGING. *a.* [from *swinge*.] Great; huge. *L'Esrange.*
- SWINGINGLY. *ad.* [from *swinging*.] Vastly; greatly. *Swift.*
- To SWINGLE. *v. n.* [from *swing*.]
1. To dangle; to wave hanging.
 2. To swing in pleasure.
- SWINISH. *a.* [from *swine*.] Befitting swine; resembling swine; gross. *Milton.*
- To SWINK. *v. n.* [*swincan*, Saxon.] To labour; to toil; to drudge. *Spenser.*
- To SWINK. *v. a.* To overlabour. *Milton.*
- SWINK. *f.* [*swinc*, Saxon.] Labour; toil; drudgery. *Spenser.*
- SWITCH. *f.* A small flexible twig. *Shakespeare. Addison.*
- To SWITCH. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To lash; to jerk. *Chapman.*
- SWIVEL. *f.* Something fixed in another body so as to turn round in it.
- SWOBBER. *f.* [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. } The participle pass. of *swell*.
- SWOLN. } *Spenser.*
- SWOM. The preterite of *swim*. *Dryden.*

To SWOON. *v. n.* [*swunan*, Saxon.] To suffer a suspension of thought and sensation; to faint. *Bacon, Prior.*
 SWOON. *f.* [from the verb.] A lipothymy; a fainting fit.
 To SWOOP. *v. a.* [I suppose from the found.]
 1. To fall at once, as a hawk upon his prey. *Dryden.*
 2. To prey upon; to catch up. *Glarus.*
 SWOOP. *f.* [from the verb.] Fall of a bird of prey upon his quarry. *L'Estrange.*
 To SWOP. *v. a.* To change; to exchange one thing for another. *Dryden.*
 SWORD. *f.* [*swerd*, Sax. *swæerd*, Dutch.]
 1. A weapon used either in cutting or thrusting; the usual weapon of fights hand to hand. *Broome.*
 2. Destruction by war. *Deuter.*
 3. Vengeance of justice.
 4. Emblem of authority. *Hudibras.*
 SWORDED. *a.* [from *sword*.] Girt with a sword. *Milton.*
 SWORDER. *f.* [from *sword*.] A cut-throat; a soldier. *Shakespeare.*
 SWORDFISH. *f.* A fish with a long sharp bone issuing from his head. *Spenser.*
 SWORDGRASS. *f.* A kind of sedge; glader. *Ainsworth.*
 SWORDKNOT. *f.* [*sword* and *knot*.] Ribband tied to the hilt of the sword. *Pope.*
 SWORDLAW. *f.* Violence. *Milton.*
 SWORDMAN. *f.* [*sword* and *man*.] Soldier; fighting man. *Shakespeare.*
 SWORDPLAYER. *f.* [*sword* and *play*.] Gladiator; fencer. *Hakeswill.*
 SWORE. The preterite of *swear*. *Milton.*
 SWORN. The participle passive of *swear*. *Shakespeare.*
 SWUM. Preterite and participle passive of *swim*. *Milton.*
 SWUNG. Preterite and participle passive of *swing*. *Addison.*
 SYB. *a.* [Properly *fib*; rib, Saxon.] Related by blood. *Spenser.*
 SY'CAMINE. } *f.* A tree.
 SY'CAMORE. } *Mortimer, Walton.*
 SY'COPHANT. *f.* [*συκοφάντης*.] A flatterer; a parasite. *Sidney, South.*
 To SY'COPHANT. *v. n.* [*συκοφάντω*.] To play the sycophant. *Gow, of the Tongue.*
 SYCOPHANTICK. *a.* [from *sycophant*.] Flattering; parasitical.
 To SY'COPHANTISE. *v. n.* [from *sycophant*.] To play the flatterer. *Duff.*
 SYLLA'BICAL. *a.* [from *syllable*.] Relating to syllables; consisting of syllables.
 SYLLA'BICALLY. *ad.* [from *syllabical*.] In a syllabical manner.
 SY'LLABICK. *a.* [*syllabique*, French; from *syllable*.] Relating to syllables.
 SY'LLABLE. *f.* [*συλλαβή*.]

1. As much of a word as is uttered by the help of one vowel or one articulation. *Holder.*
 2. Any thing proverbially concise. *Shakespeare.*
 To SY'LLABLE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To utter; to pronounce; to articulate. *Milton.*
 SY'LLABUB. *f.* [Rightly SILLABUB, which see.] Milk and acids. *Beaumont.*
 SY'LLABUS. *f.* [*συλλαβίς*.] An abstract; a compendium containing the heads of a discourse.
 SY'LOGISM. *f.* [*συλλογισμός*.] An argument composed of three propositions; as, *every man thinks; Peter is a man; therefore Peter thinks.*
 SYLLOGISTICAL. } *a.* [*συλλογιστικός*.]
 SYLLOGISTICK. } Retaining to a syllogism; consisting of a syllogism. *Watts.*
 SYLLOGISTICALLY. *ad.* [from *syllogistical*.] In the form of a syllogism. *Locke.*
 To SY'LOGIZE. *v. n.* [*συλλογίζειν*.] To reason by syllogism. *Watts.*
 SY'LVAN. *a.* Woody; shady. *Milton.*
 SY'LVAN. *f.* [*syvain*, French.] A wood-god, or satyr. *Pope.*
 SYMBOL. *f.* [*symbole*, French; *σύμβολον*.]
 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.*
 SYMBO'LICAL. *a.* [*συμβολικός*.] Representative; typical; expressing by signs. *Brown, Taylor.*
 SYMBO'LICALLY. *ad.* [from *symbolical*.] Typically; by representation. *Taylor.*
 SYMBO'LIZATION. *f.* The act of symbolizing; representation; resemblance. *Brown.*
 To SYMBO'LIZE. *v. n.* [from *symbol*.] To have something in common with another by representative qualities. *Bacon, Boyle, Huxel, More, South.*
 To SYMBO'LIZE. *v. a.* To make representative of something. *Brown.*
 SYMME'TRIAN. *f.* [from *symmetry*.] One eminently studious of proportion. *Sidney.*
 SYMME'TRICAL. *a.* [from *symmetry*.] Proportionate; having parts well adapted to each other.
 SYMME'TRIST. *f.* [from *symmetry*.] One very studious or observant of proportion. *Watton.*
 SYMME'TRY. *f.* [*σύν* and *μέτρον*.] Adaptation of parts to each other; proportion; harmony; agreement of one part to another. *Donne, Waller, More, Dryden.*
 SYMPATHE'TICAL. } *a.* [*sympathetique*,
 SYMPATHE'TICK. } French.] Having mutual sensation; being affected by what happens to the other. *Rescaynon.*
 SYM-

SYMPATHE'TICALLY. *ad.* [from *sympa-*
thetick.] With sympathy; in consequence
of sympathy.

To SYMPATHIZE. *v. n.* [*sympatizer*, Fr.
from *sympathy.*] To feel with another; to
feel in consequence of what another feels;
to feel mutually. *Milton. Locke.*

SYMPATHY. *f.* [*συμπαθεία.*] Fellow-
feeling; mutual sensibility; the quality of
being affected by the affection of another.
South. Locke.

SYMPHONIOUS. *a.* [from *symphony.*] Har-
monious; agreeing in sound. *Milton.*

SYMPHONY. *f.* [*σὺν* and *φωνή.*] Concert
of instruments; harmony of mingled sounds.
Wotton. Dryden.

SYMPHYSIS. *f.* [*σὺν* and *φύσι.*] *Symphysis*
is meant of those bones which in young
children are distinct, but after some years
unite and consolidate into one bone.
Wiseman.

SYMPO'SIACK. *a.* [*συμποσιακός.*] Re-
lating to merry makings. *Arbutnot.*

SYMPTOM. *f.* [*σύμπτωμα.*]
1. Something that happens concurrently
with something else, not as the original
cause, nor as the necessary effect.
Swift.
2. A sign; a token.

SYMPTOMA'TICAL. } *a.* [from *symptom.*]
SYMPTOMA'TICK. } Happening con-
currently, or occasionally. *Wiseman.*

SYMPTOMA'TICALLY. *ad.* [from *symptom-*
atical.] In the nature of a symptom.
Wiseman.

SYNAGO'GICAL. *a.* [from *synagogue.*]
Pertaining to a synagogue.

SYNAGOGUE. *f.* [*συναγωγή.*] An assem-
bly of the Jews to worship. *Gospel.*

SYNALE'PHA. *f.* [*συναλοιφή.*] A contrac-
tion or excision of a syllable in a latin verse,
by joining together two vowels in the scan-
ning or cutting off the ending vowel: as,
ill' ego. *Dryden.*

SYNARTHRO'SIS. *f.* [*σὺν* and *ἀρθρωσις.*]
A close conjunction of two bones. *Wiseman.*

SYNCHONDRO'SIS. *f.* [*σὺν* and *χόνδρος.*]
Synchondrosis is a union by gristles of the
sternon to the ribs. *Wiseman.*

SYNCHRO'NICAL. *a.* [*σὺν* and *χρόνιος.*]
Happening together at the same time.
Boyle.

SY'NCHRONISM. *f.* [*σὺν* and *χρόνιος.*]
Concurrence of events happening at the
same time. *Hale.*

SY'NCHRONOUS. *a.* [*σὺν* and *χρόνιος.*]
Happening at the same time.

SY'NCOPE. *f.* [*συνκοπή.*]
1. Fainting fit. *Wiseman.*
2. Contraction of a word by cutting off
part.

SY'NCOPIST. *f.* [from *syncope.*] Contrac-
tor of words. *Spēctator.*

To SYNDICATE. *v. n.* [*σὺν* and *δική.*]

To judge; to pass judgment on; to certifi-
cate. *Hakerwill.*

SY'NDROME. *f.* [*συνδρομή.*] Concurrent
action; concurrence. *Glanville.*

SYNE'CDOCHE. *f.* [*συνεκδοχή.*] A figure
by which part is taken for the whole, or
the whole for part. *Taylor.*

SYNECDO'CHICAL. *a.* [from *synecdoche.*]
Expressed by a synecdoche; implying a sy-
necdoche. *Boyle.*

SYNNEURO'SIS. *f.* [*σὺν* and *νεῦρον.*] The
connexion made by a ligament. *Wisem.*

SY'NOD. *f.* [*σύνodus.*]
1. An assembly, particularly of ecclesiasticks.
Shakespeare. Cleaveland.
2. Conjunction of the heavenly bodies,
Crashaw.

SY'NODAL. } *a.* [*synodique*, Fr. from
SYNO'DICAL. } *synod.*]
SYNO'DICK. }

1. Relating to a synod; transacted in a sy-
nod. *Stillingfleet.*

2. Reckoned from one conjunction with
the sun to another. *Locke.*

SYNO'DICALLY. *ad.* [from *synodical*] By
the authority of a synod or publick assem-
bly. *Saunderson.*

SYNO'NYMA. *f.* [Lat. *συνώνυμος.*] Names
which signify the same thing.

To SYNO'NOMISE. *v. a.* [from *synonyma.*]
To express the same thing in different words.
Camden.

SYNONYMO'US. *a.* [*synonyme*, French;
συνώνυμος.] Expressing the same thing by
different words. *Bentley.*

SYNO'NYMY. *f.* [*συνωνυμία.*] The quality
of expressing by different words the same
thing.

SYNO'PSIS. *f.* [*σύνψις.*] A general view;
all the parts brought under one view.

SYNO'PTICAL. *a.* [from *synopsis.*] Afford-
ing a view of many parts at once. *Evelyn.*

SYNTA'CTICAL. *a.* [from *syntaxis*, Lat.]
1. Conjoined; fitted to each other.
2. Relating to the construction of speech.

SY'NTAX. } *f.* [*σύνταξις.*]
SYNTA'XIS. }

1. A system; a number of things joined
together. *Glanville.*

2. That part of Grammar which teaches
the construction of words. *Swift.*

SYNTHE'SIS. *f.* [*σύνθεσις.*] The act of
joining, opposed to *analysis.* *Newton.*

SYNTHE'TICK. *a.* [*συνθετικός.*] Conjoin-
ing; compounding; forming composition.
Watts.

SY'PHON. *f.* [*σίφων.*] A tube; a pipe.
Mortimer.

SY'RINGE. *f.* [*συριγξ.*] A pipe through
which any liquor is squirted. *Ray.*

To SY'RINGE. *v. a.* [from the noun.]
1. To spout by a syringe. *Wiseman.*

2. To wash with a syringe;

SY'RIN-

SYRINGOTOMY. *f.* [*σύριγγις* and *τέτομα.*] The act or practice of cutting fistulas or hollow fores.

SYRTIS. *f.* [Latin.] A quick sand; a bog. *Milton.*

SYSTEM. *f.* [*σύστημα.*]

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. *a.* [*συστηματικὸς.*] Methodical; written or formed with regular subordination of one part to another. *Bentley.*

SYSTEMA'TICALLY. *ad.* In form of a system. *Boyle.*

SYSTOLE. *f.* [*systole*, Fr. *συστολή.*]

1. [In anatomy.] The contraction of the heart. *Ray.*
2. In Grammar, the shortening of a long syllable.

T.

T A B

T, A consonant, which, at the beginning and end of words, has always the same sound nearly approaching the *d*; but before an *i*, when followed by a vowel, has the sound of an obscure *s*: as *nation*, *salvation*; except when *f* precedes *t*: as, *christian*, *question*.

TABBY. *f.* [*tabi*, *tabino*, Italian; *tabis*, French.] A kind of waved silk. *Swift.*

TABBY. *a.* Brinded; brindled. *Addison.*

TABEFAC'TION. *f.* [*tabefacio*, Lat.] The act of wasting away.

To TABEFY. *v. n.* [*tabefacio*, Latin.] To waste; to be ex'enuated by disease. *Harv.*

TABARD. } *f.* [*tabarda*, low Latin; *ta-*

TABERD. } *bard*, Fr.] A long gown;

a herald's coat.

TABERDER. *f.* [from *taberd*.] One who wears a long gown.

TABERNACLE. *f.* [*tabernacle*, Fr. *tabernaculum*, Latin.]

1. A temporary habitation; a casual dwelling. *Milton.*

2. A sacred place; a place of worship. *Addison.*

To TABERNACLE. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To enshrine; to house. *John.*

TABID. *a.* [*tabidus*, Latin.] Wasted by disease; consumptive. *Arbutnot.*

TABIDNESS. *f.* [from *tabid*.] Consumptiveness; state of being wasted by disease.

TABLATURE. *f.* [from *table*.] Painting on walls or ceilings.

TABLE. *f.* [*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.*

T A B

3. The persons sitting at table. *Shakesp.*

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. Davies. Dryden. Bentley.

6. A picture, or any thing that exhibits a view of any thing. *Shakespeare. Addison.*

7. An index; a collection of heads. *Evelyn.*

8. A synopsis; many particulars brought into one view. *Ben. Johnson.*

9. The palm of the hand. *Ben. Johnson.*

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 TAB'LE. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To board; to live at the table of another. *Scot. Felton.*

To TAB'LE. *v. a.* To make into a catalogue; to set down. *Shakespeare.*

TAB'LEBEER. *f.* [*table* and *beer*.] Beer used at victuals; small beer.

TAB'LEBOOK. *f.* [*table* and *book*.] A book on which any thing is graved or written without ink. *Shakespeare.*

TAB'LECLOTH. *f.* [*table* and *cloth*.] Linen spread on a table. *Camden.*

TAB'LEMAN. *f.* A man at draughts. *Bacon.*

TAB'LER. *f.* [from *table*.] One who boards. *Answorth.*

TAB'LETALK. *f.* [*table* and *talk*.] Conversation at meals or entertainments. *Shakesp. Dryden. Aiterbury.*

TAB'LET. *f.* [from *table*.]

1. A small level surface.

2. A medicine in a square form. *Bacon.*
 3. A surface written on or painted. *Dryd.*
- TABOUR.** *f.* [*tabourin, tabour, old Fr.*] A small drum; a drum beaten with one stick to accompany a pipe. *Shakespeare.*
- To TABOUR.** *v. n.* [*laborer, old French.*] To strike lightly and frequently. *Nab.*
- TABOURER.** *f.* [*from tabour.*] One who beats the tabour. *Shakespeare.*
- TABOURET.** *f.* [*from tabour.*] A small drum or t-bour. *Spectator.*
- TABOURINE.** *f.* [*French.*] A tabour; a small drum. *Shakespeare.*
- TABRERER.** *f.* Tabourer. *Spenser.*
- TABRET.** *f.* A tabour. *Genesis.*
- TABULAR.** *f.* [*tabularis, Latin.*]
 1. Set down in the form of tables or synopses.
 2. Formed in squares; made into laminæ. *Woodward.*
- To TABULATE.** *v. a.* [*tabula, Lat.*] To reduce to tables or synopses.
- TABULATED.** *a.* [*tabula, Latin.*] Having a flat surface. *Grew.*
- TACHE.** *f.* [*from tack.*] Any thing taken hold of; a catch; a loop; a button. *Exod.*
- TACHYGRAPHY.** *f.* [*ταχύς and γραφή.*] The art or practice of quick writing.
- TACIT.** *a.* [*tacite, Fr. tacitus, Latin.*] Silent; implied; not expressed by words. *Bacon. Locke.*
- TACITLY.** *ad.* [*from tacit.*] Silently; without oral expression. *Addison. Rogers.*
- TACITURNITY.** *f.* [*taciturnitas, Latin.*] Habitual silence. *Donne. Arbuthnot.*
- To TACK.** *v. a.* [*tacher. Breton.*]
 1. To fasten to any thing. *Herbert. Grew. Swift.*
 2. To join; to unite; to fitch together. *Dryden. Swift.*
- To TACK.** *v. n.* [probably from *tackle.*] To turn a ship. *Brown. Temple. Addison.*
- TACK.** *f.* [*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.*
- TACKLE.** *f.* [*tacel, Welsh.*]
 1. An arrow.
 2. Weapons; instruments of action. *Butler.*
 3. The ropes of a ship. *Spenser. Shaksp. Milton. Dryd. Addison.*
- TACKLED.** *a.* [*from tackle.*] Made of ropes tacked together. *Shakespeare.*
- TACKLING.** *f.* [*from tackle.*]
 1. Furniture of the mast. *Abbot. Bacon. Garth.*
 2. Instruments of action. *Walton.*
- TACTICAL.** *a.* [*τακτικός, τέττω; tac-*
TACTICK. *f.* [*tique, French.*] Relating to the art of ranging a battle.
- TACTICKS.** *f.* [*τακτικῶν.*] The art of ranging men in the field of battle. *Dryden.*
- TACTILE.** *a.* [*tactilis, tactum, Latin.*] Susceptible of touch. *Hale.*
- TACTILITY.** *f.* [*from tactile.*] Perceptibility by the touch.
- TACTION.** *f.* [*toÆtion, Fr. tactio, Latin.*] The act of touching.
- TA'DPOLE.** *f.* [*ταδ, toad, and pola, a young one.*] A young shapeless frog or toad, consisting only of a body and a tail; a por-wiggle. *Shakespeare. Ray.*
- TA'EN,** the poetical contraction of *taken.*
- TA'FFETA.** *f.* [*taffetas, Fr. taffetar, Span.*] A thin silk. *Shakespeare.*
- TAG.** *f.* [*tag, Islandish.*]
 1. A point of metal put to the end of a string.
 2. Any thing paltry and mean. *Whitgift. Shakespeare. L'Esrange.*
- TA'GTAIL.** *f.* [*tag and tail.*] A worm which has the tail of another colour. *Carew. Walton.*
- To TAG.** *v. a.*
 1. To fit any thing with an end: as, to tag a lace.
 2. To append one thing to another. *Dryd.*
 3. To join: this is properly to *tack.* *Swift.*
- TAIL.** *f.* [*τᾶγῆ, Saxon.*]
 1. That which terminates the animal behind; the continuation of the vertebræ of the back hanging loose behind. *Wall. More.*
 2. The lower part. *Deuter.*
 3. Any thing hanging long; a cat-kin. *Harvey.*
 4. The hinder part of any thing. *Butler.*
 5. To turn TAIL. To fly; to run away. *Sidney.*
- To TAIL.** *v. n.* To pull by the tail. *Hudibras.*
- TAILED.** *a.* [*from tail.*] Furnished with a tail. *Grew.*
- TAILLAGE.** *f.* [*tailleur, French.*] A piece cut out of the whole; a share of a man's substance paid by way of tribute. *Cowel.*
- TAILLE.** *f.* The fee which is opposite to fee-simple, because it is so minced 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.
- TAILOR.** *f.* [*tailleur, French.*] One whose business is to make cloaths. *Shaksp. Camden. Howel. Collier.*
- To TAINT.** *v. a.* [*teindre, French.*]
 1. To imbue or impregnate with any thing. *Thomson.*
 2. To stain; to sully. *Shakespeare. Chapman. Milton.*
 3. To infect. *Harvey. Arbuthnot. Pope.*
 4. To corrupt. *Swift.*
 5. A corrupt contraction of *attaint.*
- To TAINT.** *v. n.* To be infected; to be touched. *Shakespeare.*

TAINT. *f.* [*teinte*, French.]

1. A tincture; a stain.
2. An insect.
3. Infection.
4. A spot; a soil; a blemish.

Brown.

Locke, Prior.

Shakespeare, Milton.

TA'INTLESS. *a.* [from *taint*.] Free from infection.

Swift.

TA'INTURE. *f.* [*teinture*, French.] Taint; tinge; defilement.

Shakespeare.

To TAKE. *v. a.* preterite *took*, part. pass. *taken*, sometimes *took*. [*taks*, Islandish.]

1. To receive what is offered.
2. To seize what is not given.
3. To receive.
4. To receive with good or ill will.
5. To lay hold on; to catch by surprize or artifice.
6. To snatch; to seize.
7. To make prisoner.
8. To captivate with pleasure; to delight; to engage.
9. To surprize; to catch.
10. To entrap; to catch in a snare.
11. To understand in any particular sense or manner.
12. To exact.
13. To get; to have; to appropriate.
14. To use; to employ.
15. To blast; to infect.
16. To judge in favour of.
17. To admit any thing bad from without.
18. To get; to procure.
19. To turn to; to practise.
20. To close in with; to comply with.
21. To form; to fix.
22. To catch in the hand; to seize.
23. To admit; to suffer.
24. To perform any action.
25. To receive into the mind.
26. To go into.
27. To go along; to follow; to pursue.
28. To swallow; to receive.
29. To swallow as a medicine.
30. To choose one of more.
31. To copy.
32. To convey; to carry; to transport.

Dryden, Philips.

Dryden.

Deuter.

Dryden, Philips.

Dryden.

Deuter.

Dryden, Philips.

Dryden.

Deuter.

Dryden, Philips.

Dryden.

Deuter.

Dryden, Philips.

Dryden.

Deuter.

Dryden, Philips.

Dryden.

Deuter.

Dryden, Philips.

Dryden.

Deuter.

Dryden, Philips.

Dryden.

Deuter.

Dryden, Philips.

Dryden.

Deuter.

Dryden, Philips.

Dryden.

Deuter.

Dryden, Philips.

Dryden.

Deuter.

Dryden, Philips.

Dryden.

Deuter.

Dryden, Philips.

Dryden.

Deuter.

Dryden, Philips.

Dryden.

Deuter.

Dryden, Philips.

Dryden.

Deuter.

Dryden, Philips.

Dryden.

Deuter.

Dryden, Philips.

33. To fasten on; to seize.

Mark, Temple, Dryden.

34. Not to refuse; to accept.

Dryden, Locke.

35. To adopt.

Exodus.

36. To change with respect to place.

Luke, Ray, Addison.

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.

Isaiah, Dryden.

41. To endure; to bear.

L'Estr. Swift.

42. To draw; to derive.

Tilletson.

43. To leap; to jump over.

Shakespeare.

44. To assume.

Shakespeare, 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.

Bacon, Clarendon, Tate, Locke, Pope.

49. To direct.

Dryden.

50. To separate for one's self from any quantity.

Isaiah, Genesis, Dryden.

51. Not to leave; not to omit

Locke, Arbuthnot.

52. To receive payments.

Shakespeare.

53. To obtain by mensuration.

Camden, Swift.

54. To withdraw.

SpeEtator.

55. To seize with a transitory impulse.

Arbuthnot.

56. To comprise; to comprehend.

Aiterbury, Locke.

57. To have recourse to.

L'Estrange.

58. To produce; or suffer to be produced.

Spenser.

59. To catch in the mind.

Locke.

60. To hire; to rent.

Pope.

61. To engage in; to be active in.

Shakespeare.

62. To suffer; to support.

Addison, Dryden.

63. To admit in copulation.

Sandys.

64. To catch eagerly.

Dryden.

65. To use as an oath or expression.

Exod.

66. To seize as a disease.

Bacon, Dryden.

67. To TAKE away. To deprive of.

Clarendon, Dryden.

68. To TAKE away. To set aside; to remove.

Locke.

69. To TAKE care. To be careful; to be solicitous for; to superintend.

1 Cor.

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.

T A K

74. To TAKE from. To deprive of.
Locke. Shakesp.
75. To TAKE heed. To be cautious; to beware.
Milton. Dryden.
76. To TAKE heed to. To attend.
Eclus.
77. To TAKE in. To comprise; to comprehend.
Burnet. Addison. Derbam.
78. To TAKE in. To admit.
Sidney. Bacon Wotton. Dry. Locke.
79. To TAKE in. To win.
Knolles. Suckling.
80. To TAKE in. To receive.
Acts. Tillotson.
81. To TAKE in. To receive mentally.
Hale. Watts.
82. To TAKE oath. To swear.
Ezek. Bacon.
83. To TAKE off. To invalidate; to destroy; to remove.
Shakesp. Sanderfon.
84. To TAKE off. To withhold; to withdraw.
Bacon. Wake.
85. To TAKE off. To swallow.
Locke.
86. To TAKE off. To purchase.
Locke. Swift.
87. To TAKE off. To copy.
Addison.
88. To TAKE off. To find place for.
Bacon.
89. To TAKE off. To remove.
Bacon. Wake.
90. To TAKE order with. To check; to take course with.
Bacon.
91. To TAKE out. To remove from within any place.
Shakesp.
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.
Shakesp. Swift.
95. To TAKE up. To be ready for; to engage with.
Shakesp.
96. To TAKE up. To apply to the use of.
Addison.
97. To TAKE up. To begin.
Ezek. 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. Shakesp.
102. To TAKE up. To admit.
Bacon.
103. To TAKE up. To answer by replying; to reprimand.
L'Esrange.
104. To TAKE up. To begin where the former left off.
Dryden. Addison.
105. To TAKE up. To lift.
Shak. Ray.
106. To TAKE up. To occupy.
Hayward. Hammond. Clarendon. South.
107. To TAKE up. To accommodate;
Shakesp. L'Esrange.

T A K

108. To TAKE up. To comprise.
Dryd.
109. To TAKE up. To adopt; to assume.
Hamm. Temp. South. Attrib.
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.
Shakesp. Heb. Bacon. Dryden.
112. To TAKE upon. To assume; to claim authority.
Shakesp. Felton.
- To TAKE. *v. n.*
- To direct the course; to have a tendency to.
Bacon. Dryden.
 - To please; to gain reception.
South. Bentley.
 - To have the intended or natural effect.
Bacon. Dryden.
 - To catch; to fix.
Bacon.
 - To TAKE after. To learn of; to resemble; to imitate.
Hudibras. Atterbury.
 - To TAKE in. To inclose.
Mortimer.
 - To TAKE in. To lessen; to contract as, he took in his sails.
 - To TAKE in. To cheat; to gull.
 - To TAKE in hand. To undertake.
Clar.
 - To TAKE in with. To resort to.
Bac.
 - To TAKE on. To be violently affected.
Shakesp. Bacon.
 - To TAKE on. To grieve; to pine.
Shakesp.
 - To TAKE to. To apply to; to be fond of.
Locke.
 - To TAKE to. To betake to; to have recourse.
Dryden.
 - To TAKE up. To stop.
Glanv. South.
 - To TAKE up. To reform.
Locke.
 - To TAKE up with. To be contented with.
South. Bentley.
 - To TAKE up with. To lodge; to dwell.
L'Esrange. South.
 - To TAKE with. To please.
Bacon.
- TA'KEN, the participle pass. of take.
South. Denham.
- TAKER. *f.* [from take.] He that takes.
Denham.
- TA'KING. *f.* [from take.] Seizure; distress.
Butler.
- TALE. *f.* [tale, Saxon.]
- A narrative; a story.
Watts.
 - Oral relation.
Shakesp.
 - Number reckoned.
Hooker.
 - Reckoning; numeral account.
Carew. Butler.
 - Information; disclosure of any thing secret.
Shakesp. Bacon.
- TALEBE'ARING. *f.* [tale and bear.] The act of informing.
Arbut.
- TALEBE'ARER. *f.* [tale and bear.] One who gives officious or malignant intelligence.
L'Esrange. South.
- TA'LENT. *f.* [talentum, Latin.]
- A talent signified so much weight, or a sum

- sum of money, the value differing according to the different ages and countries.
- Arbut. Spakefp.*
2. Faculty; power; gift of nature. *Clarndon. Dryden.*
3. Quality; nature. *Clarendon. Swift.*
- TALISMAN. *f.* A magical character. *Pope.*
- TALISMAN'NICK. *a.* [from *talisman.*] Magical. *Addison.*
- To TALK. *v. n.* [*taelen*, Dutch.]
1. To speak in conversation; to speak fluently and familiarly. *Spakefp. Waller. Addison.*
2. To sprattle; to speak impertinently. *Milton.*
3. To give account. *Milton. Addison.*
4. To speak; to reason; to confer. *Feremiak. Cullier. Watts.*
- TALK. *f.* [from the verb.]
1. Oral conversation; fluent and familiar speech. *Knolles. Locke.*
2. Report; rumour. *Locke.*
3. Subject of discourse. *Milton.*
- TALK. *f.* [*talé*, Fr.] Stones composed of plates generally parallel, and flexible, and elastick. *Woodward.*
- TALKATIVE. *a.* [from *talk.*] Full of prate; loquacious. *Sidney. Addison.*
- TALKATIVENESS. *f.* [from *talkative.*] Loquacity; garrulity. *Gov. Tongue. Swift.*
- TALKER. *f.* [from *talk.*]
1. One who talks. *Watts.*
2. A loquacious person; a pratler. *Spakefp. Locke.*
3. A boaster; a bragging fellow. *Taylor.*
- TALKY. *a.* [from *talk.*] Consisting of talk. *Woodward.*
- TALL. *a.* [*tâl*, Welsh.]
1. High in stature. *Spakefp. Milton.*
2. High; lofty. *Milton.*
3. Sturdy; lusty. *Spakefp.*
- TALLAGE. *f.* [*tailage*, French.] Impost; excise. *Baron.*
- TALLOW. *f.* [*talge*, Danish.] The grease or fat of an animal; suet. *Abbot. Swift.*
- To TALLOW. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To grease; to smear with tallow.
- TALLOWCHANDLER. *f.* [*tallow* and *chandelier*, Fr.] One who makes candles of tallow. *Harvey.*
- TALLY. *f.* [from *tailler*, to cut, Fr.]
1. A stick notched or cut in conformity to another stick. *Garth. Prior.*
2. Any thing made to suit another. *Dryd.*
- To TALLY. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To fit; to suit; to cut out for any thing. *Prior. Pope.*
- To TALLY. *v. n.* To be fitted; to conform; to be suitable. *Addison.*
- TALMUD. } *f.* The book containing
- THALMUD, } the Jewish traditions,
- the rabbinical constitutions and explanations of the law.
- TAL'NESS. *f.* [from *tall.*] Height of stature; procerity. *Spenser. Hayw.*
- TAL'ON. *f.* [*talon*, French.] The claw of a bird of prey. *Bacon. Prior.*
- TAMARIND tree. *f.* [*tamarindus*, Latin.] The flower of the *tamarind tree* becomes a flat pod, containing many flat angular seeds surrounded with an acid blackish pulp. *Miller.*
- TAMARISK. *f.* [*tamarissee*, Lat.] The flowers of the *tamarisk* are rosaceous. *Miller.*
- TAMBARINE. *f.* [*tambourin*, Fr.] A tabor; a small drum. *Spenser.*
- TAME. *a.* [*tame*, Saxon; *taem*, Dutch.]
1. Not wild; domestick. *Addison.*
2. Crushed; subdued; depressed; dejected. *Spakefp. Roscom.*
3. Spiritless; unanimated.
- To TAME. *v. n.* [*temean*, Saxon.]
1. To reduce from wildness; to reclaim; to make gentle. *Spakefp.*
2. To subdue; to crush; to depress; to conquer. *Ben. Johnson.*
- TAMEABLE. *a.* [from *tame.*] Susceptive of taming. *Wilkins.*
- TAMELY. *a.* [from *tame.*] Not wildly; meanly; spiritlessly. *Spakefp. Dryden. Swift.*
- TAMENESS. *f.* [from *tame.*]
1. The quality of being tame; not wildness.
2. Want of spirits; timidity. *Rogers.*
- TAMER. *f.* [from *tame.*] Conqueror; subduer. *Pope.*
- TAMINY. *f.* A woollen stuff.
- TAMKIN. *f.* The stopple of the mouth of a great gun.
- To TAMPER. *v. a.*
1. To be busy with physick. *L'Esfrange.*
2. To meddle; to have to do without fitness or necessity. *Roscom. Addison.*
3. To deal; to practise with. *Hudibras.*
- To TAN. *v. a.* [*tannen*, Dutch.]
1. To impregnate or imbue with bark. *Grew. Swift.*
2. To imbrown by the sun. *Donne. Cleveland.*
- TANE for taken, *ta'en.* *May.*
- TANG. *f.* [*tangbe*, Dutch.]
1. A strong taste; a taste left in the mouth.
2. Relish; taste. *Atterbury.*
3. Something that leaves a sting or pain behind it. *Spakefp.*
4. Sound; tone. *Holder.*
- To TANG. *v. n.* To ring with. *Spakefp.*
- TANGENT. *f.* [*tangent*, French; *tangens*, Lat.] Is a right line perpendicularly raised

T A P

ed on the extremity of a radius, which touches a circle so as not to cut it.

TANGIBILITY. *f.* [from *tangible.*] The quality of being perceived by the touch.

TANGIBLE. *a.* [from *tango*, Latin.] Perceptible by the touch. *Bacon. Locke.*

To TANGLE. *v. a.* [See *entangle.*]

1. To implicate; to knit together.
2. To ensnare; to entrap. *Shakespeare. Milton.*
3. To embroil; to embarrass. *Craslow.*

To TANGLE. *v. n.* To be entangled.

TANGLE. *f.* [from the verb.] A knot of things mingled in one another. *Milton.*

TAINISTRY. *f.* The Irish hold their lands by *tainistry*, 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. *f.* [*tanque*, French.] A large cistern or basin. *Dryden.*

TANKARD. *f.* [*tankaerd*, Dutch.] A large vessel with a cover, for strong drink. *Ben. Johnson. Swift.*

TANNER. *f.* [from *tan.*] One whose trade is to tan leather. *Moxon.*

TANSY. *f.* A plant. *Miller.*

TANTALISM. *f.* [from *tantalize.*] A punishment like that of Tantalus. *Addison.*

To TANTALIZE. *v. a.* To torment by the shew of pleasures which cannot be reached. *Addison.*

TANTLING. *f.* [from *Tantalus.*] One seized with hopes of pleasure unattainable. *Shakespeare.*

TANTAMOUNT. *f.* [French.] Equivalent. *Locke.*

To TAP. *v. a.* [*tappen*, Dutch.]

1. To touch lightly; to strike gently.
2. To pierce a vessel; to broach a vessel. *Shakespeare. Addison.*

TAP. *f.* [from the verb.]

1. A gentle blow. *Addison. Gay.*
2. A pipe at which the liquor of a vessel is let out. *Derham.*

TAPROOT. *f.* The principal stem of the root. *Mortimer.*

TAPE. *f.* [*tappan*, Sax.] A narrow fillet or band. *Gay. Pope.*

TAPER. *f.* [*taper*, Sax.] A wax candle; a light. *Taylor.*

TAPER. *a.* Regularly narrowed from the bottom to the top; pyramidal; conical. *Dryden. Grew.*

To TAPER. *v. n.* To grow smaller. *Ray.*

TAPESTRY. *f.* [*tapestrie*, *tapissierie*, *tapis*, French; *tapetum*, Latin.] Cloth woven in regular figures, *Dryden. Addison.*

T A R

TAPET. *f.* [*tapetia*, Lat.] Worked or figured stuff. *Spenser.*

TAPSTER. *f.* [from *tap.*] One whose business is to draw beer in an alehouse. *Shakespeare. Howel. Swift.*

TAR. *f.* [*tarpe*, Sax. *tarre*, Dutch.] Liquid pitch. *Camden.*

TAR. *f.* A sailor; a seaman in contempt. *Swift.*

To TAR. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To smear over with tar.
2. To tease; to provoke. *Shakespeare.*

TARANTULA. *f.* [Italian.] An insect whose bite is only cured by music. *Sidney. Locke.*

TARDA'TION. *f.* [*tardo*, Latin.] The act of hindering or delaying.

TARDIGRADOUS. *a.* [*tardigradus*, Lat.] Moving slowly. *Brown.*

TARDILY. *ad.* [from *tardy.*] Slowly; sluggishly. *Shakespeare.*

TARDITY. *f.* [*tarditas*, Latin.] Slowness; want of velocity. *Digby.*

TARDINESS. *f.* [from *tardy.*] Slowness; sluggishness; unwillingness to action or motion. *Shakespeare.*

TARDY. *a.* [*tardus*, Lat.]

1. Slow; not swift. *Sandys.*
2. Sluggish; unwilling to action or motion. *Dryden. Prior.*
3. Dilatory; late; tedious. *Waller. Dryden.*
4. Unwary. *Hudibras.*
5. Criminal; offending. *Collier.*

To TARDY. *v. a.* [*tarder*, Fr.] To delay; to hinder. *Shakespeare.*

TARE. *f.* [from *teeren*, Dutch.] A weed that grows among corn. *Hooker. Decay of Piety. Locke.*

TARE. *f.* A mercantile word denoting the weight of any thing containing a commodity; also the allowance made for it.

TARE, *preterite of tear.* *Dryden.*

TARGE. *f.* [*zapga*, Sax.] A kind of buckler or shield born on the left arm. *Spenser. Milton.*

TARGUM. *f.* A paraphrase on the pentateuch in the Chaldee language.

TARIFF. *f.* A cartel of commerce. *Add.*

TARN. *f.* A bog; a fen; a marsh.

To TARNISH. *v. n.* [*ternir*, French.] To sully; to soil; to make not bright. *Collier. Thomson.*

To TARNISH. *v. n.* To lose brightness. *Collier.*

TARPAWLING. *f.* [from *tar.*]

1. Hempen cloath smeared with tar. *Dryd.*
2. A sailor in contempt. *Dennis.*

TARRAGON. *f.* A plant called herb-dragon.

TARRIANCE. *f.* [from *tarry.*] Stay; delay; perhaps sojourn. *Shakespeare.*

TARS

TARRIER. *f.*

1. A sort of small dog, that hunts the fox or otter out of his hole. *Dryden.*

2. One that carries or stays.

To TARRY. *v. n.* [*targir*, French.]

1. To stay; to continue in a place.

Shakesp.

2. To delay; to be long in coming.

Psal. Dryden.

To TARRY. *v. a.* To wait for.

Shakespeare.

TA'RSEL. *f.* A kind of hawk.

Shakespeare. Prior.

TA'RSUS. *f.* The space betwixt the lower end of the foci bones of the leg, and the beginning of the five long bones that are jointed with, and bear up, the toes.

Wiseman.

TART. *a.* [*zearz*, Sax. *taertig*, Dutch.]

1. Sour; acid; acidulated; sharp of taste.

2. Sharp; keen; severe.

Shakespeare. Wotton.

TART. *f.* [*tarte*, French; *tarta*, Italian.]

A small pie of fruit.

Bacon.

TARTANE. *f.* [*tartana*, Italian.] A vessel much used in the Mediterranean, with one mast and a three-cornered sail.

Addison.

TARTAR. *f.* [*tartarus*, Lat.]

1. Hell.

Shakesp.

2. Tartar is what sticks to wine casks, like a 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. Boyle.

TARTAREAN. *a.* [*tartarus*, Lat.] Hellish.

Milton.

TARTAREOUS. *f.* [from tartar.]

1. Consisting of tartar.

Grew.

2. Hellish.

Milton.

To TARTARIZE. *v. a.* [from tartar.]

To impregnate with tartar.

TARTAROUS. *a.* [from tartar.] Containing tartar; consisting of tartar.TARTLY. *ad.* [from tart.]

1. Sharply; scurly; with acidity.

2. Sharply; with poignancy; with severity.

Walker.

3. With sourness of aspect.

Shakesp.

TARTNESS. *f.* [from tart.]

1. Sharpness; sourness; acidity.

Mortimer.

2. Sourness of temper; poignancy of language.

Shakesp.

TASK. *f.* [*tasche*, French; *tassa*, Italian.]

1. Something to be done imposed by another.

Milton.

2. Employment; business.

Attwbury. Pope.

3. To take to TASK. To reprove; to reprimand. *L'Esrange. Addison.*

To TASK. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To burthen with something to be done.

Shakesp. Dryden.

TA'SKER. } *f.* [*task* and *master*.]

TA SKMASTER. } One who imposes tasks.

Milton. South.

TA'SSEL. *f.* [*tasfe*, French.] An ornamental bunch of silk, or glittering substances.

Spenser. Sandys.

TA'SSEL. } *f.* An herb.

Ainsw.

TA'SSELLED. *f.* [from *tassel*.] Adorned with tassels.

Milton.

TA'SSES. *f.* Armour for the thighs.

Ainsw.

TA'STABLE. *a.* That may be tasted; favourable.

Boyle.

To TASTE. *v. a.* [*taster*, to try, French.]

1. To perceive and distinguish by the palate.

Jobn.

2. To try by the mouth; to eat at least in a small quantity.

Milton.

3. To essay first.

Knolles. Dryden.

4. To feel; to have perception of.

Hebr.

To TASTE. *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. Swift.

3. To distinguish intellectually.

Swift.

4. To relish intellectually; to approve.

Milton.

5. To be tintured, or receive some quality or character.

Shakesp.

6. To try the relish of any thing.

Davies.

7. To have perception of.

Wisd.

8. To take enjoyment.

Milton.

9. To enjoy sparingly.

Dryden.

TASTE. *f.* [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. Waller.

3. That sensation which all things taken into the mouth give particularly to the tongue.

Locke.

4. Intellectual relish or discernment.

Hooker. Milton.

5. An essay; a trial; an experiment.

Shakesp.

6. A small portion given as a specimen.

Bacon.

TA'STED. *a.* [from *taste*.] Having a particular relish.

Bacon.

TASTER. *f.* [*tasteur*, Fr.]

1. One who takes the first essay of food.

Crashaw.

2. A dram cup.
- TASTEFUL.** *a.* [*taste* and *full.*] High relished; favourable. *Pope.*
- TASTELESS.** *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.** *f.* [from *tasteless.*]
1. Insipidity; want of relish.
 2. Want of perception of taste.
 3. Want of intellectual relish.
- TO TAT'TER.** *v. a.* [*totæpan*, Sax.] To tear; to rend; to make ragged. *Shakefp. Pope.*
- TAT'TER.** *f.* [from the verb.] A rag; a fluttering rag. *L'Esfrange.*
- TATTERDEMA'LION.** *f.* A ragged fellow. *L'Esfrange.*
- TO TATTLE.** *v. n.* [*tatercn*, Dutch.] To prate; to talk idly. *Spenser. Locke. Addison.*
- TATTLE.** *f.* [from the verb.] Prate; idle chat; trifling talk. *Swift. Watts.*
- TATTLEPATER.** *f.* [from *tattle.*] An idle talker; a prater. *Taylor.*
- TATTO'O.** *f.* The beat of drum by which soldiers are warned to their quarters. *Prior.*
- T'AVERN.** *f.* [*taverne*, French; *taberna*, Latin.] A house where wine is sold, and drinkers are entertained. *Shakefp.*
- T'AVERNER.** *f.* [from *tavern*
- T'AVERNKEEPER.** *f.* [from *tavern*
- T'AVERNMAN.** *f.* [from *tavern*
- One who keeps a tavern. *Camden.*
- TAUGHT,** preticite and part. passive of *teach.* *Milton.*
- TO TAUNT.** *v. a.* [*tanfer*, Fr. *tanden*, Dutch.]
1. To reproach; to insult; to revile; to ridicule. *Shakefp. Rowe.*
 2. To exprobate; to mention with upbraiding. *Shakefp.*
- TAUNT.** *f.* [from the verb.] Insult; scoff; reproach. *Shakefp. Prior.*
- TAUNTER.** *f.* [from *taunt.*] One who taunts, reproaches, or insults.
- TAUNTINGLY.** *ad.* [from *taunting.*] With insult; scoffingly; with contumely and exprobration. *Shakefp. Prior.*
- TAURICORNOUS.** *a.* [*taurus* and *cornu*, Lat.] Having horns like a bull.
- TAUTOLOGICAL.** *a.* [from *tautology.*] Repeating the same thing.
- TAUTOLOGIST.** *f.* [from *tautology.*] One who repeats tediously.
- TAUTOLOGY.** *f.* [*ταυτολογία.*] Repetition of the same words, or of the same sense in different words. *Dryden. Addison.*
- TO TAW.** *v. a.* [*townen*, Dutch; *ταπιαν*, Saxon.] To dress white leather commonly called alum leather, in contradistinction from *tan* leather, that which is dressed with bark.
- TAW.** *f.* A marble to play with. *Swift.*
- TA'WDRINESS.** *f.* [from *tawdry.*] Tinsel finery; finery too ostentatious.
- TA'WDREY.** *a.* [from Saint Awdrey, or Saint Etheldred, as the things bought at Saint Etheldred's fair.] Meanly shewy; splendid without cost. *Spenser. L'Esfrange. Dryden. Addison.*
- TA'WER.** *f.* [from *taw.*] A dresser of white leather.
- TA'WNY.** *a.* [*tanc*, *tanné*, Fr.] Yellow, like things tanned. *Peacham. Milton. Brown. Addison.*
- TAX.** *f.* [*taxe*, French; *taxe*, Dutch.]
1. An impost; a tribute imposed; an excise; a tallage. *Dryden. Arbuth.*
 2. Charge; censure. *Clarendon.*
- TO TAX.** *v. a.* [*taxer*, Fr.]
1. To load with imposts. *2 Kings.*
 2. To charge; to censure; to accuse. *Shakefp. Raleigh. Milton. Decay of Piety. Dryden. Addison.*
- TAXABLE.** *a.* [from *tax.*] That may be taxed.
- TAXATION.** *f.* [*taxation*, Fr.]
1. The act of loading with taxes; impost; tax. *Sidney.*
 2. Accusation; scandal. *Shakefp.*
- TAXER.** *f.* [from *tax.*] He who taxes. *Bacon.*
- TEA.** *f.* [French.] A Chinese plant, of which the infusion has lately been much drunk in Europe. *Waller. Addif. Spect. Arbuth. Swift.*
- TO TEACH.** *v. a.* preter. and part. pass. *taught*, sometimes *teached*, which is now obsolete. [*zæcan*, Sax.]
1. To instruct; to inform. *Isa. 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. *Shakefp. South.*
 4. To tell; to give intelligence. *Tusser.*
- TO TEACH.** *v. n.* To perform the office of an instructor. *Shakefp. Mic.*
- TE'ACHABLE.** *a.* [from *teach.*] Docile; susceptible of instruction. *Watts.*
- TE'ACHABLENESS.** *f.* [from *teachable.*] Docility; willingness to learn; capacity to learn.
- TE'ACHER.** *f.* [from *teach.*]
1. One who teaches; an instructor; preceptor. *Hooker. Milton. South. Blackm.*
 2. A preacher; one who is to deliver doctrine to the people. *South.*
- TEAD** or *tede.* A torch; a flambeau. *Spens.*
- TEAGUE**

T E D

TEAGUE. *f.* A name of contempt used for an Irishman.

TEAL. *f.* [*teelingsb*, Dutch.] A wild fowl. *Carew.*

TEAM. *f.* [*tyme*, Saxon, a yoke.]

1. A number of horses or oxen drawing at once the same carriage.

Spenser. Roscommon. Dryden.

2. Any number passing in a line. *Dryden.*

TEAR. *f.* [*teapn*, Sax. *taare*, Danish.]

1. The water which violent passion forces from the eyes. *Bacon. Milton.*

2. Any moisture trickling in drops.

Dryden.

TEAR. *f.* [from the verb.] A rent; a fissure.

To TEAR. pret. *tere*, anciently part. pass. *toru*; [*teapan*, Saxon.]

1. To pull in pieces; to lacerate; to rend. *Shakespeare. Gen. Arbut.*

2. To laniate; to wound with any sharp point drawn along. *Shakespeare. Jer.*

3. To break by violence. *Dryden. A. Phil.*

4. To divide violently; to shatter. *Locke.*

5. To pull with violence; to drive violently. *Dryden.*

6. To take away by sudden violence. *Waller. Addison.*

To TEAR. *v. n.* [*tieren*, Dutch.] To fume; to rave; to rant turbulently. *L'Esfrange.*

TE'ARER. *f.* [from *to tear*.] He who rends or tears.

TE'ARFALLING. *a.* [*tear and fall*.] Tender; shedding tears. *Shakespeare.*

TE'ARFUL. *a.* [*tear and full*.] Weeping; full of tears. *Shakespeare. Pope.*

To TEASE. *v. a.* [*teapan*, Saxon.]

1. To comb or unravel wool or flax.

2. To scratch cloth in order to level the nap. *Addison. Prior.*

TE'ASEL. *f.* [*teapl*, Saxon; *dipsacus*, Lat.] A plant of singular use in raising the knap upon woollen cloth. *Miller.*

TE'ASER. *f.* [from *tease*.] Any thing that torments by incessant importunity. *Collier.*

TEAT. *f.* [*tetb*, Welsh; *ziz*, Sax. *tette*, Dutch.] The dug of a beast. *Brown. Locke. Prior.*

TE'CHNICAL. *a.* [*τεχνικος*.] Belonging to arts; not in common or popular use. *Locke.*

TE'CHY. *a.* Peevish; fretful; irritable. *Shakespeare.*

TECTO'NICK. *a.* [*τεκτονικος*.] Pertaining to building.

To TED. *v. a.* [*teadan*, Saxon.] To lay grass newly mown in rows. *Milt. Mortin.*

TEDDER or *tether.* *f.* [*tudder*, Dutch.]

1. A rope with which a horse is tied in the field that he may not pasture too wide.

T E L

2. Any thing by which one is restrained*

Bacon. Child.

TE DEUM. *f.* An hymn of the church, so called from the two first words of the Latin. *Shakespeare. Bacon.*

TE'DIOUS. *a.* [*tedieux*, French; *tedium*, Latin.]

1. Wearisome by continuance; troublesome; irksome. *Milton.*

2. Wearisome by prolixity. *Hooker.*

3. Slow. *Ainsworth.*

TE'DIOUSLY. *ad.* [from *tedious*.] In such a manner as to weary.

TE'DIOUSNESS. *f.* [from *tedious*.]

1. Wearisomeness by continuance.

2. Wearisomeness by prolixity. *Hooker.*

3. Prolixity; length. *Shakespeare.*

4. Uneasiness; tirefomeness; quality of wearying. *Hooker. Donne. Davies.*

To TEEM. *v. n.* [*team*, Saxon, offspring.]

1. To bring young. *Shakespeare.*

2. To be pregnant; to engender young. *Dryden.*

3. To be full; to be charged as a breeding animal. *Addison.*

To TEEM. *v. a.*

1. To bring forth; to produce. *Shakespeare.*

2. To pour. *Swift.*

TE'EMFUL. *a.* [*teampful*, Saxon.]

1. Pregnant; prolifick.

2. Brimful. *Ainsw.*

TE'EMER. *f.* [from *teem*.] One that brings young.

TE'EMLESS. *a.* [from *teem*.] Unfruitful; not prolifick. *Dryden.*

TEEN. *f.* [*zinan*, Saxon; *tecn*, Flemish, *to vex*.] Sorrow; grief. *Spenser. Shak.*

To TEEN. *v. a.* [from *zinan*, *to kindle*, Saxon.] To excite; to provoke to do a thing.

TEENS. *f.* [from *teen* for *ten*.] The years reckoned by the termination *teen*; as, thirteen, fourteen. *Graville.*

TEETH, the plural of *tooth*. *Job.*

To TEETH. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To breed teeth. *Arbut.*

TE'GUMENT. *f.* [*tegumentum*, Latin.] Cover; the outward part. *Brown. Wiseman. Ray.*

To TEH-HE. *v. n.* To laugh; to titter. *Huairat.*

TEIL tree. *f.* Linden or lime tree. *Hja.*

TEINT. *f.* [*teinte*, French.] Colour; touch of the pencil. *Dryden.*

TE'LARY. *a.* [*teia*, a web, Lat.] Spinning webs. *Frasin.*

TELESCOPE. *f.* [*τελεσκόπιο* and *σκοπεῖν*.] A long glass by which distant objects are viewed. *Watts.*

TELESCOPICAL. *a.* [from *telescope*] Belonging to a telescope; seeing at a distance.

T E M

T E M

To TELL. *v. a.* pre erite and part. pass. *told* tell us, *Saxon*; *taelen, tellen, Dut.* to n., *Dan sh.*

1. To utter; to express; to speak. *Milton.*
2. To relate; to rehearse; to speak. *Milton. Dryden. Pope.*
3. To each; to inform. *Shakespeare. Sanderfon.*
4. To discover; to betray. *Numbers.*
5. To count; to number. *Waller. Prior.*
6. To make excuses. A low word. *Shakespeare.*

To TELL. *v. n.*

1. To give an account; to make report. *Psalms. Milton.*
2. To TELL on. To inform of. *1 Sam.*

TELL-TALE. *f.* [*tell* and *tale.*] One who gives malicious information; one who carries officious intelligence.

Shakespeare. Fairfax. Milton.

TELLER. *f.* [*from tell.*]

1. One who tells or relates.
2. One who numbers.
3. A teller is an officer of the exchequer, of which there are four in number: their business is to receive all monies due to the king, and give the clerk of the pell a bill to charge him therewith: they also pay all persons any money payable to them by the king, by warrant from the auditor of the receipt. *Cowel.*

TEMERARIOUS. *a.* [*teméraire, Fr. temerarius, Lat.*]

1. Rash; heady. *L'Estrange.*
2. Careless; heedless. *Ray.*

TEMERITY. *f.* [*temeritas, Lat.*] Rashness; unreasonable contempt of danger.

Cowley.

To TEMPER. *v. a.* [*tempero, Lat.*]

1. To mix so as that one part qualifies the other. *Milton.*
2. To compound; to form by mixture. *Shakespeare.*
3. To mingle. *Ezekiel. Addison.*
4. To beat together to a proper consistence. *Wid.*
5. To accommodate; to modify.
6. To soften; to mollify; to assuage; to soothe. *Spenser. Shakespeare. Otway.*
7. To form metals to a proper degree of hardness. *Milton. Boyle. Dryden.*
8. To govern. *Spenser.*

TEMPER. *f.* [*from the verb.*]

1. Due mixture of contrary qualities. *Raleigh. Arbutnot.*
2. Middle course; mean or medium. *Swift.*
3. Constitution of body. *Burnet.*
4. Disposition of mind. *Locke.*
5. Constitutional frame of mind. *Shakespeare.*

6. Calmness of mind; moderation.

Ben. Johnson.

7. State to which metals are reduced.

Shakespeare. Sharp.

TEMPERAMENT. *f.* [*temperamentum, Latin.*]

1. Constitution; state with respect to the predominance of any quality. *Locke.*
2. Medium; due mixture of opposites. *Hale.*

TEMPERAMENTAL. *a.* [*from temperament.*] Constitutional. *Brown.*

TEMPERANCE. *f.* [*temperantia, Latin.*]

1. Moderation; opposed to gluttony and drunkenness. *Milton. Temple.*
2. Patience; calmness; sedateness; moderation of passion. *Spenser.*

TEMPERATE. *a.* [*temperatus, Lat.*]

1. Not excessive; moderate in degree of any quality. *Bacon.*
2. Moderate in meat and drink. *Wiseman.*

TEMPERATELY. *ad.* [*from temperate.*]

1. Moderately; not excessively. *Addison.*
2. Calmly; without violence of passion. *Shakespeare.*

TEMPERATENESS. *f.* [*from temperate.*]

1. Freedom from excesses; mediocrity.
2. Calmness; coolness of mind. *Daniel.*

TEMPERATURE. *f.* [*temperatura, Lat.*]

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. *a.* [*from temper.*] Disposed with regard to the passions. *Shakespeare.*

TEMPEST. *f.* [*tempestas, Lat.*]

1. The utmost violence of the wind. *Abbot. Donne.*
2. Any tumult; commotion; perturbation.

To TEMPEST. *v. a.* [*from the noun.*] To disturb as by a tempest. *Milton.*

TEMPEST-BEATEN. *v. a.* [*tempest* and *beat.*] Shattered with storms. *Dryden.*

TEMPEST-TOST. *a.* [*tempst* and *post.*] Driven about by storms. *Shakespeare.*

TEMPESTIVITY. *f.* [*tempestivus, Latin.*] Seasonableness. *Brown.*

TEMPESTUOUS. *a.* [*tempestuosus, Fr. from tempest.*] Stormy; turbulent. *Milton. Collier.*

TEMPPLAR. *f.* [*from the Temple.*] A student in the law. *Pope.*

TEMPLE. *f.* [*temple, Fr. templum, Latin.*]

1. A place appropriated to acts of religion. *Shakespeare.*
2. The

T E N

T E N

2. The upper part of the sides of the head.

Arbutnot. Pope.

TEMPLET. *f.* A piece of timber in building.

Moxon.

TEMPORAL. *a.* [*temporalis*, Lat.]

1. Measured by time; not eternal.

Hooker.

2. Secular; not ecclesiastical.

Shakespeare. Swift.

3. Not spiritual.

Taylor. Rogers.

4. Placed at the temples.

Arbutnot.

TEMPORA'LITY. } *f.* [*temporalité*, Fr.

TEMPORALS. } from *temporal*.] Secular possessions; not ecclesiastick rights.

Cowel. Bacon.

TEMPORALLY. *ad.* [from *temporal*.]

With respect to this life.

Soubt.

TEMPORALTY. *f.* [from *temporal*.]

1. The laity; secular people.

Abbot.

2. Secular possessions.

Aylffe.

TEMPOR'NEOUS. *a.* [*temporis*, Latin.]

Temporary.

TEMPORARINESS. *f.* [from *temporary*.]

The state of being temporary.

TEMPORARY. *a.* [*tempus*, Lat.] Lasting

only for a limited time.

Bacon. Addison.

To TEMPORIZE. *v. n.* [*temporiser*, Fr.]

1. To delay; to procrastinate.

Shakespeare.

2. To comply with the times or occasions.

TEMPORIZER. *f.* [*temporiseur*, Fr. from

temporize.] One that complies with times

or occasions; a trimmer.

Shakespeare.

TEMPER BREAD. } *f.* [*temsen*, *tem*, Dut.]

TEMPERED BREAD. } Bread made of flower better fitted than common.

To TEMPT. *v. a.* [*tenio*, Lat. *tenter*, Fr.]

1. To solicit to ill; to intice by presenting some pleasure or advantage to the mind.

Shakespeare. 1 Cor. Taylor.

2. To provoke.

Shakespeare.

3. To try; to attempt.

Dryden.

TEMP'TATION. *f.* [*temptation*, Fr. from *tempt*.]

1. The act of tempting; solicitation to ill; enticement.

Milton.

2. The state of being tempted.

Dappa.

3. That which is offered to the mind as a motive to ill.

Shakespeare. Dryden.

TEMP'TABLE. *a.* [from *tempt*.]

1. One who solicits to ill; an enticer.

Shakespeare. Tillotson.

2. The infernal solicitor to evil.

Hammond.

TEMP'ULENCY. *f.* [*temulentia*, Lat.] Inebriation; intoxication by liquor.

TEMP'ULENT. *a.* [*temulentus*, Lat.] Inebriated; intoxicated.

TEN. *a.* [τέν, Sax. *tien*, Dutch.] The decimal number; twice five.

Brown. Dryden.

TEN'ABLE. *a.* [*tenable*, French.] Such as may be maintained against opposition;

such as may be held against attacks.

Bacon. Ciarendon. Addison.

TENA'CIOUS. *a.* [*tenax*, Lat.]

1. Grasping hard; inclined to hold fast; not willing to let go.

Soubt.

2. Retentive.

Locke.

3. Having parts disposed to adhere to each other; cohesive.

Newton. Arbutnot.

TENANCY. *f.* Temporary possession of what belongs to another.

Wotton.

TEN'ANT. *f.* [*tenant*, Fr.]

1. That holds of another; one that on certain conditions has temporary possession, and uses the property of another.

Pope. Swift.

2. One who resides in any place.

Thomson.

To TEN'ANT. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To hold on certain conditions.

Alaïson.

TEN'ANTABLE. *a.* [from *tenant*.] Such as may be held by a tenant.

Suckling. D. of Piety.

TEN'ANTLESS. *a.* [from *tenant*.] Unoccupied; unpossessed.

Shakespeare.

TEN'ANT-SAW. *f.* [corrupted from *tenon-saw*.]

TENCH. *f.* [since, Saxon; *tinca*, Latin.]

A pond fish.

Hale.

To TEND. *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. *v. n.* [*tendo*, Lat.]

1. To move towards a certain point or place.

Wotton. Dryden.

2. To be directed to any end or purpose.

Temple. Tillotson.

3. To contribute.

Hammond.

4. To wait; to expect.

Shakespeare.

5. To attend; to wait as dependants or servants.

Shakespeare.

6. To attend as something inseparable.

Shakespeare.

TENDANCE. *f.* [from *tend*.]

1. Attendance; state of expectation.

Spenser.

2. Person; attendant.

Shakespeare.

3. Attendance; act of waiting.

Shakespeare.

4. Care; act of tending.

Shakespeare. Milton.

TENDENCE. } *f.* [from *tend*.]

TENDENCY. } 1. Direction or course towards any place or object.

Taylor.

2. Direction or course toward any inference or result; drift.

Locke.

TEN'DER. *a.* [*tendre*, French.]

1. Soft; easily impressed or injured.

Milton.

2. Sensitive; easily pained; soon sore.

L'Esfrange. Locke.

3. Effec-

T E N

T E N

3. Effeminate; emasculate; delicate. *Spenser.*
4. Exciting kind concern. *Shakespeare.*
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. *Tillotson.*
9. Careful not to hurt. *Tillotson.*
10. Gentle; mild; unwilling to pain. *Shakespeare.*
11. Apt to give pain. *Bacon.*
12. Young; weak; as, tender age. *Shakespeare.*

To TENDER, *v. a.* [*tendre*, French.]

1. To offer; to exhibit; to propose to acceptance. *Hooker. Milton.*
2. To hold; to esteem. *Shakespeare.*
3. To regard with kindness. *Shakespeare.*

TENDER, *f.* [from the verb.]

1. Offer; proposal to acceptance. *Dryden. South. Addison.*
2. [From the adjective.] Regard; kind concern. *Shakespeare.*

TENDER-HEARTED, *a.* [*tender* and *heart*.] Of a soft compassionate disposition.

TENDERLING, *f.* [from *tender*.]

1. The first horns of a deer.
2. A fondling.

TENDERLY, *ad.* [from *tender*.] In a tender manner; mildly; gently; softly; kindly; without harshness.

Shakespeare. Milton. Garth. Pope.

TENDERNESS, *f.* [*tendresse*, Fr. from *tender*.]

1. The state of being tender; susceptibility of impressions. *Bacon. Arbuthnot.*
2. State of being easily hurt; foreness. *Locke. Addison. Bentley.*
3. Susceptibility of the softer passions. *Shakespeare. Addison.*

4. Kind attention; anxiety for the good of another. *Bacon.*
5. Scrupulousness; caution. *Wotton. South.*

6. Cautious care. *Government of the Tongue.*

7. Soft pathos of expression.

TENDINOUS, *a.* [*tendinis*, Lat.] Sinewy; containing tendons; consisting of tendons. *Wiseman.*

TENDON, *f.* [*tendo*, Latin.] A sinew; a ligature by which the joints are moved. *Blackmore.*

TENDRIL, *f.* [*tendrillon*, French.] The clasp of a vine, or other climbing plant. *Milton. Dryden. Ray.*

TENE'BRICOSE, } *a.* [*tenebricosus*, tene-

TENE'BRIOUS, } *brus*, Lat.] Dark; gloomy.

TENE'BROSITY, *f.* [*tenebra*, Lat.] Dark-

ness; gloom.

TE'NEMENT, *f.* [*tenement*, Fr. *tenementum*, law Latin.] Any thing held by a tenant. *Locke. Pope.*

TE'NENT, *f.* See TENET.

TENERITY, *f.* [*teneritas*, *tener*, Latin.] Tenderness. *Ainsworth.*

TENE'SMUS, *f.* Needing to go to stool. *Arbutnot.*

TE'NET, *f.* [from *tenet*, Latin, *he holds*.] It is sometimes written *tenent*, or *they hold*.] Position; principle; or opinion. *Decay of Piety. South. Prior.*

TE'NNIS, *f.* A play at which a ball is driven with a racket. *Shakespeare. Howel.*

To TENNIS, *v. a.* [from the noun.] To drive as a ball. *Spenser.*

TE'NON, *f.* [French.] The end of a timber cut to be fitted into another timber. *Moxon.*

TE'NOUR, *f.* [*tenor*, Lat. *teneur*, Fr.]

1. Continuity of state; constant mode; manner of continuity. *Sidney. Crashaw. Spratt.*
2. Sense contained; general course or drift. *Shakespeare. Locke.*

3. A sound in musick. *Bacon.*

TE'NSE, *a.* [*tenfus*, Lat.] Stretched; stiff; not lax. *Holder.*

TENSE, *f.* [*temps*, Fr. *tempus*, Lat.] A variation of the verb to signify time. *Clarke.*

TENSENESS, *f.* [from *tense*.] Contracti-

on; tension: the contrary to laxity.

TENSIBLE, *a.* [*tenfus*, Lat.] Capable of being extended. *Bacon.*

TENSILE, *a.* [*tenfus*, Lat.] Capable of extension. *Bacon.*

TENSION, *f.* [*tenfion*, Fr. *tenfus*, Latin.]

- The act of stretching; not laxation; the state of being stretched; not laxity. *Blackmore.*

TENSIVE, *a.* [*tenfus*, Latin.] Giving a sensation of stiffness or contraction. *Floyer.*

TENSURE, *f.* [*tenfus*, Lat.] The act of stretching, or state of being stretched; the contrary to laxation or laxity. *Bacon.*

TENT, *f.* [*tente*, French; *tentorium*, Lat.]

1. A soldier's moveable lodging place, commonly made of canvas extended upon poles. *Knolles.*
2. Any temporary habitation; a pavilion. *Milton.*

3. [*Tente*, French.] A roll of lint put into a fore. *Shakespeare. Wiseman.*

4. A species of wine deeply red, chiefly from Galicia in Spain.

To TENT, *v. n.* [from the noun.] To lodge as in a tent; to tabernacle.

To TENT, *v. a.* To search as with a medical tent. *Shakespeare. Wiseman.*

TENTA'TION, *f.* [*tentatio*, Lat.] Trial; temptation. *Brown.*

TENTATIVE, *a.* [*tentative*, Fr. *tenio*, Lat.] Trying; essaying.

TENTED,

TENTED. *a.* [from *tent*.] Covered with tents. *Bacon. Shakespeare. Pope.*

TENTER. *f.* [*tendo, tentus, Lat.*]

1. A hook on which things are stretched.
2. To be on the TENTERS. To be on the stretch; to be in difficulties. *Hudibras.*

To **TENTER.** *v. a.* [from the noun.] To stretch by hooks. *Bacon.*

To **TENTER.** *v. n.* To admit extension. *Bacon.*

TENTH. *a.* [*τεταρτος, Saxon.*] First after the ninth; ordinal of ten. *Boyle.*

TENTH. *f.* [from the adjective.]

1. The tenth. *Dryden. Locke.*
2. Tithes. *Philips.*
3. Tents are that yearly portion or tribute which all livings ecclesiastical yield to the king. *Cowel.*

TENTHLY. *ad.* [from *tenth*.] In the tenth place.

TENTI'GINOUS. *a.* [*tentiginis, Lat.*] Stiff; stretched.

TENTWORT. *f.* A plant. *Answorth.*

TENUIFOLI'OUS. *a.* [*tenuis and folium, Lat.*] Having thin leaves.

TENUITY. *f.* [*tenuitas, Lat.*] Thinness; exility; smallness; minuteness; not grossness. *King Charles. Bentley.*

TENUOUS. *a.* [*tenuis, Lat.*] Thin; small; minute. *Brown.*

TENURE. *f.* [*tenure, Fr.*] Tenure is the manner whereby tenements are holden of their lords. *Raleigh. Dryden.*

TEPEFA'CTION. *f.* [*tepefacio, Lat.*] The act of warming to a small degree.

TEPID. *a.* [*tepidus, Lat.*] Lukewarm; warm in a small degree. *Milton.*

TEPIDITY. *f.* [from *tepid*.] Lukewarmness. *Answorth.*

TEPOR. *f.* [*tepor, Lat.*] Lukewarmness; gentle heat. *Arbutnot.*

TERATO'LOGY. *f.* [*τέρας and λόγος.*] Bombast.

TERCE. *f.* [*tierce, Fr.*] A vessel containing forty-two gallons of wine; the third part of a butt or pipe. *Answorth.*

TEREBINTHINATE. *a.* [*terebintine, Fr.*]

TEREBINTHINE. *f.* [*terebintum, Lat.*] Consisting of turpentine; mixed with turpentine. *Floyer.*

To **TE'REBRATE.** *v. a.* [*terebro, Latin.*] To bore; to perforate; to pierce. *Brown. Derham.*

TEREBRA'TION. *f.* [from *terebrate*.] The act of boring or piercing. *Bacon.*

TERGE'MINOUS. *a.* [*tergeninus, Latin.*] Threefold.

TERGIVERSA'TION. *f.* [*tergum and ver-so, Lat.*]

1. Shift; subterfuge; evasion. *Bramball.*
2. Change; fickleness. *Clarendon.*

TERM. *f.* [*terminus, Latin.*]

1. Limit; boundary. *Bacon.*

2. The word by which a thing is expressed. *Bacon. Burnet. Swift.*

3. Words; language. *Shakespeare. Milton.*

4. Condition; stipulation. *Dryden. Bentley.*

5. Time for which any thing lasts. *Addison.*

6 [In law.] The time in which the tribunals, or places of judgment, are open to all that list to complain of wrong, or to seek their right by course of law or action; the rest of the year is called vacation. Or these terms there are four in every year, during which matters of justice are dispatched: one is called *Hillary 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. *Hale.*

To **TERM.** *v. a.* [from the noun.] To name; to call. *Locke.*

TERMAGANCY. *f.* [from *termagant*.] Turbulence; tumultuousness. *Barker.*

TERMAGANT. *a.* [*τερμαγαντ, Sax.*]

1. Tumultuous; turbulent. *Shakespeare.*

2. Quarrelsome; scolding; furious. *Arb.*

TERMAGANT. *f.* A scold; a brawling turbulent woman. *Hudibras. Tatler.*

TERMER. *f.* [from *term*.] One who travels up to the term. *Ben. Johnson.*

TERMINABLE. *a.* [from *terminare*.] Limitable; that admits of bounds.

To **TERMINATE.** *v. a.* [*termino, Latin;* *terminer, Fr.*]

1. To bound; to limit. *Locke.*

2. To put an end to.

To **TERMINATE.** *v. n.* To be limited; to end; to have an end; to attain its end. *Soutb. Dryden.*

TERMINA'TION. *f.* [from *terminare*.]

1. The act of limiting or bounding. *Brown.*

2. Bound; limit.

3. End; conclusion.

4. End of words as varied by their significations. *Watts.*

5. Word; term. *Shakespeare.*

TERMINTHUS. *f.* [*τέρμινθος.*] A tumour. *Wiseman.*

TERMLESS. *a.* [from *term*.] Unlimited; boundless. *Raleigh.*

TERMLY. *ad.* [from *term*.] Term by term. *Bacon.*

TER-

TER-

TER-

TER-

TER-

TER-

TERNARY. } *f.* [*ternarius, ternio, Lat.*] *Holder.*
TERNION. } The number three

TERRACE. *f.* [*terrace, Fr. terraccia, Ital.*] *Holder.*
 A small mount of earth covered with grass.
Temple. Dryden.

TERRAQUEOUS. *a.* [*terra and aqua, Lat.*] *Woodward.*
 Composed of land and water.

TERRENE. *a.* [*terrenus, Lat.*] Earthly; terrestrial. *Hooker. Milton.*

TERRE BLUE. *f.* [*terre and bleu, Fr.*] A sort of earth. *Woodward.*

TERRE-VERTE. *f.* [French.] A sort of earth. *Dryden.*

TERREOUS. *a.* [*terreus, Lat.*] Earthy; consisting of earth. *Glanville. Brown.*

TERRESTRIAL. *a.* [*terrestris, Lat.*]
 1. Earthly; not celestial. *Spenser. Dryden.*

2. Consisting of earth; terreous. *Woodward.*

To TERRESTRIFY. *v. a.* [*terrestris and facio, Latin.*] To reduce to the state of earth. *Brown.*

TERRESTRIOUS. *a.* [*terrestris, Latin.*] Terreous; earthy; consisting of earth. *Brown.*

TERRIBLE. *a.* [*terrible, Fr. from terribilis, Lat.*]

1. Dreadful; formidable; causing fear. *Milton. Prior.*

2. Great so as to offend; a colloquial hyperbole. *Clarendon. Tillotson.*

TERRIBLENESS. *f.* [from terrible.] Formidableness; the quality of being terrible; dreadfulness. *Sidney.*

TERRIBLY. *f.* [from terrible.]

1. Dreadfully; formidably; so as to raise fear. *Dryden.*

2. Violently; very much. *Swift.*

TERRIER. *f.* [*terrier, Fr. from terra, earth.*]

1. A dog that follows his game underground. *Dryden.*

2. A survey or register of lands. *Ayliffe.*

3. A wimble; auger or borer. *Ainsw.*

TERRIFICK. *a.* [*terrificus, Lat.*] Dreadful; causing terrour. *Milton. Philips.*

To TERRIFY. *v. a.* [*terror and facio, Latin.*] To fright; to shock with fear; to make afraid. *Knolles. South. Blackmore.*

TERRITORY. *f.* [*territorium, law Latin.*] Land; country; domain; district. *Hayward. Denham.*

TERROUR. *f.* [*terror, Lat. terreur, Fr.*]

1. Fear communicated. *Milton.*

2. Fear received. *Knolles. Blackmore.*

3. The cause of fear. *Prior. Milton.*

TERSE. *a.* [*terjus, Lat.*]

1. Smooth. *Brown.*

2. Cleanly written; neat. *Dryden. Swift.*

TERTIAN. *f.* [*teriana, Lat.*] Is an ague intermitting but one day, so that there are two fits in three days. *Harvey.*

To TERTIATE. *v. a.* [*tertio, tertius, Lat.*] To do any thing the third time.

TESSELLATED. *a.* [*teffella, Lat.*] Variegated by squares. *Woodward.*

TEST. *f.* [*test, Fr. testa, Italian.*]

1. The cupel by which refiners try their metals. *Shakespeare. Clarendon.*

2. Trial; examination: as by the cupel. *Ben. Johnson.*

3. Means of trial. *Pope.*

4. That with which any thing is compared in order to prove its genuineness. *Dryden.*

5. Discriminative characteristick. *Dryden.*

6. Judgment; distinction. *Dryden.*

7. It seems to signify any vessel that holds fire. *Dryden.*

TESTACEOUS. *a.* [*testaceus, Lat.*]

1. Consisting of shells; composed of shells.

2. Having continuous, not jointed shells; opposed to crustaceous. *Woodward.*

TESTAMENT. *f.* [*testament, Fr. testamentum, Lat.*]

1. A will; any writing directing the disposal of the possessions of a man deceased. *Hooker. Dryden.*

2. The name of each of the volumes of the holy scripture.

TESTAMENTARY. *a.* [*testamentarius, Lat.*] Given by will; contained in wills. *Aterbury.*

TESTATE. *a.* [*testatus, Latin.*] Having made a will. *Ayliffe.*

TESTATOR. *f.* [*testator, Lat.*] One who leaves a will. *Hooker. Taylor.*

TESTATRIX. *f.* [Latin.] A woman who leaves a will.

TESTED. *a.* [from test.] Tried by a test. *Shakespeare.*

TESTER. *f.* [*teste, French, a head.*]

1. A sixpence. *Locke. Pope.*

2. The cover of a bed.

TESTICLE. *f.* [*testiculus, Latin.*] Stone. *Brown. W. Seman.*

TESTIFICATION. *f.* [*testificatio, Latin; from testify.*] The act of witnessing. *Hooker. South.*

TESTIFICATOR. *f.* [from testify, Lat.] One who witnesses.

TESTIFIER. *f.* [from testify.] One who testifies.

To TESTIFY. *v. n.* [*testificor, Latin.*] To witness; to prove; to give evidence. *John. Milton.*

To TESTIFY. *v. a.* To witness; to give evidence of any point. *John.*

TESTILY. *ad.* [from testy.] Fretfully; peevishly; morosely.

TESTIMONIAL. *f.* [*testimonial, Fr. testimonium.*]

TEX

THA

monium, Lat.] A writing produced by any one as an evidence for himself.

Burnet. Ayliffe.

TESTIMONY. *f.* [*testimonium*, Lat.]

1. Evidence given; proof. *Spenser. Dryden.*

2. Public evidences. *Milton.*

3. Open attestation; profession. *Milton.*

To TESTIMONY. *v. a.* To witness.

Shakespeare.

TESTINESS. *f.* [from *testy*.] Moroseness.

Locke.

TESTUDINATED. *a.* [*testudo*, Latin.]

Roofed; arched.

TESTUDINEOUS. *a.* [*testudo*, Lat.] Re-

sembling the shell of a tortoise.

TESTY. *a.* [*testis*, Fr. *testardo*, Italian.]

Fretful; peevish; apt to be angry.

Locke. Tatler.

TETCHY. *a.* Froward; peevish.

Shakespeare.

TETE A TETE. *f.* [French.] Cheek by

jowl. *Prior.*

TETHER. *f.* [See TEDDER.] A string

by which horses are held from pasturing too wide.

Shakespeare. Swift.

To TETHER. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To

tie up.

TETRA'GONAL. *a.* [*τετράγωνον*.] Square.

Brown.

TETRAPE'TALOUS. *a.* [*τέσπαρες* and

πέταλον.] Are such flowers as consist of four leaves round the style.

Miller.

TET'RARCH. *f.* [*tetrarcha*, Lat.] A Roman

governor of the fourth part of a province.

Ben. Johnson.

TETRA'RCHATE. } *f.* [*τετραρχία*.] A

TET'RARCHY. } Roman government.

TETRA'STICK. *f.* [*τετράστιχος*.] An epi-

gram or stanza of four verses.

Pope.

TET'RICAL. } *a.* [*tetricus*, Lat.] Fro-

TET'RICOUS. } ward; perverse; four.

Knolles.

TETTER. *f.* [*τεττη*, Saxon.] A scab;

a scurf; a ringworm. *Shakespeare. Dryden.*

TEW. *f.* [*toewe*, a hempen rope, Dutch.]

1. Materials for any thing. *Skinner.*

2. An iron chain. *Ainsworth.*

To TEW. *v. a.* [*z pian*, Saxon.] To work.

TE'WEL. *f.* [*tuyau* or *tuyal*, French.] In

the back of the forge, against the fire-

place, is fixed a taper pipe in it above five inches long, called a *tewel*, which comes

through the back of the forge. *Moxon.*

To TE'WTAW. *v. a.* To beat; to break.

Mortimer.

TEXT. *f.* [*textus*, Lat.]

1. That on which a comment is written.

Waller.

2. Sentence of scripture.

Soutb.

TEXTILE. *a.* [*textilis*, Latin.] Woven;

capable of being woven. *Wilkins.*

TEXTMAN. *f.* [*text* and *man*.] A man

ready in quotation of texts, *Sandersen.*

TEXTRINE. *a.* [*textrina*, Lat.] Relating to weaving.

Derham.

TEXTUARY. *a.* [from *text*.]

1. Contained in the text. *Brown.*

2. Serving as a text; authoritative.

Glanville.

TEXTUARIST. } *f.* [*textuaire*, Fr.] One

TEXTUARY. } ready in the text of scrip-

ture; a divine well versed in scripture.

TEXTURE. *f.* [*textus*, Lat.]

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.

Milton. Newton.

THAN. *ad.* [*ðanne*, Saxon.] A particle

placed in comparison after the compara-

tive adjective. *Ben. Johnson. Congreve.*

THANE. *f.* [*ðegn*, Saxon.] An old title

of honour, perhaps equivalent to baron.

Shakespeare.

To THANK. *v. a.* [*ðancian*, Sax. *dancken*,

Dutch.]

1. To return acknowledgements for any

favour or kindness. *Shakespeare. Dryden.*

2. It is used often in a contrary or ironical

sense. *Milton. Dryden.*

THANK. } *f.* [*ðancar*, Saxon; *danke*,

THANKS. } Dutch.] Acknowledgment

paid for favour or kindness; expression

of gratitude. *Shakespeare. Bacon. Milton.*

THA'NKFUL. *a.* [*ðancful*, Saxon.] Full

of gratitude; ready to acknowledge good

received. *Bacon. Dryden.*

THA'NKFULLY. *ad.* [from *thankful*.]

With lively and grateful sense or ready ac-

knowledgment of good received.

Shakespeare. Taylor.

THA'NKLESS. *a.* [from *thank*.]

1. Unthankful; ungrateful; making no

acknowledgment. *Spenser. Pope.*

2. Not deserving, or not likely, to gain

thanks. *Wotton. Crashaw.*

THA'NKLESSNESS. *f.* [from *thankless*.]

Ingratitude; failure to acknowledge good

received. *Donne.*

THANKOFFERING. *f.* [*thank* and *offer-*

ing.] Offering paid in acknowledgment

of mercy. *Watts.*

THANKSGIVING. *f.* [*thanks* and *give*.]

Celebration of mercy.

Hooker. Neb. Tillotson.

THA'NKWORTHY. *a.* [*thank* and *wor-*

thy.] Deserving gratitude. *Davies.*

THARM. *f.* [*ðearm*, Sax. *darm*, Dutch,

the gut.] Intestines twisted for several

uses.

THAT. *pronoun.* [*þata*, Gothic; *ðat*,

Saxon; *dat*, Dutch.]

1. Not this, but the other. *Shakespeare.*

2. Which; relating to an antecedent thing.

Shakespeare. Cowley.

3. Who;

THE

THE

3. Who; relating to an antecedent person. *Tickell.*
4. It sometimes serves to save the repetition of a word or words foregoing. *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 *ecce* to the former.
7. Such as. *Tillotson.*
8. That which; what. *Shakespeare.*
9. The thing. *Numbers.*
10. The thing which then was. *Cowley.*
11. By way of eminence. *Cowley.*
12. In **THAT**. As being. *Hooker.*
- THAT**. *conjunction.*
1. Because. *Waller. Cowley.*
2. Not a consequence. *Locke.*
3. Noting indication. *Bacon.*
4. Noting a final end. *Cowley.*
- THATCH**. *f.* [*ῥακε*, Sax. *straw*, *Skinner.*] Straw laid upon the top of a house to keep out the weather. *Swift. Watts.*
- To THATCH**. *v. a.* [*ῥακταιν*, Saxon.] To cover as with straw. *Bacon. Dryden.*
- THATCHER**. *f.* [from *thatch*.] One whose trade is to cover houses with straw. *Swift.*
- To THAW**. *v. n.* [*ῥαν*, 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**. *v. a.* To melt what was congealed. *Shakespeare. Granville.*
- THAW**. *f.* [from the verb.] Liquefaction of any thing congealed; warmth such as liquifies congelation. *Shakespeare. Wilkins. Dryden.*
- THE**. *article.* [*de*, Dutch.]
1. The article noting a particular thing. *Shakespeare. Cowley.*
2. Before a vowel *e* is commonly cut off in verse.
3. Sometimes *be* is cut off. *Cowley.*
- THEATRICAL**. *a.* [*theatral*, Fr. *theatralis*, Latin.] Belonging to a theatre.
- THEATRE**. *f.* [*theatre*, French; *theatrum*, Latin.]
1. A place in which shows are exhibited; a playhouse. *Shakespeare. Bacon.*
2. A place rising by steps like a theatre. *Milton. Dryden.*
- THEATRICK**. } *a.* [*theatrum*, Latin.]
- THEATRICAL**. } Scenick; suiting a theatre; pertaining to a theatre. *Decay of Piety. Pope.*
- THEATRICALLY**. *ad.* [from *theatrical*.] In a manner suiting the stage. *Swift.*
- THEE**, the oblique singular of *thou*. *Cowley.*
- THEFT**. *f.* [from *thief*.]
1. The act of stealing. *Cowley.*

2. The thing stolen. *Exodus.*
- THEIR**. *f.* [*ῥεορα*, 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. *Hooker. Roscommon. Wilkins.*
- THEM**, the oblique of *they*.
- THEME**. *f.* [*ῥεμε*, Fr. *ῥεμα*.]
1. A subject on which one speaks or writes. *Shakespeare. Roscommon.*
2. A short dissertation written by boys on any topick.
3. The original word whence others are derived. *Watts.*
- THEMSELVES**. *f.* [See **THEY** and **SELF**.]
1. These very persons. *Hooker.*
2. The oblique case of *they* and *selves*. *Locke.*
- THEN**. *ad.* [*ῥαν*, Gothick; *ῥαν*, Saxon; *dan*, Dutch.]
1. At that time. *Clarendon.*
2. Afterwards; immediately afterwards; 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**. *f.*
1. From that place. *Milton.*
2. From that time. *Isaiah.*
3. For that reason. *Milton.*
- THENCEFORTH**. *ad.* [*ῥενεα* and *ῥοῦβ*.] From that time. *Spenser. Milton.*
- THENCEFORWARD**. *ad.* [*ῥενεα* and *ῥοῦβ*.] On from that time.
- THEOCRACY**. *f.* [*ῥεοκρατῖα*, Fr. *ῥεῖο* and *ῥαῖῆω*.] Government immediately superintended by God. *Burnet.*
- THEOCRATICAL**. *a.* [*ῥεοκρατικη*, Fr. from *theocracy*.] Relating to a government administered by God. *Burnet.*
- THEODOLITE**. *f.* A mathematical instrument for taking heights and distances.
- THEOGONY**. *f.* [*ῥεογονῖα*.] The generation of the gods.
- THEOLOGIAN**. *f.* [*ῥεολογος*, Latin.] A divine; a professor of divinity. *Milton.*
- THEOLOGICAL**. *a.* [*ῥεολογια*, Lat.] Relating to the science of divinity. *Swift.*
- THEOLOGICALLY**. *ad.* [from *theological*.] According to the principles of theology.
- THEOLOGIST**. } *f.* [*ῥεολογος*, Latin.] A
- THEOLOGUE**. } divine; one studious in the science of divinity. *Bacon. Dryden.*
- THEOLOGY**. *f.* [*ῥεολογια*, Fr. *ῥεολογια*.] Divinity. *Huyward. Tillotson.*
- THEOMACHIST**. *f.* He who fights against the gods.
- THEOMACHY**. *f.* [*ῥεο* and *μαχη*.] The fight against the gods by the giants.

THEORBO. *f.* [*tiorba*, Italian.] A large lute for playing a thorough bass, used by the Italians. *Bailey.*

THEOREM. *f.* [*θεωρημα.*] A position laid down as an acknowledged truth.

Hooker. Graunt.
THEOREMATICAL. } *a.* [from *theorem.*] Com-
THEOREMATICK. } *prised* in the-
THEOREMICK. } *orems*; consisting in theorems. *Grewo.*

THEORETICAL. } [*theoretique*, Fr.
THEORETICK. } *a.* [*θεωρητικος.*]

THEORICAL. } [*theorique*, Fr.
THEORICK. } *from* *θεωρια.*]

Speculative; depending on theory or speculation; terminating in theory or speculation. *Shakspeare. Boyle. Burnet.*

THEORICK. *f.* [from the adjective.] A speculatist; one who knows only speculation, not practice. *Shakspeare.*

THEORETICALLY. *a.* [from *theoretick.*] Speculatively; not practically.

THEORICALLY. *a.* [from *theorick.*] Speculatively; not practically.

THEORIST. *lf.* [from *theory.*] A speculatist; one given to speculation. *Addison.*

THEORY. *f.* [*theorie*, Fr. *theoria*] Speculation; not practice; scheme; plan or system yet subsisting only in the mind.

Hooker. Bacon. South.
THERAPEUTICK. *a.* [*θεραπευτικος.*] Curative; teaching or endeavouring the cure of diseases. *Watts.*

THERE. *ad.* [*thar*, Gothic; *thar*, Sax. *daer*, Dutch.]

1. In that place. *Pope.*
2. It is opposed to *hence*. *Locke. Milton.*
3. An exclamation directing something at a distance. *Dryden.*

THEREABOUT. } *ad.* [*there* and *about*];
THEREABOUTS. } *thereabouts* is therefore less proper.]

1. Near that place. *Shakspeare.*
2. Nearly; near that number, quantity, or state. *Davies. Suckling. Newton.*
3. Concerning that matter. *Luke.*

THEREAFTER. *ad.* [*there* and *after.*] According to that; accordingly. *Peacbam.*

THEREA'T. *a.* [*there* and *at.*]
 1. At that; on that account. *Hooker.*
 2. At that place. *Mattbew.*

THEREBY. *ad.* [*there* and *by.*] By that; by means of that. *Herbert.*

THEREFORE. *ad.* [*there* and *for.*]
 1. For that; for this; for this reason; in consequence. *Lucas Wist.*
 2. In return for this; in recompense for this or for that. *Mattbew.*

THEREFROM. *ad.* [*there* and *from.*] From that; from this. *Jof.*

THEREIN. *ad.* [*there* and *in.*] In that; in this. *Bacon.*

THEREINTO. *ad.* [*there* and *into.*] Into that; into this. *Luke, Bacon.*

THEREOF. *ad.* [*there* and *of.*] Of that; of this. *Hooker. Swift.*

THEREON. *ad.* [*there* and *on.*] On that. *Mark. Woodward.*

THEREOUT. *ad.* [*there* and *out.*] Out of that. *Spenser.*

THERETO. } *ad.* [*there* and *to,* or
THEREUNTO. } *unto.* To that. *Hooker. Tillotson.*

THEREUPON. *ad.* [*there* and *upon.*]
 1. Upon that; in consequence of that. *Hooker. Shakspeare. Davies. Locke. Swift.*
 2. Immediately.

THERUNDER. *ad.* [*there* and *under.*] Under that. *Raebgh.*

THEREWITH. *ad.* [*there* and *with.*]
 1. With that. *Hooker. Davies.*
 2. Immediately.

THEREWITHA'L. *ad.* [*there* and *withal.*]
 1. Over and above. *Daniel.*
 2. At the same time. *Shakspeare.*
 3. With that. *Spenser.*

THERIACAL. *a.* [*θηριακα*] Medicinal; physical. *Bacon.*

THERMOMETER. *f.* [*thermometre*, Fr. *θερμις* and *μετρος*.] An instrument for measuring the heat of the air, or of any matter. *Brown.*

THERMOMETRICAL. *a.* [from *thermometer.*] Relating to the measure of heat. *Cheyne.*

THERMOCOPE. *f.* [*thermocope*, Fr. *θερμις* and *κοπιω*.] An instrument by which the degrees of heat are discovered. *Arbutnot.*

THESE, 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.*

THE'SIS. *f.* [*these*, Fr. *these*.] A position; something laid down affirmatively or negatively. *Prior.*

THE'SMOTHETE. *f.* [*θεσμοθετης.*] A lawgiver.

THE'URGY. *f.* [*θεουργια.*] The power of doing supernatural things by lawful means, as by prayer to God.

THEY. *f.* [*they*, Saxon.]
 1. Quality; manners. *Spenser.*
 2. In *Shakspeare* it seems to signify brown, or bulk.

THEWED. *a.* [from *thead.*] Educated; habituated. *Spenser.*

THEY. *f.* In the oblique case *them*, the plural of *he* or *she*. [*they*, Saxon.]

1. The men; the women; the persons. *Shakspeare. Ben. Johnson.*
2. Those men; those women; opposed to some others. *Prior.*

THICK. *a.* [*thice*, Saxon; *dick*, Dutch.]
 1. Not thin.
 2. Dense; not rare; gross; crass. *Raebgh. Arbutnot.*

3. Not clear; not transparent; muddy; feculent. *Temple.*

4. Great in circumference; not slender. *Deuter.*

5. Frequent; in quick succession; with little intermission. *Knolles, Wotton, Spelman, Roscommon.*

6. Close; not divided 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. *Shakespeare.*

THICK. f. [from the adjective.]

1. The thickest part or time when any thing is thickest. *Krolles.*

2. **THICK and thin.** Whatever is in the way. *Hudibras.*

THICK. ad.

1. Frequently; fast. *Denham.*

2. Closely. *Dryden, Norris.*

3. To a great depth. *Addison.*

4. **THICK and threefold.** In quick succession; in great numbers. *L'Estrange.*

TO THICKEN. v. a. [from *thick.*]

1. To make thick.

2. To make close; to fill up interstices. *Woodward.*

3. To condense; to concreate. *Arbutnot.*

4. To strengthen; to confirm. *Shakespeare.*

5. To make frequent.

6. To make close or numerous.

TO THICKEN. v. n.

1. To grow thick. *Shakespeare.*

2. To grow dense or muddy. *Prior.*

3. To concreate; to be consolidated. *Tatler.*

4. To grow close or numerous. *Addison.*

5. To grow quick. *Chopman, Raleigh.*

THICKET. f. [*diccetū*, Saxon.] A close knot or tuft of trees; a close wood. *Boyle.*

THICKLY. ad. [from *thick.*] Deeply; to a great quantity. *Boyle.*

THICKNESS. f. [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. *Holter.*

THICK-SCULLED. a. Dull; stupid. *Dryden.*

THICKSET. a. [*thick and set.*] Close planted. *Dryden, Grew.*

THICKSKIN. f. [*thick and skin.*] A coarse gross man. *Shakespeare.*

THIEF. f. [*thief*, Saxon; *dief*, Dutch.]

1. One who takes what belongs to another. *Shakespeare, Jobn.*

2. An excrescence in the snout of a candle. *May.*

THIEF-CATCHER. } f. { [*thief & catch.*]

THIEF LEADER. } f. { [*thief & lead.*]

THIEF-TAKER. } f. { [*thief & take.*]

One whose business is to detect thieves. *L'Estrange, Brampton.*

TO THIEVE. v. n. [from *thief.*] To steal; to practise theft.

THIEVERY. f. [from *thieve.*]

1. The practice of stealing. *Spenser, South.*

2. That which is stolen. *Shakespeare.*

THIEVISH. a. [from *thief.*]

1. Given to stealing; practising theft. *Shakespeare.*

2. Secret; sly. *Shakespeare.*

THIEVISHLY. ad. [from *thievish.*] Like a thief.

THIEVISHNESS. f. [from *thievish.*] Disposition to steal; habit of stealing.

THIGH. f. [*thigh*, Saxon; *die*, Dutch.]

The *thigh* includes all between the buttocks and the knee. The *thigh* bone is the longest of all the bones in the body. *Quincy, Genesis.*

THICK. pronoun. [*thick*, Saxon.] That same. *Obsolete.*

THILL. f. [*thill*, Saxon.] The shafts of a waggon. *Mortimer.*

THILL-HORSE } f. { [*thill and horse.*] The

THILLER. } f. { last horse; the horse that goes between the shafts. *Tisser, Shakespeare.*

THIMBLE. f. [from *thimble*.] A metal cover by which women secure their fingers from the needle. *Shakespeare, Cheyne.*

THIME. f. [*thymus*, Latin; *thym*, French.]

A fragrant herb from which the bees are supposed to draw honey. *Spenser.*

THIN. a. [*thin*, 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. *Bacon.*

7. Not abounding. *Bacon.*

8. Not fat; not bulky; lean; slim; slender. *L'Estrange.*

THIN. ad. Not thickly. *Milton.*

TO THIN. 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. *Blackmore.*

THINLY. ad. [from *thin.*] Not thickly; not closely. *Bacon.*

THINE.

THINE. *pronoun.* [*thein*, Gothick; *ðin*, Saxon; *dijn*, Dutch.] Belonging or relating to thee. *Shakespeare.*

THING. *f.* [*ðing*, Saxon; *ding*, Dutch]

1. Whatever is; or not a person. *Shakespeare.*
2. It is used in contempt. *Swift.*
3. It is used of persons in contempt, or sometimes with pity. *Shakespeare. Congreve.*
4. It is used by *Shakespeare* once in a sense of an hour.

TO THINK. *v. n. preter. thought.* [*ðencean*, Saxon; *dencken*, Dutch]

1. To have ideas; to compare terms or things; to reason; to cogitate. *Locke.*
2. To judge; to conclude; to determine. *Daniel.*
3. To intend. *Shakespeare.*
4. To imagine; to fancy. *Burnet.*
5. To muse; to meditate. *Dryden.*
6. To recollect; to observe. *Shakespeare.*
7. To judge; to conclude. *Swift.*
8. To consider; to doubt. *Bentley.*

TO THINK. *v. a.*

1. To imagine; to image in the mind; to conceive. *Shakespeare.*
2. To believe; to esteem. *Sidney.*
3. To THINK much. To grudge. *Milton. Tillotson.*
4. To THINK scorn. To disdain. *Escher.*

THINKER. *f.* [from *think*.] One who thinks in a certain manner. *Locke.*

THINKING. *f.* [from *think*.] Imagination; cogitation; judgment. *Shakespeare. Addison.*

THINLY. *ad.* [from *thin*.]

1. Not thickly.
2. Not closely; not numerously. *Dryden.*

THINNESS. *f.* [from *thin*.]

1. The contrary to thickness; exility; tenuity. *Donne. Newton.*
2. Paucity; scarcity. *Dryden.*
3. Rareness; not spissitude. *Soutb.*

THIRD. *a.* [*ðri'ði*, Saxon.] The first after the second. *Shakespeare.*

THIRD. *f.* [from the adjective.]

1. The third part. *Addison.*
2. The sixtieth part of a second. *Holder.*

THIRDBOROUGH. *f.* [*third* and *borough*.] An under-conffable.

THIRDLY. *ad.* [from *third*.] In the third place. *Bacon.*

TO THIRL. *v. a.* [*ðiri'an*, Saxon.] To pierce; to perforate. *Ainsworth.*

THIRST. *f.* [*ðyrst*, Sax. *derß*, Dutch.]

1. The pain insued for want of drink; want of drink. *Denbam. Arbuthnot.*
2. Eagerness; vehement desire. *Fairfax.*
- 3 Drought. *Milton.*

TO THIRST. *v. n.* [*ðyrstan*, Sax. *derßen*, Dutch.]

1. To feel want of drink; to be thirsty or athirst. *Exodus, Milton.*

2. To have a vehement desire for any thing. *Plates.*

To THIRST. *v. a.* To want to drink. *Prior.*

THIRSTINESS. *f.* [from *thirst*.] The state of being thirsty. *Wotton.*

THIRSTY. *a.* [*ðyrstiz*, Saxon.]

1. Suffering want of orink; pained, for want of drink. *Shakespeare. Judges. Rowe.*
2. Possessed with any vehement desire: as, blood thirsty.

THIRTE'EN. *a.* [*ðri'te'n*, Saxon] Ten and three. *Bacon.*

THIRTE'ENTH. *a.* [from *thirteen*; *ðri'te'nta*, Saxon.] The third after the tenth. *Graunt.*

THIRTIETH. *a.* [from *thirty*; *ðri'te'z*, Saxon.] The ten'h thrice to d. *Hale.*

THIRTY. *a.* [*ðri'te'z*, Saxon.] Thrice ten. *Shakespeare.*

THIS. *pronoun.* [*ðis*, Saxon.]

1. That which is present; what is now mentioned. *Shakespeare.*
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. *Locke.*
7. Sometimes it is opposed to *the other*. *Dryden.*

THISTLE. *f.* [*ðirtl*, Sax. *distl*, Dutch; *carduus*, Latin.] A prick'y weed growing in corn fields. *Müller. Shakespeare.*

THISTLE. *golden. f.* A plant. *Müller.*

THISTLY. *a.* [from *thistle*.] Overgrown with thistles. *Tempsen.*

THITHER. *ad.* [*ðitþer*, Saxon.]

1. To that place: it is opposed to *hither*. *Denbam.*
2. To that end; to that point.

THITHERTO. *ad.* [*thither* and *to*.] To that end; so far.

THITHERWARD. *ad.* [*thither* and *ward*.] Towards that place. *Milton.*

THO. *ad.* [*ðonne*, Sax n.]

1. Then. *Spenser.*
2. *Tho'* contracted for *though*.

To THOLE. *v. n.* To wait awhile. *Ainsworth.*

THONG. *f.* [*ðnung*, *ðnung*, Saxon.] A strap or string of leather. *Addison. Dryd.*

THORA'CICK. *a.* [from *thorax*.] Belonging to the breast. *Arbutnot.*

THORAL. *a.* [from *thorus*, Latin.] Relating to the bed. *Ayliffe.*

THORN. *f.* [*thaurm*, Gothick]

1. A prickly tree of several kinds. *Genesis.*
2. A prickle growing on the thorn bush. *Milton.*
3. Any thing troublesome. *Soutbern.*

THORNAPPLE. *f.* A plant. *Mortmer.*

T H O

THORNBA'CK. *f.* A sea-fish. *Arbut.*

THORNEBUT *f.* A sort of sea-fish.
Ainsworth.

THORNY. *a.* [from *thorn.*]

1. Full of thorns; spiny; rough; prickly.
Randolph. Dryden.
2. Pricking; vexatious. *Shakespeare.*
3. Difficult; perplexing. *Spenser.*

THOROUGH. *prop.* [the word *through* extended into two syllables.]

1. By way of making passage or penetration.
2. By means of. *Shakespeare.*

THOROUGH. *a.*

1. Complete; full; perfect.
Spenser. Clarendon.
2. Passing through. *Bacon.*

THOROUGHFARE. *f.* [from *through* and *fare.*] A passage through; a passage without any stop or let. *Shakespeare.*

THOROUGHLY. *ad.* [from *through.*] Completely; fully. *Shakespeare. Dryden.*

THOROUGHSPED. *a.* [from *through* and *sped.*] Finished in principles; thorough-paced. *Swift.*

THOROUGHPA'CED. *a.* [from *through* and *pace.*] Perfect in what is undertaken; complete. *Swift.*

THOROUGHSTICH. *ad.* [from *through* and *stich.*] Completely; fully. *L'Esrange.*

THORP. *f.* From the Saxon *þorp*, signifies a village. *Gibson.*

THOSE. *pron.* The plural of *that.* *Shakespeare. Denham.*

THOU. *f.* [ðu, Saxon; du, Dutch; in the the oblique cases singular *thee*, ðe, Saxon; in the plural *ye*, ge, Saxon; in the oblique cases plural *you*, e þ, Saxon.]

1. The second pronoun personal. *Shakespeare.*
2. It is used only in very familiar or very solemn language.

To THOU. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To treat with familiarity. *Shakespeare.*

THOUGH. *conjunction.* [ðeah, Sax. *thaub*, 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, the *preterite* and *part. pass.* of *think.* *Addison.*

THOUGHT. *f.* [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. *Shakespeare.*
5. Conception; preconceived notion. *Milt.*
6. Opinion; judgment. *Job. Dryd. Pope.*

T H R

7. Meditation; serious consideration.

Roscommon. Jeremiab.

8. Design; purpose.

Shakespeare.

9. Silent contemplation.

Milton.

10. Sollicitude; care; concern.

Shakespeare.

11. Expectation.

Swift.

12. A small degree; a small quantity.

THOUGHTFUL. *a.* [from *thought* and *full.*]

1. Contemplative; full of reflection; full of meditation. *Dryden.*
2. Attentive; careful. *Pbilips.*
3. Promoting meditation; favourable to musing. *Pope.*
4. Anxious; solicitous. *Prior.*

THOUGHTFULLY. *ad.* [from *thoughtful.*] With thought or consideration; with sollicitude.

THOUGHTFULNESS. *f.* [from *thoughtful.*]

1. Deep meditation.
2. Anxiety; sollicitude.

THOUGHTLESS. *a.* [from *thought.*]

1. Airy; gay; dissipated. *Rogers.*
2. Negligent; careless. *Dryden.*
3. Stupid; dull.

THOUGHTLESSLY. *ad.* [from *thoughtless.*] Without thought; carelessly; stupidly. *Gartb.*

THOUGHTLESSNESS. *f.* [from *thoughtless.*] Want of thought; absence of thought.

THOUGHTSICK. *a.* [from *thought* and *sick.*] Uneasy with reflection. *Shakespeare.*

THOUSAND. *a.* or *f.* [ðyrend, Saxon; *duysend*, Dutch.]

1. The number of ten hundred.
2. Proverbially, a great number. *Spenser.*

THOUSANDTH. *a.* [from *thousand.*] The hundredth ten times told; the ordinal of a thousand. *Dryden. Swift.*

THOWL. *f.* A piece of timber by which oars are kept in their places when a rowing. *Ainsworth.*

THRALL. *f.* [ðræl, Saxon.]

1. A slave; one who is in the power of another. *Shakespeare. Davies. Milton.*
2. Bondage; state of slavery or confinement. *Hudibras.*

To THRALL. *v. a.* To enslave; to bring into the power of another. *Shakespeare. Donne.*

THRALDOM. *f.* [from *thrall.*] Slavery; servitude. *Sidney. Sandys.*

THRAPPLE. *f.* The windpipe of any animal.

To THRASH. *v. a.* [ðrycan, Saxon; *der-schen*, Dutch.]

1. To beat corn to free it from the chaff. *Shakespeare. Ray.*
2. To beat; to drub. *Shakespeare.*

To THRASH. *v. n.* To labour; to drudge. *Dryden.*

THRASH-

THRA'SHER. *f.* [from *thrasb.*] One who thrashes corn. *Locke.*

THRA'SHING-FLOOR. *f.* An area on which corn is beaten. *Dryden.*

THRA'SONICAL. *a.* [from *Tbraso*, a boaster in old comedy.] Boastful; bragging. *Shakespeare.*

THRAVE. *f.* [*þrav*, Saxon.]
1. A herd; a drove. Out of use.
2. The number of two dozen.

THREAD. *f.* [*þread*, Sax. *draed*, Dutch.]
1. A small line; a small twist. *Boyle, South.*

2. Any thing continued in a course; uniform tenour. *Burnet, Arbuth.*

THRE'ADBARE. *a.* [*tbread* and *bare*.]
1. Deprived of the nap; wore to the naked threads. *Spenser, Shakespeare.*

2. Worn out; wite. *Sw. fr. Child.*

To THREAD. *v. a.* [from the noun.]
1. To put through with a thread. *Sharp.*

2. To pass through; to pierce through. *Shakespeare.*

THRE'D N. *a.* [from *tread*.] Made of thread. *Shakespeare.*

To THREAP. *v. a.* A country word denoting to argue much or contend. *Ainsw.*

THREAT. *f.* [from the verb.] Menace; denunciation of ill.

To THREAT. } *v. a.* [*þreatian*,
To THRE'ATEN. } 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. *f.* [from *threaten*.] Menacer; one that threatens. *Shakespeare, Milton.*

THRE'ATENINGLY. *ad.* [from *threaten*.] With menace; in a threatening manner. *Shakespeare.*

THRE'ATFUL. *a.* [*tbreat* and *full*.] Full of threats; misacious. *Spenser.*

THREE. *a.* [*þrie*, Saxon; *dry*, Dutch.]
1. Two and one. *Greeck, Pope.*

2. Proverbially a small number. *Shakesp.*

THRE'EFOLD. *a.* [*þreƿald*, Saxon.]
Thrice repeated; consisting of three. *Raleigh, Pope.*

THRE'EPENCE. *f.* [*tbee* and *pence*.] A small silver coin valued at thrice a penny. *Wiseman.*

THRE'EPENNY. *a.* [*tribolaris*, Lat.] Vulgar; mean.

THRE'EPILE. *f.* [*tbee* and *pil.*] An old name for good velvet. *Shakespeare.*

THRE'PILED. *a.* Set with a thick pile; in another place it seems to mean piled one on another. *Shakespeare.*

THREESCO'RE. *a.* [*tsee* and *score*.] Thrice twenty; sixty. *Shakesp. Brown, Dryden.*

THRENO'DY. *f.* [*þnyrdia*.] A song of lamentation.

THRE'SHER. *f.* properly *thrasber*.

THRE'SHOLD. *f.* [*þreƿald*, Saxon.]
The ground or step under the door; entrance; gate; door. *Shakespeare, Dryden.*

THREW, preterite of *throw*. *Pope.*

THRICE. *ad.* [from *thre*.]
1. Three times. *Spenser.*

2. A word of amplification. *Shakespeare, Dryden.*

To THRID. *v. a.* [this is corrupted from *tbread*.] To slide through a narrow passage. *Pope.*

THRIFT. *f.* [from *thrive*.]
1. Profit; gain; riches gotten. *Sney, Shakespeare.*

2. Parsimony; frugality; good husbandry. *Raleigh, Dryden.*

3. A plant. *Miller.*

THRIFTILY. *ad.* [from *thriftily*.] Frugally; parsimoniously. *Swift.*

THRIFTINESS. *f.* [from *thriftily*.] Frugality; husbandry. *Spenser, Wotton.*

THRIFTLESS. *a.* [from *thrift*.] Profuse; extravagant. *Spenser.*

THRIFTY. *a.* [from *thrift*.]
1. Frugal; sparing; not profuse. *Shakespeare, Swift.*

2. Well husbanded. *Shakespeare.*

To THRILL. *v. a.* [*þyrlin*, Saxon.] To pierce; to bore; to penetrate. *Spenser, Milton.*

To THRILL. *v. n.*
1. To have the quality of piercing. *Spenser.*

2. To pierce or wound the ear with a sharp sound. *Spenser.*

3. To feel a sharp tingling sensation. *Shakespeare.*

4. To pass with a tingling sensation. *Shakespeare, Addison.*

To THRIVE. *v. n.* pret. *throve*, *thrived*.
part. *thriven*. To prosper; to grow rich; to advance in any thing desired. *Sney, Watts.*

THRIVER. *f.* [from *thrive*.] One that prospers; one that grows rich. *Hayward.*

THRIVINGLY. *ad.* [from *thriving*.] In a prosperous way.

THROAT. *f.* [*þroete*, Saxon.]
1. The forepart of the neck. *Shakesp.*

2. The main road of any place. *Thomson.*

3. To cut the THROAT, To murder; to kill by violence. *L'Estrange.*

THRO'ATPIPE. *f.* [*tbroat* and *pipe*.] The weasol; the windpipe.

THRO'ATWORT. *f.* [*tbroat* and *wort*.] A plant.

To THROB. *v. n.*
1. To heave; to beat; to rise as the breast. *Addison, Smith.*

2. To beat; to palpitate. *Wiseman.*

THROB. *f.* [from the verb.] Heave; beat; stroke of palpitation. *Addison.*

THROE.

THROE. *f.* [from *θροειν*, 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. Shakspeare.*

To THROE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To put in agonies. *Shakspeare.*

THRONE. *f.* [*thronus*, Lat. *θρόνος*.]

1. A royal seat; the seat of a king. *Milton. Dryden.*
2. The seat of a bishop. *Ayliffe.*

To THRONE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To enthrone; to set on a royal seat. *Shakspeare. Milton. Pope.*

THRONG. *f.* [*θραγγ*, Saxon.] A croud; a multitude pressing against each other. *Grasshar. Waller.*

To THRONG. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To croud; to come in tumultuous multitudes. *Shakspeare. Tatler.*

To THRONG. *v. a.* To oppress or incommode with crowds or tumults. *Shakspeare. Luke. Milton.*

THROSTLE. *f.* [*θροστλε*, Saxon.] The thrush; a small singing bird. *Shakspeare. Walton.*

THROTTLE. *f.* [from *throat*.] The windpipe. *Brown.*

To THROTTLE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To choke; to suffocate; to kill by stopping the breath. *Dryden. Swift.*

THROVE, the preterite of *thrive*. *Locke.*

THROUGH. *prep.* [*puh*, Saxon; *door*, Dutch.]

1. From end to end of. *Dryden.*
2. Noting passage. *Dryden. Newton.*
3. By transmission. *Temple. Chayne.*
4. By means of. *Ecclus. Whigif. Prior.*

THROUGH. *ad.*

1. From one end or side to the other. *Bacon. Oldham.*
2. To the end of any thing. *South.*

THROUGHERED. *a.* [*through* and *bred*.] Completely educated; completely taught. *Grew.*

THROUGHLIGHTED. *a.* [*through* and *light*.] Lighted on both sides. *Wotton.*

THROUGHLY. *ad.* [from *through*.]

1. Completely; fully; entirely; wholly. *Spenser. Tilotson.*
2. Without reserve; sincerely. *Tilotson.*

THROUGHOUT. *prep.* [*through* and *out*.] Quite through; in every part of. *Hocker. Bacon. Ben. Johnson.*

THROUGHOUT. *ad.* Every where; in every part. *Dryden.*

THROUGHPA'CED. *a.* [*through* and *pace*.] Perfect; complete. *More.*

To THROW. preter. *threw*. part. passive *thrown.* *v. a.* [*θραπαιν*, Saxon.]

1. To sling; to cast; to send to a distant place by any projectile force. *Knolles.*

2. To toss; to put with any violence or tumult. *Addison. Berkeley.*

3. To lay carelessly, or in haste. *Clarendon.*

4. To venture at dice. *Shakspeare.*

5. To cast; to strip off. *Shakspeare.*

6. To emit in any manner. *Addison. Watts.*

7. To spread 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. *Shakspeare.*

11. To repose. *Taylor.*

12. To change by any kind of violence. *Addison.*

13. To turn.

14. *To THROW away.* To lose; to spend in vain. *Orway. D. nbom.*

15. *To THROW away.* To reject. *Taylor.*

16. *To THROW by.* To reject; to lay aside as of no use. *B. n. Jobson. Locke.*

17. *To THROW down.* To subvert; to overturn. *Addison.*

18. *To THROW off.* To expel. *Arbut.*

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. *Arbutnot.*

To THROW. *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. *f.* [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. *Shakspeare. South. Bentley.*

3. The space to which any thing is thrown. *Shakspeare. Addison.*

4. Stroke; blow. *Spenser.*

5. Effort; violent sally. *Addison.*

6. The agony of childbirth: in this sense it is written *thro*. *South. Dryden.*

THROWER. *f.* [from *throw*.] One that throws. *Shakspeare.*

THRUM. *f.* [*thraum*, Islandick.]

1. The ends of weavers threads.

2. Any coarse yarn. *Shakspeare. Bacon. King.*

T H U

T H W

To **THRUM**. *v. a.* To grate; to play coarsly. *Dryden.*

THRUSH. *f.* [*þrusc*, Saxon.]

1. A small singing bird. *Carew. Pope.*
2. Small, round, superficial ulcerations, which appear first in the mouth; but as they proceed from the obstruction of the emissaries of the saliva, by the lentor and viscosity of the humour, they may affect every part of the alimentary duct except the thick guts: the nearer they approach to a white colour the less dangerous. *Arbutb.*

To **THRUST**. *v. a.* [*trufito*, Latin.]

1. To push any thing into matter, or between bodies. *Revelations.*
2. To push; to remove with violence; to drive. *Spenser. Shakespeare. Dryden.*
3. To stab. *Numbers.*
4. To compress. *Judges.*
5. To impel; to urge. *Shakespeare.*
6. To obtrude; to intrude. *Shak sp. Locke.*

To **THRUST**. *v. n.*

1. To make a hostile push.
2. To squeeze in; to put himself into any place by violence. *Dryden.*
3. To intrude. *Keene.*
4. To push forwards; to come victoriously; to throng. *Chapman. Knolles.*

THRUST. *f.* [from the verb.]

1. Hostile attack with any pointed weapon. *Sidney. Dryden.*
2. Assault; attack. *M re.*

THRUSTER. *f.* [from *thrust*.] He that thrusts. *Gay.*

To **THRYFA'LLOW**. *v. a.* [*þrice* and *fallow*.] To give the third plowing in summer. *Tusser.*

THUMB. *f.* [*þuma*, Saxon.] The thout strong finger answering to the other four. *Dryden. Broome.*

THUMB-BAND. *f.* [*thumb* and *band*.] A twist of any materials made thick as a man's thumb. *Mortimer.*

To **THUMB**. *v. n.* To handle awkwardly.

THUMBSTAL. *f.* [*thumb* and *stal*.] A thimble.

THUMP. *f.* [*thumbo*, Italian.] A hard heavy dead dull blow with something blunt. *Hud bras. Dryden. Tatler.*

To **THUMP**. *v. a.* To beat with dull heavy blows. *Shakespeare.*

To **THUMP**. *v. n.* To fall or strike with a dull heavy blow. *Hudibras. Swift.*

THUMPER. *f.* [from *thump*.] The person or thing that thumps.

THUNDER. *f.* [*þunder*, Saxon; *donder*, Dutch.]

1. Thunder is a most bright flame rising on a sudden, moving with great violence, and with a very rapid velocity, through the air, according to any determination, and commonly ending with a loud noise or rattling. *Shakespeare. Milton.*

3. Any loud noise or tumultuous violence. *Spenser. Rowe.*

To **THUNDER**. *v. n.* [from the noun.]

To make thunder. *Shakespeare. Sidney. Pope.*

To **THUNDER**. *v. a.*

1. To emit with noise and terrour. *Dryden.*
2. To publish any denunciation or threat. *Ayliffe.*

THUNDERBOLT. *f.*

1. Lightning; the arrows of heaven. *King Charles. Denham.*
2. Fulmination; denunciation properly ecclesiastical. *Hickwill.*

THUNDERCLAP. *f.* [*thunder* and *clap*.] Explosion of thunder. *Spenser. Dryden.*

THUNDERER. *f.* [from *thunder*.] The power that thunders. *Wallr.*

THUNDEROUS. *a.* [from *thunder*.] Producing thunder. *Milton.*

THUNDERSHOWER. *f.* [*thunder* and *shower*.] A rain accompanied with thunder. *Stillingfleet.*

THUNDERSTONE. *f.* A stone fabulously supposed to be emitted by thunder; thunderbolt. *Shakespeare.*

To **THUNDERSTRIKE**. *v. a.* [*thunder* and *strike*.] To blast or hurt with lightning. *Sidney. Addison.*

THURIFEROUS. *a.* [*thurifer*, Lat.] Bearing frankincense.

THURIFICATION. *f.* [*thuris* and *facio*, Latin.] The act of fuming with incense; the act of burning incense. *Stillingfleet.*

THURSDAY. *f.* [*thorsgday*, Danish. *Thor* was the son of Odin, yet in some of the northern parts they worshipped the supreme deity under his name: *Stillingfleet*.] The fifth day of the week.

THUS. *ad.* [*þus*, Saxon.]

1. In this manner; in this wise. *Hooker. Hale. Dryden.*
2. To this degree; to this quantity. *Bacon. Tillotson. Wake.*

To **THWACK**. *v. a.* [*þaccian*, Saxon.] To strike with something blunt and heavy; to thresh; to bang. *Shakespeare. Arbutb.*

THWACK. *f.* [from the verb.] A heavy hard blow. *Hud bras. Addison.*

THWART. *a.* [*þwyr*, Saxon; *dwaars*, Dutch.]

1. Transverse; cross to something else. *Milton.*
2. Perverse; inconvenient; mischievous.

To **THWART**. *v. a.*

1. To cross; to lie or come cross any thing. *Milton. Thomson.*
2. To cross; to oppose; to traverse. *Shakespeare. South. Addison. Pope.*

To **THWART**. *v. n.* To be opposite. *Locke.*

THWARTINGLY. *ad.* [from *thwarting*.] Oppositely; with opposition.

THY.

THY. *pronoun.* [θη, Saxon.] Of thee; belonging to thee. *Corvey. Milton.*

THYSELF *pronoun reciprocal.* [*thy* and *self.*]

1. It is commonly used in the oblique cases, or following the verb. *Shakespeare.*

2. In poetical or solemn language it is sometimes used in the nominative. *Dryden.*

THYNE *wood. f.* A precious wood. *Revelations.*

THYME. *f.* [*thym*, Fr. *thymus*, Latin.] A plant. *Miller.*

T'AR. } *f.* [*tiara*, Latin.] A dress for
T'ARA. } the head; a diadem. *Milton. Dryden. Pope.*

To TICE. *v. a.* [from *entice.*] To draw; to allure. *Herbert.*

TICK. *f.*

1. Score; trust. *Hudibras. Locke.*

2. The loufe of dogs or sheep. *Shakespeare.*

3. The case which holds the feathers of a bed.

To TICK. *v. n.* [from the noun.]

1. To run on score.

2. To trust; to score. *Arbutnot.*

TICKEN. } *f.* The same with *tick.* A
TICKING. } sort of strong linen for bedding. *Bailey.*

TICKET. *f.* [*etiquet*, French.] A token of any right or debt upon the delivery of which admission is granted, or a claim acknowledged. *Spenser. Collier.*

To TICKLE. *v. a.* [*titillo*, Latin.]

1. To affect with a prurient sensation by slight touches. *Bacon. Dryden.*

2. To please by slight gratifications. *Sidney. Dryden. Locke.*

To TICKLE. *v. n.* To feel titillation. *Spenser.*

TICKLE. *a.* Tottering; unfix'd; unstable. *Spenser. Shakespeare.*

TICKLISH. *a.* [from *tickl.*]

1. Sensible to titillation; easily tickled. *Bacon.*

2. Tottering; uncertain; unfix'd. *Woodw.*

3. Difficult; nice. *Swift.*

TICKLISHNESS. *f.* [from *tickl.* *sh.*] The state of being ticklish.

TICKTACK. *f.* [*trickac*, French.] A game at tables. *Bailey.*

TID *a.* [tyddn, Sax.] Tender; soft; nice.

To TIDDLE. } *v. a.* [from *tid.*]
To TIDDER. } tenderly; to fondle.

TIDE. *f.* [tyd, Saxon; *tijd*, Dutch and Islandick.]

1. Time; season; while. *Spenser. Watton.*

2. Alternate ebb and flow of the sea. That motion of the water called *tides* 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 raised 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. *Bacon.*

4. Stream; course. *Shakespeare. Milt. Philips.*

To TIDE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To drive with the stream. *Dryden.*

To TIDE *v. n.* To pour a flood; to be agitated by the tide. *Philips.*

TIDEGATE. *f.* [*tide* and *gate.*] A gate through which the tide passes into a basin.

TIDE-MAN. *f.* [*tide* and *man.*] A tide-waiter or customs officer, who watches on board of merchantships till the duty of goods be paid. *Bailey.*

TIDEWAITER. *f.* [*tide* and *wait.*] An officer who watches the landing of goods at the customhouse. *Swift.*

TIDILY *ad.* [from *tidy.*] Neatly; readily.

TIDINESS. *f.* [from *tidy.*] Neatness; readiness.

TIDINGS. *f.* [tydn, Saxon, to happen.] News; an account of something that has happened. *Spenser. Milton. Rogers.*

TIDY. *a.* [*tidt*, Islandick.]

1. Seasonable. *Tuffer.*

2. Neat; ready. *Gay.*

To TIE. *v. a.* [tygn, tygn, 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. *Shak. Waller.*

5. To oblige; to constrain; to restrain; to confine. *Hooker. Stillingfleet. Atterb.*

TIE. *f.* [from the verb]

1. Knot; fastening.

2. Bond; obligation. *Bacon. Waller.*

TIER. *f.* [*tiere*, old Fr. *tuyer*, Dutch.] A row; a rank. *Knolles.*

TIERCE. *f.* [*ti-rs*, *tiercier*, French.] A vessel holding the third part of a pipe. *Ben. Johnson.*

TIERCET. *f.* [from *tiers*, Fr.] A triplet; three lines.

TIFF. *f.*

1. Liquor; drink. *Philips.*

2. A fit of peevishness or sullenness; a pet.

To TIFF. *v. n.* To be in a pet; to quarrel.

TIFFANY. *f.* [*tiffer*, to dress up, old Fr.] Very thin silk. *Brown.*

TIGE. *f.* [In architecture.] The shaft of a column from the astragal to the capital. *Bailey.*

TIGER. *f.* [*tigre*, Fr. *tigris*, Latin.] A fierce beast of the leonine kind. *Shakespeare. Peacham.*

TIGHT. *a.* [*dich*, Dutch.]

1. Tense;

T I L

T I M

1. Tense; close; not loose. *Moxon, Swift.*
 2. Free from fluttering rags; less than neat. *Guy, Swift.*
- To TIGHTEN. *v. a.* [from *tight*.] To straiten; to make close.
- TIGHTER. *f.* [from *tigten*.] A ribband or string by which women straiten their cloaths.
- TIGHTLY. *ad.* [from *tight*.]
 1. Closely; not loosely.
 2. Neatly; not idly. *Dryden.*
- TIGHTNESS. *f.* [from *tight*.] Closeness; not looseness. *Woodward.*
- TIGRESS. *f.* [from *tiger*.] The female of the tiger. *Addison.*
- TIKE. *f.* [*teke*, Dutch.]
 1. The loufe of dogs or sheep. *Bacon.*
 2. It is in *Shakespeare* the name of a dog.
- TILE. *f.* [*tegel*, Sax. *tegel*, Dutch.] Thin plates of baked clay used to cover houses. *Milton, Moxon.*
- To TILE. *v. a.* [from the noun.]
 1. To cover with tiles. *Bacon, Swift.*
 2. To cover as tiles. *Donne.*
- TILER. *f.* [*tuiler*, Fr. from *tile*.] One whose trade is to cover houses with tiles. *Bacon.*
- TILING. *f.* [from *tile*.] The roof covered with tiles. *Luke.*
- TILL. *f.* A money box. *Swift.*
- TILL. *prep.* [*til*, Saxon.] To the time of. *Cowley.*
- TILL now. To the present time. *Milton.*
- TILL then. To that time. *Milton.*
- TILL. *conjunction.*
 1. To the time. *Milton, Dryden.*
 2. To the agree that. *Taylor, Pope.*
- To TILL. *v. a.* [*tyllan*, Sax. *tenken*, Dutch.] To cultivate; to husband: commonly used of the husbandry of the plough. *Milton.*
- TILLABLE. *a.* [from *till*.] Arable; fit for the plough. *Carew.*
- TILLAGE. *f.* [from *till*.] Husbandry; the act or practice of plowing or culture. *Bacon, Woodward.*
- TILLER. *f.* [from *till*.]
 1. Husbandman; ploughman. *Carew, Genesis, Prier.*
 2. A till; a small drawer. *Dryden.*
- TILLYALLY. *a.* A word used for-TILLYALLEY. } merely when any thing said was rejected as trifling or impertinent. *Shakespeare.*
- TILMAN. *f.* [*till* and *man*.] One who tills an husbandman. *Tusser.*
- TILT. [*tyt*, Saxon.]
 1. A tent; any covering over head. *Denham.*
 2. The cover of a boat. *Sanays, Gay.*
 3. A military game at which the combatants run against each other with lances on horseback. *Shakespeare, Knolles.*
4. A thrust. *Addison.*
- To TILT. *v. a.* [from the noun.]
 1. To cover like a tilt of a boat.
 2. To carry as in tilts or tournaments. *Philips.*
 3. To point as in tilts. *Philips.*
 4. [*Tillen*, Dutch.] To turn up so as to run out.
- To TILT. *v. n.*
 1. To run in tilts. *Milton.*
 2. To fight with rapiers. *Shakespeare, Collier.*
 3. To rush as in combat. *Collier.*
 4. To play unsteadily. *Milton, Pope.*
 5. To fall on one side. *Crew.*
- TILTER. *f.* [from *tilt*.] One who tilts; one who fights. *Hudibras, Granville.*
- TILTH. *f.* [from *till*.] Husbandry; culture. *Shakespeare.*
- TILTH. *a.* [from *till*.] Arable; tilled. *Milton.*
- TIMBER. *f.* [*tymbrian*, Saxon, to build.]
 1. Wood fit for building. *Bacon, Woodw.*
 2. The main trunk of a tree. *Shakespeare.*
 3. The main beams of a fabrick. *Bacon.*
 4. Materials ironically. *Bacon.*
- To TIMBER. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To light on a tree. *L'Esfrange.*
- To TIMBER. *v. a.* To furnish with beams or timber.
- TIMBERED. *a.* [from *timber*; *timbrè*, Fr.] Built; formed; contrived. *Wotton, Brown.*
- TIMBERSOW. *f.* A worm in wood. *Bacon.*
- TIMBREL. *f.* [*timbre*, French.] A kind of musical instrument played by pulsation. *Sandys, Pope.*
- TIME. *f.* [*tima*, Saxon; *tym*, Euse.]
 1. The measure of duration. *Loke, Crew.*
 2. Space of time. *Dan, Milton, Swift.*
 3. Interval. *Bacon.*
 4. Season; proper time. *Ecclef.*
 5. A considerable space of duration; continuance; process of time. *Dryden, Woodward.*
 6. Age; particular part of time. *Brown, Dryden.*
 7. Past time. *Shakespeare.*
 8. Early time. *Bacon, Rogers.*
 9. Time considered as affording opportunity. *Clarendon.*
 10. Particular quality of the present. *Soub.*
 11. Particular time. *Dryden, Addison.*
 12. Hour of childbirth. *Clarendon.*
 13. Repetition of any thing, or mention with reference to repetition. *Milton, Bently, Swift.*
 14. Musical measure. *Shakef. Waller, Denham.*
- To TIME. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

T I N

T I P

1. To adapt to the time; to bring, or do at a proper time. *L'Estrange. Addison.*
 2. To regulate as to time. *Addison.*
 3. To measure harmonically. *Shakespeare.*
TIMEFUL. *a.* Seasonable; timely; early. *Raleigh.*

- TIMELESS.** *a.* [from *time.*]
 1. Unseasonable; done at an improper time. *Pope.*
 2. Untimely; immature; done before the proper time. *Shakespeare.*

TIMELY. *a.* [from *time.*] Seasonable; sufficiently early. *Shakespeare. Dryden.*

TIMELY. *ad.* [from *time.*] Early; soon. *Shakespeare. Prior.*

TIMEPLEASER. *f.* [*time* and *please.*] One who complies with prevailing notions whatever they be. *Shakespeare.*

TIMESERVING. *a.* [*time* and *serve.*] Meanly complying with present power. *South.*

TIMID. *a.* [*timide*, Fr. *timidus*, Lat.] Fearful; timorous; wanting courage. *Thomson.*

TIMIDITY. *f.* [*timidité*, Fr. from *timid.*] Fearfulness; timorousness; habitual cowardice. *Brown.*

TIMOROUS. *a.* [*timor*, Latin.] Fearful; full of fear and scruple. *Brown. Prior.*

TIMOROUSLY. *ad.* [from *timorous.*] Fearfully; with much fear. *Shakespeare. A. Phillips.*

TIMOROUSNESS. *f.* [from *timorous.*] Fearfulness. *Swift.*

TIMOUS. *a.* [from *time.*] Early; timely. *Bacon.*

TIN. *f.* [*ten*, Dutch.]
 1. One of the primitive metals called by the chemists jupiter. *Woodward.*

2. Thin plates of iron covered with tin.

To TIN. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To cover with tin. *Boyle.*

TINCAL. *f.* A mineral; what our box is made of. *Woodward.*

To TINCT. *v. a.* [*tinctus*, Lat. *tint*, Fr.]
 1. To stain; to colour; to spot; to dye. *Bacon. Boyle.*

2. To imbue with a taste. *Bacon.*

TINCT. *f.* [from the verb.] Colour; stain; spot. *Shakespeare. Thomson.*

TINCTURE. *f.* [*teinture*, Fr. *tinctura*, from *tinctus*, Latin.]

1. Colour or taste superadded by something. *Wotton. South. Dryden. Prior. Pope.*

2. Extract of some drug made in spirits; an infusion. *Boyle.*

To TINCTURE. *v. a.* [from the noun.]
 1. To imbue or impregnate with some colour or taste. *Blackmore.*

2. To imbue the mind. *Atterbury.*

To TIND. *v. a.* [*tindgan*, Gothick; *ten-ðan*, Saxon.] To kindle; to set on fire.

TINDER. *f.* [*tyndre*, Saxon.] Any thing eminently inflammable placed to catch fire. *Atterbury.*

TINE. *f.* [*tinne*, Islandick.]
 1. The tooth of a harrow; the spike of a fork. *Mortimer.*

2. Trouble; distress. *Spenser.*

To TINE. *v. a.* [*tynan*, Saxon.]
 1. To kindle; to light; to set on fire. *Spenser.*

2. [*tynan*, Saxon, to shut.] To shut. *Spenser.*

To TINE. *v. n.*
 1. To rage; to smart. *Spenser.*

2. To fight. *Spenser.*

To TINGE. *v. a.* [*tingo*, Latin.] To impregnate or imbue with a colour or taste. *Addison.*

TINGENT. *a.* [*tingens*, Latin.] Having the power to tinge. *Boyle.*

TINGLASS. *f.* [*tin* and *glass.*] Bismuth.

To TINGLE. *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. *v. n.* [*tinnio*, Latin; *tincian*, Welsh.] To make a sharp shrill noise.

TINKER. *f.* [from *tink.*] A mender of old brass. *Shakespeare.*

To TINKLE. *v. n.* [*tinter*, Fren. *tinnio*, Latin.]
 1. To make a sharp quick noise; to clink. *Isoiah. Dryden.*

2. To hear a low quick noise. *Dryden.*

TINMAN. *f.* [*tin* and *m-n.*] A manufacturer of tin, or iron tinneover. *Prior.*

TINPENNY. *f.* A certain customary duty anciently paid to the tithingmen. *Bailey.*

TINWORM. *f.* An insect. *Bailey.*

TINNER. *f.* [from *tin*; *tin*, Saxon.] One who works in the tin mines. *Bacon.*

TINSEL. *f.* [*etincelle*, French.]
 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. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To decorate with cheap ornaments; to adorn with lustre that has no value. *Cleveland.*

TINT. *f.* [*teinte*, Fr. *tinta*, Italian.] A dye; a colour. *Pope.*

TINY. *a.* [*tint*, *tynd*, Danish.] Little; small; puny. *Shakespeare. Swift.*

TIP. *f.* [*tip*, *tipken*, Dutch.] Top; end; point; extremity. *Sidney. South. Pope.*

To TIP. *v. a.* [from the noun.]
 1. To top; to end; to cover on the end. *Milton Hudibras. Pope.*

2. To strike slightly; to tap. *Dryde. Swift.*

TIPPET. *f.* [*teppet*, Saxon.] Something worn about the neck. *Bacon.*

To TIPPLE. *v. n.* To drink luxuriously; to waste life over the cup. *Shakespeare.*

- To TIPPLE. *v. a.* To drink in luxury or excess. *Cleaveland.*
- TIPPLE. *f.* [from the verb.] Drink; liquor. *L'Esfrange.*
- TIPPLED. *a.* [from *tipple.*] Tipfy; drunk. *Dryden.*
- TIPPLER. *f.* [from *tipple.*] A sottish drunkard.
- TIPSTAFF. *f.* [*tip* and *staff.*]
1. An officer with a staff tipped with metal.
 2. The staff itself so tipped. *Bacon.*
- TIPSY. *a.* [from *tipple.*] Drunk. *Shakespeare, Milton.*
- TIPTOE. *f.* [*tip* and *toe.*] The end of the toe. *Shakespeare, Herbert.*
- TIRE. *f.* [*tyr*, Dutch.]
1. Rank; row.
 2. A head dress. *Shakesp. Crossbow.*
 3. Furniture; apparatus. *Philips.*
- To TIRE. *v. a.* [*τιραν*, Saxon.]
1. To fatigue; to make weary; to harass. *Dryden.*
 2. It has often *out* added to intend the signification. *Bacon, Tickell.*
 3. To dress the head. *2 Kings.*
- To TIRE. *v. n.* To fail with weariness.
- TIREDNESS. *f.* [from *tired.*] State of being tired; weariness. *Hazewill.*
- TIREsome. *a.* [from *tire.*] Wearisome; fatiguing; tedious. *Addison.*
- TIREsomeness. *f.* [from *tiresome.*] Act or quality of being tiresome.
- TIREWOMAN. *f.* A woman whose business is to make dresses for the head. *Locke.*
- TIRINGHOUSE. *f.* [*tire* and *house*, or
- TIRINGROOM. *f.* [*room.*] The room in which players dress for the stage. *Shakespeare, Wotton.*
- TIRWIT. *f.* A bird.
- TIS, contracted for *it is.* *Shakespeare.*
- TISICK. *f.* [corrupted from *phibisick.*] Consumption.
- TISICAL. *a.* [for *phibisical.*] Consumptive.
- TISsUE. *f.* [*tissue*, Fr. *tyran*, to weave, Norman Saxon.] Cloth interwoven with gold or silver. *Dryden.*
- To TISsUE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To interweave; to variegate. *Wotton.*
- TIT. *f.*
1. A small horse: generally in contempt. *Denham.*
 2. A woman: in contempt. *Dryden.*
 3. A *titmouse* or *tomtit.* A bird.
- TITBIT. *f.* [properly *tidbit.*] Nice bit; nice food. *Arbutnot.*
- TITHEABLE. *a.* [from *tithe.*] Subject to the payment of tithes. *Swift.*
- TITHE. *f.* [*τεσσα*, Saxon.]
1. The tenth part; the part assigned to the maintenance of the ministry. *Shakesp.*
 2. The tenth part of any thing. *Sb k p.*
 3. Small part; small portion. *Bacon.*
- To TITHE. *v. a.* [*τεσσα*, Saxon.] To tax; to pay the tenth part. *Spenser, Deuter.*
- To TITHE. *v. n.* To pay tithe. *Tupper.*
- TITHER. *f.* [from *tithe.*] One who gathers tithes.
- TITHYMAL. *f.* [*titbymalle*, Fr. *titbymalus*, Latin.] An herb. *Ainsworth.*
- TITTHING. *f.*
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. *Cowel.*
 2. Tithe; tenth part due to the priest. *Tupper.*
- TITTHINGMAN. *f.* [*tithing* and *man.*] A petty peace officer. *Spenser.*
- To TITILLATE. *v. n.* [*titillo*, Latin.] To tickle. *Pope.*
- TITILLATION. *f.* [*titillation*, French; *titillatio*, Latin.]
1. The act of tickling. *Bacon.*
 2. The state of being tickled. *Arbutnot.*
 3. Any slight or petty pleasure. *Glanville.*
- TITLARK. *f.* A bird. *Walton.*
- TITLÉ. *f.* [*titulus*, Latin.]
1. A general head comprising particulars. *Hale.*
 2. Any appellation of honour. *Milton.*
 3. A name; an appellation. *Shakespeare.*
 4. The first page of a book, telling its name and generally its subject. *Swift.*
 5. A claim of right. *South.*
- To TITLÉ. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To entitle; to name; to call. *Milton.*
- TITLÉLESS. *a.* [from *titlé.*] Wanting a name or appellation. *Shakespeare.*
- TITLÉPAGE. *f.* [*titlé* and *page.*] The page containing the title of a book. *Dryden.*
- TITMOUSE, or *tit.* *f.* [*tijt*, Dutch.] A small species of birds. *Dryden.*
- To TITTER. *v. n.* To laugh with restraint. *Pope.*
- TITTER. *f.* [from the verb.] A restrained laugh.
- TITTLÉ. *f.* [I suppose from *tit.*] A small particle; a point; a dot. *Clarendon, Milton, South, Swift.*
- TITTLÉTATTLE. *f.* Idle talk; prattle; empty gabble. *Prior.*
- To TITTLÉTATTLE. *v. n.* [from *tattle.*] To prate idly. *Sidney.*
- TITUBATION. *f.* [*titubo*, Latin.] The act of stumbling.
- TITULAR. *a.* [*titulaire*, Fr.] Nominal; having only the title. *Bacon.*
- TITULARITY. *f.* [from *titular.*] The state of being titular. *Brown.*
- TITULARY. *a.* [*titulaire*, French.]

T O A

T O K

1. Consisting in a title. *Bacon.*
 2. Relating to a title. *Bacon.*
TITULARY. *f.* [from the adj.] One that has a title or right. *Ayliffe.*
TIVVY. *a.* [A word expressing speed, from *tantivy*, the note of a hunting horn.] *Dryden.*

- TO** *ad.* [to, Saxon; *te*, Dutch.]
 1. A particle coming between two verbs, and noting the second as the object of the first. *Smalridge.*
 2. It notes the intention: as, she rais'd a war to call me back. *Dryden.*
 3. After an adjective it notes its object: as, born to beg. *Sardys.*
 4. Noting futurity: as, we are fill to seek. *Bentley.*
 5. { To and again, } Backward and forward.
 { To and fro, } ward.

- TO.** *preposition.*
 1. Noting motion towards: opposed to from. *Sidney. Smith.*
 2. Noting accord or adaptation. *Milton.*
 3. Noting address or compellation: as, here's to you all. *Denbam.*
 4. Noting attention or application.
 5. Noting addition or accumulation. *Denbam.*
 6. Noting a state or place whither any one goes: as, away to horse. *Shakespeare.*
 7. Noting opposition: as, foot to foot. *Dryden.*
 8. Noting amount: as, to the number of three hundred. *Bacon.*
 9. Noting proportion; noting amount: as, three to nine. *Hooker.*
 10. Noting possession or appropriation.
 11. Noting perception: as, sharp to the taste.
 12. Noting the subject of an affirmation: as, oath to the contrary. *Shakespeare.*
 13. In comparison of: as, no fool to the sinner. *Tillotson.*
 14. As far as. *Arbutnot.*
 15. After an adjective it notes the object. *Shakespeare.*

16. Noting obligation. *Dryden.*
 17. Respecting. *Shakespeare.*
 18. Noting consequence. *Dryden.*
 19. Towards. *Dryden.*
 20. Noting presence. *Swift.*
 21. Noting effect. *Wiseman, Clarendon.*
 22. After a verb to notes the object. *Sha.*
 23. Noting the degree. *Boyle.*

TOAD. *f.* [toðe, Saxon.] An animal resembling a frog; but the frog leaps, the toad crawls: the toad is accounted venomous. *Bacon, Dryden.*

TO'ADFISH. *f.* A kind of sea-fish.

TO'ADFLAX. *f.* A plant.

TO'ADSTONE. *f.* [toad and stone.] A concretion supposed to be found in the head of a toad. *Brown.*

TO'ADSTOOL. *f.* [toad and stool.] A plant like a mushroom. Not esculent. *Bacon.*

- To TOAST.** *v. a.* [tostum, Lat.]
 1. To dry or heat at the fire. *Shakespeare. Brown.*
 2. To name when a health is drunk. *Prior.*

- TOAST.** *f.* [from the verb.]
 1. Bread dried before the fire. *Bacon.*
 2. Bread dried and put into liquor. *Shakespeare. Pope.*
 3. A celebrated woman whose health is often drunk. *Addison.*

TO ASTER. *f.* [from toast] He who toasts. *Prior.*

TOBA'CCO. *f.* [from Tobacco or T-bago in America.] The flower of the tobacco consists of one leaf. *Miller.*

TOBA'CCONIS F. *f.* [from tobacco.] A preparer and vender of tobacco.

- TOD.** *f.* [totte bar, German.]
 1. A bush; a thick shrub. *Spenser.*
 2. A certain weight of wool, twenty-eight pounds. *Shakespeare.*

TOE. *f.* [ta, Saxon; teen, Dutch.] The divided extremities of the feet; the fingers of the feet. *Milton, Prior.*

TOFO'RE. *ad.* [tofo'ran, Saxon.] Before. *Shakespeare.*

TOFT. *f.* [toftum, law Latin.] A place where a message has stood. *Cowel.*

TO'GED. *a.* [togatus, Lat.] Gowned; dressed in gowns. *Shakespeare.*

- TOGETHER.** *ad.* [tozaðere, Sax.]
 1. In company. *Milton.*
 2. Not apart; not in separation. *Eaton.*
 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 TOIL. *v. n.* [tilan, Sax. tuylen, Dut.] To labour. *Shakespeare. Prior.*

- To TOIL.** *v. a.*
 1. To labour; to work at. *Milton.*
 2. To weary; to overlabour. *Shakespeare.*

- TOIL.** *f.* [from the verb.]
 1. Labour; fatigue. *Milton.*
 2. Any net or snare woven or meshed. *Shakespeare, Knolles.*

TO'ILET. *f.* [toilette, Fr.] A dressing table. *Pope.*

TO'ILSOME. *a.* [from toil.] Laborious; weary. *Pope.*

TO'ILSOMENESS. *f.* [from toilsome.] Wearisomeness; laboriousness.

- TO'KEN.** *f.* [zacn, Saxon; teyken, Dut.]
 1. A sign. *Psalms.*
 2. A mark. *South.*
 3. A memorial of friendship; an evidence of remembrance. *Shakespeare. Drayton.*

T O M

T O N

- To TOKEN.** *v. a.* [from the noun.] To make known. *Shakespeare.*
- TOLD.** pret. and part. pass. of *tell.* Mentioned; related. *Milton.*
- To TOLE.** *v. a.* To train; to draw by degrees. *Locke.*
- TOL'ERABLE.** *a.* [tolerable, Fr. *tolerabilis*, Lat.]
1. Supportable; that may be endured or supported. *Hooker. Tillotson.*
 2. Not excellent; not contemptible; passable. *Swift.*
- TOL'ERABLENESS.** *f.* [from tolerable.] The state of being tolerable.
- TOL'ERABLY.** *ad.* [from tolerable.]
1. Supportably; in a manner that may be endured.
 2. Passably; neither well nor ill; moderately well. *Woodward. Addison.*
- TOL'ERANCE.** *f.* [tolerantia, Lat.] Power of enduring; act of enduring. *Bacon. Hammond.*
- To TO'LERATE.** *v. a.* [tolero, Lat. *tolerare*, Fr.] To allow so as not to hinder; to suffer. *Hooker.*
- TOLERATION.** *f.* [tolero, Lat.] Allowance given to that which is not approved. *South.*
- TOLL.** *f.* [zoll, Saxon; *to'*, Dutch.] An excise of goods. *Corvel. Bacon. Arbuthnot.*
- To TOLL.** *v. n.* [from the noun.]
1. To pay toll or tallage. *Hudibras.*
 2. To take toll or talage. *Tuffer.*
 3. To sound as a single bell. *Shakespeare. Stillingfleet. Swift.*
- To TOLL.** *v. a.* [tollo, Lat.]
1. To ring a bell. *Grant.*
 2. To take away; to vacate; to annul. *Avhffe.*
 3. To take away. *Bacon.*
- TOLLBOOTH.** *f.* [toll and booth.] A prison. *Carbet.*
- To TOLLBOOTH.** *v. a.* To imprison in a tollbooth. *Carbet.*
- TOLLGATHERER.** *f.* [toll and gather.] The officer that takes toll.
- TO'LSEY.** *f.* The same with tollbooth.
- TOLUTATION.** *f.* [toluto, Latin.] The act of pacing or ambling. *Brown.*
- TOMB.** *f.* [tombe, tombeau, Fr.] A monument in which the dead are enclosed. *Shakespeare. Peacham. Dryden. Prior.*
- To TOMB.** *v. a.* [from the noun.] To bury: to entomb. *May.*
- TO'MBLESS.** *a.* [from tomb.] Wanting a tomb; wanting a sepulchral monument. *Shakespeare.*
- TO'MBOY.** *f.* A mean fellow; sometimes a wild coarse girl. *Shakespeare.*
- TOME.** *f.* [Fr. *tombe*.]
1. One volume of many. *Hooker.*
 2. A book. *Hooker.*
- TOMTIT.** *f.* [See TITMOUSE.] A titmouse; a small bird. *Spenser.*
- TON.** *f.* [tonne, Fr. See TUN.] A measure or weight. *Bacon.*
- TON.** } In the names of places, are deriv-
- TUN.** } ed from the Saxon *tun*, a hedge or wall, and this seems to be from *tun*, a hill. *Gibson.*
- TO'NE.** *f.* [ton, Fr. *tonus*, Lat.]
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. *Arbuthnot.*
- TONG.** *f.* [See TONGS.] The catch of a buckle. *Spenser.*
- TONGS.** *f.* [zang, Saxon; tang, Dutch.] An instrument by which hold is taken of any thing. *Dryden. Mortimer.*
- TONGUE.** *f.* [zung, Sax. *tongbe*, Dutch.]
1. The instrument of speech in human beings. *Shakespeare. Milton. Dryden.*
 2. The organ by which animals lick. *Milton.*
 3. Speech; fluency of words. *Dryden. Locke.*
 4. Speech, as well or ill used. *Shakespeare. Milton.*
 5. A language. *Milton. Watts.*
 6. Speech as opposed to thoughts. *1 John.*
 7. A nation distinguished by their language. *Isaiab.*
 8. A small point: as, *the tongue of a balance.*
 9. *To hold the TONGUE.* To be silent. *Aldison.*
- To TONGUE.** *v. a.* [from the noun.] To chide; to scold. *Shakespeare.*
- To TONGUE.** *v. n.* To talk; to prate. *Shakespeare.*
- TO'NGUED.** *a.* [from tongue.] Having a tongue. *Donne.*
- TO'NGUELESS.** *a.* [from tongue.]
1. Wanting a tongue; speechless. *Shakespeare.*
 2. Unnamed; not spoken of. *Shakespeare.*
- TONGUEPAD.** *f.* [tongue and pad.] A great talker. *Tatler.*
- TONGUETIED.** *a.* [tongue and tie.] Having an impediment of speech. *Shakespeare. Holder.*
- TO'NICK.** } *a.* [tonique, Fr.]
- TONICAL.** }
1. Being extended; being elastic. *Brown.*
 2. Relating to tones or sounds.
- TO'NNAGE.** *f.* [from ton.] A custom or impost due for merchandise after a certain rate in every ton. *Corvel. Clarendon.*
- TO'NSIL.** *f.* [tonfillæ, Lat.] Tonfils 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

TOO

TOP

which they are covered; each of them hath a large oval sinus, which opens into the fauces, and in it there are lesser ones, which discharge themselves, through the great sinus, of a mucous and slippery matter, for the moistening and lubricating these parts.

Quincy.

TONSURE. *f.* [*tonsurā*, Lat.] The act of clipping the hair.

Addison.

TOO. *ad.* [*zo*, Saxon.]

1. Over and above; overmuch; more than enough.

Spratt. Watts.

2. Likewise; also.

Oldham.

TOOK, the preterite, and sometimes the participle passive of *take*.

Soutb. Swift.

TOOL. *f.* [*zol*, Saxon.]

1. Any instrument of manual operation.

Bacon. Addison.

2. A hireling; a wretch who acts at the command of another.

Swift.

TO TOOT. *v. n.* To pry; to peep; to search narrowly and sily.

Spenser.

TOOTH. *f.* plural *teeth*. [*zod*, Saxon; *tand*, Dutch.]

The *teeth* are the hardest and smoothest bones of the body; they are formed into the cavities of the jaws, and about the seventh or eighth month after birth they begin to pierce the edge of the jaw, tear the periosteum and gums, which being very sensible create a violent pain; about the seventh year of age 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 *dentes supientia*.

Quincy. Shakespeare. Ray.

2. Taste; palate.

Dryden.

3. A tine, prong, or blade.

Newton.

4. The prominent part of wheels.

Moxon. Ray.

5. **TOOTH and nail.** With one's utmost violence.

L'Estrange.

6. **To the TEETH.** In open opposition.

Shakespeare. 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.

Shakespeare. L'Estrange.

To TOOTH. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To furnish with teeth; to indent.

Greux. Mortimer.

2. To lock in each other.

Moxon.

TOOTHACH. *f.* [*tooth* and *ach*.] Pain in the teeth.

Shakespeare. Temp'e.

TOOTHDRAWER. *f.* [*tooth* and *draw*.] One whose business is to extract painful teeth.

Cleveland. Wiseman.

TOOTHED. *a.* [from *tooth*.] Having teeth.

TO'OTHLESS. *a.* [from *tooth*.] Wanting teeth; deprived of teeth.

Dryden. Ray.

TO'OTHPICK. } *f.* [*tooth* and *pick*.]

TO'OTHPICKER. } An instrument by which the teeth are cleansed.

Howel. Sandys.

TO'OTHSOME. *a.* [from *tooth*.] Palatable; pleasing to the taste.

Carew.

TO'OTHSOMENESS. *f.* [from *toothsome*.] Pleasantness to the taste.

TO'OTHWORT. *f.* [*dentaria*, Lat.] A plant.

Miller.

TOP. *f.* [*topp*, Welsh; *zop*, Saxon; *top*, Dutch.]

1. The highest part of any thing.

Shakespeare. Cowley.

2. The surface; the superficies.

Bacon. Dryden.

3. The highest place.

Locke. Swift.

4. The highest person.

Shakespeare.

5. The utmost degree.

Spratt.

6. The highest rank.

Locke.

7. The crown of the head.

Shakespeare.

8. The hair on the crown of the head; the forelock.

Shakespeare.

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.

Shakespeare.

11. *Top* is sometimes used as an adjective to express lying on the top, or being at the top.

Mortimer.

To TOP. *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. *v. a.*

1. To cover on the top; to tip.

Waller. Addison.

2. To rise above.

L'Estrange.

3. To outgo; to surpass.

Shakespeare. Collier.

4. To crop.

Evelyn.

5. To rise to the top of.

Denham.

6. To perform eminently: as, *he tops his part*.

TOPFUL. *a.* [*top* and *full*.] Full to the top; full to the brim.

Shakespeare. Watts. Swift.

TOPGA'LLANT. *f.* [*top* and *gallant*.]

1. The highest sail.

2. It is proverbially applied to any thing elevated.

Bacon.

TOPHEAVY. *a.* [*top* and *heavy*] Having the upper part too weighty for the lower.

Wotton.

TOPKNOT. *f.* [*top* and *knot*.] A knot worn by women on the top of the head.

L'Estrange.

TOPMAN. *f.* [*top* and *man*.] The sawer at the top.

Moxon.

TOP.

TO'PMOST. *f.* Uppermost; highest.
Dryden. Addison.

TOPPRO'UD. *a.* [*top* and *proud.*] Proud in the highest degree.
Shakespeare.

TOPSA'IL. *f.* [*top* and *sail.*] The highest sail.
Knolles. Dryden.

TOPA'RCH. *f.* [*τόπος* and *αρχή.*] The principal man in a place.
Brown.

TO'PARCHY. *f.* [from *toparch.*] Command in a small district.

TOPA'Z. *f.* [*topaze*, Fr. *topaxius*, low Lat.] A yellow gem.
Bacon. Sandys.

To TOPE. *v. n.* [*toppen*, Dutch; *tope*, Fr.] To drink hard; to drink to excess.
Dryden.

TO'PER. *f.* [from *top.*] A drunkard.

TOPHA'CEOUS. *a.* [from *tophus*, Latin.] Gritty; stony.
Arbutnot.

TOPHET. *f.* [*תופת* Heb.] Hell; a scriptural name.
Milton. Burnet.

TO'PICAL. *a.* [from *τόπος*.]
 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. *ad.* [from *topical.*] With application to some particular part.
Brown.

TO'PICK. *f.* [*topique*, Fr. *τόπος*.]
 1. A general head; something to which other things are referred.
South. Dryden. Swift.
 2. Things as are externally applied to any particular part.
Wiseman.

TO'PLESS. *a.* [from *top.*] Having no top.
Chapman.

TOPO'GRAPHER. *f.* [*τοπος* and *γράφω.*] One who writes descriptions of particular places.

TOPO'GRAPHY. *f.* [*topographie*, Fr. *τόπος* and *γράφω.*] Description of particular places.
Cromwell.

TOPPING. *a.* [from *top.*] Fine; noble; gallant.
Tatler.

TO'PPINGLY. *a.* [from *topping.*] Fine; gay; gallant.
Tuffer.

To TO'PPLE. *v. n.* [from *top.*] To fall forward; to tumble down.
Shakespeare.

TOPSYTU'RUVY. *ad.* With the bottom upward.
Spenser. South. Swift.

TOR. *f.* [*τορ*, Saxon.]
 1. A tower; a turret.
 2. A high pointed rock or hill.

TORCH. *f.* [*torche*, French; *torcia*, Ital. *intortitium*, low Latin.] A wax light bigger than a candle.
Sidney. Milton. Dryden.

TO'RCHBEARER. *f.* [*torch* and *bear.*] One whose office is to carry a torch.
Sidney.

TO'RCHLIGHT. *f.* [*torch* and *light.*] Light kindled to supply the want of the sun.
Bacon.

TO'RCHER. *f.* [from *torch.*] One that gives light.
Shakespeare.

TORE. Preterite, and sometimes participle passive of *tear.*
Spenser.

To TORMENT. *f.* [*tourment*, Fr.]
 1. To put to pain; to harass with anguish; to excruciate.
Shakespeare.
 2. To tease; to vex with importunity.
 3. To put into great agitation.
Milton.

TOR'MENT. *f.* [*tourment*, French.]
 1. Any thing that gives pain.
Mattbew.
 2. Pain; misery; anguish.
 3. Penal anguish; torture.
Sandys. Dryden.

TORMENTOR. *f.* [from *torment.*]
 1. One who torments; one who gives pain.
Sidney. Milton. South.
 2. One who inflicts penal tortures.
Sandys.

TOR'MENTIL. *f.* [*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, part. pass. of *tear.*
Exodus.

TORNA'DO. *f.* [*tornado*, Spanish.] A hurricane.
Garth.

TORPE'DO. *f.* [Lat.] A fish which while alive, if touched even with a long stick, benumbs the hand that so touches it, but when dead is eaten safely.

TOR'PENT. *a.* [*torpeus*, Lat.] Benumbed; struck motionless; not active.
Evelyn.

TOR'PID. *a.* [*torpidus*, Lat.] Numbed; motionless; sluggish; not active.
Ray.

TORPIDNESS. *f.* [from *torpid.*] The state of being torpid.
Hale.

TOR'PITUDE. *f.* [from *torpid.*] State of being motionless.
Derham.

TOR'POR. *f.* [Latin.] Dulness; numbness.
Bacon.

TORREFA'CTION. *f.* [*torrefacio*, Latin.] The act of drying by the fire.
Boyle.

To TORRIFY. *v. a.* [*torrifier*, Fr. *torrefacio*, Lat.] To dry by the fire.
Brown.

TORRENT. *f.* [*torrent*, Fr. *torrens*, Lat.]
 1. A sudden stream raised by summer showers.
Sandys.
 2. A violent and rapid stream; tumultuous current.
Rowley. Clarendon.

TOR'RENT. *a.* [*torrens*, Lat.] Rolling in a rapid stream.
Milton.

TOR'RID. *a.* [*torridus*, Lat.]
 1. Parched; dried with heat.
Harvey.
 2. Burning; violently hot.
Milton.
 3. It is particularly applied to the regions or zone between the tropicks.
Dryden. Prior.

TOR'SEL. *f.* [*torse*, Fr.] Any thing in a twisted form.
Moxon.

TOR'SION. *f.* [*torso*, Lat.] The act of turning or twisting.

TORT. *f.* [*tort*, Fr. *torcum*, low Latin.] Mischief; injury; calamity.
Fairfax.

TOR'TILE. *a.* [*torilis*, Lat.] Twisted; wreathed.

TORTION. *f.* [from *tortus*, Latin.] Torment; pain.

TORTIOUS. *a.* [from *tort.*] Injurious; doing wrong. *Spenser.*

TORTIVE. *a.* [from *tortus*, Lat.] Twisted; wreathed. *Shakespeare.*

TORTOISE. *f.* [*tortue*, Fr.]

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.

TORTUOUSITY. *f.* [from *tortuosus*.] Wreath; flexure. *Brown.*

TORTUOUS. *a.* [from *tortuosus*, Lat.]

1. Twisted; wreathed; winding. *Milton. Boyle.*
2. Mischievous. *Spenser.*

TORTURE. *f.* [*tortura*, Lat.]

1. Torments judicially inflicted; pain by which guilt is punished, or confession extorted. *Dryden.*
2. Pain; anguish; pang. *Shakespeare.*

To TORTURE. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To punish with tortures. *Milton.*
2. To vex; to excruciate; to torment.

Addison. Bacon.

TORTURER. *f.* [from *torture*.] He who tortures; tormenter. *Shakespeare. Bacon.*

TORVITY. *f.* [*torvitas*, Lat.] Sourness; severity of countenance.

TORVOUS. *a.* [*torvus*, Lat.] Sour of aspect; stern; severe of countenance.

Derbam.

TORY. *f.* [A cant term, 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.*

To TOSE. *v. n.* [Of the same original with *teize*.] To comb wool.

To TOSS. *v. a.* [*tossen*, 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. *Proverbs.*
5. To make restless; to disquiet. *Spenser. Milton.*
6. To keep in play; to tumble over. *Ascham.*

To TOSS. *v. n.*

1. To fling; to winch; to be in violent commotion. *Milton. Harvey. Tillotson. Addison.*
2. To be tossed. *Shakespeare.*
3. To Toss *up.* To throw a coin into the air, and wager on what side it shall fall. *Brampton.*

TOSS. *f.* [from the verb.]

1. The act of tossing. *Addison.*
2. An affected manner of raising the head. *Dryden. Swift.*

TO'SSER. *f.* [from *tofs*.] One who throws; one who flings and writhes.

TO'SSPOT. *f.* [*tofs* and *pot*.] A toper and drunkard.

TOST. preterite and part. pass. of *tofs*. *Milton.*

TOTAL. *a.* [*totus*, Lat. *total*, Fr.]

1. Whole; complete; full. *Milton. Prior.*
2. Whole; not divided. *Milton.*

TOTALITY. *f.* [*totalité*, Fr.] Complete sum; whole quantity.

TOTALLY. *ad.* [from *total*.] Wholly; fully; completely. *Atterbury.*

T'OTHER. contracted for *the other*.

To TOTTER. *v. n.* [*tateren*, Dutch.] To shake so as to threaten a fall.

Shakespeare. Psalms. Dryden.

TOTTERY. } *a.* [from *totter*.] Shaking; }
TOTTY. } unsteady; dizzy. *Spenser.*

To TOUCH. *v. a.* [*toucher*, Fr. *tœtsen*, 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. *Shakespeare.*

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 animadvert upon. *Hayward.*

8. To infect; to seize slightly. *Bacon.*

9. To bite; to wear; to have an effect on. *Moxon.*

10. To strike a musical instrument. *Pope.*

11. To influence by impulse; to impel forcibly. *Milton.*

12. To treat of perfunctorily. *Milton.*

13. To Touch *up.* To repair, or improve by slight strokes. *Addison.*

To TOUCH. *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. *Cowley. 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. *f.* [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

TOU

TOW

- 3. The act of touching. *Sidney. Shakspeare. Milton.*
- 4. Examination as by a stone. *Shakspeare. Hayward. Carew.*
- 5. Test; that by which any thing is examined. *Shakspeare. Dryden.*
- 6. Proof; tried qualities. *Shakspeare.*
- 7. Single act of a pencil upon the picture. *Dryden.*
- 8. Feature; lineament. *Shakspeare. Dryden.*
- 9. Act of the hand upon a musical instrument. *Shakspeare.*
- 10. Power of exciting the affections. *Shakspeare. Milton.*
- 11. Something of passion or affection. *Hooker.*
- 12. Particular relation; sensible relation. *Bacon.*
- 13. A stroke. *Addison. Prior. Swift.*
- 14. Animadversion; censure. *K. Charles.*
- 15. Exact performance of agreement. *More. L'Estrange.*
- 16. A small quantity intermingled. *Shakspeare. Holder.*
- 17. A hint; slight notice given. *Bacon.*
- 18. A cant word for a slight essay. *Swift.*

TOUCHABLE. *a.* [from *touch.*] Tangible; that may be touched.

TOUCH-HOLE. *f.* [*touch* and *bole.*] The hole through which the fire is conveyed to the powder in the gun. *Bacon.*

TOUCHINESS. *f.* [from *touching.*] Peevishness; irascibility. *King Charles.*

TOUCHING. *prep.* With respect, regard, or relation to. *Hooker. South.*

TOUCHING. *a.* [from *touch.*] Pathetick; affecting; moving.

TOUCHINGLY. *ad.* [from *touch.*] With feeling emotion; in a pathetick manner. *Garth.*

TOUCHMENOT. *f.* An herb.

TOUCHSTONE. *f.* [*touch* and *stone.*]

- 1. Stone by which metals are examined. *Bacon. Collier.*
- 2. Any test or criterion. *Dryden.*

TOUCHWOOD. *f.* [*touch* and *wood.*] Rotten wood used to catch the fire struck from the flint. *Hosuel.*

TOUCHY. *a.* [from *touch.*] Peevish; irritable; irascible; apt to take fire. A low word. *Collier.*

- TOUGH. *a.* [*toh*, Saxon.]
- 1. Yielding without fracture; not brittle. *Bacon.*
 - 2. Stiff; not easily flexible. *Dryden.*
 - 3. Not easily injured or broken. *Shakspeare.*
 - 4. Viscous; clammy; ropy.

To TOUGHEN. *v. n.* [from *tough.*] To grow tough. *Mortimer.*

TOUGHNESS. *f.* [from *tough.*]

- 1. Not brittleness; flexibility. *Bacon. Dryden.*

2. Viscosity; tenacity; clamminess; glutinousness. *Arbutnot.*

3. Firmness against injury. *Shakspeare.*

TOUPE'T. *f.* [Fr.] A curl; an artificial lock of hair. *Swift.*

TOUR. *f.* [*tour*, French.]

- 1. Ramble; roving journey. *Addison. Arbutnot. Blackmore.*
- 2. Turn; revolution.

TOURMAMENT. } *f.* [*tournementum*, low Latin.]

TOURNEY. } *f.* [*Latin.*]

- 1. Tilt; joust; military sport; mock encounter. *Daniel. Temple.*
- 2. Milton uses it simply for encounter.

To TOURNAY. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To tilt in the lists. *Spenser.*

TOURNIQUET. *f.* [French.] A bandage used in amputations, straitened or relaxed by the turn of a handle. *Sharp.*

To TOUSE. *v. a.* To pull; to tear; to haul; to drag: whence *tosser.* *Spenser. Swift.*

TOW. *f.* [*top*, Saxon.] Flax or hemp beaten and combed into a filamentous substance.

To TOW. *v. a.* [*toon*, *teohan*, Sax. *toghen*, old Dutch.] To draw by a rope, particularly through the water. *Shakspeare.*

TOWARD. } *prep.* [*zopards*, Sax.]

- 1. In a direction to. *Numbers. Milton.*
- 2. Near to: as, the danger now comes towards him.
- 3. With respect to; touching; regarding. *Sidney. Milton.*
- 4. With tendency to. *Clarendon.*
- 5. Nearly; little less than. *Swift.*

TOWARD. } *ad.* Near; at hand; in

TOWARDS. } a state of preparation, *Shakspeare.*

TOWARD. *a.* Ready to do or learn; not sloward.

TOWARDLINESS. *f.* [from *towardly.*]

Docility; compliance; readiness to do or to learn. *Raleigh.*

TOWARDLY. *a.* [from *toward.*] Ready to do or learn; docile; compliant with duty. *Bacon.*

TOWARDNESS. *f.* [from *toward.*] Docility. *South.*

TO'WEL. *f.* [*touaille*, Fr. *touaglio*, Ital.] A cloth on which the hands are wiped. *Dryden.*

TO'WER. *f.* [*top*, Sax. *tour*, Fr.]

- 1. A high building; a building raised above the main edifice. *Genesis.*
- 2. A fortress; a citadel.
- 3. A high head-dress. *Hudibras.*
- 4. High flight; elevation.

To TOWER. *v. n.* To soar; to fly or rise high. *Dryden.*

TO'WER-MUSTARD. *f.* [*turritis*, Lat.] A plant. *Miller.*

TOW-

- TOWERED.** *a.* [from *tower.*] Adorned or defended by towers. *Milton.*
- TOWERY.** *a.* [from *tower.*] Adorned or guarded with towers. *Pope.*
- TOWN.** *f.* [*zun*, Saxon; *tuyn*, Dutch.]
1. Any walled collection of houses. *Jos.*
 2. Any collection of houses larger than a village. *Shakespeare.*
 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.** *f.* [*town* and *clerk.*] An officer who manages the publick business of a place. *Acts.*
- TOWNHOUSE.** *f.* [*town* and *house.*] The hall where publick business is transacted. *Addison.*
- TOWNSHIP.** *f.* [*town* and *ship.*] The corporation of a town. *Raleigh.*
- TOWNSMAN.** *f.* [*town* and *man.*]
1. An inhabitant of a place. *Shakespeare. Davies. Clarendon.*
 2. One of the same town.
- TOWNTALK.** *f.* [*town* and *talk.*] Common prattle of a place. *L'Esrange.*
- TOXICAL.** *a.* [*toxicum*, Lat.] Poisonous; containing poison.
- TOY.** *f.* [*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. *Shakespeare.*
 4. Folly; trifling practice; silly opinion. *Hooker.*
 5. Play; sport; amorous dalliance. *Milton.*
 6. Odd story; silly tale. *Shakespeare.*
 7. Frolick; humour; odd fancy. *Hooker. Shakespeare.*
- To TOY.** *v. n.* [from the noun.] To trifle; to dally amorously; to play.
- TOYISH.** *a.* [from *toy.*] Trifling; wanton.
- TOYISHNESS.** *f.* [from *toyish.*] Nugacity; wantonness. *Glarville.*
- TOYSHOP.** *f.* [*toy* and *shop.*] A shop where playthings and little nice manufactures are sold. *Pope.*
- To TOZE.** *v. a.* [See **TOWSE** and **TEASE.**] To pull by violence or impetuosity. *Shakespeare.*
- TRACE.** *f.* [*trace*, Fr. *traccia*, Italian.]
1. Mark left by any thing passing; footsteps. *Milton.*
 2. Remain; appearance of what has been. *Temple.*
 3. [From *tirasser*, Fr.] - Harness for beasts of draught. *Milton. Pope.*
- To TRACE.** *v. a.* [*tracer*, Fr. *tracciare*, Italian.]
1. To follow by the footsteps, or remaining marks. *Burnet. Temple.*
 2. To follow with exactness. *Denham.*
 3. To mark out. *Locke. Swift.*
- TRACER.** *f.* [from *trace.*] One that traces. *Howel.*
- TRACK.** *f.* [*traç*, old French; *traccia*, Italian.]
1. Mark left upon the way by the foot or otherwise. *Milton. Dryden. Bentley.*
 2. A road; a beaten path. *Dryden.*
- To TRACK.** *v. a.* [from the noun.] To follow by the footsteps or marks left in the way. *Spenser. Dryden.*
- TRACKLESS.** *a.* [from *track.*] Untrodden; marked with no footsteps. *Prior.*
- TRACT.** *f.* [*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. *Shakespeare.*
 5. It seems to be used by *Shakespeare* for *track.*
 6. A treatise; a small book. *Swift.*
- TRACTABLE.** *a.* [*tractabilis*, Lat. *traitable*, Fr.]
1. Manageable; docile; compliant; obsequious; practicable; governable. *Shakespeare. Tillotson.*
 2. Palpable; such as may be handled. *Holder.*
- TRACTABLENESS.** *f.* [from *tractable.*] The state of being tractable; compliance; obsequiousness. *Locke.*
- TRACTATE.** *f.* [*tractatus*, Lat.] A treatise; a tract; a small book. *Brown. Hale.*
- TRACTION.** *f.* [from *tractus*, Lat.] The act of drawing; the state of being drawn. *Holder.*
- TRACTILE.** *a.* [*tractus*, Lat.] Capable to be drawn out or extended in length; ductile. *Bacon.*
- TRACTILITY.** *f.* [from *tractile.*] The quality of being tractile. *Derham.*
- TRADE.** *f.* [*tratta*, Italian.]
1. Traffick; commerce; exchange. *Raleigh. Temple.*
 2. Occupation; particular employment whether manual or mercantile. *Spenser. Dryden. Arbutnot.*
 3. Instruments of any occupation. *Dryden.*
 4. Any employment not manual; habitual exercise. *Bacon.*
- To TRADE.** *v. n.* [from the noun.]
1. To traffick; to deal; to hold commerce. *Luke. Arbutnot.*
 2. To act merely for money. *Shakespeare.*
 3. Having a trading wind. *Milton.*

T R A

To TRADE. *v. a.* To sell or exchange in commerce. *Ezekiel.*

TRADE-WIND. *f.* [*trade and wind.*] The monsoon; and the periodical wind between the tropicks. *Dryden. Arbutnot. Obeyne.*

TRADED. *a.* [*from trade.*] Versed; practised. *Shakespeare.*

TRAIDER. *f.* [*from trade.*]
1. One engaged in merchandise or commerce. *Shakespeare. Dryden. Child.*
2. One long used in the methods of money getting; a practitioner.

TRADES FOLK. *f.* [*trade and folk.*] People employed in trades. *Swift.*

TRADESMAN. *f.* [*trade and man.*] A shopkeeper. *Prior. Swift.*

TRADEFUL. *a.* [*trade and full.*] Commercial; busy in traffick. *Spenser.*

TRADITION. *f.* [*tradition, Fr. traditio, Lat.*]
1. The act or practise of delivering accounts from mouth to mouth without written memorials. *Hooker.*
2. Any thing delivered orally from age to age. *Milton. Pope.*

TRADITIONAL. *a.* [*from tradition.*]
1. Delivered by tradition; descending by oral communication. *Tillotson.*
2. Observant of traditions, or idle rites. *Shakespeare.*

TRADITIONALLY. *ad.* [*from traditio- nal.*]
1. By transmission from age to age. *Bur.*
2. From tradition without evidence of written memorials. *Brown.*

TRADITIONALY. *a.* [*from tradition.*]
Delivered by tradition. *Dryden. Tillotson.*

TRADITIVE. *a.* [*from trado, Lat.*] Transmitted or transmissible from age to age. *Dryden.*

To TRADUCE. *v. a.* [*traduco, Lat. tradu- ire, Fr.*]
1. To censure; to condemn; to represent as blameable; to calumniate. *Hooker. Gov. of the Tongue.*
2. To propagate; to encrease by deriving one from another. *Davies. Hale.*

TRADUCEMENT. *f.* [*from traduce.*]
Censure; obloquy. *Shakespeare.*

TRADUCER. *f.* [*from traduce.*] A false censurer; a calumniator.

TRADUCIBLE. *a.* [*from traduce.*] Such as may be derived. *Hale.*

TRADUCTION. *f.* [*from traduce.*]
1. Derivation from one of the same kind; propagation. *Glanville. Dryden.*
2. Tradition; transmission from one to another. *Hale.*
3. Conveyance. *Hale.*
4. Transition. *Bacon.*

TRAFFICK. *f.* [*trafique, Fr. traffico, Ital.*]
1. Commerce; merchandising; large trade. *Shakespeare. Addison.*

T R A

2. Commodities; subject of traffick. *Gay.*
To TRAFFICK. *v. n.* [*trafique, Fr. traf- ficare, Italian.*]
1. To practise commerce; to merchan- dise. *Bacon.*
2. To trade meanly or mercenarily. *Shakespeare. Rowe.*

TRAFFICKER. *f.* [*trafiqueur, Fr. from traffick.*] Trader; merchant. *Shakespeare.*

TRAFFICANTH. *f.* [*tragacantha, Latin.*]
A sort of gum; it proceeds from the inci- sion of the root or trunk of a plant so called.

TRAGEDIAN. *f.* [*tragædus, Lat.*]
1. A writer of tragedy. *Stillingerfleet.*
2. An actor of tragedy. *Dryden.*

TRAGEDY. *f.* [*tragedia, Lat.*]
1. A dramatick representation of a serious action. *Taylor. Rymer.*
2. Any mournful or dreadful event. *Shakespeare. K. Charles.*

TRAGICAL. } *a.* [*tragicus, Lat.*]
TRAGICK. }
1. Relating to tragedy. *Spenser.*
2. Mournful; calamitous; sorrowful; dreadful. *Shakespeare. Sandys. Rowe.*

TRAGICALLY. *ad.* [*from tragical.*]
1. In a tragical manner; in a manner be- fitting tragedy. *Dryden.*
2. Mournfully; sorrowfully; calamitous- ly.

TRAGICALNESS. *f.* [*from tragical.*]
Mournfulness; calamitousness. *Decay of Piety.*

TRAGICOMEDY. *f.* [*tragicomedie, Fr.*]
A drama compounded of merry and seri- ous events. *Denham. Gay.*

TRAGICOMICAL. *a.* [*tragicomique, Fr.*]
1. Relating to tragicomedie. *Gay.*
2. Consisting of a mixture of mirth with sorrow.

TRAGICOMICALLY. *ad.* [*from tragico- mical.*] In a tragicomical manner. *Bram.*

To TRAJECT. *v. a.* [*trajectus, Lat.*] To cast through; to throw. *Glanville. Grew. Newton.*

TRAJECT. *f.* [*trajectus, Latin.*] A ferry; a passage for a water-carriage. *Shakespeare.*

TRAJECTION. *f.* [*trajectio, Lat.*]
1. The act of darting through. *Boyle.*
2. Emission. *Brown.*

To TRAIL. *v. a.* [*trailer, Fr.*]
1. To hunt by the track.
2. To draw along the ground. *Sh. Dryd.*
3. To draw after in a long floating or wav- ing body. *Pope.*
4. To draw; to drag. *Milton. Swift.*

To TRAIL. *v. n.* To be drawn out in length. *Spenser. Dryden.*

TRAIL. *f.* [*from the verb.*]
1. Track followed by the hunter. *Shak.*
2. Any thing drawn to length. *Dryd. Rowe.*
3. Any thing drawn behind in long undu- lations. *Spenser. Pope.*

- To TRAIN. *v. a.* [*trainer*, French.]
 1. To draw along. *Milton.*
 2. To draw; to entice; to invite. *Shakespeare.*
 3. To draw by artifice or stratagem. *Shakespeare.*
 4. To draw from act to act by persuasion or promise. *Shakespeare.*
 5. To educate; to bring up; commonly with *up*. *Shakespeare. 2 Mac. Tillotson.*
 6. To breed, or form to any thing. *Genesis. Dryden.*
- TRAIN. *f.* [*train*, French.]
 1. Artifice; stratagem of enticement. *Spenser. Fairfax.*
 2. The tail of a bird. *Brown. Hakevill. Ray.*
 3. The part of a gown that falls behind upon the ground. *Shakespeare. Bacon.*
 4. A series; a consecution. *Locke. Addison. Watts.*
 5. Process; method; state of procedure. *Swift.*
 6. A retinue; a number of followers. *Shakespeare. Milton. Dryden. Addison. Smalbridge.*
 7. An orderly company; a procession. *Dryden.*
 8. The line of powder reaching to the mine. *Butler.*
 9. TRAIN of artillery. Cannons accompanying an army. *Clarendon.*
- TRAINBANDS. *f.* The militia; the part of a community trained to martial exercise. *Clarendon.*
- TRAINOIL. *f.* [*train and oil*.] Oil drawn by coction from the fat of the whale.
- TRAINY. *a.* [*from train*.] Belonging to train oil. *Gay.*
- To TRAIPE. *v. a.* To walk in a careless or stutty manner. *Pope.*
- TRAIT. *f.* [*trait*, French.] A stroke; a touch. *Broome.*
- TRAITOR. *f.* [*traitor*, Fr. *trahitor*, Lat.] One who, being trusted betrays. *Dryden. Swift.*
- TRAITORLY. *a.* [*from traitor*.] Treacherous; perfidious. *Shakespeare.*
- TRAITOROUS. *a.* [*from traitor*.] Treacherous; perfidious. *Daniel. B. Johnson.*
- TRAITOROUSLY. *ad.* [*from traitorous*.] In a manner suiting traitors; perfidiously. *Donne. Clarendon.*
- TRAITRESS. *f.* [*from traitor*.] A woman who betrays. *Dryden. Pope.*
- TRALATI'VE. *a.* [*from tralatus*, Latin.] Metaphorical; not literal.
- TRALATI'VELY. *ad.* [*from tralativus*.] Metaphorically; not literally. *Holder.*
- To TRALINEATE. *v. n.* [*trans and line*.] To deviate from any direction. *Dryden.*
- TRAMMEL. *f.* [*trammel*, French.]
 1. A net in which birds or fish are caught. *Carew.*
 2. Any kind of net. *Spenser.*
 3. A kind of shackles in which horses are taught to pace. *Dryden.*
- To TRA'MMEL. *v. a.* [*from the noun*.] To catch; to intercept. *Shakespeare.*
- To TRAMPLE. *v. a.* [*trampe*, Danish.] To tread under foot with pride, contempt, or elevation. *Matthew. Milton.*
- To TRAMPLE. *v. n.*
 1. To tread in contempt. *Government of the Tongue.*
 2. To tread quick and loudly. *Dryden.*
- TRAMPLER. *f.* [*from trample*.] One that tramples.
- TRANA'TION. *f.* [*trano*, Latin.] The act of swimming over.
- TRANCE. *f.* [*trance*, French; *transitus*, Latin.] An extasy; a state in which the soul is rapt into visions of future or distant things. *Sidney. Milton.*
- TRAN'CED. *a.* [*from trance*.] Lying in a trance or extasy. *Shakespeare.*
- TRAN'GRAM. *f.* [A cant word.] An odd intricately contrived thing. *Arbutnot.*
- TRAN'NEL. *f.* A sharp pin. *Mexon.*
- TRAN'QUIL. *a.* [*tranquille*, Fr. *tranquillus*, Latin.] Quiet; peaceful; undisturbed. *Shakespeare.*
- TRAN'QUILLITY. *f.* [*tranquillitas*, Lat.] Quiet; peace of mind; peace of condition; freedom from perturbation. *Pope.*
- To TRANSA'CT. *v. a.* [*transactus*, Lat.]
 1. To manage; to negotiate; to conduct a treaty or affairs.
 2. To perform; to do; to carry on. *Addison.*
- TRANSA'CTION. *f.* [*transact*.] Negotiation; dealing between man and man; management. *Clarendon.*
- TRANSA'NIMATION. *f.* [*trans and anima*.] Conveyance of the soul from one body to another. *Brown.*
- To TRANSCEND. *v. a.* [*transcende*, Lat.]
 1. To pass; to overpass. *Bacon. Davies.*
 2. To surpass; to outgo; to exceed; to excel. *Wallis. Denham.*
 3. To surmount; to rise above. *Howell.*
- To TRANSCEND. *v. n.* To climb. *Brown.*
- TRANSCENDENCE. } *f.* [*from transcend*.]
 TRANSCENDENCY. } *scend*
 1. Excellence; unusual excellence; supereminence.
 2. Exaggeration; elevation beyond truth. *Bacon.*
- TRANSCENDENT. *a.* [*transcendens*, Lat.] Excellent; supremely excellent; passing others. *Cressbar. Bp. Sardsen. Rogers.*
- TRANSCENDENTAL. *a.* [*transcendentialis*, low Latin.]
 1. General; pervading many particulars.
 2. Supereminent; passing others. *Greav.*
- TRAN-

TRANSCENDENTLY. *ad.* [from *transcendent.*] Excellently; supereminently.

South.

To **TRANSCOLATE.** *v. a.* [*trans* and *colo*, Latin.] To strain through a sieve or colander.

Harvey.

To **TRANSCRIBE.** *v. a.* [*transcribo*, Lat. *transcribere*, French.] To copy; to write from an exemplar.

Clarendon. Rogers.

TRANSCRIBER. *f.* [from *transcribere*.] A copier; one who writes from a copy.

Addison.

TRANSCRIPT. *f.* [*transcriptum*, Latin.] A copy; any thing written from an original.

South.

TRANSCRIPTION. *f.* [from *transcriptus*, Latin.] The act of copying.

Brown. Brerewood.

TRANSCRIPTIVELY. *ad.* [from *transcriptus*.] In manner of a copy.

Brown.

To **TRANSCUR.** *v. n.* [*transcuro*, Latin.] To run or rove to and fro.

Bacon.

TRANSCURSION. *f.* [from *transcursum*, Latin.] Ramble; passage through; passage beyond certain limits.

Bacon. Wotton.

TRANSE. *f.* A temporary absence of the soul; an ecstasy.

Milton.

TRANSELEMENTATION. *f.* [*trans* and *elementum*.] Change of one element into another.

Burnet.

TRANSEXION. *f.* [*trans* and *sexus*, Lat.] Change from one sex to another.

Brown.

To **TRANSFER.** *v. a.* [*transfero*, Latin.]

1. To convey, or make over, from one to another. *Spenser. Dryden. Atterbury. Prior.*
2. To remove; to transport.

Bacon. Dryden.

TRANSFIGURATION. *f.* [*transfiguration*, French.]

1. Change of form. *Brown.*
2. The miraculous change of our blessed Saviour's appearance on the mount.

Blackmore.

To **TRANSFIGURE.** *v. a.* [*trans* and *figura*, Latin.] To transform; to change with respect to outward appearance.

Boyle.

To **TRANSFIX.** *v. a.* [*transfixus*, Latin.] To pierce through.

Dryden. Fenton.

To **TRANSFORM.** *v. a.* [*trans* and *forma*, Latin.] To metamorphose; to change with regard to external form.

Sidney. Davies.

To **TRANSFORM.** *v. n.* To be metamorphosed.

Addison.

TRANSFORMATION. *f.* [from *transformatio*.] Change of shape; state of being changed with regard to form.

Shakespeare. Watts.

TRANSFRETATION. *f.* [*trans* and *fretum*, Latin.] Passage over the sea.

To **TRANSFUSE.** *v. a.* [*transfusus*, Lat.] To pour out of one into another.

Milton. Dryden.

TRANSFUSION. *f.* [*transfusus*, Latin.] The act of pouring out of one into another.

Boyl. Denham. Dryden. Baker.

To **TRANSGRESS.** *v. a.* [*transgressus*, Latin.]

1. To pass over; to pass beyond.
2. To violate; to break. *Hooker. Wake.*

To **TRANSGRESS.** *v. n.* To offend by violating a law.

Wisdom.

TRANSGRESSION. *f.* [*transgressio*, Fr. from *transgressus*.]

1. Violation of a law; breach of a command. *Milton. South.*
2. Offence; crime; fault. *Shakespeare.*

TRANSGRESSIVE. *a.* [from *transgressus*.] Faulty; culpable; apt to break laws.

Brown.

TRANSGRESSOR. *f.* [*transgressore*, Fr.] Lawbreaker; violator of command; offender.

Clarendon.

TRANSIENT. *a.* [*transiens*, Latin.] Soon past; soon passing; short; momentary.

Milton. Swift. Pope.

TRANSIENTLY. *ad.* [from *transiens*.] In passage; with a short passage; not extensively.

Dryden.

TRANSIENTNESS. *f.* [from *transiens*.] Shortness of continuance; speedy passage.

TRANSIENCIE. } *f.* [from *transitio*, Latin.] Leap from thing to thing.

Glanville.

TRANSIT. *f.* [*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. *f.* [*transitio*, Latin.]

1. Removal; passage. *Woodward.*
2. Change. *Woodward. Pope.*
3. Passage in writing or conversation from one subject to another. *Milton. Dryden.*

TRANSITIVE. *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.*

TRANSITORIALLY. *ad.* [from *transitory*.] With speedy evanescence; with short continuance.

TRANSITORINESS. *f.* [from *transitory*.] Speedy evanescence.

TRANSITORY. *f.* [*transitorius*, from *transire*, Latin.] Continuing but a short time; speedily vanishing.

Donne. Tillotson.

To **TRANSLATE.** *v. n.* [*translatum*, Lat.]

1. To transport; to remove. *Hebrevus.*
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 Sam. Eccclus. Peacbam.*
4. To change. *Shakespeare.*
5. To

5. To interpret in another language.
Roscommon. Duke.
6. To explain.
Shakespeare.
- TRANSLA'TION.** *f.* [*translatio*, Lat. *translatio*, French.]
1. Removal; act of removing.
Harvey. Arbutnot.
 2. The removal of a bishop to another see.
Clarendon.
 3. The act of turning into another language.
Denbam.
 4. Something made by translation; version.
Hooker.
- TRANSLA'TOR.** *f.* [from *translatē*.] One that turns any thing into another language.
Denbam.
- TRANSLA'TORY.** *a.* [from *translatē*.] Transferring.
Arbutnot.
- TRANSLOCA'TION.** *f.* [*trans* and *locus*, Latin.] Removal of things reciprocally to each others places.
Woodward.
- TRANSLU'CENCY.** *f.* [from *translucent*.] Diaphaneity; transparency.
Boyle.
- TRANSLU'CENT.** } *f.* [*trans* and *lucens* or
TRANSLU'CID. } *lucidus*, Lat.] Trans-
parent; diaphanous; clear. *Bacon. Pope.*
- TRANSMARINE.** *a.* [*transmarinus*, Lat.] Lying on the other side of the sea; found beyond sea.
Howel.
- To TRANSMEW.** *v. a.* [*transmuer*, Fr.] To transmute; to transform; to metamorphose; to change.
Spenser.
- TRANSMIGRANT.** *f.* [*transmigrans*, Lat.] Passing into another country or state.
Bacon.
- To TRANSMIGRATE.** *v. n.* [*transmigro*, Latin.] To pass from one place or country into another.
Dryden.
- TRANSMIGRATION.** *f.* [from *transmigrate*.] Passage from one place or state into another.
Hooker. Denbam. Dryden.
- TRANSMI'SSION.** *f.* [*transmissio*, French. *transmissus*, Latin.] The act of sending from one place to another.
Bacon. Hale. Newton.
- TRANSMI'SSIVE.** *a.* [from *transmissus*, Latin.] Transmitted; derived from one to another.
Prior. Pope. Granville.
- TRANSMI'TTAL.** *f.* [from *transmit*.] The act of transmitting; transmission.
Swift.
- TRANSMU'TABLE.** *a.* [*transmuabile*, Fr. from *transmute*.] Capable of change; possible to be changed into another nature or substance.
Brown. Arbutnot.
- TRANSMU'TABLY.** *ad.* [from *transmute*.] With capacity of being changed into another substance or nature.
- TRANSMUTA'TION.** *f.* [*transmutatio*, Fr. from *transmuto*, 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.** *v. n.* [*transmuto*, Lat.] To change from one nature or substance to another.
Raleigh.
- TRANSMU'TER.** *f.* [from *transmute*.] One that transmutes.
- TRANSOM.** *f.* [*transinna*, 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.
- TRANSPA'RENCY.** *f.* [from *transparent*.] Clearness; diaphaneity; translucence; power of transmitting light.
Addison. Arbutnot.
- TRANSPA'RENT.** *a.* [*transparent*, French.] Pervious to the light; clear; pellucid; diaphanous; translucent; not opaque.
Dryden. Addison. Pope.
- TRANSPICUOUS.** *a.* [*trans* and *specio*, Latin.] Transparent; pervious to the light.
Milton. Phillips.
- To TRANSPIERCE.** *v. n.* [*transpiercer*, French.] To penetrate; to make way through; to permeate. *Raleigh. Dryden.*
- TRANSPIRA'TION.** *f.* [*transpiration*, Fr.] Emission in vapour.
Brown. Sbarp.
- To TRANSPIRE.** *v. a.* [*transpiro*, Latin.] To emit in vapour.
- To TRANSPI'RE.** *v. n.* [*transpirer*, Fr.]
1. To be emitted by insensible vapour.
Woodward.
 2. To escape from secrecy to notice.
- To TRANSPLA'CE.** *v. a.* [*trans* and *place*.] To remove; to put into a new place.
Wilkins.
- To TRASPLAINT.** *v. a.* [*trans* and *planto*, Latin.]
1. To remove and plant in a new place.
Roscommon. Bacon.
 2. To remove.
Milton. Clarendon.
- TRANSPLANTA'TION.** *f.* [*transplantation*, French.]
1. The act of transplanting or removing to another soil.
Suckling.
 2. Conveyance from one to another.
Bskr.
 3. Removal of men from one country to another.
Broome.
- TRANSPLA'NTER.** *f.* [from *transplant*.] One that transplants.
- To TRANSPOR'T.** *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.** *f.* [*transport*, Fr. from the verb.]

- 3.** Transportation ; carriage ; conveyance. *Arbutnot.*
2. A vessel of carriage ; particularly a vessel in which soldiers are conveyed. *Dryden. Arbutnot.*
3. Rapture ; ecstasy. *South.*
TRANSPORTANCE. *f.* [from *transport.*] Conveyance ; carriage ; removal. *Shakespeare.*
TRANSPORTATION. *f.* [from *transport.*]
 1. Removal ; conveyance ; carriage. *Watton.*
 2. Banishment for felony.
 3. Ecstatick violence of passion. *South.*
- TRANSPORTER.** *f.* [from *transport.*] One that transports. *Carew.*
TRANSPOSAL. *f.* [from *transpos.*] The act of putting things in each other's place. *Swift.*
To TRANSPOSE. *v. a.* [*transposer, Fr.*]
 1. To put each in the place of other. *Camden.*
 2. To put out of place. *Shakespeare.*
- TRANSPPOSITION.** *f.* [*transposition, Fr.*]
 1. The act of putting one thing in the place of another. *Woodward.*
 2. The state of being put out of one place into another.
- To TRANSSHAVE.** *v. a.* [*trans and scope.*] To transform ; to bring into another shape. *Shakespeare.*
To TRANSUBSTANTIATE. *v. a.* [*transubstantier, French.*] To change to another substance. *Donne. Milton.*
TRANSUBSTANTIATION. *f.* [*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. *Lock.*
TRANSUDATION. *f.* [from *transude.*] The act of passing in sweat, or perspirable vapour, through any integument. *Boyle.*
To TRANSUDE. *v. n.* [*trans and sudo, Latin.*] To pass through in vapour. *Horvey.*
TRANSVERSAL. *a.* [*transversal, Fren.*] Running crosswise. *Hale.*
TRANSVERSALLY. *ad.* [from *transversal.*] In a cross direction. *Wilkins.*
TRANSVERSE. *a.* [*transversus, Latin.*] Being in a cross direction. *Blackm. Bentley.*
TRANSVERSELY. *ad.* [from *transverse.*] In a cross direction. *Stillingfleet.*
TRANSUMPTION. *f.* [*trans and sumo, Latin.*] The act of taking from one place to another.
TRAP. *f.* [*trappe, Saxon ; trape, French ; 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.** *v. a.* [*trappan, Saxon.*]
 1. To ensnare ; to catch by a snare or ambush. *Shakespeare. Dryden.*
 2. To adorn ; to decorate. *Spenser. Shakesf.*
- TRAPDOOR.** *f.* [*trap and door.*] A door opening and shutting unexpectedly. *Kay.*
To TRAPE. *v. a.* To run idly and flatteringly about.
TRAPES. *f.* [I suppose from *trape.*] An idle flatteringly woman. *Gay.*
TRAPSTICK. *f.* [*trap and stick.*] A stick with which boys drive a wooden ball. *Spektor.*
TRAPEZIUM. *f.* [*τραπέζιον ; trapez, Fr.*] A quadrilateral figure, whose four sides are not equal, and none of its sides parallel. *Woodward.*
TRAPEZOID. *f.* [*τραπέζιον and εἶδος.*] An irregular figure, whose four sides are not parallel.
TRAPPINGS. *f.*
 1. Ornaments appendant to the saddle. *Milton.*
 2. Ornaments ; dress ; embellishments. *Shakespeare. Dryden. Swift.*
- TRASH.** *f.* [*trai, Islandick ; drusen, Germ.*]
 1. Any thing worthless ; dross ; cregs. *Shakespeare. Donne.*
 2. A worthless person. *Shakespeare.*
 3. Matter improper for food. *Garth.*
- To TRASH.** *v. a.*
 1. To lop ; to crop. *Shakespeare.*
 2. To crush ; to humble. *Hammond.*
- TRASHY.** *a.* [from *trash.*] Worthless ; vile ; useless. *Dryden.*
To TRAVAIL. *v. n.* [*travail, Fr.*]
 1. To labour ; to toil.
 2. To be in labour ; to suffer the pains of childbirth. *Ishab. South.*
- To TRAVAIL.** *v. a.* To harass ; to tire. *Hayward. Milton.*
TRAVAIL. *f.* [from the verb.]
 1. Labour ; toil ; fatigue. *Hook. Spenser.*
 2. Labour in childbirth. *Bacon.*
- TRAVE, TRAVEL or TRAVYSE.** *f.* A wooden frame for shoeing unruly horses.
To TRAVEL. *v. n.*
 1. To make journeys. *Milton. Dryden.*
 2. To pass ; to go ; to move. *Shakespeare. Pope.*
 3. To make journeys of curiosity. *Watts.*
 4. To labour ; to toil. *Hooker. Shakesf.*
- To TRAVEL.** *v. a.*
 1. To pass ; to journey over. *Milton.*
 2. To force to journey. *Spenser.*
- TRAVEL.** *f.* [*travail, French.*]
 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. TRA-

T R E

T R E

5. TRAVELS. Account of occurrences and observations of a journey.

Brown, Watts.

TRAVELLER. *f.* [*travailleux*, French.]

1. One who goes a journey; a wayfarer. *Spenser.*

2. One who visits foreign countries.

Bacon, Locke.

TRAVELTAINTED. *a.* [*travel* and *tainted*.] Harassed; fatigued with travel.

Shakespeare.

TRAVERS. *ad.* [French.] Athwart; across. *Shakespeare.*

TRAVVERSE. *ad.* [*a travers*, Fr.] Crosswise; athwart. *Bacon, Hayward.*

TRAVVERSE. *prep.* Through crosswise.

Milton.

TRAVVERSE. *a.* [*transversus*, Latin; *traverse*, Fr.] Lying across; lying athwart.

Hayward, Wotton.

TRAVVERSE. *f.*

1. Any thing laid or built cross. *Bacon.*

2. Something that thwarts, crosses, or obstructs; cross accident; thwarting obstacle.

Dryden, Locke.

To TRAVERSE. *v. a.* [*traverser*, Fr.]

1. To cross; to lay athwart.

Shakespeare, Dryden.

2. To cross by way of opposition; to thwart with obstacles. *Wotton, Dryden, Arbuth.*

3. To oppose so as to annul. *Baker.*

4. To wander over; to cross. *Milt. Prior.*

5. To survey; to examine thoroughly.

South.

To TRAVERSE. *v. n.* To use a posture of opposition in fencing. *Shakesp.*

TRA'VESTY. *a.* [*travesti*, Fr.] Dressed so as to be made ridiculous.

TRAUMA'TICK. *a.* [*τραυματικός*.] Vulnerary. *Wiseman.*

TRAY. *f.* [*tray*, Swedish.] A shallow wooden vessel in which meat or fish is carried. *Moxon, Gay.*

TRAYTRIP. *f.* A kind of play. *Shakesp.*

TREACHEROUS. *a.* [from *treachery*.] Faithless; perfidious; guilty of deserting or betraying. *Swift.*

TREACHEROUSLY. *ad.* [from *treacherous*.] Faithlessly; perfidiously; by treason; by stratagem. *Donne, Orway.*

TREACHEROUSNESS. *f.* [from *treacherous*.] The quality of being treacherous; perfidiousness.

TREACHERY. *f.* [*tricherie*, French.] Perfidy; breach of faith.

TREACHETOR. } *f.* [from *tricher*, *tricheur*, French.] A

traitor; one who betrays; one who violates his faith or allegiance. *Spenser.*

TREACLE. *f.* [*triacle*, Fr. *theriaca*, Lat.]

1. A medicine made up of many ingredients. *Boyle, Floyer.*

2. Molasses; the spume of sugar.

To TREAD. *v. n.* pret. *trod*; part. pass. *trodden* [*trudan*, Gothick; *τριβαν*, Sax. *treden*, Dutch.]

1. To set the foot. *Shakespeare. Milton.*

2. To trample; to set the feet in scorn or malice. *Shakespeare.*

3. To walk with form or state.

Shakespeare. Milton.

4. To copulate as birds. *Bacon. Dryden.*

To TREAD. *v. a.*

1. To walk on; to feel under the foot.

Shakespeare. Prior.

2. To press under the foot. *Swift.*

3. To beat; to track. *Shakespeare.*

4. To walk on in a formal or stately manner. *Dryden.*

5. To crush under foot; to trample in contempt or hatred. *Pja'ms.*

6. To put in action by the feet. *J. b.*

7. To love as the male bird the female. *Dr.*

TREAD. *f.* [from the verb.]

1. Footing; step with the foot.

Shakespeare. Milton. Dryden.

2. Way; track; path. *Shakespeare.*

3. The cock's part in the egg.

TRE'ADER. *f.* [from *tread*.] He who treads. *Ijaab.*

TRE'ADLE. *f.* [from *tread*.]

1. A part of an engine on which the feet act to put it in motion. *Moxon.*

2. The sperm of the cock.

Brown, Derbam.

TRE'ASON. *f.* [*trabison*, French.] An offence committed against the dignity and majesty of the commonwealth: 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 counterfeit the king's great seal, privy seal, or money; or knowingly to bring

false money into this realm counterfeited 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; and it is called *treason* paramount. Petit *treason*

is when a servant kills his master, a wife her husband; secular or religious kills

his prelate: this *treason* gives forfeiture to

every

T R E

T R E

every lord within his own fee: both *treasons* are capital. *Cowel.*
TREASONABLE. } *a.* [from *treson*] *Cowel.*
TREASONOUS. } Having the nature or guilt of treason. *Shakspeare. Claridon.*
TREASURE. *f.* [*tresor*, French.] Wealth hoarded; riches accumulated. *Shakspeare. Bacon. Locks.*
TO TREASURE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To hoard; to deposit; to lay up. *South. Rowe.*
TREASURER. *f.* [from *treasure*; *tresorer*, French.] One who has care of money; one who has charge of the store. *Shakspeare. Raleigh.*
TREASURERSHIP. *f.* [from *treasure*.] Office or dignity of treasurer. *Hakewill.*
TREASUREHOUSE. *f.* [*treasure* and *house*.] Place where hoarded riches are kept. *Hockley. Taylor.*
TREASURY. *f.* [from *treasure*; *tresorerie*, French.] A place in which riches are accumulated. *Wotton. Temple. Watts.*
TO TREAT. *v. a.* [*traiter*, Fr. *tracto*, Lat.]
 1. To negotiate; to settle. *Dryden.*
 2. [*tracto*, Latin.] To discourse on. *Spenser.*
 3. To use in any manner, good or bad. *Dryden.*
 4. To handle; to manage; to carry on. *Dryden.*
 5. To entertain with expence.
TO TREAT. *v. n.* [*traiter*, Fr. *τρατηρειν*, Sax. *n.*]
 1. To discourse; to make discussions. *Milton. Addison.*
 2. To practise negotiation. *Mac.*
 3. To come to terms of accommodation. *Swift.*
 4. To make gratuitous entertainments.
TREAT. *f.* [from the verb.]
 1. An entertainment given. *Dryd. Collier.*
 2. Something given at an entertainment. *Dryden.*
TREATABLE. *a.* [*traitable*, Fr.] Moderate; not violent. *Hucker. Temple.*
TREATISE. *f.* [*tractatus*, Latin.] Discourse; written tractate. *Shakspeare. Dryd.*
TREATMENT. *f.* [*traitement*, Fr.] Usage; manner of using good or bad. *Dryden.*
TREATY. *f.* [*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.*
TRUBLE. *a.* [*triple*, Fr. *triplex*, Latin.]
 1. Threefold; triple. *Shakspeare. Sanly.*
 2. Sharp of sound. *Bacon.*
TO TREBLE. *v. a.* [*tripler*, French.] To multiply by three; to make three as much. *Spenser. Creech.*

TO TREBLE. *v. n.* To become threefold. *Swift.*
TREBLE. *f.* A sharp sound. *Bacon. Dryd.*
TREBLENESS. *f.* [from *treble*.] The state of being treble. *Bacon.*
TREBLY. *ad.* [from *treble*.] Thrice old; in threefold number or quantity. *Darden Ray.*
TREE. *f.* [*trie*, Islandick; *tree*, Danish.]
 1. A large vegetable rising, with one woody stem, to a considerable height. *Burnet. Locke.*
 2. Any thing branched out. *Dryden.*
TREE germander. *f.* A plant.
TREE of life. *f.* [*lignum vitæ*, Lat.] An evergreen: the wood is esteemed by turners.
TREE primrose. *f.* A plant.
TREEN. old plur. of *tree*. *Ben Johnson.*
TREEN. *a.* Wooden; made of wood. *Camden.*
TREFOIL. *f.* [*trifolium*, Latin.] A plant. *Peasbarn.*
TREILLAGE. *f.* [French.] A coarture of pales to support espaliers, making a distinct inclosure of any part of a garden. *Trevoux.*
TRELLIS. *f.* [French.] Is a structure of iron, wood, or stone, the parts crossing each other like a lattice. *Trevoux.*
TO TREMBLE. *v. n.* [*trembler*, Fr. *trmo*, Latin.]
 1. To shake as with fear or cold; to shiver; to quake; to shudder. *Shakspeare. Clarendon. Rowe.*
 2. To quiver; to totter. *Burnet.*
 3. To quaver; to shake as a fund. *Bacon.*
TREMBLINGLY. *ad.* [from *trembling*.] So as to shake or quiver. *Pope.*
TREMENDOUS. *a.* [*tremendus*, Latin.] Dreadful; horrible; astonishingly terrible. *Pope.*
TREMOUR. *f.* [*tremor*, Latin.]
 1. The state of trembling. *Harvey. Arb.*
 2. Quivering or vibratory motion. *Newton.*
TREMULOUS. *a.* [*tremulus*, Latin.]
 1. Trembling; fearful. *Decay of Piety.*
 2. Quivering; vibratory. *Holden.*
TREMULOUSNESS. *f.* [from *tremulous*.] The state of quivering.
TREN. *f.* A fish spear.
TO TRENCH. *v. a.* [*trencher*, French.]
 1. To cut. *Shakspeare.*
 2. To cut or dig into pits or ditches. *Milton. Evelyn.*
TRENCH. *f.* [*trenche*, 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. *Shakspeare. Pr. r.*
TRENCHANT. *a.* [*trenchant*, Fr.] Cutting; sharp. *Butler.*
 6 L **TRENCHER.**

T R E

T R I

TRENCHER. *f.* [from *trench*; *trenchoir*, French.]

1. A piece of wood on which meat is cut at table. *Shak:peare. More. Dryden.*
2. The table. *Shak:peare.*
3. Food; pleasures of the table. *Soub.*

TRENCHERFLY. *f.* [*trencher* and *fly*.] One that haunts tables; a parasite.

L'Estrange.

TRENCHERMAN. *f.* [*trencher* and *man*.] A feeder; an eater. *Sidney Shak:peare.*

TRENCHERMATE. *f.* [*trencher* and *mate*.] A table companion; a parasite. *Hooker.*

TO TREND. *v. n.* To tend; to lie in any particular direction. *Dryden.*

TRENTALS. *f.* [*trente*, French.] A number of masses, to the tale of thirty.

Ayliffe.

TRENDLE. *f.* [*trengel*, Saxon.] Any thing turned round.

TREPAN. *f.* [*trepan*, French.]

1. An instrument by which chirurgeons cut out round pieces of the skull.
2. A snare; a stratagem. *Roscom. Soub.*

TO TREPAN. *v. a.*

1. To perforate with the trepan. *Wiseman. Arbutnot.*
2. To catch; to ensnare. *Butler. Soub.*

TREPHINE. *f.* A small trepan; a smaller instrument of perforation managed by one hand. *Wiseman.*

TREPIDATION. *f.* [*trepidatio*, Latin.]

1. The state of trembling. *Bacon. Donne. Milton.*
2. State of terrour. *Wolton.*

TO TRESPASS. *v. n.* [*trespasser*, Fr.]

1. To transgress; to offend. *Lea. Norris.*
2. To enter unlawfully on another's ground. *Prior.*

TRESPASS. *f.* [*tr'pass*, French.]

1. Transgression; offence. *Shak:sp. Mil.*
2. Unlawful entrance on another's ground.

TRESPASSER. *f.* [from *tr'pass*.]

1. An offender; a transgressor.
2. One who enters unlawfully on another's ground. *Walton.*

TRESSED. *a.* [from *trezzé*, French.] Knotted or curled. *Spenser.*

TRESSES. *f.* without a singular. [*tr'sse*, French.] A knot or curl of hair. *Shak:peare. Milton.*

TRESTLE. *f.* [*treteau*, French.]

1. The frame of a table.
2. A moveable form by which any thing is supported.

TRET. *f.* [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.*

TRETHINGS. *f.* Taxes; imposts.

TREVE. *f.* [*þræf-τ*, Saxon; *trepied*, French.] Any thing that stands on three legs.

TREY. *f.* [*tres*, Lat. *trois*, Fr.] A three at cards. *Shak:peare.*

TRIABLE. *a.* [from *try*.]

1. Possible to be experimented; capable of trial. *Boyle.*
2. Such as may be judicially examined. *Ayliffe.*

TRIAD. *f.* [*trias*, Lat. *triade*, Fr.] Three united.

TRIAL. *f.* [from *try*.]

1. Test; examination. *Shak:peare.*
2. Experience; act of examining by experience. *Bacon.*
3. Experiment; experimental knowledge. *Hebrews.*
4. Judicial examination. *Cowel. Shak:sp.*
5. Temptation; test of virtue. *Milton. Rogers.*
6. State of being tried. *Shak:peare.*

TRIANGLE. *f.* [*triangle*, French.] A figure of three angles. *Locke.*

TRIANGULAR. *a.* [*triangularis*, Latin.] Having three angles. *Spenser. Ray.*

TRIBE. *f.* [*tribus*, Latin.]

1. A distinct body of the people as divided by family or fortune, or any other characteristic. *Ben. Johnson.*
2. It is often used in contempt. *Roscom.*

TRIBLET, or TRIBOULET. *f.* A goldsmith's tool for making rings. *Ainsworth.*

TRIBULATION. *f.* [*tribulation*, French.] Persecution; distress; vexation; disturbance of life. *Hooker. Milton. Atterbury.*

TRIBUNAL. *f.* [*tribunal*, Latin and Fr.]

1. The seat of a judge. *Shak:sp. Walker.*
2. A court of justice. *Milton.*

TRIBUNE. *f.* [*tribunus*, Latin.]

1. An officer of Rome chosen by the people. *Shak:peare.*
2. The commander of a Roman legion.

TRIBUNITIAL. } *a.* [*tribunitius*, Lat.]

TRIBUNITIOUS. } Suiting a tribune; relating to a tribune. *Bacon.*

TRIBUTARY. *a.* [*tributaire*, Fr. *tributarius*, Latin.]

1. Paying tribute as an acknowledgment of submission to a master. *Dryden.*
2. Subject; subordinate. *Prior.*
3. Paid in tribute.

TRIBUTARY. *f.* [from *tribute*.] One who pays a stated sum in acknowledgment of subjection. *Davies.*

TRIBUTE. *f.* [*tribut*, Fr. *tributum*, Lat.] Payment made in acknowledgment; subjection. *Numbers. Milton.*

TRICOMANES. *f.* A plant.

TRICE. *f.* A short time; an instant; a stroke. *Suckling. Swift. Beniley.*

TRICHOTOMY. *f.* Division into three parts. *Watts.*

TRICK. *f.* [*treck*, Dutch.]

1. A sh; fraud. *Raleigh. South.*
2. A dexterous artifice. *Pope.*
3. A

TRI

3. A vicious practice. *Dryden.*
 4. A juggle; an antick; any thing done to cheat jocosely. *Prior.*
 5. An unexpected effect. *Shakespeare.*
 6. A practice; a manner; a habit. *Shakespeare.*
 7. A number of cards laid regularly up in play.
 To TRICK. *v. a.* [from the noun; *tricker*, French.]
 1. To cheat; to impose on; to defraud. *Stephens.*
 2. To dress; to decorate; to adorn. *Drayton. Shakespeare. Sandys.*
 3. To perform by slight of hand, or with a light touch. *Pope.*
 To TRICK. *v. n.* To live by fraud. *Dryden.*

- TRICKER. *f.* The catch which being pulled disengages the cock of the gun, that it may give fire. *Boyle.*
 TRICKING. *f.* [from *trick*.] Dress; ornament. *Shakespeare.*
 TRICKISH. *a.* [from *trick*.] Knowingly artful; fraudulently cunning; mischievously subtle. *Pope.*
 To TRICKLE. *v. n.* To fall in drops; to rill in a slender stream. *Bacon. Dryden. Pope.*
 TRICKSY. *a.* [from *trick*.] Pretty. *Shakespeare.*

- TRICORPORAL. *a.* [*tricorporus*, Latin.] Having three bodies.
 TRIDE. *a.* [among hunters; *tride*, French.] Short and ready. *Bailey.*
 TRIDENT. *f.* [*trident*, Fr. *tridens*, Lat.] A three forked sceptre of Neptune. *Sandys. Addison.*

- TRIDENT. *a.* Having three teeth.
 TRIDING. *f.* [*τριδιονα*, Saxon.] The third part of a country or shire.
 TRIDUAN. *a.* [from *triduum*, Latin.]
 1. Lasting three days.
 2. Happening every third day.
 TRIENNIAL. *a.* [*triennis*, Lat. *triennial*, French.]
 1. Lasting three years. *K. Charles. Howel.*
 2. Happening every third year.

- TRIER. *f.* [from *try*.]
 1. One who tries experimentally. *Boyle.*
 2. One who examines judicially. *Hale.*
 3. Test; one who brings to the test. *Shakespeare.*
 To TRIFALLOW. *v. a.* To plow land the third time before sowing. *Mortimer.*

- TRIFID. *a.* Cut or divided into three parts.
 TRIFISTULARY. *a.* [*tres* and *ffula*, Latin.] Having three pipes.
 To TRIFLE. *v. n.* [*trivelen*, Dutch.]
 1. To act or talk without weight or dignity; to act with levity. *Hooker.*
 2. To mock; to play the fool. *Shakespeare.*
 3. To indulge light amusement.

TRI

4. To be of no importance. *Spenser.*
 To TRIFLE. *v. a.* To make of no importance. *Shakespeare.*
 TRIFLE. *f.* [from the verb.] A thing of no moment. *Drayton.*
 TRIFLER. *f.* [*trifelaar*, Dutch.] One who acts with levity; one who talks with folly. *Bacon. Watts.*

- TRIFLING. *a.* [from *trifle*.] Wanting worth; unimportant; wanting weight. *Rogers.*
 TRIFLINGLY. *ad.* [from *trifling*.] Without weight; without dignity; without importance. *Locke.*
 TRIFORM. *a.* [*triformis*, Latin.] Having a triple shape. *Milton.*
 TRIGGER. *f.*
 1. A catch to hold the wheel on steep ground.
 2. The catch that being pulled looses the cock of the gun. *Locke.*

- TRIGINTALS. *f.* A number of masses to the tale of thirty. *Ayliffe.*
 TRIGLYPH. *f.* [In architecture.] A member of the frieze of the Dorick order set directly over every pillar, and in certain spaces in the intercolumnations. *Harris.*
 TRIGON. *f.* [*trigone*, French.] A triangle. *Hale.*

- TRIGONAL. *a.* [from *trigon*.] Triangular; having three corners. *Woodward.*
 TRIGONOMETRY. *f.* [*trigonometrie*, Fr.] *Trigonometry* is the art of measuring triangles, or of calculating the sides of any triangle sought, and this is plain or spherical. *Harris.*

- TRIGONOMETRICAL. *a.* [from *trigonometry*.] Pertaining to trigonometry.
 TRILATERAL. *a.* [*trilateral*, French; *tres* and *latus*, Latin.] Having three sides.
 TRILL. *f.* [*trillo*, Italian.] Quaver; tremulousness of musick. *Addison.*
 To TRILL. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To utter quavering. *Johnson.*

- To TRILL. *v. n.*
 1. To trickle; to fall in drops or slender streams. *Shakespeare.*
 2. To play in tremulous vibrations of sound. *Dryden.*

- TRILLION. *f.* A million of millions of millions.
 TRILUMINAR. } *a.* [*triluminaris*, Lat.]
 TRILUMINOUS. } Having three lights.
 TRIM. *a.* [*τριπυμμεδ*, Saxon.] Nice; smug; dressed up. *Tusser. Dryden.*

- To TRIM. *v. a.* [*trimman*, Saxon, to build.]
 1. To fit out. *Shakespeare.*
 2. To dress; to decorate. *Bacon. Wotton. Dryden.*
 3. To shave; to clip. *2 Sam. Howel.*
 4. To make near; to adjust. *Shakespeare. Ben. Johnson.*

TRI

TRI

5. To balance a vessel. *Sp. Eator.*
 6. I has often *up* emphatical. *Shakespeare.*
- TO TRIM.** *v. r.* To balance; to fluctuate between two parties. *South. Dryden.*
- TRIM.** *f.* Dies; geer; ornaments. *Shakespeare. Dryden.*
- TRIMLY.** *ad* [from *trim*.] Nicely; neatly. *Spenser. Ashbam.*
- TRIMMER.** *f.* [from *trim*.] One who changes sides to balance parties; a turn-coat. *L'Esrange. Swift.*
2. A piece of wood inserted. *Moxon.*
- TRIMMING.** *f.* [from *trim*.] Ornamental appendages to a coat or gown. *Gorb.*
- TRINIAL.** *a.* [*trinus*, Lat.] Threefold. *Spenser.*
- TRINE.** *f.* [*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.** *v. a.* [from the noun.] To put in a trine aspect. *Dryden.*
- TRINITY.** *f.* [*trinitas*, Lat. *trinité*, Fr.] The incomprehensible union of the three persons in the Godhead. *Locke.*
- TRINKET.** *f.*
 1. Toys; ornaments of drefs. *Sidney. Swift.*
 2. Things of no great value; tackle; tools. *L'Esrange.*
- TRIOBOLAR.** *a.* [*triobolaris*, Latin.] Vile; mean; worthless. *Cobeyn.*
- TO TRIP.** *v. a.* [*treper*, Fr. *triper*, Dut.]
 1. To supplant; to throw by striking the feet from the ground by a sudden motion. *Shakespeare.*
 2. To catch; to detect. *Shakespeare.*
- TO TRIP.** *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 tumbled. *Locke.*
4. To run lightly. *Shakespeare. Crossbow. Dryden. Prior.*
5. To take a short voyage.
- TRIP.** *f.* [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.** *a.* [*tripartite*, Fr. *tripartitus*, Lat.] Divided into three parts; having three correspondent copies. *Shakespeare.*
- TRIPE.** *f.* [*tripe*, Fr. *trippa*, Italian and Spanish.]
 1. The intestines; the guts. *King.*
 2. It is used in ludicrous language for the human belly.
- TRIPEDAL.** *a.* [*tres* and *pes*, Lat.] Having three feet.
- TRIPETALOUS.** *a.* [*tres* and *πέταλον*.] Having a flower consisting of three leaves.
- TRIPHTHONG.** *f.* [*triphthongue*, Fr. *tres* and *φθόσυν*.] A coalition of three vowels to form one sound: as, *eau*; *eye*.
- TRIPLE.** *a.* [*triple*, Fr. *triplé*, *tripulus*, Lat. n.]
 1. Threefold; consisting of three conjoined. *Milton. Waller.*
 2. Treble; three times repeated. *Burnet.*
- TO TRIPLE.** *v. a.* [from the adjective.]
 1. To treble; to make thrice as much, or as many. *Hooker. Swift.*
 2. To make threefold. *Dryden.*
- TRIPLET.** *f.* [from *triple*.]
 1. Three of a kind. *Swift.*
 2. Three verses rhyming together. *Dryden.*
- TRIPPLICATE.** *a.* [from *triplex*, Latin.] Made thrice as much. *Harris.*
- TRIPPLICATION.** *f.* [from *triplicate*.] The act of trebling or adding three together. *Glanville.*
- TRIPPLICITY.** *f.* [*triplicité*, Fr. from *triplex*, Lat.] Trebleness; state of being threefold. *Bacon. Watts.*
- TRIPMADAM.** *f.* An herb. *Mortimer.*
- TRIPPOD.** *f.* [*tripus*, Latin.] A seat with three feet, such as that from which the priestess of Apollo delivered oracles.
- TRIPOLY.** *f.* A sharp cutting sand. *Newton.*
- TRIPOS.** *f.* A tripod. *Ben. Johnson.*
- TRIPPER.** *f.* [from *trip*] One who trips.
- TRIPPING.** *a.* [from *trip*.] Quick; nimble. *Milton.*
- TRIPPING.** *f.* [from *trip*.] Light dance. *Milton.*
- TRIPOTOTE.** *f.* [*triptoton*, Lat.] *Tripotote* is a noun used but in three cases. *Clark.*
- TRIPUDIARY.** *a.* [*tripudium*, Lat.] Performed by dancing. *Brown.*
- TRIPUDIATION.** *f.* [*tripudium*, Lat.] Act of dancing.
- TRIPPINGLY.** *ad.* [from *tripping*.] With agility; with swift motion. *Shakespeare.*
- TRIREME.** *f.* [*triremis*, Lat.] A galley with three benches of oars on a side.
- TRISECTION.** *f.* [*tres* and *sectio*, Latin.] Division into three equal parts.
- TRISTFUL.** *a.* [*tristis*, Lat.] Sad; melancholy; gloomy. *Shakespeare.*
- TRISULC.** *f.* [*trifolcus*, Lat.] A thing of three points. *Brown.*
- TRISYLLABICAL.** *a.* [from *trissillable*.] Consisting of three syllables.
- TRISYLLABLE.** *f.* [*trissyllaba*, Latin.] A word consisting of three syllables.
- TRITE.** *a.* [*tritus*, Latin.] Worn out; stale; common; not new. *Rogers.*
- TRITE.**

T R O

TRITENESS. *f.* [from *trite*.] Staleness; commonness.

TRITHEISM. *f.* [τρεῖς; and θεός.] The opinion which holds three distinct gods.

TRITURABLE. *a.* [triturabile, Fr. from *trituro*.] Possible to be pounded or comminuted. *Brown.*

TRITURATION. *f.* [*trituro*, Lat.] Reduction of any substances to powder upon a stone with a muller, as colours are ground. *Brown.*

TRIVET. *f.* Any thing supported by three feet. *Chapman.*

TRIVIAL. *f.* [*trivialis*, Lat.]

1. Vile; worthless; vulgar. *Roſcommon.*
2. Light; trifling; unimportant; inconsiderable. *Dryden, Rogers.*

TRIVIALLY. *ad.* [from *trivial*.]

1. Commonly; vulgarly. *Bacon.*
2. Lightly; inconsiderably.

TRIVIALNESS. *f.* [from *trivial*.]

1. Commonness; vulgarity.
2. Lightness; unimportance.

TRIVMPLH. *f.* [*triumphus*, Lat.]

1. Pomp with which a victory is publickly celebrated. *Bacon.*
2. State of being victorious. *Milton, Dryden.*
3. Victory; conquest. *Milton, Pope.*
4. Joy for success. *Milton.*
5. A conquering card now called trump.

To TRIUMPH. *v. n.* [*trumpbo*, Lat.]

1. To celebrate a victory with pomp; to rejoice for victory. *Job, Dryden.*
2. To obtain victory. *Knolls.*
3. To insult upon an advantage gained. *Shakespeare.*

TRIUMPHAL. *a.* [*triumphalis*, Lat.] Used in celebrating victory. *Bacon, Swift.*

TRIUMPHAL. *f.* [*triumphala*, Lat.] A token of victory. *Milton.*

TRIUMPHANT. *a.* [*triumphans*, Lat.]

1. Celebrating a victory. *Shakespeare, South.*
2. Rejoicing as for victory. *Milton.*
3. Victorious; graced with conquest. *Pope.*

TRIUMPHANTLY. *ad.* [from *triumphant*.]

1. In a triumphant manner in token of victory; joyfully as for victory. *Granvill.*
2. Victoriously; with success. *Shakespeare.*
3. With insolent exultation. *South.*

TRIUMPHER. *f.* [from *triumph*.] One who triumphs. *Shakespeare, Peacob.*

TRIUMVIRATE. } *f.* [*triumviratus* or

TRIUMVIRI. } *triumviri*, Lat.] A coalition or concurrence of three men. *Shakespeare, Swift.*

TRIPUNE. *a.* [*tres* and *unus*, Lat.] At once three and one. *Burnet.*

To TROAT. *v. a.* [with hunters.] To cry as a hawk does at hunting time.

T R O

TROCAR. *f.* [*trois quart*, French.] A chirological instrument. *Shap.*

TROCHARICAL. *a.* [*trochæique*, Fr. *trocheicus*, Lat.] Consisting of trochees.

TROCHANTERS. *f.* [τροχάντηρες.] Two processes of the thigh bone, called rotator major and minor, in which the tendons of many muscles terminate.

TROCHEE. *f.* [*trocheus*, Lat.] τροχαιον.] A foot used in Latin poetry, consisting of a long and short syllable.

TROCHILICKS. *f.* [τροχίλλος.] The science of rotatory motion. *Brown.*

TROCHINGS. *f.* The branches on a deer's head.

TROCHUSCH. *f.* [τροχίσκος.] A kind of tablet or lezenge. *Bacon.*

TRODE, the preterite of *tread*. *Judges.*

TRODF. *f.* [from *trod*, pret. of *trud*.] Footing. *Spenser.*

TROD. } Participle passive of *trud*.

TRODDEN. } *Luke, Milton, Addison.*

TROGLODYÆ. *f.* [τρογλοδυαί.] One who inhabits caves of the earth. *Arbut.*

To TROLL. *v. a.* [*trollen*, to roll, Dutch.] To move circularly; to drive about. *Ben. Johnson.*

To TROLL. *v. n.*

1. To roll; to run round. *Swift.*
2. To fish for a pike with a rod which has a pulley towards the bottom. *Gay.*

TROLLOP. *f.* A flatteringly, loose woman.

TROOP. *f.* [troope, Dutch.]

1. A company; a number of people collected together. *Shakespeare, Locke.*
2. A body of soldiers. *Dryden.*
3. A small body of cavalry.

To TROOP. *v. n.* [from the noun.]

1. To march in a body. *Shakespeare, Milton.*
2. To march in haste. *Shakespeare, Chapman.*
3. To march in company. *Shakespeare.*

TROOPER. *f.* [from *troop*.] A horie soldier. *Greco.*

TROPE. *f.* [τροπή.] A change of a word from its original signification; as, the clouds frettel rain for *show*. *Hudibras.*

TROPHIEE. *a.* [from *trophy*.] Adorned with trophies. *Pope.*

TROPHY. *f.* [trophæum, Lat.] Something taken from an enemy, and shewn or treasured up in proof of victory. *Shakespeare, Pope.*

TROPICAL. *a.* [from *trope*.]

1. Rhetorically changed from the original meaning. *Brown, South.*
2. Placed near the tropick; belonging to the tropick.

TROPICK. *f.* [*tropicus*, Lat.] The line at which the sun turns back, of which the North has the tropick of Cancer, and the South the tropick of Capricorn. *Dryden.*

TRO-

TRO

TRU

TROPOLOGICAL. *a.* [τροπή and λόγ.] Varied by tropes; changed from the original import of the words.

TROPOLOGY. *f.* [τροπή and λόγ.] A rhetorical mode of speech including tropes, or a change of some word from the original meaning. *Brown.*

TROSSERS. *f.* [trouffes, Fr.] Breeches; hose. *Shakespeare.*

To TROT. *v. n.* [trotter, Fr. trotten, Dut.]

1. To move with a high jolting pace. *Shakespeare. Dennis.*
2. To walk fast, in a ludicrous or contemptuous sense.

TROT. *f.* [trot, Fr.]

1. The jolting high pace of a horse.
2. An old woman. *Shakespeare.*

TROTH. *f.* [трезд, Saxon.] Truth; faith; fidelity. *Stakef. Daniel. Addison.*

TROTHLESS. *a.* [from troth.] Faithless; treacherous. *Fairfax.*

TROTHPLIGHT. *a.* [troth and plight.] Betrothed; affianced. *Shakespeare.*

To TROUBLE. *v. a.* [troubler, Fr.]

1. To disturb; to perplex. *Shakespeare. Locke.*
2. To afflict; to grieve. *Sidney. Tillotson.*
3. To distress; to make uneasy. *Milton. Mac.*
4. To busy; to engage overmuch. *Luke.*
5. To give occasion of labour to. *Locke.*
6. To teize; to vex. *Shakespeare.*
7. To disorder; to put into agitation or commotion. *Shakesp. John. Davies.*
8. To mind with anxiety. *Clarendon.*
9. To sue for a debt.

TROUBLE. *f.* [trouble, Fr.]

1. Disturbance; perplexity. *Milton.*
2. Affliction; calamity. *Shakespeare.*
3. Molestation; obstruction; inconvenience. *Milton.*
4. Uneasiness; vexation. *Milton.*

TROUBLE-STATE. *f.* [trouble and state.] Disturber of a community; publick makebate. *Daniel.*

TROUBLER. *f.* [from trouble.] Disturber; confounder. *Spenser. Waller. Atterbury.*

TROUBLESOME. *a.* [from trouble.]

1. Full of molestation; vexatious; uneasy; afflictive. *Shakespeare. Tillotson.*
2. Burdensome; tiresome; wearisome. *Pope.*
3. Full of teizing business. *Sidney.*
4. Slightly harrassing. *Milton. Shakespeare.*
5. Unseasonably engaging; improperly importing. *Spenser.*
6. Importunate; teizing. *Arbutnot.*

TROUBLESOMELY. *ad.* [from troublesome.] Vexatiously; wearisomely; unseasonably; importunately. *Locke.*

TROUBLESOMENESS. *f.* [from troublesome.]

1. Vexatiousness; uneasiness. *Bacon.*

2. Importunity; unseasonableness. **TROUBLOUS.** *a.* [from trouble.] Tumultuous; confused; disordered; put into commotion. *Spenser. Daniel.*

TROUVER. *f.* [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. *f.* [трус, троб, Sax. troch, Dutch.] Any thing hollowed and open longitudinally on the upper side. *Abbot. Dryden.*

To TROUL. *v. n.* [trolien, to roll, Dut.]

1. To move volubly. *Milton.*
2. To utter volubly. *Shakespeare.*

To TROUNCE. *v. a.* To punish by an indictment or information. *Dryden.*

TROUPE. } *f.* [trouffe, F. truisb, Erse.] Breeches; hose. *Spenser. Wiseman.*

TROUT. *f.* [трут, Sax.]

1. Delicate spotted fish inhabiting brooks and quick streams. *Carew.*
2. A familiar phrase for an honest, or perhaps for a silly fellow. *Shakespeare.*

To TROW. *v. n.* трецин, Saxon; troe, Danish.] To think; to imagine; to conceive. *Sidney. Hooker. Shakespeare. Goy.*

TROW. *interject.* An exclamation of enquiry. *Shakespeare.*

TROWEL. *f.* [truelle, Fr. trulla, Lit.] A tool to take up the mortar with, and spread it on the bricks. *Moxon.*

TROY WEIGHT. } *f.* [from Troies, Fr.]

TROY. } A kind of weight by which gold and bread are weighed, consisting of these denominations: a pound = 12 ounces; ounce = 20 pennyweights; pennyweight = 24 grains. The English physicians make use of troyweight after the following manner.

Grains				
20	Scruple			
60	3	Drachm		
480	24	8	Ounce	
5760	288	96	12	Pound.

TRUANT. *f.* [truand, old Fr. treuwant, 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. *a.* Idle; wandering from business; lazy; loitering. *Shakespeare.*

To TRUANT. *v. n.* To idle at a distance from duty; to loiter; to be lazy. *Shakespeare.*

TRUANTSHIP. *f.* [from truant.] Idleness; negligence; neglect of study or business. *Ascham.*

TRUB-

TRU

TRUBTAIL. *f.* A short squat woman.
Answeartb.

TRUBS. *f.* [*tuber*, Lat.] A sort of herb.
Answeartb.

TRUCE. *f.* [*truga*, low Lat.]
1. A temporary peace; a cessation of hostilities. *Hooker. Shakesp. 2 Tim. Dryden.*
2. Cessation; intermission; short quiet.
Milton.

TRUCIDATION. *f.* [from *trucido*, Lat.]
The act of killing.

To TRUCK. *v. n.* [*troquer*, Fr. *truccare*, Italian.] To traffick by exchange.

To TRUCK. *v. a.* To give in exchange; to exchange.
L'Esrange. Swift.

TRUCK. *f.* [from the verb.]
1. Exchange; traffick by exchange.
L'Esrange. Dryden.
2. Wooden wheels for carriage of cannon.

TRUCKLEBED, or *trundlebed.* *f.* [properly *troclebed*; from *troclea*, Lat. or *τροχός*.]
A bed that runs on wheels under a higher bed.
Shakespeare. Hudibras.

To TRUCKLE. *v. n.* To be in a state of subjection or inferiority. *Cleavel. Norris.*

TRUCULENCE. *f.* [*truculentia*, Lat.]
1. Savageness of manners.
2. Terribleness of aspect.

TRUCULENT. *a.* [*truculentus*, Lat.] *Ray.*
1. Savage; barbarous.
2. Terrible of aspect.
3. Destructive; cruel. *Harvey.*

To TRUDGE. *v. n.* [*truggolare*, Italian.]
To travel laboriously; to jog on; to march heavily on. *Shakspere. Dryden. Locke.*

TRUE. *a.* [*ἴσθητα, ἴσθητα*, 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.
4. Genuine; not counterfeit. *Milt. Atterb.*
5. Faithful; not perfidious; steady.
Shakspere. Roscommon.
6. Honest; not fraudulent. *Shakespeare.*
7. Exact; truly conformable to a rule.
Prior.
8. Rightful. *Milton.*

TRUEBORN. *a.* [*true* and *born*.] Having a right by birth. *Shakespeare.*

TRUEBREED. *a.* [*true* and *bred*.] Of a right breed. *Shakespeare. Dryden.*

TRUEHEARTED. *a.* [*true* and *heart*.]
Honest; faithful. *Shakespeare.*

TRUELOVE. *f.* An herb, called *berba Paris*.

TRUELOVEKNOT. } *f.* [*true*, *love*,
TRUELOVEKNOT. } and *knot*.]
Lines drawn through each other with many involutions, considered as the emblem of interwoven affection. *Hudibras.*

TRUENESS. *f.* [from *true*.] Sincerity; a plainness. *Bacon.*

TRU

TRUEPENNY. *f.* [*true* and *penny*.] A familiar phrase for an honest fellow.
Shakespeare.

TRUFFLE. *f.* [*truffe*, *truffe*, French] In Italy, the usual method for the finding of *truffles*, or subterraneous mushrooms, called by the Italians *tartufali*, and in Latin *tubera terræ*, is by tying a cord to a pig, and driving him, observing where he begins to root. *Ray.*

TRUG. *f.* A hod for mortar.

TRULL. *f.* [*trulla*, Italian.] A low whore; a vagrant strumpet. *Shakespeare.*

TRULY. *ad.* [from *true*.]
1. According to truth; not falsely; faithfully. *Sidney. Hooker.*
2. Really; without fallacy.
3. Exactly; justly. *South.*
4. Indeed. *Watton.*

TRUMP. *f.* [*trompe*, Dutch, and old Fr. *tromba*, Italian.]
1. A trumpet; an instrument of warlike music. *Shakespeare. 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. *v. a.* [from the noun.]
1. To win with a trump card.
2. To TRUMP up. To devise; to forge.

TRUMPERY. *f.* [*tromperie*, French]
1. Something fallaciously splendid. *Shakespeare.*
2. Falsehood; empty talk. *Raleigh.*
3. Something of no value; trifles. *Milton.*

TRUMPET. *f.* [*trompette*, Fr. and Dut.]
1. An instrument of martial music founded by the breath. *Milton. Roscommon.*
2. In military stile, a trumpeter. *Clar.*
3. One who celebrates; one who praises. *Bacon. Dryden.*

TRUMPET-FLOWER. *f.* [*bignonia*, Lat.]
A tubulous flower. *Miller.*

To TRUMPET. *v. a.* [*trompeter*, Fr.] To publish by sound of trumpet; to proclaim. *Shakespeare. Bacon.*

TRUMPETER. *f.* [from *trumpet*.]
1. One who sounds a trumpet. *Shakespeare. Heyward.*
2. One who proclaims, publishes, or denounces. *Bacon. South.*
3. A fish.

TRUMPET-TONGUED. *a.* [*trumpet* and *tongue*.] Having tongues vossiferous as a trumpet. *Shakespeare.*

To TRUNCATE. *v. a.* [*truncus*, Lat.] To maim; to lop; to cut short.

TRUNCATION. *f.* [from *truncate*.] The act of lopping or maiming.

TRUNCHEON. *f.* [*tronçon*, French.]
1. A short staff; a club; a cudgel. *Shakespeare. Heyward.*
2. A staff of command. *Shakespeare.*

TRU

TUB

To TRUNCHEON. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

To beat with a truncheon. *Shakespeare.*

TRUNCHEONER. *f.* [from *truncheon*.]

One armed with a truncheon. *Shak sp.*

To TRUNDLE. *v. n.* [*trēndl*, a *bowel*, Saxon.] To roll; to bowl along. *Addis'n.*

TRUNDLE. *f.* [*trēndl*, Saxon.] Any round rolling thing.

TRUNDLE-TAIL. *f.* Round tail. *Shakesf. care.*

TRUNK. *f.* [*truncus*, Lat. *trunc*, Fr.]

1. The body of a tree. *Bentley.*

2. The body without the limbs of an animal. *Shakesp. are.*

3. The main body of any thing. *Ray.*

4. A chest for cloaths; 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, *v. a.* [*trusco*, Latin.] To truncate; to maim; to lop. *Spenser.*

TRUNKED. *a.* [from *trunk*.] Having a trunk. *Howel.*

TRUNK-HOSE. *f.* [*trunk* and *hos*.] Large breeches formerly worn. *Prior.*

TRUNNIONS. *f.* [*trognons*, Fr.] The knobs or bunchings of a gun, that bear it on the cheeks of a carriage. *Baily.*

TRUSION. *f.* [*trudo*, Lat.] The act of thrusting or pushing. *Bentley.*

TRUSS. *f.* [*trouffe*, Fr.]

1. A bandage by which ruptures are restrained from lapsing. *Wiseman.*

2. Bundle; any thing thrust close together. *Spenser. Addison.*

3. Trousers; breeches.

To TRUSS. *v. a.* [*trouffer*, French.] To pack up close together. *Spenser.*

TRUFI. *f.* [*traufi*, Rynick.]

1. Confidence; reliance on another. *Shakespeare.*

2. Charge received in confidence. *Dryden.*

3. Confident opinion of any event.

4. Credit given without examination. *Locke.*

5. Credit without payment. *Raisighb.*

6. Something committed to one's faith. *Bacon.*

7. Deposit; something committed to charge, of which an account must be given. *Sav'ft.*

8. Fidelity; supposed honesty. *Tobit.*

9. State of him to whom something is entrusted. *Carenden. Dunbam.*

To TRUST. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To place confidence in; to confide in. *Ben Johnson.*

2. To believe; to credit. *Shakespeare.*

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. *v. n.*

1. To be confident of something future. *2 Jobn.*

2. To have confidence; to rely; to depend without doubt. *Isaiab. Milton.*

3. To be credulous; to be won to confidence. *Shakespeare.*

4. To expect. *L'Estrange.*

TRUSTEE. *f.* [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. *f.* [from *trust*.] One who trusts. *Shakespeare.*

TRUSTINESS. *f.* [from *trusty*.] Honesty; fidelity; faithfulness. *Greav.*

TRUSTLESS. *f.* [from *trust*.] Unfaithful; unconstant; not to be trusted. *Spenser.*

TRUSTY. *a.* [from *trust*.]

1. Honest; faithful; true; fit to be trusted. *Shakespeare. Addison.*

2. Strong; stout; such as will not fail. *Spenser. Dryden.*

TRUTH. *f.* [*truesp̄ða*, Saxon.]

1. The contrary to falsehood; conformity of notions to things. *Locke.*

2. Conformity of words to thoughts. *Milton.*

3. Purity from falsehood. *Shakespeare.*

4. Fidelity; constancy. *Sorg.*

5. Honesty; virtue. *Shakespeare.*

6. It is used sometimes by way of concession. *Matthew.*

7. Exactness; conformity to rule. *Mortimer.*

8. Reality. *Hosker.*

9. Of a TRUTH, or in TRUTH. In reality. *2 Kings.*

TRUINATION. *f.* [*truina*, Lat.] The act of weighing; examination by the scale. *Brown.*

To TRY. *v. a.* [*trier*, French.]

1. To examine; to make experiment of. *Shakespeare.*

2. To experience; to assay; 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. *Shakespeare.*

7. To bring as to a test. *Milton.*

8. To essay; to attempt. *Milton.*

9. To purify; to refine. *Milton.*

To TRY. *v. n.* To endeavour; to attempt.

TUB. *f.* [*tabbe*, *tubbe*, Dutch.]

1. A large open vessel of wood. *Milton.*

2. A state of salvation. *Shakespeare.*

TUBE. *f.* [*tubus*, Lat.] A pipe; a sphen; a long body. *R Common.*

TUBER-

T U L

T U M

TUBERCLE. *f.* [*tuberculum*, Lat.] A small swelling or excrescence on the body; a pimple. *Harvey.*

TUBEROSE. *f.* A flower. *Mortimer.*

TUBEROUS. *a.* [*tubereux*, Fr. from *tuber*, Latin.] Having prominent knots or excrescences. *Woodward.*

TUBULAR. *a.* [from *tubus*, Lat.] Resembling a pipe or trunk; consisting of a pipe; long and hollow; fistular. *Grew.*

TUBULE. *f.* [*tubulus*, Latin.] A small pipe, or fistular body. *Woodward.*

TUBULATED. } *a.* [from *tubulus*, Lat.]

TUBULOUS. } Fistular; longitudinally hollow. *Derham.*

TUCK. *f.*

1. A long narrow sword.

Shakespeare. Hudibras.

2. A kind of net.

Carew.

To TUCK. *v. n.* [from *trucken*, Germ.]

1. To crush together; to hinder from spreading. *Addison. Prior.*

2. To inclose, by tucking clothes round.

Locke.

To TUCK. *v. n.* To contract. *Sharp.*

TUCKER. *f.* A small piece of linen that shades the breast of women. *Addison.*

TU'EL. *f.* [*tuyeau*, Fr.] The anus.

Skinner.

TUESDAY. *f.* [*tuersdag*, Saxon; *zuv*, Saxon, is Mars.] The third day of the week.

TUFF SAFFETY. *f.* [from *tuffed* and *taffety*.] A villous kind of silk. *Donne.*

TUFT. *f.* [*tuffe*, French.]

1. A number of threads or ribbands, flowery leaves, or any small bodies joined together. *Moré. Dryden.*

2. A cluster; a plump. *Sidney. Milton.*

To TUFT. *v. a.* To adorn with a tuft.

Thomson.

TUFTED. *a.* [from *tuft*.] Growing in tufts or clusters. *Milton. Pope.*

TUFTY. *a.* [from *tuft*.] Adorned with tufts.

To TUG. *v. a.* [*teogan*, Saxon.]

1. To pull with strength long continued in the utmost exertion. *Chapman. Roscommon.*

2. To pull; to pluck. *Hudibras.*

To TUG. *v. n.*

1. To pull; to draw. *Sandys. Boyle.*

2. To labour; to contend; to struggle.

Shakespeare. Horw. Crasbarw.

TUG. *f.* [from the verb.] Pull performed with the utmost effort. *Dryden.*

TUGGER. *f.* [from *tug*.] One that tugs or pulls hard.

TUITION. *f.* [*tuitio*, from *tueor*, Latin] Guardianship; superintendent.

Sidney. Locke.

TULIP. *f.* [*tulipe*, Fr. *tulipa*, Latin.] A flower. *Hakewill.*

TULIPTREE. *f.* A tree.

To TU'MBLE. *v. n.* [*tomber*, Fr. *tommelēn*, Dutch; *tombolare*, Italian.]

1. To fall; to come suddenly to the ground.

Shakespeare.

2. To fall in great quantities tumultuously.

Prior.

3 To roll about.

Sidney.

4. To play tricks by various librations of the body.

Rowe.

To TU'MBLE. *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.*

TU'MBLE. *f.* [from the verb.] A fall.

L'Estrange.

TU'MBLER. *f.* [from *tumble*.] One who shews postures or feats of activity. *Wilkins.*

TU'MBREL. *f.* [*tombereau*, Fr.] A dungcart. *Congreve.*

TUMEFACCTION. *f.* [*tumefactio*, Latin.] Swelling. *Arbushnot.*

To TU'MEFY. *v. a.* [*tumefacio*, Lat.] To swell; to make to swell. *Sharp.*

TU'MID. *a.* [*tumidus*, Lat.]

1. Swelling; puffed up.

2. Protuberant; raised above the level.

Milton.

3. Pompous; boastful; puffy; falsely sublime. *Boyle.*

TUMOUR. *f.* [*tumor*, Latin.]

1. A morbid swelling. *Wifeman.*

2. Affected pomp; false magnificence; puffy grandeur. *L'Estrange.*

TUMOROUS. *a.* [from *tumour*.]

1. Swelling; protuberant. *Wolton.*

2. Fastuous; vainly pompous; falsely magnificent. *Wolton.*

To TUMP, among gardeners, to fence trees about with earth.

To TU'MULATE. *v. n.* [*tumulo*, Latin.] To swell. *Boyle.*

TUMULOSE. *a.* [*tumulofus*, Lat.] Full of hills. *Bailey.*

TUMULT. *f.* [*tumultus*, 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.*

TUMULTUARILY. *ad.* [from *tumultuary*.] In a tumultuary manner.

TUMULTUARINESS. *f.* [from *tumultuary*.] Turbulence; inclination or disposition to tumults or commotions. *K Charles.*

TUMULTUARY. *a.* [*tumultuaire*, Fr. from *tumult*.]

1. Disorderly; promiscuous; confused.

Wacon. Glanville.

2. Restless; put into irregular commotion.

Atterbury.

To TUMULTUATE. *v. n.* [*tumultuare*, Lat.] To make a tumult.

T U N

TUMULTUATION. *f.* [from *tumultuate.*]

Irregular and confused agitation. *Boyle.*

TUMULTUOUS. *a.* [from *tumul*; *tumul-tueux*, Fr.]

1. Put into violent commotion; irregularly and confusedly agitated.

Milton. Addison.

2. Violently carried on by disorderly multitudes.

Spenser.

3. Turbulent; violent. *Shakespeare. Knolles.*

4. Full of tumults. *Sidney.*

TUMULTUOUSLY. *ad.* [from *tumultuous.*]

By act of the multitude; with confusion and violence. *Bacon.*

TUN. *f.* [*tunne*, Sax. *tonne*, Dutch.]

1. A large cask. *Milton.*

2. Two pipes; the measure of four hog-heads.

3. Any large quantity proverbially.

Shakespeare.

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.** *v. a.* [from the noun.] To put

into casks; to barrel. *Bacon.*

TUNABLE. *a.* [from *tune.*] Harmonious;

musical. *Shakespeare. Milton. Holder.*

TUNABLENESS. *f.* [from *tunable.*] Har-

mony; melodiousness.

TUNABLY. *ad.* [from *tunable.*] Harmo-

niously; melodiously.

TUNE. *f.* [*toon*, Dutch.]

1. *Tune* is a diversity of notes put together.

Locke. Milton. Dryden.

2. Sound; note. *Shakespeare.*

3. Harmony; order; concert of parts.

K. 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; proper humour.

Locke.

6. State of any thing with respect to order.

Shakespeare.

To **TUNE.** *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.** *v. n.*

1. To form one sound to another.

Drayton. Milton.

2. To utter with the voice inarticulate harmony.

TUNEFUL. *a.* [*tune* and *f. n.*] Musical;

harmonious. *Milton. Dryden.*

TUNELESS. *a.* [from *tune.*] Unharmo-

nious; unmusical. *Spenser. Cowley.*

TUNER. *f.* [from *tune*] One who tunes.

Shakespeare.

TUNICK. *f.* [*tunique*, Fr. *tunica*, Lat.]

1. Part of the Roman dress. *Arbut.*

T U R

2. Covering; integument; tunicle.

Harvey. Derham.

TUNICLE. *f.* [from *tunic.*] Cover; integument.

Ray. Bentley.

TUNNAGE. *f.* [from *tun.*]

1. Content of a vessel measured by the tun.

Arbut.

2. Tax laid on a tun; as to levy *tunnage* and poundage.

TUNNEL. *f.*

1. The shaft of a chimney; the passage for the smoke.

Spenser. Wott.

2. A funnel; a pipe by which liquor is poured into vessels.

Bacon.

3. A net wide at the mouth, and ending in a point.

To **TUNNEL.** *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To form like a tunnel. *Derham.*

2. To catch in a net.

TUNNY. *f.* [*tonnen*, Italian; *thynnus*, Lat.]

A sea-fish. *Carew.*

TUP. *f.* A ram. This word is yet used in

Staffordshire.

To **TUP.** *v. n.* To but like a ram.

TURBAN. } *f.* [A Turkish word.] The

TURBANT. } cover worn by the Turks

TURBAND. } on their heads.

Bacon. Howel. Dryden.

TURBANED. *a.* [from *turban.*] Wear-

ing a turban. *Shakespeare.*

TURBARY. *f.* [*turbaria*, low Lat.] The

right of digging turf.

TURBID. *a.* [*turbidus*, Latin.] Thick;

muddy; not clear. *Bacon. Philips.*

TURBIDNESS. *f.* [from *turbid.*] Mud-

ness; thickness.

TURBINATED. *a.* [*turbinatus*, Latin.]

1. Twisted; spiral. *Bentley.*

2. Among botanists plants are called *turbinated*, as some parts of them resemble, or are of a conical figure.

DiG.

TURBINATION. *f.* [from *turbinated.*]

The art of spinning like a top.

TURBITH. *f.* [*turpetus*, Latin.] Yellow

precipitate. *Wiseman.*

TURBOT. *f.* [*turbot*, French and Dutch.]

A delicate fish. *Peacham. Dryden.*

TURBULENCE. } *f.* [*turbulence*, Fr.

TURBULENCY. } *turbulentia*, Latin.]

1. Tumult; confusion. *Milton. Dryden.*

2. Tumultuousness; liability to confusion.

Swift.

TURBULENT. *a.* [*turbulentus*, Lat.]

1. Raising agitation; producing commotion.

Milton.

2. Exposed to commotion; liable to agitation.

Milton.

3. Tumultuous; violent. *Dryden. Bentley.*

TURBULENTLY. *ad.* [from *turbulent.*]

Tumultuously; violently.

TURCISM. *f.* [*turcismus*, low Lat.] The

religion of the Turks. *Dr. Maine. Alterb.*

TURCOIS.

TUR

TURCOIS. *f.* [*turcois*, Dutch.] A precious stone.

TURD. *f.* [*турд*, Saxon.] Excrement.

TURF. *f.* [*тыръ*, Saxon; *torf*, Dutch.] A clod covered with grass; a part of the surface of the ground.

Shaksp. Bacon. Milton. Dryden. Pope.
To TURF. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To cover with turfs. *Mortimer.*

TURFINESS. *f.* [from *turf*.] The state of abounding with turfs.

TURFY. *a.* [from *turf*.] Full of turfs.

TURGENT. *a.* [*turgens*, Lat.] Swelling; protuberant; tumid. *Thomson.*

TURGE/SCENCE. *f.* [*turgescence*, Lat.]

TURGE/SCENCY. *f.* The act of swelling; the state of being swollen. *Brown.*

TURGID. *a.* [*turgidus*, Latin.]
 1. Swelling; bloated; filling more room than before. *Boyle. Phillips.*

2. Pompous; tumid; fastuous; vainly magnificent. *Watts.*

TURGIDITY. *f.* [from *turgid*.] State of being swollen. *Arbutnot.*

TURKEY. *f.* [*gallina turcica*, Latin.] A large domestick fowl brought from Turkey. *Bacon. Gay.*

TURKHOIS. *f.* [*turquoise*, French; from *turkey*.] A blue stone numbered among the meaner precious stones, now discovered to be a bone impregnated with cupreous particles. *Woodward.*

TURKSCAP. *f.* An herb. *Ainsworth.*

TURM. *f.* [*turmæ*, Latin.] A troop. *Milton.*

TURMERICK. *f.* [*turmerica*, Latin.] An Indian root which makes a yellow die.

TURMOIL. *f.* Trouble; disturbance; harrassing uneasiness. *Spens. Dan.*

To TURMOIL. *v. a.* [from the noun.]
 1. To harrass with commotion. *Spenser. Dryden.*

2. To weary; to keep in inquietness. *Milton.*

To TURN. *v. a.* [*turnan*, Sax. *turner*, Fr. from *torro*, Latin.]

1. To put into a circular or vertiginous motion. *Shakspere. Milton.*

2. To put the upper side downwards. *Addison.*

3. To change with respect to position. *Milton.*

4. To change the state of the ballance. *Shakspere.*

5. To bring the inside out. *Shakspere. Milton.*

6. To change as to the picture of the body. *Milton. Pope.*

7. To form on a lathe by moving round. *Tatler.*

8. To form; to shape. *Tatler.*

9. To transform, to metamorphose; to transmute. *Taylor.*

TUR

10. To make of another colour. *Fleyer.*

11. To change; to alter. *Shakspere.*

12. To make a reverse of fortune. *Dryd.*

13. To translate. *Pope.*

14. To change to another opinion, or party, worse or better; to convert; to pervert.

15. To change with regard to inclination or temper. *Psalms.*

16. To alter from one effect or purpose to another. *Hooker. Taylor. Tillotson.*

17. To betake. *Temple.*

18. To transfer. *Chron.*

19. To fall upon. *Bacon.*

20. To make to naufeate. *Pope.*

21. To make giddy. *Pope.*

22. To infatuate; to make mad. *Dryd.*

23. To direct to, or from any point. *Milton. Locke.*

24. To direct to a certain purpose or pension. *Addison. Prior. Pope.*

25. To double in. *Swift.*

26. To revolve; to agitate in the mind. *Watts.*

27. To drive from a perpendicular edge; to blunt. *Ascham.*

28. To drive by violence; to expel. *Knolles.*

29. To apply. *Milton. Temple.*

30. To reverse; to repeal. *Deater.*

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 retort; to throw back. *Atterbury.*

35. To TURN away. To dismiss from service; to discard. *Sidney. Arbut.*

36. To TURN back. To return to the hand from which it was received. *Shaksp.*

37. To TURN off. To dismiss contemptuously. *Shakspere.*

38. To TURN off. To give over; to resign. *Decay of Piety.*

39. To TURN off. To deflect. *Addison.*

40. To TURN over. To transfer. *Sidney.*

41. To TURN to. To have recourse to a book. *Greav. Locke.*

42. To be TURNED of. To advance to an age beyond. *Addison.*

43. To TURN over. To refer. *Knolles. Dryden.*

44. To TURN over. To examine one leaf of a book after another. *Swift.*

45. To TURN over. To throw off the ladder. *Butler.*

To TURN. *v. n.*
 1. To move round; to have a circular or vertiginous motion. *Ben. Johnson.*

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. *Cbeync.*
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. *Milton. Taylor.*
10. To become by a change. *Bacon. Boyle.*
11. To change sides. *Dryden. Swift.*
12. To change the mind, conduct, or determination. *Proverbs. Milton.*
13. To change to acid. *Shakefp. Bacon.*
14. To be brought eventually. *Locke. Addison.*
15. To depend on, as the chief point. *Swift. Pope.*
16. To grow giddy. *Shakespeare.*
17. To have an unexpected consequence or tendency. *Wake.*
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. *Norris.*

TURN. *f.* [from the verb.]

1. The act of turning; gyration.
2. Meander; winding way. *Dryd. Addis.*
3. A walk to and fro. *Shakefp.*
4. Change; vicissitude; alteration. *Hooker.*
5. Manner of proceeding; change from the original intention or first appearance. *Swift.*
6. Chance; hap. *Col.*
7. Occasion; incidental opportunity. *L'Esfrange.*
8. Time at which any thing is to be had or done. *Bacon. Denbam.*
9. Actions of kindness or malice. *Fairfax. South.*
10. Reigning inclination. *Swift.*
11. A step of the ladder at the gllows. *Butler.*
12. Convenience. *Spenser. Clarendon.*
13. The form; cast; shape; manner. *Dryden. Addison. Watts.*
14. The manner of adjusting the words of a sentence. *Addison. Arbuthnot.*
15. By TURNS. One after another. *Dryden. Prior.*

TURNBENCH. *f.* [turn and bench.] A term of turners. *Moxon.*

TURNCOAT. *f.* [turn and coat.] One who forsakes his party or principles; a renegade. *Shakespeare.*

TURNER. *f.* [from turn.] One whose

trade is to turn in a lathe. *Dryd. Moxon.*

TURNING. *f.* [from turn.] Flexure; winding; meander. *Milton.*

TURNINGNESS. *f.* [from turning.] Quality of turning; tergiversation; subterfuge. *Sidney.*

TURNIP. *f.* A white esculent root. *Miller.*

TURNPIKE. *f.* [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. *Arbuthnot.*

TURNSICK. *a.* [turn and sick.] Vertiginous; giddy. *Bacon.*

TURNSO'L. *f.* [*Heliotropium*, Latin.] A plant. *Miller.*

TURNSPIT. *f.* [turn and spit.] He that anciently turned a spit, instead of which jacks are now generally used. *Swift.*

TURNSTILE. *f.* [turn and stile.] A turnpike. *Butler.*

TURPENTINE. *f.* [*turpentina*, Italian; *terebintbina*, Latin.] The gum exuded by the pine, the juniper, and other trees of that kind. *Ecclus. Peackam.*

TURQUOISE. *f.* See TURKOIS. *Shakefp.*

TURPITUDE. *f.* [*turpitude*, Latin.] Essential deformity of words, thoughts or actions; inherent vileness; badness. *Shakespeare. South.*

TURRET. *f.* [*turris*, Latin.] A small eminence raised above the rest of the building; a little tower. *Fairfax. Pope.*

TURRETED. *a.* [from turret.] Formed like a tower; rising like a tower. *Bacon.*

TURTLE. } *f.* [*turtel*, Saxon; *tortarella*, Italian; *turtur*, Lat.]

TURTLEDOVE. }
1. A species of dove. *Shakesf. Gen. Wisem.*
2. It is used among sailors and gluttons for a tortoise.

TUSH. *interj.* An expression of contempt. *Psalms. Camden.*

TUSK. *f.* [*tyxax*, Saxon; *tosken*, old Frisick.] The long tooth of a pugnacious animal; the fang; the holding tooth. *Bacon. Dryden. Spith.*

TUSKED. } *a.* [from tusk.] Furnished with tusks. *Dryden. Grew.*

TUSSUCK. *f.* [diminutive of *tuzs*.] A tuft of grass or twigs. *Grew.*

TUT. *interj.* A particle noting contempt. *Shakespeare.*

TUTANAG. *f.* The Chinese name for spelter. *Woodward.*

TUTELAGE. *f.* [*tutelle*, *tutelage*, Fr. *tutela*, Latin.] Guardianship; state of being under a guardian. *Drummond.*

TUTELAR. } *a.* [*tutela*, Latin.] Having the charge or guardianship

TUTELARY. }

- dianship of any person or thing; protecting; defensive; guardian. *Tem. Dryd.*
- TU'TOR.** *f.* [tutor, Latin; tuteur, French.] One who has the care of another's learning and morals. *Shakespeare. Butler.*
- To TU'TOR.** *v. a.* [from the noun.]
1. To instruct; to teach; to document. *Shakespeare. Hale.*
 2. To treat with superiority or severity. *Addison.*
- TU'TORAGE.** *f.* [from tutor.] The authority or solemnity of a tutor. *Government of the Tongue.*
- TU'TORESS.** *f.* [from tutor.] Directress; instructress; governess.
- TUTTY.** *f.* [tutia, low Latin; tutbie, Fr.] A sublimate of zinc or calamine collected in the furnace. *Ainsworth.*
- TU'TSAN,** or *parkleaves.* *f.* A plant.
- TUZ.** *f.* A lock or tuft of hair. *Dryden.*
- TWAIN.** *a.* [τῦγεν, βαρπα, both twain, Saxon.] Two. *Shakespeare. Dryden.*
- To TWANG.** *v. n.* [A word formed from the sound.] To sound with a quick sharp noise. *Shakespeare. Philips. Pope.*
- To TWANG.** *v. a.* To make to sound sharply. *Shakespeare.*
- TWANG.** *f.* [from the verb.]
1. A sharp quick sound. *Butler. Pope.*
 2. An affected modulation of the voice. *South. Arbuth.*
- TWANG.** A word making a quick action, accompanied with a sharp sound. *Prior.*
- TWA'NGLING.** *a.* [from twang.] Contemptibly noisy. *Shakespeare.*
- To TWANK.** *v. n.* To make to sound. *Addison.*
- 'Twas.** Contracted from *it was.* *Dryden.*
- To TWA'TTLE.** *v. n.* [schwatzten, Ger.] To prate; to gabble; to chatter. *L'Estrange.*
- TWAY.** For **TWAIN.** *Spenser.*
- TWA'YABLADE.** *f.* [Opbris, Lat.] A polypetalous flower. *Miller.*
- To TWEAG.** } *v. a.* To pinch; to squeeze
- To TWEAK.** } betwixt the fingers. *Butler.*
- TWEAGUE.** } *f.* Perplexity; ludicrous
- TWEAK.** } distress. *Arbuthnot.*
- To TWEE'DLE.** *v. a.* To handle lightly. *Addison.*
- TWEE'ZERS.** *f.* [ctuy, French.] Nippers, or small pincers, to pluck off hairs. *Pope.*
- TWELFTH:** *a.* [τῦπετα, Saxon.] Second after the tenth; the ordinal of twelve. *1 Kings.*
- TWELFTHTIDE.** *f.* The twelfth day after Christmas. *Tusser.*
- TWELVE.** *a.* [τῦπε, Sax.] Two and ten. *Shakespeare. Dryden.*
- TWELVEMONTH.** *f.* A year, as consisting of twelve months. *Holder. Evelyn.*
- TWELVEPENNY.** *f.* [twelve and pence.] A shilling.
- TWELVEPENNY.** *a.* [twelve and penny.] Sold for a shilling. *Dryden.*
- TWELVESCORE.** *f.* [twelve and score.] Twelve times twenty. *Dryden.*
- TWENTIETH.** *a.* [ῦεντεοςδα, Sax.] Twice tenth. *Ben. Johnson.*
- TWENTY.** *a.* [ῦεντιξ, Saxon.]
1. Twice ten. *Swift.*
 2. A proverbial or indefinite number. *Hoc.*
- TWIBL.** [twy for two, and bill.] A halbert. *Ainsw.*
- TWICE.** *ad.* [τῦξ δ, Sax. twice, Dutch.]
1. Two times. *Spenser.*
 2. Doubly. *Dryden.*
 3. It is often used in composition. *Shakespeare. Creech.*
- To TWIDLE.** *v. a.* To touch lightly. *Wifeman.*
- TWIG.** *f.* [τῦξ, τῦζα, Saxon; twy, Dutch.] A small shoot of a branch; a switch tough and long. *Raleigh. Sandys.*
- TWIGGEN.** *a.* [from twig.] Made of twigs. *Shakespeare. Creech.*
- TWIGGY.** *a.* [from twig.] Full of twigs.
- TWILIGHT.** *f.* [twelicht, Dutch; τῦο-νελεοη, Sax.] The dubious or faint light before sunrise, and after sunset; obscure light; uncertain view. *Donne. Cleveland.*
- TWILIGHT.** *a.*
1. Not clearly or brightly illuminated; obscure; deeply shaded. *Milton. Pope.*
 2. Seen by twilight. *Milton.*
- TWIN.** *f.* [τῦπιν, Sax. tweligen, Dutch.]
1. One of several children born at a birth. *Cleveland. Orway.*
 2. Gemini, the sign of the zodiack. *Creech.*
- To TWIN.** *v. n.* [from the noun.]
1. To be born at the same birth. *Shakespeare.*
 2. To bring two at once. *Tusser.*
 3. To be paired; to be suited. *Shak. Sand.*
- TWINBORN.** *a.* [twin and born.] Born at the same birth. *Shakespeare.*
- To TWINE.** *v. a.* [τῦπιν, Saxon; twy-*nan*, Dutch.]
1. To twist or complicate so as to unite, or form one body or substance out of two or more. *Exodus.*
 2. To unite itself. *Crispian.*
- To TWINE.** *v. n.*
1. To convolve itself; to wrap itself closely about. *Pope.*
 2. To unite by interposition of parts. *Shakespeare.*
 3. To wind; to make flexures. *Swift.*
- TWINE.** *f.* [from the verb.]
1. A twisted thread. *Spenser. Dryden.*
 2. Twist; convolution. *Milton.*
 3. Embrace; act of convolving itself round. *Philips.*
- T

To TWINGE. *v. a.* [*twingen*, German.]

1. To torment with sudden and short pain.
L'Estrange.
2. To pinch; to tweak.
Hudibras.

TWINGE. *f.* [from the verb.]

1. Short sudden sharp pain.
Dryden.
2. A tweak; a pinch.
L'Estrange.

TWINK. *f.* [See TWINKLE.] The motion of an eye; a moment.
(Shakesp.)

To TWINKLE. *v. n.* [*zpinclian*, Saxon.]

1. To sparkle; to flash irregularly; to quiver.
Shakesp. Fairfax, Boyle, Newt.
2. To open and shut the eye by turns.
L'Estrange.

3. To play irregularly.
Donne.

TWINKLE. } *f.* [from the verb.]

TWINKLING. }

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.

TWINLING. *f.* [diminutive of *twin*.] A twin lamb; a lamb of two brought at a birth.
Tusser.

TWINNER. *f.* [from *twin*.] A breeder of twins.
Tusser.

To TWIRL. *v. a.* [from *wbirl*.] To turn round; to move by a quick rotation.
Bac.

TWIRL. *f.* [from the verb.]

1. Rotation; circular motion.
Woodward.
2. Twist; convolution.

To TWIST. *v. a.* [*zεzπισαν*, Saxon; *twiſen*, Dutch.]

1. To form by complication; to form by convolution.
Shakesp. Taylor. Prior. Littlet.
2. To contort; to writhe.
Pope.
3. To wreath; to wind; to encircle by something round about.
Burnet.
4. To form; to weave.
Shakesp.
5. To unite by intertexture of parts.
Waller.

6. To unite; to insinuate.
Decay of Piety.

To TWIST. *v. n.* To be contorted; to be convolved.
Arbut. Pope.

TWIST. *f.* [from the verb.]

1. Any thing made by convolution, or winding two bodies together.
Addison.
2. A single string of a cord.
Moxon.
3. A cord; a string.
Herbert. Dryden.
4. Contortion; writhe.
Addison.
5. The manner of twisting.
Arbut.

TWISTER. *f.* [from *twist*.] One who twists; a ropemaker.

To TWIT. *v. a.* [*εbπισαν*, Saxon.] To sneer; to flout; to reproach.
Spenser. Tillotson.

To TWITCH. *v. a.* [*zpiccian*, Saxon.] To vellicate; to pluck with a quick motion; to snatch.
Dryden. Pope.

TWITCH. *f.* [from the verb.]

1. A quick pull; a sudden vellication.
Hudibras.

2. A painful contraction of the fibres.
Blackmore. Prior.

TWITCHGRASS. *f.* A plant.
Mortimer.

To TWITTER. *v. n.*

1. To make a sharp tremulous intermitted noise.
Dryden.
2. To be suddenly moved with any inclination.
L'Estrange.

TWITTER. *f.* Any motion or disorder of passion.
Hudibras.

TWITTLETWATTLE. *f.* Tattle; gabble.
L'Estrange.

'TWIXT. A contraction of *betwixt*.
Milton.

TWO. *a.* [*twai*, Gothick; *zpu*, Saxon.] One and one.
Shakesp.

TWO'EDGED. *a.* [*two* and *edge*.] Having an edge on either side.
Pope.

TWO'FOLD. *a.* [*two* and *fold*.] Double.
Hooker. Prior.

TWO'FOLD. *ad.* Doubly.
Matth.

TWO'HANDED. *a.* [*two* and *band*.] Large; bulky; enormous of magnitude.
Dryden.

TWC'PENCE. *f.* A small coin.
Shakesp.

To TYE. *v. a.* To bind. See TIE.

TYE. *f.* See TIE. A knot; a bond or obligation.

TYGER. *f.* See TIGER.

TYKE. *f.* A dog, or one as contemptible and vile as a dog.
Shakesp.

TY'MBAL. *f.* [*tymbal*, French.] A kind of kettle-drum.
Prior.

TYMPANITES. *f.* [*τυμπανίτης*.] That particular sort of dropsy that swells the belly up like a drum, and is often cured by tapping.

TY'MPANUM. *f.* A drum; a part of the ear.

TYMPANY. *f.* [from *tympanum*, Lat.] A kind of obstructed flatulence that swells the body like a drum.
Hammond. Suckling. Roscommon.

TY'NY. *a.* Small.
Shakesp.

TYPE. *f.* [*type*, Fr. *typus*, Lat. *τύπος*.]

1. Emblem; mark of something.
Shakesp. Prior.

2. That by which something future is prefigured.
Milton. Tillotson.

3. A stamp; a mark.
Shakesp.

4. A printing letter.

TY'PICK. } *f.* [*typique*, Fr. *typicus*, Lat.] Emblematical; figurative of something else.
Atterbury.

TY'PICALLY. *ad.* [from *typical*.] In a typical manner.
Norris.

TY'PICALNESS. *f.* [from *typical*.] The state of being typical.

To TY'PIFY. *v. a.* [from *type*.] To figure; to shew in emblem.
Hammond.

TYPO'GRAPHER. *ad.* [*τύπος* and *γράφω*.] A printer.

TYPOGRAPHICAL. *a.* [from *typography*.] 1. Em-

TYR

- 1. Emblematical; figurative,
- 2. Belonging to the printer's art.

TYPORGRAPHICALLY. *ad.* [from *typographical*.]

- 1. Emblematically; figuratively.
- 2. After the manner of printers.

TYPOGRAPHY. *f.* [*typographie*, French; *typographia*, Latin.]

- 1. Emblematical, figurative, or hieroglyphical representation. *Brown.*
- 2. The art of printing.

TYRANNESS. *f.* [from *tyrant*.] A she tyrant. *Spenser.*

TYRANNICAL. } *a.* [*τυραννικός*.] Suit-

TYRANNICK. } ing a tyrant; acting like a tyrant; cruel; despotick; imperious. *Shakesp. Rosc. Taylor. Denham.*

TYRANNICALLY. *ad.* [from *tyrannical*.] In manner of a tyrant.

TYRANNICIDE. *f.* [*tyrannus* and *cædo*, Latin.] The act of killing a tyrant.

To **TYRANNISE.** *v. n.* [*tyraniser*, Fr. from *tyrant*.] To play the tyrant; to act

TYR

with rigour and imperiousness.

Hooker. Locke.

TYRANNOUS. *a.* [from *tyrant*.] Tyrannical; despotick; arbitrary; severe.

Sidney. Temple.

TYRANNY. *f.* [*tyrannis*, Lat. *τυρανία*.]

- 1. Absolute monarchy imperiously administered. *Milton.*
- 2. Unresisted and cruel power. *Shakesp.*
- 3. Cruel government; rigorous command. *Shakesp. Bacon.*
- 4. Severity; rigour; inclemency. *Shakespear.*

TYRANT. *f.* [*τύραννος*; *tyrannus*, Latin.]

- 1. An absolute monarch governing imperiously.
- 2. A cruel despotick and severe master. *Sidney. South.*

TYRE. *f.* [Properly *tire*.] See **TIRE.** *Hakerwill.*

TYRO. *f.* [Properly *tiro*.] One yet not master of his art; one in his rudiments. *Gartb.*

V.

V A C

V, 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 *obvise*; the other close, and approaching to the Italian *u*, or English *oo*, as *obvund*.

V, the consonant, has *v* found in English, uniform. It is never mute.

VACANCY. *f.* [from *vacant*.]

- 1. Empty space; vacuity. *Shakesp.*
- 2. Chasm; space unfilled. *Watts.*
- 3. State of a post or employment when it is unfulfilled. *Ayliffe.*
- 4. Relaxation; intermission; time unengaged. *Watts.*
- 5. Listlessness; emptiness of thought. *Wolton.*

VACANT. *a.* [*vacant*, Fr. *vacans*, Lat.]

- 1. Empty; unfilled; void. *Doyle.*
- 2. Free; unencumbered; unencumbered. *More.*
- 3. Not filled by an incumbent, or possessor. *Swiss.*
- 4. Being at leisure; disengaged. *Char.*

V A C

v. Thoughtless; empty of thought; not busy. *Watson.*

To **VACATE.** *v. a.* [*vacare*, Latin]

- 1. To annul; to make void; to make of no authority.
- 2. To make vacant; to quit possession of.
- 3. To defeat; to put an end to. *Dryden.*

VACATION. *f.* [*vacatio*, Lat.]

- 1. Intermission of juridical proceedings, or any other stated employments; recess of courts or senates. *Corvel.*
- 2. Leisure; freedom from trouble or perplexity. *Hammond.*

VACCARY. *f.* [*vacca*, Latin.] A cow-house.

VACILLANCY. *f.* [*vacillans*, Lat.] A state of wavering; fluctuation; inconstancy. *More.*

VACILLATION. *f.* [*vacillatio*, Lat.] The act or state of reeling or staggering. *Derbam.*

VACUIST. *f.* [from *vacuum*.] A philosopher that holds a *vacuum*. *Boyle.*

VACUATION. *f.* [*vacuus*, Latin.] The act of emptying. *Dict.*

VACUITY. *f.* [from *vacuus*, Latin.]

- 1. Emp-

1. Emptiness; state of being unfilled.
 2. Space unfilled; space unoccupied.
Hammond. Milton. Bentley. Rogers.
 3. Inanity; want of reality. *Glanv.*
- VACUOUS.** *a.* [*vacuus*, Lat. *vacuë*, Fr.] Empty; unfilled. *Milton.*
- VACUUM.** *f.* [Latin.] Space unoccupied by matter. *Watts.*
- TO VADE.** *v. n.* To vanish; to pass away.
- VAGABOND.** *a.* [*vagabond*, Fr.]
 1. Wandering without any settled habitation; wanting a home.
 2. Wandering; vagrant. *Shakesp.*
- VAGABOND.** *f.* [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.** *f.* [from *vagus*, Latin.] A wild freak; a capricious frolic. *Milton. Locke.*
- VAGINOPE'NNOUS.** *f.* [*vagina* and *penna*, Latin.] Sheath-winged; having the wings covered with hard cases.
- VAGO'US.** *a.* [*vagus*, Latin; *vague*, Fr.] Wandering; unsettled. *Ayliffè.*
- VAGRANCY.** *f.* [from *vagrant*.] A state of wandering; unsettled condition.
- VAGRANT.** *a.* Wandering; unsettled; vagabond. *Prior.*
- VAGRANT.** *f.* Vagabond; man unsettled in habitation. *Prior. Atterbury.*
- VAGUE.** *a.* [*vague*, Fr. *vagus*, Lat.]
 1. Wandering; vagrant; vagabond. *Hayward.*
 2. Unfixed; unsettled; undetermined. *Locke.*
- VAIL.** *f.* [*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 VAIL.** *v. a.* To cover.
- TO VAIL.** *v. a.* [*availler*, 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. *Shakesp.*
- TO VAIL.** *v. n.* To yield; to give place. *South.*
- VAIN.** *a.* [*vain*, Fr. *vanus*, Latin.]
 1. Fruitless; ineffectual. *Dryden.*
 2. Empty; unreal; shadowy. *Dryden.*
 3. Meanly 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. *invano*, Ital.] To no purpose; to no end; ineffectually. *Milton. Locke. Addison. West.*
- VAINGLO'RIOUS.** *a.* [*vanus* and *gloriosus*, Latin; *vanaglorioso*, Italian.] Boasting without performances; proud in disproportion to desert. *Milton.*
- VAINGLO'RY.** *f.* [*vana gloria*, Latin.] Pride above merit; empty pride. *Taylor.*
- VAINLY.** *ad.* [from *vain*.]
 1. Without effect; to no purpose; in vain. *Dryden.*
 2. Proudly; arrogantly. *Delany.*
 3. Idly; foolishly. *Grew.*
- VAINNESS.** *f.* [from *vain*.] The state of being vain. *Shakesp.*
- VAIVODE.** *f.* [*vairvod*, a governor, Slavonian.] A prince of the Dacian provinces.
- VA'LANCE.** *f.* [from *Valencia*. *Skinner.*] The fringes or drapery hanging round the tester and head of a bed. *Swift.*
- TO VAL'ANCE.** *v. a.* To decorate with drapery. *Shakesp.*
- VALE.** *f.* [*val*, Fr.]
 1. A low ground; a valley. *Spenser. Dryden.*
 2. [From *avail*, profit; or *vale*, farewell.] Money given to servants. *Dryden.*
- VALEDI'CTION.** *f.* [*valedico*, Latin.] A farewell. *Donne.*
- VALEDI'CTORY.** *a.* [from *valedico*, Lat.] Bidding farewell.
- VA'LENTINE.** *f.* A sweetheart, chosen on Valentine's day. *Wotton.*
- VALE'RIAN.** *f.* [*valeriana*, Lat. *valerian*, Fr.] A plant.
- VALET.** *f.* [French.] A waiting servant. *Addison.*
- VALETUDINA'RIAN.** } *a.* [*valeitudi-*
VALETU'DINARY. } *naire*, Fr. *vale-*
ludo, Lat.] Weakly; sickly; infirm of health. *Brown. Derham.*
- VA'LANCE.** *f.* [*vaillance*, Fr.] Valour; personal prowess; bravery. *Spenser.*
- VA'LIANT.** *a.* [*vaillant*, French.] Stout; personally puissant; brave. *1 Sam.*
- VA'LIANTLY.** *ad.* [from *valiant*.] Stoutly; with personal strength. *Knolles.*
- VA'LIANTNESS.** *f.* [from *valiant*.] Valour; personal bravery; prowess. *Knolles.*
- VA'LID.** *a.* [*valide*, Fr. *validus*, Latin.]
 1. Strong; powerful; efficacious; prevalent. *Milton.*
 2. Having force; weighty; conclusive. *Stephens.*
- VALI'DITY.** *f.* [*validité*, Fr. from *valid*.]
 1. Force to convince; certainty. *Pope.*
 2. Value. *Shakesp.*

VALLANCY. *f.* A large wig that shades the face. *Dryden.*

VALLEY. *f.* [*vallée*, Fr. *vallis*, Latin.] A low ground between hills. *Raleigh. Milton.*

VALOROUS. *a.* [*valoroso*, Italian; from *valour*.] Brave; stout; valiant. *Spenser.*

VALOUR. *f.* [*valeur*, Fr. *valor*, Latin.] Personal bravery; strength; prowess; puissance; stoutness. *Howel. Temple.*

VALUABLE. *a.* [*valable*, Fr.]

1. Precious; being of great price.
2. Worthy; deserving regard. *Atterb.*

VALUATION. *f.* [from *value*.]

1. Value set upon any thing. *Bacon.*
2. The act of setting a value; appraisement. *Ray.*

VALUATOR. *f.* [from *value*.] An appraiser; one who sets upon any thing its price. *Swift.*

VALUE. *f.* [*value*, Fr. *valor*, Lat.]

1. Price; worth. *Job.*
2. High rate. *Aldison.*
3. Rate; price equal to the worth of the thing bought. *Dryden.*

To **VALUE.** *v. a.* [*valoir*, Fr.]

1. To rate at a certain price. *Spens. Milt.*
2. To rate highly; to have in high esteem. *Atterbury. Pope.*
3. To appraise; to estimate. *Low.*
4. To be worth; to be equal in worth to. *Shakefp. Bacon.*
5. To take account of. *Bacon.*
6. To reckon at. *Shakefp.*
7. To consider with respect to importance; to hold important. *Clarendon.*
8. To equal in value; to countervail. *Job.*
9. To raise to estimation. *Temple.*

VALUELESS. *a.* [from *value*.] Being of no value. *Shakefp.*

VALUER. *f.* [from *value*.] He that values.

VALVE. *f.* [*valva*, Latin.]

1. A folding door. *Pope.*
2. Any thing 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.*

VALVULE. *f.* [*valvule*, Fr.] A small valve.

VAMP. *f.* The upper leather of a shoe.

To **VAMP.** *v. a.* To piece an old thing with some new part. *Bentley.*

VAMPER. *f.* [from *vamp*.] One who pieces out an old thing with something new.

VAN. *f.* [from *avant*, Fr. or *vanguard*.]

1. The front of an army; the first line. *Dryden.*

2. [*Vannus*, Latin.] Any thing spread wide by which a wind is raised; a fan. *Broome.*
3. A wing with which the wind is beaten. *Milton. Dryden.*

VANCOURIER. *f.* [*avantcourier*, Fr.] A harbinger; a precursor.

VANE. *f.* [*vacne*, Dutch.] A plate hung on a pin to turn with the wind. *Shakefp.*

VANGUARD. *f.* [*avant garde*, Fr.] The front, or first line of the army. *Milton.*

VANILLA. *f.* [*vanille*, French.] A plant. The fruit of those plants is used to scent chocolate. *Miller.*

To **VANISH.** *v. n.* [*vanesco*, Latin.]

1. To lose perceptible existence. *Sidney.*
2. To pass away from the sight; to disappear. *Shakefp. Pope.*
3. To pass away; to be lost. *Atterb.*

VANITY. *f.* [*vanitas*, Lat.]

1. Emptiness; uncertainty; inanity.
2. Fruitless desire; fruitless endeavour. *Sidney.*
3. Trifling labour. *Raleigh.*
4. Falshood; untruth. *Davies.*
5. Empty pleasure; vain pursuit; idle shew. *Hooker. Pope.*
6. Ostentation; arrogance. *Raleigh.*
7. Petty pride; pride exerted upon slight grounds. *Swift.*

To **VAN.** *v. a.* [from *vannus*, Lat. *vanner*, Fr.] To fan; to winnow. *Bacon.*

To **VANQUISH.** *v. a.* [*vaincre*, Fr.]

1. To conquer; to overcome. *Clarendon.*
2. To confute. *Atterbury.*

VANQUISHER. *f.* [from *vanquish*.] Conqueror; subdber. *Shakefp.*

VANTAGE. *f.* [from *advantage*.]

1. Gain; profit. *Sidney.*
2. Superiority. *South.*
3. Opportunity; convenience. *Shakefp.*

To **VANTAGE.** *v. a.* [from *advantage*.] To profit. *Spenser.*

VANTBRASS. *f.* [*avant bras*, Fr.] Armour for the arm. *Milton.*

VAPID. *a.* [*vapidus*, Lat.] Dead; having the spirit evaporated; spiritless. *Arbutnot.*

VAPIDNESS. *f.* [from *vapid*.] The state of being spiritless or maukish.

VAPORATION. *f.* [*vaporatio*, Lat.] The act of escaping in vapours.

VAPORER. *f.* [from *vapour*.] A boaster; a braggart. *Govern. of the Tongue.*

VAPORISH. *a.* [from *vapour*.] Vaporous; splenetick; humourfome. *Swift.*

VAPOUROUS. *a.* [*vapertoux*, Fr.]

1. Full of vapours or exhalations; fomy. *Sandys.*
2. Windy; flatulent. *Arbutb.*

VAPOUR. *f.* [*vapor*, Lat.]

1. Any thing exhalable; any thing that mingles

- mingles with the air.
 2. Wind; flatulence.
 3. Fume; steam.
 4. Mental fume; vain imagination.
 5. Diseases caused by flatulence, or by diseased nerves; melancholy; spleen.
- To VA'POUR, *v. n.* [*vaporo*, Lat.]
 1. To pass in a vapour or fume; to emit fumes; to fly off in evaporations.
 2. To bully; to brag.
- To VA'POUR, *v. a.* To effuse, or scatter in fumes or vapour.
- VA'RIBLE, *a.* [*variable*, Fr. *variabilis*, Lat.] Changeable; mutable; inconstant.
- VARIABleness, *f.* [from *variable*.] Milon.
 1. Changeableness; mutability.
 2. Levity; inconstancy.
- VARIABly, *ad.* [from *variable*.] Changeably; mutably; inconstantly; uncertainly.
- VARIANCE, *f.* [from *vary*.] Discord; disagreement; dissention.
- VARIATION, *f.* [*variatio*, Lat.]
 1. Change; mutation; difference from itself.
 2. Difference; change from one to another.
 3. Successive change.
 4. [In grammar.] Change of termination of nouns.
 5. Change in natural phenomena.
 6. Deviation.
 7. Variation of the compass; deviation of the magnetick needle from parallel with the meridian.
- VA'RICOUS, *a.* [*varicosus*, Lat.] Diseased with dilation.
- To VA'RIEGATE, *v. a.* [*variegatus*, school Latin.] To diversify; to stain with different colours.
- VARIEGATION, *f.* [from *variegate*.] Diversity of colours.
- VARIETY, *f.* [*varietas*, Lat.]
 1. Change; succession of one thing to another; intermixture.
 2. One thing of many by which variety is made.
 3. Difference; dissimilitude.
 4. Variation; deviation; change from a former state.
- VARIOUS, *a.* [*varius*, Lat.]
 1. Different; several; manifold.
 2. Changeable; uncertain; unfixed.
 3. Unlike each other.
 4. Variegated; diversified.
- VARIOUSly, *ad.* [from *various*.] In a various manner.
- VA'RIS, *f.* [from *varice*, Fr.] A dilatation of the vein.
- VA'RLET, *f.* [*varlet*, old Fr.]
 1. Anciently a servant or footman.
 2. A scoundrel; a rascal.
- VA'RLETRY, *f.* [from *varlet*.] Rabble; croud; populace.
- VA'RNISH, *f.* [*vernis*, Fr. *vernix*, Lat.]
 1. A matter laid upon wood, metal, or other bodies, to make them shine.
 2. Cover; palliation.
- To VA'RNISH, *v. a.* [*verniffer*, Fr.]
 1. To cover with something shining.
 2. To cover; to conceal with something ornamental.
 3. To palliate; to hide with colour of rhetoric.
- VA'RNISHER, *f.* [from *varnish*.]
 1. One whose trade is to varnish.
 2. A disguiser; an adorer.
- VA'RVELS, *f.* [*vervelles*, Fr.] Silver rings about the leg of a hawk.
- To VA'RY, *v. a.* [*vario*, Lat.]
 1. To change; to make unlike itself.
 2. To change to something else.
 3. To make of different kinds.
 4. To diversify; to variegate.
- To VA'RY, *v. n.*
 1. To be changeable; to appear in different forms.
 2. To be unlike each other.
 3. To alter; to become unlike itself.
 4. To deviate; to depart.
 5. To succeed each other.
 6. To disagree; to be at variance.
 7. To shift colours.
- VARY, *f.* [from the verb.] Change; alteration.
- VA'SCULAR, *a.* [from *vasculum*, Latin.] Consisting of vessels; full of vessels.
- VASCULIFEROUS, *a.* [*vasculum* and *fero*, Lat.] Such plants as have, besides the common calyx, a peculiar vessel to contain the seed.
- VA'SE, *f.* [*vase*, Fr. *vasa*, Lat.] A vessel.
- VA'SSAL, *f.* [*vassal*, Fr. *vassallo*, Italian.]
 1. One who holds by the will of a superior lord.
 2. A subject; a dependent.
 3. A servant; one who acts by the will of another.
 4. A slave; a low wretch.
- VA'SSALLAGE, *f.* [*vasselage*, Fr.] The state of a vassal; tenure at will; servitude; slavery.
- VAST,

V A U

VAST. *a.* [*vaste*, Fr. *vastus*, Lat.]
 1. Large; great. *Clarendon.*
 2. Viciously great; enormously extensive. *Ben. Johnson. Milton.*

VAST. *f.* [*vastum*, Latin.] An empty waste. *Milton.*

VASTATION. *f.* [*vastatio*, Lat.] Waste; depopulation. *Decay of Piety.*

VASTIDITY. *f.* [*vastitas*, Lat.] Wide-ness; immensity. *Shakesp.*

VASTLY. *ad.* [from *vast*.] Greatly; to a great degree. *South.*

VASTNESS. *f.* [from *vast*.] Immensity; enormous greatness.

VASTY. *a.* [from *vast*.] Large. *Shakesp.*

VAT. *f.* [*vat*, Dutch; *vat*, Saxon.] A vessel in which liquors are kept in the immature state. *Philips.*

VATICIDE. *f.* [*vates* and *cædo*, Latin.] A murderer of poets. *Pope.*

To VATICINATE. *v. n.* [*vaticinor*, Lat.] To prophesy; to practise prediction. *Howel.*

VAVASOUR. *f.* [*vavasseur*, Fr.] One who himself holding of a superior lord, has others holding under him.

VAUDEVIL. *f.* [*vaudeville*, Fr.] A song common among the vulgar; a ballad; a trivial strain.

VAULT. *f.* [*volte*, Fr. *volta*, Italian.]
 1. A continued arch. *Burnet.*
 2. A cellar. *Shakesp.*
 3. A cave; a cavern. *Sandys.*
 4. A repository for the dead. *Shakesp.*

To VAULT. *v. a.* [*vouter*, Fr.]
 1. To arch; to shape as a vault. *Shakesp.*
 2. To cover with an arch. *Milton.*

To VAULT. *v. n.* [*voltiger*, Fr.]
 1. To leap; to jump. *Addison.*
 2. To play the tumbler, or posture-master.

VAULT. *f.* [from the verb.] A leap; a jump.

VAULTAGE. *f.* [from *vault*.] Arched cellar. *Shakesp.*

VAULTED. *a.* [from *vault*.] Arched; concave. *Pope.*

VAULTER. *f.* [from *vault*.] A leaper; a jumper; a tumbler.

VAULTY. *a.* [from *vault*.] Arched; concave. *Shakesp.*

VAUNMURE. *f.* [*avant mur*, Fr.] A false wall. *Camden. Knolles.*

To VAUNT. *v. a.* [*vanter*, Fr.] To boast; to display with ostentation. *Spenser.*

To VAUNT. *v. n.* To play the braggart; to talk with ostentation. *Milton.*

VAUNT. *f.* [from the verb.] Brag; boast; vain ostentation. *Spenser. Granville.*

VAUNT. *f.* [from *avant*, Fr.] The first part. *Shakesp.*

VAUNTER. *f.* [*vautour*, Fr.] Boaster; braggart. *Dryden.*

V E G

VAUNTFUL. *a.* [*vaut* and *full*.] Boastful; ostentatious. *Spenser.*

VAUNTINGLY. *ad.* [from *vauting*.] Boastfully; ostentatiously. *Shakesp.*

VA'WARD. *f.* [*van* and *ward*.] Fore part. *Shakesp. Knolles.*

UBERTY. *f.* [*ubertas*, Lat.] Abundance; fruitfulness.

UBICA'TION. } *f.* [from *ubi*, Lat.] Lo-
UBIETY. } cal relation; wherenefs. *Glanville.*

UBIQUITARY. *a.* [from *ubique*, Latin.] Existing every where. *How.*

UBIQUITARY. *f.* [from *ubique*, Latin.] One that exists every where. *Hall.*

UBIQUITY. *f.* [from *ubique*, Lat.] Omnipresence; existence at the same time in all places. *Hooker. Ben. Johnson. South.*

UDDER. *f.* [*uden*, Saxon; *uder*, Dutch.] The breast or dugs of a cow, or other large animal. *Prior.*

VEAL. *f.* [*veel*, a calf, old Fr.] The flesh of a calf killed for the table. *Gay.*

VECTION. } *f.* [*vectio*, *vectio*, Lat.]
VECTITATION. } The act of carrying,
 or being carried. *Arbutnot.*

VECTURE. *f.* [*vectura*, Lat.] Carriage. *Bacon.*

To VEER. *v. n.* [*virer*, Fr.] To turn about. *Rojcommon.*

To VEER. *v. a.*
 1. To let out. *B. Johnson.*
 2. To turn; to change. *Brown.*

VEGETABILITY. *f.* [from *vegetable*.] Vegetable nature. *Brown.*

VEGETABLE. *f.* [*vegetabilis*, school Lat.] Any thing that has growth without sensation, as plants. *Locke. Watts.*

VEGETABLE. *a.* [*vegetabilis*, Latin.]
 1. Belonging to a plant. *Prior.*
 2. Having the nature of plants. *Milton.*

To VEGETATE. *v. n.* [*vegeto*, Latin.] To grow as plants; to shoot out; to grow without sensation. *Woodward. Pope.*

VEGETATION. *f.* [from *vegeto*, Lat.]
 1. The power of producing the growth of plants. *Woodward.*
 2. The power of growth without sensation. *Ray.*

VEGETATIVE. *a.* [*vegetatif*, Fr.]
 1. Having the quality of growing without life. *Raleigh.*
 2. Having the power to produce growth in plants. *Broome.*

VEGETATIVENESS. *f.* [from *vegetatio*.] The quality of producing growth.

VEGETE. *a.* [*vigetus*, Lat.] Vigorous; active; spritely. *South.*

VEGETIVE. *a.* [from *vegeto*, Lat.] Vegetable. *T. J. ff.*

VEGETIVE. *f.* [from the adjective.] A vegetable.

V E L

V E N

VEHEMENCE. } *f.* [*vehementia*, Latin.]
VEHEMENCY. }
 1. Violence; force. *Milton.*
 2. Ardour; mental violence; terrour. *Hooker. Clarendon.*

VEHEMENT. *a.* [*vehement*, Fr. *vehemens*, Latin.]
 1. Violent; forcible. *Grewo.*
 2. Ardent; eager; fervent. *Milton.*

VEHEMENTLY. *ad.* [from *vehement*.]
 1. Forcibly.
 2. Pathetically; urgently. *Tillotson.*

VEHICLE. *f.* [*vehiculum*, Latin.]
 1. That in which any thing is carried. *Addison.*
 2. That part of a medicine which serves to make the principal ingredient potable. *Brown.*
 3. That by means of which any thing is conveyed.

TO VEIL. *v. n.* [*velo*, Latin.]
 1. To cover with a veil, or any thing which conceals the face. *Boyle.*
 2. To cover; to invest. *Milton.*
 3. To hide; to conceal. *Pope.*

VEIL. *f.* [*velum*, Latin.]
 1. A cover to conceal the face. *Waller.*
 2. A cover; a disguise. *Dryden.*

VEIN. *f.* [*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. *Bacon.*
 7. Continued disposition. *Temple.*
 8. Current; continued production. *Swift.*
 9. Strain; quality. *Spenser.*
 10. Streak; variegation.

VEINED. } *a.* [*veineux*, Lat.]
VEINY. }
 1. Full of veins.
 2. Streaked; variegated. *Thomson.*

VELLEITY. *f.* [*velleitas*, from *velle*, Lat.]
 The lowest degree of desire. *Locke.*

TO VELLICATE. *v. a.* [*vellico*, Lat.] To twitch; to pluck; to act by stimulation. *Bacon.*

VELLICATION. *f.* [*vellicatio*, Latin.]
 Twitching; stimulation. *Watts.*

VELLUM. *f.* [*velin*, French.] The skin of a calf dressed for the writer. *Wiseman.*

VELO'CIDITY. *f.* [*velocitas*, Latin.] Speed; swiftness; quick motion. *Bentley.*

VELVET. *f.* [*vilus*, Latin; *velours*, Fr.]
 Silk with a short fur or pile upon it. *Locke.*

VELVET. *a.*
 1. Made of velvet. *Shakespeare.*

2. Soft; delicate. *Shakespeare.*
TO VELVET. *v. n.* To paint velvet. *Peacham.*

VELURE. *f.* [*velours*, French.] Velvet, *Shakespeare.*

VENAL. *a.* [*venal*, Fr. *venalis*, Latin.]
 1. Mercenary; prostitute. *Pope.*
 2. Contained in the veins. *Ray.*

VENALITY. *f.* [from *venal*.] Mercenariness; prostitution.

VENA'TICK. *a.* [*veneticus*, Latin.] Used in hunting.

VENA'TION. *f.* [*venatio*, Latin.] The act or practice of hunting. *Brown.*

TO VEND. *v. a.* [*vendre*, Fr. *vendo*, Lat.] To sell; to offer to sale. *Boyle.*

VENDEE'. *f.* [from *vend*.] One to whom any thing is sold. *Ayliffe.*

VEN'DER. *f.* [*vendeur*, French.] A seller. *Graunt.*

VEN'DIBLE. *a.* [*vendibilis*, Latin.] Saleable; marketable. *Carew.*

VEN'DIBLENESS. *f.* [from *vendible*.] The state of being saleable.

VENDITA'TION. *f.* [*venditatio*, from *vendito*, Latin.] Boastful display. *Ben. Johnson.*

VENDITION. *f.* [*vendition*, Fr. *venditio*, Latin.] Sale; the act of selling.

TO VENE'ER. *v. a.* To make a kind of marquetry or inlaid work.

VENEFICE. *f.* [*veneficium*, Latin.] The practice of poisoning.

VENEFICIAL. *a.* [from *veneficium*, Lat.] Acting by poison; bewitching. *Brown.*

VENEFICIOUSLY. *ad.* [from *veneficium*, Latin.] By poison. *Brown.*

VENEMOUS. *a.* [from *venin*, French.] Poisonous. *Aff.*

TO VENE'NATE. *v. a.* [*veneno*, Latin.] To poison; to infect with poison. *Woodou.*

VENENA'TION. *f.* [from *venenate*.] Poison; venom. *Brown.*

VENE'NE. } *a.* [*veneneux*, Fr.] Poisonous;
VENENO'SE. } ous; venomous. *Harvey. Ray.*

VEN'ERABLE. *a.* [*venerabilis*, Latin.] To be regarded with awe; to be treated with reverence. *Hooker. Fairfax. Dryden.*

VEN'ERABLY. *ad.* [from *venerable*.] In a manner that excites reverence. *Addison.*

TO VENE'RATE. *v. a.* [*venerer*, Fr. *venero*, Latin.] To reverence; to treat with veneration; to regard with awe. *Herbert.*

VENERA'TION. *f.* [*veneration*, Fr. *veneratio*, Latin.] Reverend regard; awful respect. *Addison.*

VENERA'TOR. *f.* [from *venerate*.] Reverencer. *Hale.*

VENE'REAL. *a.* [*venerens*, Latin.]
 1. Relating to love. *Addison.*

2. Consisting of copper, called *venus* by chemists. *Boyle.*

VENE-

V E N

V E N

VENERIOUS. *a.* [from *venery*.] Libidinous; lustful. *Derbam.*

VENERY. *f.* [*venerie*, from *vener*, Fr.]

1. The sport of hunting.
2. The pleasures of the bed. *Grew.*

VENEY. *f.* A bout; a turn. *Shakesp.*

VENESECTION. *f.* [*vena* and *sectio*, Lat.] Blood-letting; the act of opening a vein; phlebotomy. *Wiseman.*

To VENGE. *v. a.* [*venger*, French.] To avenge; to punish. *Shakespeare.*

VENGEABLE. *a.* [from *venge*.] Revengeful; malicious. *Spenser.*

VENGEANCE. *f.* [*vengeance*, French.]

1. Punishment; penal retribution; avengement. *K. Charles. Dryden. Addison.*
2. It is used in familiar language. *To do with a vengeance*, is to do with vehemence; *what a vengeance*, emphatically what?

VENGEFUL. *a.* [from *vengeance* and *full*.] Vindictive; revengeful. *Milton. Prior.*

VENIABLE. } *a.* [*veniel*, Fr. from *venia*, Latin.]

1. Pardonable; susceptible of pardon; excusable. *Shakespeare. Brown. Roscommon.*
2. Permitted; allowed. *Milton.*

VENIALNESS. *f.* [from *venial*.] State of being excusable.

VENISON. *f.* [*venaison*, French.] Game; beast of chase; the flesh of deer. *Shakespeare. Dryden.*

VENOM. *f.* [*venim*, Fr.] Poison. *Dryden.*

To VENOM. *v. a.* To infect with venom.

VENOMOUS. *a.* [from *venom*.]

1. Poisonous.
2. Malignant; mischievous. *Addison.*

VENOMOUSLY. *ad.* [from *venomous*.] Poisonously; mischievously; malignantly. *Dryden.*

VENOMOUSNESS. *f.* [from *venomous*.] Poisonousness; malignity.

VENT. *f.* [*fente*, French.]

1. A small aperture; a hole; a spiracle. *Shakespeare. Milton. Wolton.*
2. Passage out of secrecy to publick notice. *Philips.*
3. The act of opening. *Addison.*
4. Emission; passage. *Addison.*
5. Discharge; means of discharge. *Milton. Mortimer.*
6. Sale. *Temple. Pope.*

To VENT. *v. a.* [*venter*, French.]

1. To let out at a small aperture.
2. To let out; to give way to. *Denham.*
3. To utter; to report. *Stephens.*
4. To emit; to pour out. *Shakespeare.*
5. To publish. *Raleigh.*
6. To sell; to carry to sale. *Carew.*

To VENT. *v. n.* To snuff.

VENTAIL. *f.* [from *vantail*, Fr.] That part of the helmet made to lift up.

VENTANNA. *f.* [Spanish.] A window. *Dryden.*

VENTER. *f.* [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.*

VENTIDUCT. *f.* [*ventus* and *ductus*, Lat.] A passage for the wind. *Boyle.*

To VENTILATE. *v. a.* [*ventilo*, Latin.]

1. To fan with wind. *Harvey. Woodw.*
2. To winnow; to fan.
3. To examine; to discuss.

VENTILATION. *f.* [*ventilatio*, Lat. from *ventilate*.]

1. The act of fanning; the state of being fanned. *Addison.*
2. Vent; utterance. *Wotton.*
3. Refrigeration. *Harvey.*

VENTILATOR. *f.* [from *ventilate*.] An instrument contrived by Dr. Hale to supply close places with fresh air.

VENTRICLE. *f.* [*ventricule*, Fr. *ventriculus*, Latin.]

1. The stomach. *Hale.*
2. Any small cavity in an animal body, particularly those of the heart. *Donne.*

VENTRILOQUIST. *f.* [*ventriloque*, Fr. *venser* and *loquor*, Latin.] One who speaks in such a manner as that the sound seems to issue from his belly.

VENTURE. *f.* [*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. *Shakespeare.*

4. *At a VENTURE.* At hazard; without much consideration; without any thing more than the hope of a lucky chance. *Spenser. Hudibras.*

To VENTURE. *v. n.* [from the noun.]

1. To dare. *Bacon. Addison.*
2. To run hazard. *Dryden.*
3. *To VENTURE at.* } To engage in;
To VENTURE on or upon. } gage in;
 or make attempts without any security of success. *Bacon. Atterbury.*

To VENTURE. *v. a.*

1. To expose to hazard. *Shakespeare.*
2. To put or send on a venture. *Carew.*

VENTURER. *f.* [from *venture*.] He who ventures.

VENTUROUS. *a.* [from *venture*.] Daring, bold, fearless; ready to run hazards. *Bacon. Temple.*

VENTUROUSLY. *ad.* [from *venturous*.] Daringly; fearlessly; boldly. *Bacon.*

VENTUROUSNESS. *f.* [from *venturous*.]

1. Boldness; willingness to hazard. *Boyle.*

VENUS' basin.
VENUS' comb.
VENUS' hair.
VENUS' looking-glass.
VENUS' ravel-wort.

} *f.* Plants.

V E R

VERA'CITY. *f.* [*verax*, Latin.]
 1. Moral truth; honesty of report.
 2. Physical truth; consistency of report with fact. *Addison.*

VERACIOUS. *a.* [*verax*, Latin.] Observant of truth.

VERB. *f.* [*verbe*, Fr. *verbum*, Latin.] A part of speech signifying existence, or some modification thereof, as action, passion. *Clarke.*

VERBAL. *a.* [*verbalis*, Latin.]
 1. Spoken, not written.
 2. Oral; uttered by mouth. *Shakespeare.*
 3. Consisting in mere words. *Milton. Glanville. South.*
 4. Verbose; full of words. *Shakespeare.*
 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. *f.* [from *verbal*.] Mere bare words. *Brown.*

VERBALLY. *ad.* [from *verbal*.]
 1. In words; orally. *South.*
 2. Word for word. *Dryden.*

VERBATIM. *ad.* [Latin.] Word for word. *Hale.*

To VERBERATE. *v. a.* [*verbero*, Latin.] To beat; to strike.

VERBERATION. *f.* [from *verberate*.] Blows; beating. *Arbutnot.*

VERBOSE. *a.* [*verbosus*, Latin.] Exuberant in words; prolix; tedious by multiplicity of words. *Prior.*

VERBOSITY. *f.* [from *verbosus*.] Exuberance of words; much empty talk. *Broome.*

VERDANT. *f.* [*viridans*, Latin.] Green. *Milton.*

VERDERER. *f.* [*verdier*, Fr.] An officer in the forest.

VERDICT. *f.* [*verum dictum*, Latin.]
 1. The determination of the jury declared to the judge. *Spenser.*
 2. Declaration; decision; judgment; opinion. *Hooker. South.*

VERDIGRISE. *f.* The rust of brass. *Peacbam.*

VERDITURE. *f.* The faintest and palest green. *Peacbam.*

VERDURE. *f.* [*verdure*, French.] Green; green colour. *Milton.*

VERDUROUS. *a.* [from *verdure*.] Green; covered with green; decked with green. *Milton.*

VERECUND. *a.* [*verecundus*, Lat.] Modest; bashful.

VERGE. *f.* [*verge*, Fr. *virga*, Latin.]
 1. A rod, or something in form of a rod, carried as an emblem of authority. The mace of a dean, *Swift.*

V E R

2. The brink; the edge; the utmost border. *Shakespeare.*

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. *v. n.* [*vergo*, Lat.] To tend; to bend downward. *Holder. Pope.*

VERGER. *f.* [from *verge*.] He that carries the mace before the dean. *Fargubar.*

VERIDICAL. *a.* [*veridicus*, Lat.] Telling truth. *Dick.*

VERIFICATION. *f.* [from *verify*.] Confirmation by argument or evidence. *Boyle.*

To VERIFY. *v. n.* [*verifier*, French.] To justify against the charge of falsehood; to confirm; to prove true. *Hooker. Swift.*

VERILY. *a.* [from *very*.]
 1. In truth; certainly. *Shakespeare.*
 2. With great confidence. *Swift.*

VERSIMILAR. *a.* [*versimilis*, Lat.] Probable; likely.

VERSIMILITUDE. } *f.* [*versimilitudo*,
VERISIMILITY. } Latin.] Probability; likelihood; resemblance of truth. *Brown. Dryden.*

VERITABLE. *a.* [*veritable*, Fr.] True; agreeable to fact. *Brown.*

VERITY. *f.* [*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. *f.* [*verjus*, French.] Acid liquor expressed from crab-apples. *Dryden.*

VERMICELLI. *f.* [Italian.] A paste rolled and broken in the form of worms. *Prior.*

VERMICULAR. *a.* [*vermiculus*, Latin.] Acting like a worm; continued from one part to another of the same body. *Cheyne.*

To VERMICULATE. *v. a.* [*vermiculatus*, Latin.] To inlay; to work in chequer work. *Bailey.*

VERMICULATION. *f.* [from *vermiculate*.] Continuation of motion from one part to another. *Hale.*

VERMICULE. *f.* [*vermiculus*; *vermis*, Lat.] A little grub. *Derham.*

VERMICULOUS. *a.* [*vermiculosus*, Latin.] Full of grubs.

VERMIFORM. *a.* [*vermiforme*, French; *vermis* and *forma*, Latin.] Having the shape of a worm.

VERMIFUGE. *f.* [from *vermis* and *fugo*, Latin.] Any medicine that destroys or expels worms.

VERMIL. } *f.* [*vermeil*, *vermilion*,
VERMILION. } French.]
 1. The cochineal; a grub of a particular plant, *Swift.*

2. Fac-

V E R

V E S

2. Facitious or native cinnabar; sulphur mixed with mercury. *Peacbam.*
 3. Any beautiful red colour. *Spenser.*
 To VERMILION. *v. a.* [from the noun.]
 To die red. *Granville.*
 VERMINE. *f.* [*vermine*, Fr. *vermis*, Lat.]
 Any noxious animal.
Shakespeare. Bacon. Taylor.
 To VERMINATE. *v. n.* [from *vermin*.]
 To breed vermine.
 VERMINA'TION. *f.* [from *verminate*.]
 Generation of vermine. *Derbam.*
 VERMINOUS. *a.* [from *vermine*.] Tend-
 ing to vermine; disposed to breed vermine.
Harvey.
 VERMI'PAROUS. *a.* [*vermis* and *pario*,
 Latin.] Producing worms. *Brown.*
 VERNA'CLAR. *a.* [*vernaculus*, Latin.]
 Native; of one's own country. *Addison.*
 VER'NAL. *a.* [*vernus*, Latin.] Belonging
 to the spring. *Milton.*
 VER'NANT. *f.* [*vernans*, Latin.] Flourish-
 ing as in the spring. *Milton.*
 VERNI'LITY. *f.* [*verna*, Latin.] Servile
 carriage. *Bailey.*
 VERSABI'LITY. } *f.* [*versabilis*, Latin.]
 VERSABLENESS. } Aptness to be turned
 or wound any way.
 VERSAL. *a.* [A cant word for *universal*.]
 Total; whole. *Hudibras.*
 VERSATILE. *a.* [*versatilis*, Latin.]
 1. That may be turned round.
 2. Changeable; variable. *Glanville.*
 3. Easily applied to a new task.
 VERSATILENESS. } *f.* [from *versatile*.]
 VERSATILITY. } The quality of be-
 ing versatile.
 VERSE. *f.* [*vers*, Fr. *versus*, Latin.]
 1. A line consisting of a certain succession
 of sounds, and number of syllables.
Shakespeare.
 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. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To tell
 in verse; to relate poetically. *Shakesp.*
 To be VERSED. *v. n.* [*versor*, Latin.] To
 be skilled in; to be acquainted with.
Brown. Dryden.
 VERSEMAN. *f.* [*verse* and *man*.] A poet;
 a writer in verse. *Prior.*
 VERSICLE. *f.* [*versiculus*, Latin.] A little
 verse.
 VERSIFICA'TION. *f.* [*versification*, Fr.
 from *versify*.] The art or practice of mak-
 ing verses. *Dryden. Granville.*
 VERSIFICA'TOR. } *f.* [*versificator*, Lat.]
 VERSIFIER. } A versifier; a maker
 of verses with or without the spirit of
 poetry. *Hatti.*

To VERSIFY. *v. n.* [*versificor*, Lat.] To
 make verses. *Staney. Aycham. Dryden.*
 To VERSIFY. *v. a.* To relate in verse.
Daniel.
 VER'SION. *f.* [*version*, Fr. *versio*, Latin.]
 1. Change; transformation. *Bacon.*
 2. Change of direction. *Bacon.*
 3. Translation. *Dryden.*
 4. The act of translating.
 VERT. *f.* [*vert*, French] Every thing that
 grows and bears a green leaf within the
 forest. *Cowel.*
 VERTEBRAL. *a.* [from *vertebra*, Latin.]
 Relating to the joints of the spine. *Ray.*
 VERTEBRE. *f.* [*vertebre*, Fr. *vertebra*,
 Latin.] A joint of the back. *Ray.*
 VERTEX. *f.* [Latin.]
 1. Zenith; the point over head. *Creech.*
 2. A top of a hill. *Derbam.*
 VERTICAL. *a.* [*vertical*, French.]
 1. Placed in the zenith. *Thomson.*
 2. Placed in a direction perpendicular to
 the horizon. *Cheyne.*
 VERTICA'LITY. *f.* [from *vertical*.] The
 state of being in the zenith. *Brown.*
 VERTICALLY. *ad.* [from *vertical*.] In the
 zenith. *Brown.*
 VERTICILLATE. *a.* *Verticillate* plants
 are such as have their flowers intermixt
 with small leaves growing in a kind of
 whirle. *Quincy.*
 VERTICITY. *f.* [from *vertex*.] The power
 of turning; circumvolution; rotation.
Glanville.
 VERTIGINOUS. *a.* [*vertiginosus*, Latin.]
 1. Turning round; rotatory. *Bentley.*
 2. Giddy. *Woodward.*
 VE'RTIGO. *f.* [Latin.] A giddiness; a sense
 of turning in the head. *Arbutnot.*
 VERVAIN. } *f.* [*verbena*, Lat.] A plant.
 VERVINE. } *Drayton.*
 VERVAIN mallow. *f.* A plant. *Milner.*
 VERVELES. *f.* [*vervels*, French.] Labels
 tied to a hawk. *Ainsworth.*
 VE'RY. *a.* [*vrai*, French.]
 1. True; real. *1 Sam. Dryden.*
 2. Having any qualities, commonly bad, in
 an eminent degree. *Davies.*
 3. To note the things emphatically, or
 eminently. *Shakespeare.*
 4. Same. *Spratt.*
 VE'RY. *ad.* In a great degree; in an emi-
 nent degree. *Addison.*
 To VESICATE. *v. a.* [*vesica*, Lat.] To
 blister. *Wiseman.*
 VESICA'TION. *f.* [from *vesicate*.] Blister-
 ing; separation of the cuticle. *Wiseman.*
 VESICATORY. *f.* [*vesicatorium*, technical
 Latin.] A blistering medicine.
 VESICLE. *f.* [*vesicula*, Latin.] A small
 cuticle, filled or inflated. *Ray.*
 VESICULAR. *a.* [from *vesicula*, Latin.]
 Hollow; full of small interstices. *Cowel.*
 V. S.

VE'SPER. *f.* [Latin.] The evening star; the evening. *Shakespeare.*

VE'SPERS. *f.* [without the singular, from *vesperus*, Latin.] The evening service.

VE'SPERTINE. *a.* [*vespertinus*, Lat.] Happening or coming in the evening.

VE'SSEL. *f.* [*vasselle*, French.]
1. Any thing in which liquids, or other things, are put. *Burnet.*

2. The containing parts of an animal body. *Arbutnot.*

3. Any vehicle in which men or goods are carried on the water. *Raleigh.*

4. Any capacity; any thing containing. *Milton.*

To **VE'SSEL.** *v. a.* [from the noun.] To put into a vessel; to barrel. *Bacon.*

VE'SSETS. *f.* A kind of cloth commonly made in Suffolk.

VE'SSICNON. *f.* [among horsemen.] A windgall. *DiE.*

VEST. *f.* [*vestris*, Latin.] An outer garment. *Smith.*

To **VEST.** *v. a.* [from the noun.]
1. To dress; to deck; to enrobe. *Dryd.*

2. To dress in a long garment. *Milton.*

3. To make possessor of; to invest with. *Prior.*

4. To place in possession. *Clarend. Locke.*

VE'STAL. *f.* A pure virgin. *Pope.*

VE'STAL. *a.* [*vestalis*, Latin.] Denoting pure virginity. *Shakespeare.*

VE'STIBULE. *f.* [*vestibulum*, Latin.] The porch or first entrance of a house.

VE'STIGE. *f.* [*vestigium*, Latin.] Footstep; mark left behind in passing. *Harvey.*

VE'STMENT. *f.* [*vestimentum*, Lat.] Garment; part of dress. *Waller.*

VE'STRY. *f.* [*vestiarium*, Latin.]
1. A room appendant to the church, in which the sacerdotal garments, and consecrated things are repositied. *Dryden.*

2. A parochial assembly commonly convened in the vestry. *Clarendon.*

VE'STURE. *f.* [*vesture*, old French.]
1. Garment; robe. *Fairfax. Shakespeare.*

2. Dress; habit; external form. *Shakespeare.*

VE'TCH. *f.* [*vicia*, Latin.] A plant with a papilionaceous flower. *Dryden.*

VE'TCHY. *a.* [from *vetch*.] Made of vetches; abounding in vetches. *Spenser.*

VE'TERAN. *f.* [*veteranus*, Latin.] An old soldier; a man long practised. *Hooker. Addison.*

VE'TERAN. *a.* Long practised in war; long experienced. *Bacon.*

VE'TERINA'RIAN. *f.* [*veterinarius*, Lat.] One skilled in the diseases of cattle. *Brown.*

To **VE'X.** *v. a.* [*vexo*, Latin.]
1. To plague; to torment; to harrass. *Prior.*

2. To disturb; to disquiet. *Pope.*

3. To trouble with slight provocations. **VE'XATION.** *f.* [from *vex*.]

1. The act of troubling. *Shakespeare.*

2. The state of being troubled; uneasiness; sorrow. *Temple.*

3. The cause of trouble or uneasiness. *Shakespeare.*

4. An act of harrassing by law. *Bacon.*

5. A slight teasing trouble. **VE'XATIOUS.** *a.* [from *vexation*.]

1. Afflictive; troublesome; causing trouble. *Soub. Prior.*

2. Full of trouble; full of uneasiness. *Digby.*

3. Teazing; slightly troublesome. **VE'XATIOUSLY.** *ad.* [from *vexationous*.]

Troublefomely; uneasily. **VE'XATIOUSNESS.** *f.* [from *vexationous*.]

Troublesomeness; uneasiness. **VE'XER.** *f.* [from *vex*.] He who vexes.

U'GLILY. *ad.* [from *ugly*.] Filthily; with deformity. **U'GLINESS.** *f.* [from *ugly*.]

1. Deformity; contrariety to beauty. *Dryden.*

2. Turpitude; loathfomeness; moral depravity. *Soub.*

U'GLY. *a.* Deformed; offensive to the sight; contrary to beautiful. *Shakespeare. Milton.*

V'VAL. *f.* [*φιαλή*.] A small bottle. *Shakespeare. Wilkins. Addison.*

To **V'VAL.** *v. a.* To inclose in a vial. *Milt.*

V'VAND. *f.* [*vivande*, Fr. *vivanda*, Italian.] Food; meat dressed. *Shakespeare.*

V'VATICUM. *f.* [Latin.]
1. Provision for a journey.

2. The last rites used to prepare the passing soul for its departure. **To V'VBRATE.** *v. a.* [*vibro*, Latin.]

1. To brandish; to move to and fro with quick motion.

2. To make to quiver. *Holder.*

To **V'VBRATE.** *v. π.*
1. To play up and down, or to and fro. *Boyle. Newton.*

2. To quiver. *Pope.*

V'VIBRATION. *f.* [from *vibro*, Lat.] The act of moving, or being moved with quick reciprocations, or returns. *South. Newton. Thomson.*

V'VICAR. *f.* [*vicarius*, Latin.]
1. The incumbent of an appropriated or impropriated benefice. *Dryden. Swift.*

2. One who performs the functions of another; a substitute. *Ayliffe.*

V'VICARAGE. *f.* [from *vicar*.] The benefice of a vicar. *Swift.*

V'VICARIOUS. *a.* [*vicarius*, Latin.] Deputed; delegated; acting in the place of another. *Hale. Norris.*

V'VICARSHIP. *f.* [from *vicar*.] The office of a vicar.

V I C

VICE. *f.* [*vitium*, Latin.]

1. The course of action opposite to virtue.
Milton. Locke.
2. A fault; an offence.
Milton.
3. The fool, or punchinello of old shows.
Shakespeare.
4. [*Vijz*, Dutch.] A kind of small iron press with screws, used by workmen.
5. Gripe; grasp.
Shakespeare.
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 viceroy, vice-chancellor.

To **VICE.** *v. a.* [from the noun.] To draw.
Shakespeare.

VICEADMIRAL. *f.* [*vice* and *admiral*.]

1. The second commander of a fleet.
Knolles.
2. A naval officer of the second rank.

VICEADMIRALTY. *f.* [from *vice-admiral*.] The office of a vice-admiral. *Carew.*

VICIA'GENT. *f.* [*vice* and *agent*.] One who acts in the place of another. *Hooker.*

VICED. *a.* [from *vice*.] Vitious; corrupt.
Shakespeare.

VICEGERENT. *f.* [*vicem gerens*, Latin.] A lieutenant; one who is intrusted with the power of the superior. *Bacon. Spratt.*

VICEGERENT. *a.* [*vicegerens*, Latin.] Having a delegated power; acting by substitution.
Milton.

VICEGERENCY. *f.* [from *vicegerent*.] The office of a vicegerent; lieutenant; deputed power.
South.

VICECANCELLOR. *f.* [*vicecancellarius*, Latin.] The second magistrate of the universities.

VICENARY. *a.* [*vicenarius*, Latin.] Belonging to twenty.

VICEROY. *f.* [*viceroi*, French.] He who governs in place of the king with regal authority.
Bacon. Swift.

VICEROYALTY. *f.* [from *viceroi*.] Dignity of a viceroy.
Addison.

VICETY. *f.* Nicety; exactness.
Ben. Johnson.

VICINITY. *f.* [*vicinus*, Latin.]

1. Nearness; state of being near. *Hale.*
2. Neighbourhood. *Rogers.*

VICINAGE. *f.* [*vicinia*, Latin.] Neighbourhood; place adjoining.

VICINAL. } *a.* [*vicinus*, Latin.] Near;
VICINE. } neighbouring. *Glanville.*

VICIOUS. *a.* [from *vice*.] Devoted to vice; not addicted to virtue.
Milton.

VICISSITUDE. *f.* [*vicissitudo*, Latin.]

1. Regular change; return of the same things in the same succession. *Newton.*
2. Revolution; change. *Atterb. Giffard.*

VICTIM. *f.* [*victima*, Latin.]

1. A sacrifice; something slain for a sacrifice. *Denham. Dryden. Addison.*
2. Something destroyed. *Prior.*

V I G

VICTOR. *f.* [*victor*, Latin.] Conqueror; vanquisher; he that gains the advantage in any contest. *Sidney. Shakespeare. Addison.*

VICTORIOUS. *a.* [*victoriosus*, French.]

1. Conquering; having obtained conquest; superior in contest. *Milton.*
2. Producing conquest. *Pope.*
3. B. tokening conquest. *Shakespeare.*

VICTORIOUSLY. *ad.* [from *victoriosus*.] With conquest; successfully; triumphantly.
Hammond.

VICTORIOUSNESS. *f.* [from *victoriosus*.] The state or quality of being victorious.

VICTORY. *f.* [*victoria*, Latin.] Conquest; success in contest; triumph. *Taylor.*

VICTRESS. *f.* [from *victor*.] A female that conquers.
Shakespeare.

VICTUAL. } *f.* [*victualles*, Fr. *vittona-*
VICTUALS. } *glia*, Italian.] Provision of

- food; stores for the support of life; meat.
Shakespeare. Knolles. King Charles.

To **VICTUAL.** *v. a.* [from the noun.] To store with provision for food. *Shakespeare.*

VICTUALLER. *f.* [from *victuals*.] One who provides victuals.
Hayward.

VIDE' LICET. *ad.* [Latin.] To wit; that is. Generally written *viz*.

To **VIE.** *v. a.* To show or practise in competition. *L'Esfrange.*

To **VIE.** *v. n.* To contest; to contend. *Swift.*

To **VIEW.** *v. a.* [*veu*, French.]

1. To survey; to look on by way of examination. *Prior. Pope.*
2. To see; to perceive by the eye. *Milton.*

VIEW. *f.* [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. Locke.*
6. Intellectual survey. *Locke.*
7. Space that may be taken in by the eye; reach of sight. *Dryden.*
8. Appearance; show. *Waller.*
6. Display; exhibition to the sight or mind. *Locke.*
10. Prospect of interest. *Locke.*
11. Intention; design. *Arbutnot.*

VIEWLESS. *a.* [from *view*.] Unseen; not discernible by the sight. *Pope.*

VIGIL. *f.* [*vigilia*, Latin.]

1. Watch; devotions performed in the customary hours of rest. *Pope.*
2. A fast kept before a holiday. *Shakespeare.*
3. Service used on the night before a holiday. *Stillingfleet.*
4. Watch; forbearance of sleep. *Waller.*

VIGILANCE. } *f.* [*vigilantia*, Lat.]

VIGILANCY. } *f.* [*vigilantia*, Lat.]

1. Forbearance of sleep. *Broome.*
2. Watch.

VIL

VIN

2. Watchfulness; circumspection; incessant care. *Wotton.*
 3. Guard; watch. *Milton.*
- VIGILANT.** *a.* [*vigilans*, Latin.] Watchful; circumspect; diligent; attentive. *Hooker. Clarendon.*
- VIGILANTLY.** *ad.* [from *vigilant*.] Watchfully; attentively; circumspectly. *Hayw.*
- VIGOROUS.** *a.* [from *vigor*, Lat.] Forceful; not weakened; full of strength and life. *Waller. Atterbury.*
- VIGOROUSLY.** *ad.* [from *vigour*.] With force; forcibly; without weakness. *Dryden. South.*
- VIGOROUSNESS.** *f.* [from *vigour*.] Force; strength. *Taylor.*
- VIGOUR.** *f.* [*vigor*, Latin.]
 1. Force; strength. *Milton.*
 2. Mental force; intellectual ability.
 3. Energy; efficacy. *Blackmore.*
- VILE.** *a.* [*vil*, Fr. *vilis*, Latin.]
 1. Base; mean; worthless; sordid; despicable. *Shakespeare. Abbot. Fairfax.*
 2. Morally impure; wicked. *Milton.*
- VILED.** *a.* [from *vile*, whence *revile*.] Abusive; scurrilous. *Hayward.*
- VILELY.** *ad.* [from *vile*.] Basely; meanly; shamefully. *Shakespeare.*
- VILENESS.** *f.* [from *vile*.]
 1. Baseness; meanness; despicableness. *Drayton. Creech.*
 2. Moral or intellectual baseness. *Prior.*
- TO VILIFY.** *v. a.* [from *vile*.] To debase; to defame; to make contemptible. *Dryden.*
- VILL.** *f.* [*villa*, Latin.] A village; a small collection of houses. *Hale.*
- VILLA.** *f.* [*villa*, Latin.] A country seat. *Pope.*
- VILLAGE.** *f.* [*village*, French.] A small collection of houses, less than a town. *Shakespeare. Knolles. Pope.*
- VILLAGER.** *f.* [from *village*.] An inhabitant of a village. *Milton. Locke.*
- VILLAGERY.** *f.* [from *village*.] District of villages. *Shakespeare.*
- VILLAIN.** *f.* [*vilain*, French.]
 1. One who held by a base tenure. *Davies.*
 2. A wicked wretch. *Shak. Clarend. Pope.*
- VILLANAGE.** *f.* [from *villain*.]
 1. The state of a villain; base servitude. *Davies. Dryden.*
 2. Baseness; infamy. *Dryden.*
- TO VILLANIZE.** *v. a.* [from *villain*.] To debase; to degrade. *Dryden. Bentley.*
- VILLANOUS.** *a.* [from *villain*.]
 1. Base; vile; wicked.
 2. Sorry. *Shakespeare.*
- VILLANOUSLY.** *ad.* [from *villainous*.] Wickedly; basely. *Knolles.*
- VILLANOUSNESS.** *f.* [from *villainous*.] Baseness; wickedness.
- VILLANY.** *f.* [from *villain*.]
1. Wickedness; baseness; depravity. *Shakespeare.*
 2. A wicked action; a crime. *Dryden.*
- VILLA'TICK.** *a.* [*villaticus*, Latin.] Belonging to villages. *Milton.*
- VILLI.** *f.* [Latin.] In anatomy, are the same as fibres; and in botany, small hairs like the grain of plush or shag. *Quincy.*
- VILLOUS.** *a.* [*villosus*, Latin.] Shaggy; rough. *Arbutnot.*
- VIMINEOUS.** *a.* [*vimineus*, Latin.] Made of twigs. *Prior.*
- VINCIBLE.** *a.* [from *vinco*, Latin.] Conquerable; superable. *Norris.*
- VINCIBLENESS.** *f.* [from *vincible*.] Liableness to be overcome.
- VINCTURE.** *f.* [*vinctura*, Lat.] A binding.
- VINDE'MIAL.** *a.* [*vindemia*, Latin.] Belonging to a vintage.
- TO VINDE'MIATE.** *v. n.* [*vindemia*, Lat.] To gather the vintage. *Evelyn.*
- VINDEMIATION.** *f.* [*vindemia*, Latin.] Grape-gathering.
- TO VINDICATE.** *v. a.* [*vindico*, Latin.]
 1. To justify; to support; to maintain. *Watts.*
 2. To revenge; to avenge. *Bac. Pearson.*
 3. To assert; to claim with efficacy. *Dryden.*
 4. To clear; to protect. *Hammond.*
- VINDICATION.** *f.* [*vindication*, Fr. from *vindicate*.] Defence; assertion; justification. *Broome.*
- VINDICATIVE.** *a.* [from *vindicate*.] Revengeful; given to revenge. *Howel. Spratt.*
- VINDICATOR.** *f.* [from *vindicate*.] One who vindicates; an assertor. *Dryden.*
- VINDICATORY.** *a.* [from *vindicator*.]
 1. Punitive; performing the office of vengeance. *Bramball.*
 2. Defensory; justificatory.
- VINDICTIVE.** *a.* [from *vindicta*, Latin.] Given to revenge; revengeful. *Dryden.*
- VINE.** *f.* [*vinea*, Latin.] The plant that bears the grape. *Pope.*
- VINEGAR.** *f.* [*vinaigre*, French.]
 1. Wine grown four. *Bacon. Pope.*
 2. Any thing really or metaphorically sour. *Shakespeare.*
- VINNEWED, or Vinney.** *a.* Mouldy. *Ainsworth.*
- VINEYARD.** *f.* [*pingearþ*, Saxon.] A ground planted with vines. *Shakesp.*
- VINOUS.** *a.* [from *vinum*, Latin.] Having the qualities of wine; consisting of wine. *Boyle. Philips.*
- VINTAGE.** *f.* [*vinage*, French.] The produce of the vine for the year; the time in which grapes are gathered. *Bacon. Waller.*
- VINTAGER.** *f.* [from *vintage*.] He who gathers the vintage.

V I P

V I R

- VINTNER.** *f.* [from *vinum*, Latin.] One who sells wine. *Hosuel.*
- VINTRY.** *f.* The place where wine is sold. *Ainsworth.*
- VIOL.** *f.* [*violle*, Fr. *viola*, Italian.] A stringed instrument of musick. *Shakespeare. Bacon. Milton.*
- VIOLABLE.** *a.* [from *violabilis*, Latin.] Such as may be violated or hurt.
- VIOLACEOUS.** *a.* [from *viola*, Latin.] Resembling violets.
- To VIOLATE.** *v. a.* [*violo*, Latin.]
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.*
- VIOLA'TION.** *f.* [*violatio*, Latin.]
1. Infringement or injury of something sacred. *Addison.*
 2. Rape; the act of deflowering. *Shakespeare.*
- VIOLA'TOR.** *f.* [*violator*, Latin.]
1. One who injures or infringes something sacred. *Soub.*
 2. A ravisher. *Shakespeare.*
- VIOLENCE.** *f.* [*violentia*, Latin.]
1. Force; strength applied to any purpose. *Shakespeare. Milton.*
 2. An attack; an assault; a murder. *Shakespeare.*
 3. Outrage; unjust force. *Milton.*
 4. Eagerness; vehemence. *Shakespeare.*
 5. Injury; infringement. *Burnet.*
 6. forcible defloration.
- VIOLENT.** *a.* [*violentus*, Latin.]
1. forcible; acting with strength. *Milton.*
 2. Produced or continued by force. *Burnet.*
 3. Not natural, but brought by force. *Milton.*
 4. Unjustly assailable; murderous. *Shakespeare. Milton.*
 5. Unseasonably vehement. *Hosker.*
 6. Extorted; not voluntary. *Milton.*
- VIOLENTLY.** *ad.* [from *violent.*] With force; forcibly; vehemently. *Shakespeare. Taylor.*
- VIOLET.** *f.* [*violette*, Fr. *viola*, Latin.] A flower. *Shakespeare. Milton. Locke.*
- VIOLIN.** *f.* [*violon*, Fr. from *viol*.] A fiddle; a stringed instrument. *Sandys.*
- VIOLIST.** *f.* [from *viol.*] A player on the viol.
- VIOLONCE'ILLO.** *f.* [Italian.] A stringed instrument of musick.
- VIPER.** *f.* [*vipera*, Latin.]
1. A serpent of that species which brings its young alive. *Sandys.*
 2. Any thing mischievous. *Shakespeare.*
- VIPERINE.** *a.* [*viperinus*, Latin.] Belonging to a viper.
- VIPEROUS.** *a.* [*vipereus*, Lat. from *viper.*] Having the qualities of a viper. *Daniel.*
- VIPER's bugloss.** *f.* [*ecbium*, Lat.] A plant. *Miller.*
- VIPER's grass.** *f.* [*scorzonera*, Latin.] A plant. *Miller.*
- VIRAGO.** *f.* [Latin.] A female warrior; a woman with the qualities of a man. *Peacham.*
- VIRELAY.** *f.* [*virelay*, *virelai*, French.] A sort of little ancient French poem, that consisted only of two rhymes and short verses. *Dryden.*
- VIRENT.** *a.* [*virens*, Latin.] Green; not faded. *Brown.*
- VIRGE.** *f.* [*virga*, Latin.] A dean's mace. *Swift.*
- VIRGIN.** *f.* [*virgo*, Latin.]
1. A maid; a woman unacquainted with men. *Genesis.*
 2. A woman not a mother. *Milton.*
 3. Any thing untouched or unmingled. *Derbam.*
 4. The sign of the zodiack in which the sun is in August. *Milton.*
- VIRGIN.** *a.* Befitting a virgin; suitable to a virgin; maidenly. *Cowley.*
- To VIRGIN.** *v. n.* [a cant word.] To play the virgin. *Shakespeare.*
- VIRGINAL.** *a.* [from *virgin.*] Maiden; maidenly; pertaining to a virgin. *Hammond.*
- To VIRGINAL.** *v. n.* To pat; to strike as on the virginal. *Shakespeare.*
- VIRGINAL.** *f.* [more usually *virginals.*] A musical instrument so called, because used by young ladies. *Bacon.*
- VIRGINITY.** *f.* [*virginitas*, Lat.] Maidenhead; unacquaintance with man. *Taylor.*
- VIRILE.** *f.* [*virilis*, Latin.] Belonging to man.
- VIRILITY.** *f.* [*virilitas*, Latin.]
1. Manhood; character of a man. *Rambler.*
 2. Power of procreation. *Brown.*
- VIRMILION.** *f.* Properly *vermilion*.
- VIRTUAL.** *a.* [from *virtue.*] Having the efficacy without the sensible part. *Bacon. Milton. Stillingfleet.*
- VIRTUALITY.** *f.* [from *virtual.*] Efficacy. *Brown.*
- VIRTUALLY.** *ad.* [from *virtual.*] In effect, though not formally. *Hammond.*
- To VIRTUATE.** *v. a.* [from *virtue.*] To make efficacious. *Harvey.*
- VIRTUE.** *f.* [*virtus*, Latin.]
1. Moral goodness. *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. *Dawies.*
 8. Bravery; valour. *Raleigh.*
 9. Excel-

9. Excellence; that which gives excellence. *Ben. Johnson.*
10. One of the orders of the celestial hierarchy. *Tickell.*
- VIRTUELESS.** *a.* [from *virtue.*]
1. Wanting virtue; deprived of virtue.
 2. Not having efficacy; without operating qualities. *Raleigh. Fairfax. Hakewill.*
- VIRTUOSO.** *f.* [Italian.] A man skilled in antique or natural curiosities; a man studious of painting, statuary, or architecture. *Tatler.*
- VIRTUOUS.** *a.* [from *virtue.*]
1. Morally good. *Shakespeare.*
 2. Chaste. *Shakespeare.*
 3. Done in consequence of moral goodness. *Dryden.*
 4. Efficacious; powerful. *Milton.*
 5. Having wonderful or eminent properties. *Spenser. Milton.*
 6. Having medicinal qualities. *Bacon.*
- VIRTUOUSLY.** *ad.* [from *virtuous.*] In a virtuous manner. *Hooker. Denham.*
- VIRTUOUSNESS.** *f.* [from *virtuous.*] The state or character of being virtuous. *Spens.*
- VIRULENCE.** *f.* [from *virulent.*] Men-
- VIRULENCY.** *f.* tal poison; malignity; acrimony of temper; bitterness. *Addison. Swift.*
- VIRULENT.** *a.* [*virulentus*, Latin.]
1. Poisonous; venomous.
 2. Poisoned in the mind; bitter; malignant.
- VIRULENTLY.** *ad.* [from *virulent.*] Malignantly; with bitterness.
- VISAGE.** *f.* [*visaggio*, Italian.] Face; countenance; look. *Sbak. Milr. Waller.*
- To VISCERATE.** *v. a.* [*viscera*, Latin.] To embowel; to exentrate.
- VISCID.** *a.* [*viscidus*, Latin.] Glutinous; tenacious.
- VISCIDITY.** *f.* [from *viscid.*]
1. Glutinousness; tenacity; ropiness. *Arbutnot.*
 2. Glutinous concretion. *Floyer.*
- VISCO'SITY.** *f.* [*viscosité*, French.]
1. Glutinousness; tenacity. *Arbutnot.*
 2. A glutinous substance. *Brown.*
- VISCOUNT.** *f.* [*vicecomes*, Latin.] *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.** *f.* The lady of a viscount.
- VISCOUS.** *a.* [*viscosus*, Latin.] Glutinous; sticky; tenacious. *Bacon.*
- VISIBILITY.** *f.* [*visibilité*, French; from *visible.*]
1. The state or quality of being perceptible by the eye. *Boyle.*
2. State of being apparent, or openly discoverable. *Stillingfleet. Rogers.*
- VISIBLE.** *f.* [*visible*, Fr. *visibilis*, Latin.]
1. Perceptible by the eye. *Bacon. Dryden.*
 2. Discovered to the eye. *Shakespeare.*
 3. Apparent; open; conspicuous. *Clarend.*
- VISIBLENESS.** *f.* [from *visible.*] State or quality of being visible.
- VISIBLY.** *ad.* [from *visible.*] In a manner perceptible by the eye. *Dryden.*
- VISION.** *f.* [*visio*, Fr. *visio*, Latin.]
1. Sight; the faculty of seeing. *Newton.*
 2. The act of seeing. *Hammond.*
 3. A supernatural appearance; a spectre; a phantom. *Milton.*
 4. A dream; something shewn in a dream. *Locke.*
- VISIONARY.** *a.* [*visionaire*, French.]
1. Affected by phantoms; disposed to receive impressions on the imagination. *Pope.*
 2. Imaginary; not real; seen in a dream. *Swift.*
- VISIONARY.** *f.* [*visionaire*, Fr.] One
- VISIONIST.** *f.* whose imagination is disturbed.
- To VISIT.** *v. a.* [*visiter*, Fr. *visito*, Lat.]
1. To go to see. *Pope.*
 2. To send good or evil judiciously. *Jadieb. Swift.*
 3. To salute with a present. *Judges.*
 4. To come to a survey, with judicial authority. *Ayliffe.*
- To VISIT.** *v. n.* To keep up the intercourse of ceremonial salutations at the houses of each other.
- VISIT.** *f.* [*visite*, Fr. from the verb.] The act of going to see another. *Watts.*
- VISITABLE.** *a.* [from *visit.*] Liable to be visited. *Ayliffe.*
- VISITANT.** *f.* [from *visit.*] One who goes to see another. *South. Pope.*
- VISITATION.** *f.* [*visito*, Latin.]
1. The act of visiting. *Shakespeare.*
 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.** *a.* [from *visitor.*] Belonging to a judicial visitor. *Ayliffe.*
- VISITER.** *f.* [from *visit.*]
1. One who comes to see another. *Harvey. Swift.*
 2. An occasional judge. *Garth.*
- VISNOMY.** *f.* [corrupted from *physiognomy.*] Face; countenance. *Spenser.*
- VISIVE.** *a.* [*visif*, Fr.] Formed in the act of seeing. *Brown.*
- VISOR.** *f.* [*visire*, Fr.] A mask used to disfigure and disguise. *Sidney. Broome.*
- VISORED.** *a.* [from *visor.*] Masked. *Milton.*
- V I S I T A*

VIT

VIZ

VISTA. *f.* [Italian.] View; prospect through an avenue. *Addison.*

VISUAL. *a.* [visuel, French.] Used in sight; exercising the power of sight. *Milton.*

VITAL. *a.* [vitalis, Lat.]

1. Contributing to life; necessary to life. *Sidney. Pope.*
2. Relating to life. *Shakspeare.*
3. Containing life. *Milton.*
4. Being the seat of life. *Pope.*
5. So disposed as to live. *Brown.*
6. Essential; chiefly necessary. *Cobet.*

VITALITY. *f.* [from vital.] Power of subsisting in life. *Raleigh. Ray.*

VITALLY. *ad.* [from vital.] In such a manner as to give life. *Bentley.*

VITALS. *f.* [Without the singular.] Parts essential to life. *Philips.*

VITELLARY. *f.* [from vitellus, Latin.] The place where the yolk of the egg swims in the white.

To VITIATE. *v. a.* [vitio, Latin] To deprave; to spoil; to make less pure. *Evelyn. Garth.*

VITIATION. *f.* [from vitiate.] Depravation; corruption. *Horow.*

To VITILIGATE. *v. n.* To contend in law.

VITILIGATION. *f.* Contention; cavillat on. *Hudibras.*

VITIOSITY. *f.* [from vitiosus, Lat.] Depravity; corruption. *South.*

VITIOUS. *a.* [vitiosus, Lat.]

1. Corrupt; wicked; opposite to virtuous. *Milton. Pope.*
2. Corrupt; having physical ill qualities. *Ben. Johnson.*

VITIOUSLY. *ad.* [from vitious.] Not virtuously; corruptly.

VITIOUSNESS. *f.* [from vitiosus.] Corruptness; state of being vitious. *Shakspeare. South.*

VITREOUS. *a.* [vitreus, Lat.] Glassy; consisting of glass; resembling glass. *Arbutnot.*

VITREOUSNESS. *f.* [from vitreous.] Resemblance of glass.

VITRIFICABLE. *a.* [from vitrificate.] Convertible into glass.

To VITRIFICATE. *v. a.* To change into glass. *Bacon.*

VITRIFICATION. *f.* [vitrification, Fr. from vitrificate.] Production of glass; act of changing, or state of being changed into glass. *Bacon.*

To VITRIFY. *v. a.* [vitrum and facio, Lat.] To change into glass. *Bacon.*

To VITRIFY. *v. n.* To become glass. *Arbutnot.*

VITRIOL. *f.* [vitriolum, Lat.] Vitriol is produced by addition of a metallick matter with the fossil acid salt. *Woodward.*

VITRIOLATE. } *a.* [vitriolité, Fr.]

VITRIOLATED. } from vitriolum, Lat.] Impregnated with vitriol; consisting of vitriol. *Boyle.*

VITRIOLICK. } *a.* [vitriolique, Fr. from vitriolum, Lat.] Resembling vitriol; containing vitriol. *Brown. Grew. Floyer.*

VITULINE. *a.* [vitulinus, Lat.] Belonging to a calf. *Bailey.*

VITUPERABLE. *a.* [vituperabilis, Lat.] Blameworthy. *Ainsworth.*

To VITUPERATE. *v. a.* [vituperer, Fr. vitupero, Latin.] To blame; to censure.

VITUPERATION. *f.* [vituperatio, Latin.] Blame; censure. *Ayliffe.*

VIVACIOUS. *a.* [vivax, Lat.]

1. Long-lived. *Bentley.*
2. Spritely; gay; active; lively.

VIVACIOUSNESS. } *f.* [vivacité, Fr.]

VIVACITY. } from vivacious.]

1. Liveliness; spriteliness. *Boyle.*
2. Longevity; length of life. *Brown.*

VIVARY. *f.* [vivarium, Lat.] A warren.

VIVE. *a.* [vif, Fr.] Lively; forcible; pressing. *Bacon.*

VIVENCY. *f.* [vivo, Latin.] Manner of supporting or continuing life. *Brown.*

VIVES. *f.* A distemper among horses, much like the strangles. *Farrier's Dict.*

VIVID. *a.* [vividus, Lat.]

1. Lively; quick; striking. *Boyle. Newton. Pope.*
2. Spritely; active. *South. Watts.*

VIVIDLY. *ad.* [from vivid.] With life; with quickness; with strength. *Boyle. South.*

VIVIDNESS. *f.* [from vivid.] Life; vigour; quickness.

VIVICAL. *a.* [vivicus, Lat.] Giving life.

To VIVIFICATE. *v. a.* [vivifico, Latin.]

1. To make alive; to inform with life; to animate.
2. To recover from such a change of form as seems to destroy the properties.

VIVIFICATION. *f.* [vivification, Fr.] The act of giving life. *Bacon.*

VIVIFICK. *a.* [vivificus, Lat.] Giving life; making alive. *Ray.*

To VIVIFY. *v. a.* [vivus and facio, Lat.] To make alive; to animate; to endue with life. *Bacon. Harvey.*

VIVIPAROUS. *a.* [vivus and pario, Lat.] Bringing the young alive; opposed to oviparous. *More. Ray.*

VIXEN. *f.* Vixen is the name of a she fox; and applied to a woman, whose nature is thereby compared to a she fox. *Shakspeare.*

VIZ. *ad.* To wit; that is. *Hudibras.*

VIZARD. *f.* [visiere, Fr.] A mask used for disguise. *Roscommon.*

- TO VIZARD.** *v. a.* [from the noun.] To mask. *Shakespeare.*
- VIZIAR.** *f.* The prime minister of the Turkish empire. *Knolles.*
- U'LCER.** *f.* [*ulcere*, Fr. *ulcus*, Latin.] A fore of continuance, not a new wound. *Sandys. Milton.*
- TO U'LCERATE.** *v. a.* [*ulcerer*, Fr. *ulcero*, Latin.] To disease with sores. *Arbutnot.*
- ULCERA'TION.** *f.* [*ulceratio*, from *ulcero*, Lat.]
1. The act of breaking into ulcers.
 2. Ulcer; sore. *Arbutnot.*
- U'LCEROUS.** *a.* [*ulcerosus*, Lat.] Afflicted with sores. *Shakespeare.*
- U'LCEROUSNESS.** *f.* [from *ulcerous*.] The state of being ulcerous.
- U'LCERED.** *a.* [*ulceré*, Fr. from *ulcer*.] Grown by time from a hurt to an ulcer. *Temple.*
- ULYGINOUS.** *a.* [*uliginosus*, Latin.] Slimy; muddy. *Woodward.*
- U'LTIMATE.** *a.* [*ultimus*, Lat.] Intended in the last resort. *Addison. Rogers.*
- U'LTIMATELY.** *ad.* [from *ultimate*.] In the last consequence. *Atterbury. Rogers.*
- ULTIMITY.** *f.* [*ultimus*, Latin.] The last stage; the last consequence. *Bacon.*
- U'LTRAMARINE.** *f.* [*ultra* and *marinus*, Lat.] One of the noblest blue colours used in painting, produced by calcination from the stone called lapis lazuli. *Hill.*
- U'LTRAMARINE.** *a.* [*ultra marinus*, Lat.] Being beyond the sea; foreign. *Ainsworth.*
- ULTRAMO'NTANE.** *a.* [*ultra montanus*, Lat.] Being beyond the mountains.
- ULTRAMU'NDANE.** *a.* [*ultra* and *mundus*, Latin.] Being beyond the world.
- ULTRONEOUS.** *a.* [*ultra*, Lat.] Spontaneous; voluntary.
- U'MBEL.** *f.* In botany, 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. *Diët.*
- U'MBELLATED.** *a.* In botany, is said of flowers when many of them grow together in umbels. *Diët.*
- UMBELLI'FEROUS.** *a.* [*umbel* and *fero*, Lat.] Used of plants that bear many flowers, growing upon many footstalks. *Diët.*
- UMBER.** *f.*
1. A colour. *Peacbam.*
 2. A fish. The *umber* and *grayling* differ in nothing but their names. *Walton.*
- UMBERED.** *a.* [from *umber* or *umbra*, Lat.] Shaded; clouded. *Shakespeare.*
- UMBILICAL.** *a.* [from *umbilicus*, Latin.] Belonging to the navel. *Ray.*
- UMBLES.** *f.* [*umbles*, Fr.] A deer's entrails. *Diët.*
- U'MBO.** *f.* [Latin.] The point, or prominent part of a buckler. *Swift.*
- U'MBRAGE.** *f.* [*ombrage*, Fr.]
1. Shade; skreen of trees. *Philips.*
 2. Shadow; appearance. *Bramball. Woodward.*
 3. Repentment; offence; suspicion of injury. *Bacon.*
- UMBRA'GEOUS.** *a.* [*ombrageux*, Fr.] Shady; yielding shade. *Harvey.*
- UMBRA'GEOUSNESS.** *f.* [from *ombrageous*.] Shadiness. *Raleigh.*
- UMBRA'TILE.** *a.* [*umbratilis*, Latin.] Being in the shade.
- UMBRE'L.** } *f.* [from *umbra*, Lat.]
- UMBRE'LLA.** } A skreen used in hot countries to keep off the sun, and in others to bear off the rain. *Gay.*
- UMBRI'ERE.** *f.* The visor of the helmet. *Spenser.*
- UMBRO'SITY.** *f.* [*umbrosus*, Lat.] Shadiness; exclusion of light. *Brown.*
- U'MPIRAGE.** *f.* [from *umpire*.] Arbitration; friendly decision of a controversy.
- U'MPIRE.** *f.* An arbitrator; one who, as a common friend, decides disputes. *Shakespeare. Boyle.*
- UN.** A Saxon privative or negative particle answering to *in* of the Latins, and *a* of the Greeks, *on*, Dutch. It is placed almost at will before adjectives and adverbs.
- UNABA'SHED.** *a.* [from *abashed*.] Not shamed; not confuted by modesty. *Pope.*
- UNA'BLE.** *a.* [from *able*.]
1. Not having ability. *Raleigh. Milton. Rogers.*
 2. Weak; impotent. *Shakespeare.*
- UNABO'LISHED.** *a.* [from *abolish'd*.] Not repealed; remaining in force. *Hocker.*
- UNACCE'PTABLE.** *a.* [from *acceptable*.] Not pleasing; not such as is well received. *Addison. Rogers.*
- UNACCE'PTABLENESS.** *f.* [from *acceptable*.] State of not pleasing. *Collier.*
- UNACCE'SSIBLENESS.** *f.* [from *accessibility*.] State of not being to be attained or approached. *Hale.*
- UNACCO'MODATED.** *a.* [from *accommodated*.] Unfurnished with external convenience. *Shakespeare.*
- UNACCO'MPANIED.** *a.* [from *accompanied*.] Not attended. *Hayward.*
- UNACCO'MPLISHED.** *a.* [from *accomplish'd*.] Unfinished; incomplete. *Dryden.*
- UNACCO'UNTABLE.** *a.* [from *accountable*.]
1. Not explicable; not to be solved by reason; not reducible to rule. *Glanville. L'Esrange. Addison. Rogers.*
 2. Not subject; not controlled.
- UNACCO'UNTABLY.** *ad.* Strangely. *Addison.*
- UNAC-**

U N A

U N B

UNACCURATE. *a.* [from *accurate.*] Not exact. *Boyle.*

UNACCUSTOMED. *a.* [from *accustomed.*]
1. Not used; not habituated. *Boyle.*
2. New; not usual. *Pbilip.*

UNACKNOWLEDGED. *a.* [from *acknowledged.*] Not owned. *Clarendon.*

UNACQUAINTANCE. *f.* [from *acquaintance.*] Want of familiarity. *Scutb.*

UNACQUAINTED. *a.* [from *acquainted.*]
1. Not known; unusual; not familiarly known. *Spenser.*
2. Not having familiar knowledge. *Denbam. Wake.*

UNACTIVE. *a.* [from *active.*]
1. Not brisk; not lively. *Locke.*
2. Having no employment. *Milton.*

3. Not busy; not diligent. *Soutb.*
4. Having no efficacy. *Milton.*

UNADMIR'D. *a.* Not regarded with honour. *Pope.*

UNADO'RED. *a.* Not worshipped. *Milton.*

UNADVISED. *a.*
1. Imprudent; indiscreet. *Shakespeare.*
2. Done without due thought; rash. *Hayward. Glanville.*

UNAFFE'CTED. *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.

UNAFFE'CTING. *a.* Not pathetic; not moving the passions.

UNAI'DED. *a.* Not assisted; not helped. *Backmore.*

UNALLI'ED. *a.*
1. Having no powerful relation.

2. Having no common nature; not congenial. *Collier.*

UNANIMOUS. *a.* [*unanime, Fr. unanimitas, Lat.*] Being of one mind; agreeing in design or opinion. *Dryden.*

UNANOINTED. *a.*
1. Not anointed.

2. Not prepared for death by extreme unction. *Shakespeare.*

UNANSWERABLE. *a.* Not to be refuted. *Glanville.*

UNANSWERED. *a.*
1. Not opposed by a reply.

2. Not confuted. *Dryden.*

3. Not suitably returned. *Dryden.*

UNAPPA'LLED. *a.* Not daunted; not impress'd by fear. *Sidny.*

UNAPPEA'SABLE. *a.* Not to be pacified; implacable. *Raleigh. Milton.*

UNAPPREHENSIVE. *a.* [from *apprehend.*]
1. Not intelligent; not ready of conception. *Soutb.*

2. Not suspecting. *UNAPPROACH'ED. a.* Inaccessible. *Milton.*

UNAPPROVED. *a.* [from *approve.*] Not approved. *Milton.*

UNAPT. *a.* [from *apt.*]
1. Dull; not apprehensive.

2. Not ready; not propense. *Shakespeare.*

3. Unfit; not qualified. *Taylor.*

4. Improper; unfit; unsuitable.

UNAPTNESS. *f.* [from *unapt.*]
1. Unfitness; unsuitableness. *Spenser.*

2. Dulness; want of apprehension.

3. Unreadiness; disqualification; want of propension.

UNARGUED. *a.* [from *argue.*]
1. Not disputed. *Milton.*

2. Not censured.

UNARMED. *a.* [from *unarm.*] Having no armour; having no weapons.

UNARTFUL. *a.*
1. Having no art, or cunning. *Dryden.*

2. Wanting skill. *Cheyne.*

UNASKED. *a.* Not sought by solicitation.

UNASPIRING. *a.* Not ambitious. *Rogers.*

UNASSAILED. *a.* Not attacked; not assaulted. *Shakespeare.*

UNASSISTED. *a.* Not helped. *Rogers.*

UNASSISTING. *a.* Giving no help. *Dryden.*

UNASSURED. *a.*
1. Not confident. *Glanville.*

2. Not to be trusted. *Spenser.*

UNATTA'INABLE. *a.* Not to be gained or obtained; being out of reach. *Dryden.*

UNATTA'INABLENESS. *f.* State of being out of reach.

UNATTEMPTED. *a.* Untried; not assayed. *Shakespeare.*

UNATTENDED. *a.* Having no retinue, or attendants. *Dryden.*

UNAVAILABLE. *a.* Useless; vain with respect to any purpose. *Hooker.*

UNAVAILING. *a.* Useless; vain. *Dryden.*

UNAVOIDABLE. *a.*
1. Inevitable; not to be shunned. *Rogers.*

2. Not to be missed in ratiocination. *Tilloson.*

UNAVOIDED. *a.* Inevitable.

UNAUTHORISED. *a.* Not supported by authority; not properly commissioned. *Dryden.*

UNAWA'RE. } *ad.*
UNAWA'RES. }
1. Without thought; without previous meditation. *Shakespeare. Pope.*

2. Unexpectedly; when it is not thought of; suddenly. *Boyle. Wake.*

UNAWED. *a.* Unrestrained by fear or reverence. *Clarendon.*

UNBACKED. *a.*
1. Not

U N B

1. Not tamed; not taught to bear the rider. *Suckling.*
 2. Not countenanced; not aided. *Daniel.*
To UNBAR. *v. a.* [from *bar.*] To open by removing the bars; to unbolt. *Denbam.*
UNBARBED. *a.* [*barba*, Lat.] Not flavoured. *Shakespeare.*
UNBATTERED. *a.* Not injured by blows. *Shakespeare.*
UNBEATEN. *a.*
 1. Not treated with blows. *Corbet.*
 2. Not trodden. *Roscommon.*
UNBECOMING. *a.* Indecent; unsuitable; indecorous. *Milton. Dryden.*
To UNBED. *v. a.* To raise from a bed. *Walton.*
UNBEPFITTING. *a.* Not becoming; not suitable. *Milton.*
UNBEGOTT.
UNBEGOTTEN. } *a.* [from *begot.*]
 1. Eternal; without generation. *Stillingfleet.*
 2. Not yet generated. *South.*
UNBELIEF. *f.*
 1. Incredulity. *Dryden.*
 2. Infidelity; irreligion.
To UNBELIEVE. *v. a.*
 1. To discredit; not to trust. *Wotton.*
 2. Not to think real or true. *Dryden.*
UNBELIEVER. *f.* An infidel; one who believes not the scripture of God. *Hooker. Tillotson.*
UNBENDING. *a.*
 1. Not suffering flexure. *Pope.*
 2. Devoted to relaxation. *Rowe.*
UNBENEVOLENT. *a.* Not kind. *Rogers.*
UNBENEFICED. *a.* Not preferred to a benefice. *Dryden.*
UNBENIGHTED. *a.* Never visited by darkness. *Milton.*
UNBENIGN. *a.* Malignant; malevolent. *Milton.*
UNBENT. *a.*
 1. Not strained by the string. *Dryden.*
 2. Having the bow unstrung. *Shakespeare.*
 3. Not crushed; not subdued. *Dryden.*
 4. Relaxed; not intent. *Denbam.*
UNBESSEEMING. *a.* Unbecoming. *King Charles.*
UNBESOUGH. *a.* Not intreated. *Milt.*
UNBEWAILED. *a.* Not lamented. *Shakespeare.*
To UNBIASS. *v. a.* To free from any external motive; to disentangle from prejudice. *Atterbury. Swift. Pope.*
UNBID
UNBIDDEN. } *a.*
 1. Uninvited. *Shakespeare.*
 2. Uncommanded; spontaneous. *Milton.*
UNBIGOTTED. *a.* Free from bigotry. *Addison.*
To UNBIND. *v. a.* [from *bind.*] To loose; to untie. *Dryden.*

U N B

To UNBISHOP. *v. a.* [from *bishop.*] To deprive of episcopal orders; *South.*
UNBITTED. *a.* [from *bit.*] Unbridled; unrestrained. *Shakespeare.*
UNBLAMABLE. *a.* Not culpable. *Dryden.*
UNBLEMISHED. *a.* Free from turpitude; free from reproach. *Waller. Dryden. Addison.*
UNBLENCHE. *a.* Not disgraced; not injured by any soil. *Milton.*
UNBLEST. *a.*
 1. Accursed; excluded from benediction. *Bacon.*
 2. Wretched; unhappy. *Prior.*
UNBLOODIED. *a.* Not stained with blood. *Shakespeare.*
UNBLOWN. *a.* Having the bud yet unexpanded. *Shakespeare.*
UNBLUNTED. *a.* Not becoming obtuse. *Cowley.*
UNBODIED. *a.*
 1. Incorporeal; immaterial. *Watts.*
 2. Freed from the body. *Dryden.*
To UNBOLT. *v. a.* To set open; to unbar. *Shakespeare.*
UNBOLTED. *a.* Coarse; gross; not refined. *Shakespeare.*
UNBONNETTED. *a.* Wanting a hat or bonnet. *Shakespeare.*
UNBOOKISH. *a.*
 1. Not studious of books.
 2. Not cultivated by erudition. *Shakespeare.*
UNBORN. *a.* Not yet brought into life; future. *Shakespeare. Milton. Dryden.*
UNBORROWED. *a.* Genuine; native; one's own. *Locke.*
UNBOTTOMED. *a.*
 1. Without bottom; bottomless. *Milton.*
 2. Having no solid foundation. *Hammond.*
To UNBOSOM. *v. a.*
 1. To reveal in confidence. *Milt. Atterb.*
 2. To open; to disclose. *Milton.*
UNBOUGHT. *a.*
 1. Obtained without money. *Dryden.*
 2. Not finding any purchaser. *Locke.*
UNBOUND. *a.*
 1. Loose; not tied.
 2. Wanting a cover. *Locke.*
 3. Preterite of *unbind.*
UNBOUND. *a.* Unlimited; unrestrained. *Shakespeare. Decay of Piety.*
UNBOUNDLEDLY. *ad.* Without bounds; without limits. *Government of the Tongue.*
UNBOUNDLEDNESS. *f.* Exemption from limits. *Cheyne.*
UNBOWED. *a.* Not bent. *Shakespeare.*
To UNBOWEL. *v. n.* To exenterate; to eviscerate. *Hakewill.*
To UNBRAVE. *v. a.*
 1. To loose; to relax. *Spenser. Prior.*
 2. To make the clothes loose. *Shakespeare.*
UNBREATHED. *v. a.* Not exercised. *Shakespeare.*
 UN-

UNBRED. *a.*

1. Not instructed in civility; ill educated. *Locke, Congreve.*
2. Not taught. *Dryden.*

UNBREECHED. *a.* Having no breeches. *Shakespeare.*

UNBRIED. *a.* Not influenced by money or gifts. *Dryden.*

UNBRIDLED. *a.* Licentious; not restrained. *Spratt.*

UNBROKE. } *a.* [from *break.*]

1. Not violated. *Taylor.*
2. Not subdued; not weakened. *Dryden.*
3. Not tamed. *Addison.*

UNBROTHERLIKE } *a.* Ill suiting with

UNBROTHERLY. } the character of a brother. *Decay of Pity.*

To UNBUCKLE. *v. a.* To loose from buckles. *Milton, Pope.*

To UNBUILD. *v. a.* To raze; to destroy. *Milton.*

UNBUILT. *a.* Not yet erected. *Dryden.*

UNBURIED. *a.* Not interred; not honoured with the rites of funeral. *Bacon, Pope.*

UNBURNED. } *a.*

1. Not consumed; not wasted; not injured by fire. *Dryden.*
2. Not heated with fire. *Bacon.*

UNBURNING. *a.* Not consuming by heat. *Digby.*

To UNBURTHEN. *v. a.*

1. To rid of a load. *Shakespeare.*
2. To throw off. *Shakespeare.*
3. To disclose what lies heavy on the mind. *Shakespeare.*

To UNBUTTON. *v. a.* To loose any thing buttoned. *Harvey, Addison.*

UNCALCINED. *a.* Free from calcination. *Boyle.*

UNCALLED. *a.* Not summoned; not sent for; not demanded. *Sidney, Milton.*

To UNCALM. *v. a.* To disturb. *Dryden.*

UNCANCELLED. *a.* Not erased; not abrogated. *Dryden.*

UNCANONICAL. *a.* Not agreeable to the canons. *Hammond.*

UNCARED for. *a.* Not regarded; not attended to. *Brown.*

UNCARNATE. *a.* Not fleshly. *Brown.*

To UNCASE. *v. a.*

1. To disengage from any covering. *Addison.*
2. To flay. *Spenser.*

UNCAUGHT. *a.* Not yet caught. *Shakespeare, Gay.*

UNCAUSED. *a.* Having no precedent cause. *Hammond.*

UNCAUTIOUS. *a.* Not wary; heedless. *Dryden.*

UNCERTAIN. *a.* [*incertain, Fr. incertus, Lat.*]

1. Doubtful; not certainly known. *Denham.*
2. Doubtful; not having certain knowledge. *Tillotson.*
3. Not sure in the consequence. *Dryden, Gay, Pope.*
4. Unsettled; unregular. *Hooker.*

UNCERTAINTY. *f.*

1. Dubiousness; want of knowledge. *Denham, Locke.*
2. Contingency; want of certainty. *South.*
3. Something unknown. *L'Esperance.*

To UNCHAIN. *v. a.* To free from chains. *Prior.*

UNCHANGEABLE. *a.* Immutable. *Hooker.*

UNCHANGED. *a.*

1. Not altered. *Taylor.*
2. Not alterable. *Dryden, Pope.*

UNCHANGEABLENESS. *f.* Immutability. *Newton.*

UNCHANGEABLY. *ad.* Immutably; without change. *South.*

UNCHANGING. *a.* Suffering no alteration. *Pope.*

To UNCHARGE. *v. a.* To retract an accusation. *Shakespeare.*

UNCHARITABLE. *a.* Contrary to charity; contrary to the universal love prescribed by christianity. *Denham, Addison.*

UNCHARITABLENESS. *f.* Want of charity. *Atterbury.*

UNCHARITABLY. *ad.* In a manner contrary to charity. *Spenser, Swift.*

UNCHARY. *a.* Not wary; not cautious. *Shakespeare.*

UNCHASTE. *a.* Lewd; lascivious; not continent. *Sidney, Taylor.*

UNCHA'STITY. *f.* Lewdness; incontinence. *Woodward, Archbishop.*

UNCHEERFULNESS. *f.* Melancholy; gloominess of temper. *Addison.*

UNCHECKED. *a.* Unrestrained; not fluctuating. *Shakespeare, Milton.*

UNCHEWED. *a.* Not masticated. *Dryden.*

To UNCHYLD. *v. a.* To deprive of childhood. *Shakespeare.*

UNCHRISTIAN. *a.*

1. Contrary to the laws of christianity. *South, Norris.*
2. Unconverted; infidel. *Hooker.*

UNCHRISTIANNESS. *f.* Contrariety to christianity. *King Charles.*

UNCIRCUMCISED. *a.* Not circumcised; not a Jew. *Addison.*

UNCIRCUMCISION. *f.* Omission of circumcision. *Hammond.*

UNCIRCUMSCRIBED. *a.* Unbounded; unlimited. *Addison.*

- UNCI'R'CURMSP'ECT.** *a.* Not cautious; not vigilant. *Hayward.*
- UN'IRCUMB'ENTIAL.** *a.* Unimportant. *Brown.*
- UNCI'VIL.** *a.* [incivil, Fr. *incivilis*, L. t.] Unpolite; not agreeable to rules of elegance, or complaisance. *Whitegift.*
- UNCI'VILLY.** *ad.* Unpolitely; not complaisantly. *Brown.*
- UNCI'VILIZED.** *a.*
1. Not reclaimed from barbarity.
 2. Coarse; indecent.
- UNCLA'RIFIED.** *a.* Not purged; not purified. *Bacon.*
- To UNCLA'SP.** *v. a.* To open what is shut with clasps. *Shakespeare, Taylor.*
- UNCLA'SSICK.** *a.* Not classic. *Pope.*
- U'NCLE.** *s.* [uncle, Fr.] The father's or mother's brother.
- UNCLEA'N.** *a.*
1. Foul; dirty; filthy. *Dryden.*
 2. Not purified by ritual practices.
 3. Foul with sin. *Milton, Rogers.*
 4. Lewd; unchaste. *Shakespeare, Milton.*
- UNCLEA'NLINES.** *f.* Want of cleanliness. *Clarendon.*
- UNCLE'ANLY.** *a.*
1. Foul; filthy; nasty. *Shakespeare.*
 2. Indecent; unchaste. *Watts.*
- UNCLEA'NNESS.** *f.*
1. Lewdness; incontinence. *Graunt.*
 2. Want of cleanliness; nastiness. *Taylor.*
 3. Sin; wickedness. *Ezekiel.*
 4. Want of ritual purity.
- UNCLE'ANSED.** *a.* Not cleansed. *Bacon.*
- To UNCLE'W.** *v. a.* [from *clew*.] To undo. *Shakespeare.*
- To UNCLE'NCH.** *v. a.* To open the closed hand. *Garth.*
- UNCLIPPED.** *a.* Whole; not cut. *Locke.*
- To UNCLO'ATH.** *v. a.* To strip; to make naked. *Raleigh, Atterbury.*
- To UNCLO'G.** *v. a.*
1. To disencumber; to exonerate. *Shakespeare.*
 2. To set at liberty. *Dryden.*
- To UNCLO'ISTER.** *v. n.* To set at large. *Norris.*
- To UNCLO'SE.** *v. a.* To open. *Pope.*
- UNCLO'SED.** *a.* Not separated by inclosures. *Clarendon.*
- UNCLO'UDED.** *a.* Free from clouds; clear from obscurity; not darkened. *Roscommon.*
- UNCLO'UDEDNESS.** *f.* Openness; freedom from gloom. *Boyle.*
- UNCLO'UDY.** *a.* Free from a cloud. *Gay.*
- To UNCLU'TCH.** *v. a.* To open. *Deay of Piety.*
- To UNCOIF.** *v. a.* To pull the cap off. *Arbutnot.*
- To UNCOIL.** *v. a.* [from *coil*.] To open from being coiled or wrapped one part upon another. *Denham.*
- UNCOINED.** *a.* Not coined. *Shakespeare, Locke.*
- UNCOLLE'CTED.** *a.* Not collected; not collected. *Prior.*
- UNCOLOURED.** *a.* Not stained with any colour, or die. *Bacon.*
- UNCOMBED.** *a.* Not parted or adjusted by the comb. *Crahorw.*
- UNCO'MEATABLE.** *a.* Inaccessible; unreasonably.
- UNCO'MELINESS.** *f.* Want of grace; want of beauty. *Spenser, Wotton, Locke.*
- UNCO'MELY.** *a.* Not comely; wanting grace. *Sidney, Clarendon.*
- UNCO'MFORTABLE.** *a.*
1. Affording no comfort; gloomy; dismal; miserable. *Hooker, Wake.*
 2. Receiving no comfort; melancholy.
- UNCO'MFORTABLENESS.** *f.* Want of cheerfulness. *Taylor.*
- UNCO'MFORTABLY.** *ad.* Without cheerfulness.
- UNCOMMA'NDED.** *a.* Not commanded. *Soutb.*
- UNCO'MMON.** *a.* Not frequent; not often found or known. *Addison.*
- UNCO'MMONNESS.** *f.* Infrequency. *Addison.*
- UNCOMPA'CT.** *a.* Not compact; not closely cohering. *Addison.*
- UNCOMMUNICATED.** *a.* Not communicated. *Hooker.*
- UNCO'MPANIED.** *a.* Having no companion. *Fairfax.*
- UNCOMPE'LLED.** *a.* Free from compulsion. *Boyle, Pope.*
- UNCOMPLE'TE.** *a.* Not perfect; not finished. *Pope.*
- UNCOMPO'UNDED.** *a.*
1. Simple; not mixed. *Newton.*
 2. Simple; not intricate. *Hammond.*
- UNCOMPRESSED.** *a.* Free from compression. *Boyle.*
- UNCOMPREHE'NSIVE.** *a.*
1. Unable to comprehend.
 2. In *Shakespeare* it seems to signify incomprehensible.
- UNCONCE'IVABLE.** *a.* Not to be understood; not to be comprehended by the mind. *Locke, Blackmore.*
- UNCONCE'IVABLENESS.** *f.* Incomprehensibility. *Locke.*
- UNCONCE'IVED.** *a.* Not thought; not imagined. *Creech.*
- UNCONCE'RN.** *f.* Negligence; want of interest; freedom from anxiety; freedom from perturbation. *Swift.*
- UNCONCE'RNED.** *a.*
1. Having no interest. *Taylor.*
 2. Not anxious; not disturbed; not affected. *Denham, Rogers.*
- UNCON-**

U N C

U N D

UNCONCERNEDLY. *ad.* Without interest or affection. *Denham, Bentley.*

UNCONCERNEDNESS. *f.* Freedom from anxiety or perturbation. *Soutb.*

UNCONCERNING. *a.* Not interesting; not affecting. *Addison.*

UNCONCERNMENT. *f.* The state of having no share. *Soutb.*

UNCONCLUSIVE. } *a.* Not decisive;
UNCONCLUDING. } inferring no plain
or certain conclusion. *Hale, Locke.*

UNCONCLUDINGNESS. *f.* Quality of being unconcluding.

UNCONSELLABLE. *a.* Not to be advised. *Clarendon.*

UNCOUNTABLE. *a.* Innumerable. *Raleigh.*

UNCOUNTERTFEIT. *a.* Genuine; not spurious. *Spratt.*

TO UNCOUPLE. *v. a.* To loose dogs from their couples. *Shakespeare, Dryden.*

UNCOURTEOUS. *a.* Uncivil; unpolite. *Sidney.*

UNCOURLINESS. *f.* Unsuitableness of manners to a court. *Addison.*

UNCOURLTY. *a.* Inelegant of manners; uncivil. *Swift.*

UNCOURTH. *a.* [uncourθ, σαρον.] Odd; strange; unusual. *Fairfax, Baker.*

TO UNCREATE. *v. a.* To annihilate; to reduce to nothing; to deprive of existence. *Milton.*

UNCREATED. *a.*
1. Not yet created. *Milton.*
2. [Incréé, Fr.] Not produced by creation. *Blackmore, Locke.*

UNCREEDITABLENESS. *f.* Want of reputation. *Decay of Piety.*

UNCROPPED. *a.* Not cropped; not gathered. *Milton.*

UNCROSSED. *a.* Uncancelled. *Shakespeare.*

UNCROUED. *a.* Not straitened by want of room. *Addison.*

TO UNCROWN. *v. a.* To deprive of a crown; to deprive of sovereignty. *Dryden.*

UNCTION. *f.* [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. *Shakespeare.*
5. The rite of anointing in the last hours. *Hammond.*
6. Any thing that excites piety and devotion.

UNCTUOSITY. *f.* [from unctuous.] Fatness; oiliness. *Brown.*

UNCTUOUS. *a.* Fat; clammy; oily. *Shakespeare, Dryden.*

UNCTUOUSNESS. *f.* Fatness; oiliness; clamminess; greasiness. *Boyle.*

UNCULLED. *a.* Not gathered. *Milton.*

UNCULPABLE. *a.* Not blameable. *Hooker.*

UNCULTIVATED. *a.* [incultus, Latin.]
1. Not cultivated; not improved by tillage. *Locke.*
2. Not instructed; not civilized. *Resom.*

UNCUMBERED. *a.* Not burthened; not embarrassed. *Dryden.*

UNCURBABLE. *a.* That cannot be curbed, or checked. *Shakespeare.*

UNCURBED. *a.* Licentious; not restrained. *Shakespeare.*

TO UNCURL. *v. a.* To loose from ringlets, or convolutions. *Dryden.*

TO UNCURL. *v. n.* To fall from the ringlets. *Shakespeare.*

UNCURRENT. *a.* Not current; not passing in common payment. *Shakespeare.*

TO UNCURSE. *v. a.* To free from any execration. *Shakespeare.*

UNCUT. *a.* Not cut. *Waller.*

TO UNDA'M. *v. a.* To open; to free from the restraint of mounds. *Dryden.*

UNDA'MAGED. *a.* Not made worse; not impaired. *Philips.*

UNDAUNTED. *a.* Unsubdued by fear; not depressed. *Shakespeare, Dryden.*

UNDAUNTEDLY. *ad.* Boldly; intrepidly; without fear. *Soutb.*

UNDAZZLED. *a.* Not dimmed, or confused by splendour. *Boyle.*

TO UNDE'AF. *v. a.* To free from deafness. *Shakespeare.*

UNDEBAUCHED. *a.* Not corrupted by debauchery. *Dryden.*

UNDECAGON. *f.* [from undecim, Lat. and γωνία, Gr.] A figure of eleven angles or sides.

UNDECAYING. *a.* Not suffering diminution or declension. *Blackmore.*

UNDECAYED. *a.* Not liable to be diminished. *Pope.*

TO UNDECEIVE. *v. a.* To set free from the influence of a fallacy. *Roscommon.*

UNDECEIVABLE. *a.* Not liable to deceive. *Holder.*

UNDECEIVED. *a.* Not cheated; not imposed on. *Dryden.*

UNDECIDED. *a.* Not determined; not settled. *Roscommon.*

TO UNDECK. *v. a.* To deprive of ornaments. *Shakespeare.*

UNDECKED. *a.* Not adorned; not embellished. *Milton.*

UNDECISIVE. *a.* Not decisive; not conclusive. *Glanville.*

UNDECLINED. *a.*
1. Not grammatically varied by termination.
2. Not deviating; not turned from the right way. *Sandys.*

UNDEDICATED. *a.*
1. Not consecrated; not devoted.
2. Not inscribed to a patron. *Boyle.*

UNDEEDED. *a.* Not signalized by action.
Shakespeare.
UNDEFACED, *a.* Not deprived of its form;
not disfigured.
Granville.
UNDEFEATIBLE. *a.* Not defeasible; not
to be vacated or annulled.
UNDIRTYED. *a.* Not polluted; nor viti-
ated; not corrupted.
Wisd. Milt. Dryd.
UNDEFINED. *a.* Not circumscribed, or
explained by a definition.
Locke.
UNDEFINABLE. *a.* Not to be marked
out, or circumscribed by a definition.
Locke.

UNDEFORMED. *a.* Not deformed; not
disfigured.
Pope.
UNDEFILED. *a.* Not set at defiance; not
challenged.
Spenser. Dryden.
UNDELIBERATED. *a.* Not carefully con-
sidered.
Clarendon.
UNDELIGHTED. *a.* Not pleased; not
touched with pleasure.
Milton.
UNDELIGHTFUL. *a.* Not giving plea-
sure.
Clarendon.
UDEMOLISHED. *a.* Not razed; not
thrown down.
Philips.
UNDEMONSTRABLE. *a.* Not capable of
fuller evidence.
Hooker.
UNDENIABLE. *a.* Such as cannot be
gainsaid.
Sidney.
UNDENIABLY. *ad.* So plainly, as to ad-
mit no contradiction.
Brown.
UNDEPLORED. *a.* Not lamented.
Dryden.
UNDEPRAVED. *a.* Not corrupted.
Granville.

UNDEPRIVED. *a.* Not divested by autho-
rity; not stripped of any possession.
Dryden.
UNDER *preposit. [undar, Gothick; undr, Saxon; onder, Dutch.]*
1. In a state of subjection to. *Dryden.*
2. In the state of pupillage to. *Denham.*
3. Beneath, so as to be covered or hid-
den. *Bacon. Burnet. Dryden. Locke.*
4. Below in place; not above.
Sidney Bacon.
5. In a less degree than. *Hooker. Dryden.*
6. For less than. *Ray.*
7. Less than; below. *South. Collier.*
8. By the way of. *Shakespeare. Baker.*
9. With less than. *Swift.*
10. In the state of inferiority to: noting
rank or order of precedence. *Addison.*
11. In a state of being loaded with. *Shake-
speare.*
12. In a state of oppression by, or subjec-
tion to. *Tillotson. Locke. Collier. Addison.*
13. In a state in which one is seized or
overborn. *Pope.*
14. In a state of being liable to, or limited
by. *Hooker. South. Locke.*
15. In a state of depression, or dejection
by. *Shakespeare.*
16. In the state of bearing. *Swift.*

17. In the state of.
18. Not having reached or arrived to:
noting time. *Spenser.*
19. Represented by. *Addison.*
20. In a state of protection. *Collier.*
21. With respect to. *Felton.*
22. Attested by. *Locke.*
23. Subjected to; being the subject of.
Burnet. Locke. Addison.
24. In the next stage of subordination.
Locke.
25. In a state of relation that claims pro-
tection.

UNDER. *ad.*
1. In a state of subjection. *2 Chron.*
2. Less: opposed to *over* or *more.* *Addis-
on.* It has a signification resembling that of
an adjective; inferior; subject; subor-
dinate. *Shakespeare.*
UNDERACTION. *f.* Subordinate ac-
tion; action not essential to the main
story. *Dryden.*
TO UNDERBEAR. *v. a. [under and bear.]*
1. To support; to endure. *Shakesp.*
2. To line; to guard. *Shakespeare.*
UNDERBEARER. *f. [under and bearer.]*
In funerals, those that sustain the weight
of the body, distinct from those who are
bearers of ceremony.
TO UNDERBID. *v. a. [under and bid.]*
To offer for any thing less than its worth.
UNDERCLERK. *f. [under and clerk.]* A
clerk subordinate to the principal clerk.
Swift.
TO UNDERDO. *v. n. [under and do.]*
1. To act below one's abilities.
Ben. Johnson.
2. To do less than is requisite. *Grew.*
UNDERFACTION. *f. [under and faction.]*
Subordinate faction; subdivision of a fac-
tion. *Decay of Piety.*
UNDERFELLOW. *f. [under and fellow.]*
A mean man; a sorry wretch. *Sidney.*
UNDERFILLING. *f. [under and fill.]*
Lower part of an edifice. *Wotton.*
TO UNDERFOING. *v. o. [under and fin-
gan, Saxon.]* To take in hand. *Spenser.*
TO UNDERFURNISH. *v. a. [under and
furnish.]* To supply with less than enough.
Collier.
TO UNDERGIRD. *v. a. [under and gird.]*
To bind round the bottom. *Acts.*
TO UNDERGO. *v. o. [under and go.]*
1. To suffer; to sustain; to endure evil.
Dryden.
2. To support; to hazard. Not in use.
Shakespeare. Daniel.
3. To sustain; to be the bearer of; to pos-
sess. *Shakespeare.*
4. To sustain; to endure without fainting.
Shakespeare.
5. To pass through. *Burnet. Arbuthnot.*
6. To be subject to. *Shakespeare.*

UNDERGROUND. *f.* [*under and ground.*] Subterraneous space. *Milton.*

UNDERGROWTH. *f.* [*under and growth.*] That which grows under the tall wood. *Milton.*

UNDERHAND. *ad.* [*under and hand.*]
1. By means not apparent; secretly. *Hooker.*
2. Clandestinely; with fraudulent secrecy. *Steele, Hudibras, Dryden, Swift, Addison.*

UNDERHAND. *a.* Secret; clandestine; *Shakespeare Addison.*

UNDERLABOURER. *f.* [*under and labourer.*] A subordinate workman. *Wilkins.*

UNDERLIVED. *a.* [*from derived.*] Not born. *Locke.*

TO UNDERLAY. *v. a.* [*under and lay.*] To lay down by something laid under.

UNDERLEAF. *f.* [*under and leaf.*] A specimen of a leaf. *Mortimer.*

TO UNDERLINE. *v. a.* [*under and line.*] To mark with lines below the words. *Wotton.*

UNDERLING. *f.* [*from under.*] An inferior agent; a sordid mean fellow. *Sidney, Spenser, Pope.*

TO UNDERMINE. *v. a.* [*under and mine.*]
1. To dig cavities under any thing, so that it may fall or be blown up; to sap. *Denham, Pope.*
2. To excavate under. *Addison.*
3. To injure by clandestine means. *Dryden, Locke.*

UNDERMINER. *f.* [*from under mine.*]
1. He that saps; he that digs away the supports. *Bacon.*
2. A clandestine enemy. *South.*

UNDERMOST. *a.*
1. Lowest in place. *Boyle.*
2. Lowest in state or condition. *Atterbury.*

UNDERNEATH. *ad.* [*Compounded from under and neatb.*] In the lower place; below; under; beneath. *Addison.*

UNDERNEATH. *prep.* Under. *Ben. Johnson, Sandys.*

UNDEROFFICER. *f.* [*under and officer.*] An inferior officer; one in subordinate authority. *Ayliffe.*

TO UNDERPIN. *v. a.* [*under and pin.*] To prop; to support. *Hale.*

UNDERROGATORY. *a.* Not derogatory. *Boyle.*

UNDERPART. *f.* [*under and part.*] Subordinate, or unessential part. *Dryden.*

UNDERPETTICOAT. *f.* [*under and petticoat.*] The petticoat worn next the body. *Spektor.*

UNDERPLOT. *f.* [*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. *v. a.* [*under and pra f.*] To praise below desert. *Dryden.*

TO UNDERPRIZE. *v. a.* [*under and prize.*] To value at less than the worth. *Shakspeare.*

TO UNDERPROP. *v. a.* [*under and prop.*] To support; to sustain. *Bacon, Penton.*

UNDERPROPORTIONED. *a.* [*under and proportion.*] Having too little proportion. *Collier.*

UNDERPULLER. *f.* [*under and puller.*] Inferiour or subordinate puller. *Collier.*

TO UNDERRATE. *v. a.* [*under and rate.*] To rate too low.

UNDERRATE. *f.* [*from the verb.*] A price less than is usual. *Dryden.*

TO UNDERSAY. *v. n.* [*under and say.*] To say by way of derogation. *Spenser.*

UNDERSECRETARY. *f.* [*under and secretary.*] An inferior or subordinate secretary. *Bacon.*

TO UNDERSELL. *v. a.* [*under and sell.*] To defeat, by selling for less; to sell cheaper than another. *Chfld.*

UNDERSERVANT. *f.* [*under and servant.*] A servant of the lower class. *Grew.*

TO UNDERSET. *v. a.* [*under and set.*] To prop; to support. *Bacon.*

UNDERSETTER. *f.* [*from under set.*] Prop; pedestal; support. *1 Kings.*

UNDERSETTING. *f.* [*from under set.*] Lower part; pedestal. *Wotton.*

UNDERSHERIFF. *f.* [*under and sheriff.*] The deputy of the sheriff. *Cleveland.*

UNDERSHERIFFRY. *f.* [*from under sheriff.*] The business or office of an under-sheriff. *Bacon.*

UNDERSHOOT. *part. a.* [*under and shoot.*] Moved by water passing under it. *Carew.*

UNDERSONG. *f.* [*under and song.*] Chorus; burthen of a song. *Spenser, Dryden.*

TO UNDERSTAND. *v. a.* preterite *understood.* [*understandan, Saxon.*]
1. To comprehend fully; to have knowledge of. *Dryden.*
2. To conceive. *Stillingfleet.*

TO UNDERSTAND. *v. n.*
1. To have use of the intellectual faculties; to be an intelligent or conscious being. *Cronicles.*
2. To be informed. *Nebemiah, B. Johnson.*

UNDERSTANDING. *f.* [*from understand.*]
1. Intellectual powers; faculties of the mind, especially those of knowledge and judgment. *Draives.*
2. Skill. *Swift.*
3. Intelligence; terms of communication. *Clarendon.*

UNDERSTANDINGLY. *ad.* [*from understand.*] With knowledge. *Milton.*

UNDER-

U N D

U N D

UNDERSTOOD, pret. and part. passive of *u-nd stand*.

UNDERSTRA'PPER, *f.* [*under and strap*.] A petty fellow; an inferior agent.

To UNDERTA'KE, *v. a.* preterite *under-took*; part. pass. *undertaken*. [*underfangen*, German.]

1. To attempt; to engage in. *Roscomm.*
2. To assume a character. *Shakespeare.*
3. To engage with; to attack. *Shakesp.*
4. To have the charge of. *Shakespeare.*

To UNDERTAKE, *v. n.*

1. To assume any business or province. *Milton.*
2. To venture; to hazard. *Shakespeare.*
3. To promise; to stand bound to some condition. *Woodward.*

UNDERTA'KEN, part. passive of *undertake*.

UNDERTA'KER, *f.* [*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.

UNDERTA'KING, *f.* [*from undertake*.] Attempt; enterprize; engagement.

UNDERTENANT, *f.* A secondary tenant; one who holds from him that holds from the owner. *Davies.*

UNDERTOOK, part. passive of *undertake*.

UNDervalUATION, *f.* [*under and value*.] Rate not equal to the worth. *Wotton.*

To UNdervalUE, *v. a.* [*under and value*.]

1. To rate low; to esteem lightly; to treat as of little worth. *Atterbury.*
2. To depress; to make low in estimation; to despise. *Dryden. Addison.*

UNdervalUE, *f.* [*from the verb*.] Low rate; vile price. *Temple.*

UNdervalUER, *f.* [*from undervalue*.] One who esteems lightly. *Walton.*

UNdERWENT, preterite of *undergo*.

UNdERWOOD, *f.* [*under and wood*.] The low trees that grow among the timber. *Mortimer.*

UNdERWORK, *f.* [*under and work*.] Subordinate business; petty affairs. *Addison.*

To UNdERWORK, *v. a.* preterite *under-worked*, or *underwrought*; participle pass. *underworked*, or *underwrought*.

1. To destroy by clandestine measures. *Shakespeare.*
2. To labour less than enough. *Dryden.*

UNdERWORKMAN, *f.* [*under and workman*.] An inferior, or subordinate labourer. *Swift.*

To UNdERWRITE, *v. a.* [*under and write*.] To write under something else.

1. To write under something else. *Sidney. Sanderfon.*

UNdERWRITE, *n. f.* [*from underwrite*.]

An insurer; so called from writing his name under the conditions.

UNdESCRIBED, *a.* Not described.

UNdESCRIBED, *a.* Not seen; unseen; undiscovered. *Hooker. Collier.*

UNdESERVED, *a.*

1. Not merited; not obtained by merit. *Sidney.*
2. Not incurred by fault. *Addison.*

UNdESErVEDLY, *ad.* [*from undeserved*.] Without desert, whether of good or ill.

UNdESErVER, *f.* One of no merit. *Hooker. Dryden. Shakespeare.*

UNdESErVING, *a.*

1. Not having merit; not having any worth. *Addison. Atterbury.*
2. Not meriting any particular advantage or hurt. *Sidney Pope.*

UNdESErVING, *a.* Not intended; not purposed. *South Blackmore.*

UNdESErVING, *a.*

1. Not acting with any set purpose. *Blackmore.*
2. Having no artful or fraudulent schemes; sincere. *South.*

UNdESErRABLE, *a.* Not to be wished; not pleasing. *Milton.*

UNdESErRED, *a.* Not wished; not solicited. *Dryden.*

UNdESErRING, *a.* Negligent; not wishing. *Dryden.*

UNdESTROyABLE, *a.* Indestructible; not susceptible of destruction. *Boyle.*

UNdESTROyED, *a.* Not destroyed. *Locke.*

UNdETE'rMINABLE, *a.* Impossible to be decided. *Wotton.*

UNdETE'rMINATE, *a.*

1. Not settled; not decided; contingent. *South. More.*
2. Not fixed.

UNdETE'rMINATENESS, } *f.* [*from undetermined*.]

UNdETE'rMINATION, } *determination.*

1. Uncertainty; indecision. *Hale.*

2. The state of not being fixed, or invincibly directed. *More.*

UNdETE'rMINED, *a.*

1. Unsettled; undecided. *Locke. Milton.*
2. Not limited; not regulated. *Hale.*

UNdEVO'tED, *a.* Not devoted. *Clarendon.*

UNdIAPHANOUS, *a.* Not pellucid; not transparent. *Boyle.*

UNdID, The preterite of *undo*. *Roscommon.*

UNdIGESTED, *a.* Not concocted. *Denham.*

UNdI'GHT, Preterite *put off*. *Sperfer.*

UNdI'NTED, *a.* Not impressed by a blow. *Shakespeare.*

UNdIM'NISHED, *a.* Not impaired; not lessened. *King Charles. Addison.*

UNdIP.

U N E

UNDI'PPED. *a.* [*un* and *dip.*] Not dipped; not plunged. *Dryden.*

UNDIRE'CTED. *a.* Not directed. *Spenser. Blackmore.*

UNDISCE'RNED. *a.* Not observed; not discovered; not descried. *Erson. Dryden.*

UNDISCE'RNEDLY. *ad.* So as to be undiscovered. *Boyle.*

UNDISCE'RNIBLE. *a.* Not to be discerned; invisible. *Shak'sp. Rogers.*

UNDISCE'RNIBLY. *a.* Invisibly; imperceptibly. *South.*

UNDISCE'RNING. *a.* Injudicious; incapable of making due distinction. *Donne. Clarendon.*

UNDI'SCIPLINED. *a.*

1. Not subdued to regularity and order. *Taylor.*
2. Untaught; uninstructed. *K. Charles.*

UNDISCO'VERABLE. *a.* Not to be found out. *Rogers.*

UNDISCO'VERED. *a.* Not seen; not descried. *Sidney. Dryden.*

UNDISCREE'T. *a.* Not wise; imprudent. *Ecclus.*

UNDISGUI'SED. *a.* Open; artless; plain. *Dryden. Rogers.*

UNDISHO'NOURED. *a.* Not dishonoured. *Shakespeare.*

UNE'ASINESS. *f.* Trouble; perplexity; state of disquiet. *Rogers.*

UNE'ASY. *a.*

1. Painful; giving disturbance. *Taylor.*
2. Disturbed; not at ease. *Tillotson. Rogers.*
3. Constraining; cramping. *Rofcommon.*
4. Not unconstrained; not disengaged. *Locke.*
5. Peevish; difficult to please. *Addison.*
6. Difficult. Out of use. *Shakespeare. Boyle.*

UNEAT'EN. *a.* Not devoured. *Clarendon.*

UNE'ATH. *ad.* [*from east, eað, Saxon; easy.*]

1. Not easily. *Shakespeare.*
2. It seems in *Spenser* to signify the same as *beneath.*

UNE'DIFYING. *a.* Not improving in good life. *Atterbury.*

UNELE'CTED. *a.* Not chosen. *Shakespeare.*

UNE'LIGIBLE. *a.* Not worthy to be chosen. *Rogers.*

UNEMPLO'YED. *a.*

1. Not busy; at leisure; idle. *Milton. Locke.*
2. Not engaged in any particular work. *Dryden.*

UNE'MPTIABLE. *a.* Not to be emptied; inexhaustible. *Hooker.*

UNENDO'WED. *a.* Not invested; not graced. *Clarendon.*

UNENGA'GED. *a.* Not engaged; not appropriated. *Swift.*

U N E

UNENJO'YED. *a.* Not obtained; not possessed. *Dryden.*

UNENJO'YING. *a.* Not using; having no fruition. *Greech.*

UNENLI'GHTENED. *a.* Not illuminated. *Atterbury.*

UNENLA'RGED. *a.* Not enlarged; narrow; contracted. *Watts.*

UNENSLA'VED. *a.* Free; not enthralled. *Addison.*

UNENTERTA'INING. *a.* Giving no delight; giving no entertainment. *Pope.*

UNE'NVIED. *a.* Exempt from envy. *Bacon.*

UNE'QUABLE. *a.* Different from itself; diverse. *Bentley.*

UNE'QUAL. *a.* [*inaequalis, Latin.*]

1. Not even. *Shakespeare. Dryden.*
2. Not equal; inferior. *Milton. Arbutnot.*
3. Partial; not bestowing on both the same advantages. *Denham.*
4. Disproportionate; ill matched. *Milton. Pope.*
5. Not regular; not uniform.

UNE'QUALABLE. *a.* Not to be equalled; not to be paralleled. *Boyle.*

UNE'QUALLED. *a.* Unparalleled; unrivalled in excellence. *Boyle. Rofcommon.*

UNE'QUALLY. *ad.* In different degrees; in disproportion one to the other.

UNE'QUALNESS. *f.* Inequality; state of being unequal.

UNE'QUITABLE. *a.* Not impartial; not just. *Decy of Piety.*

UNEQUI'VOCAL. *a.* Not equivocal. *Brown.*

UNE'RRABLENESS. *f.* Incapacity of error. *Decy of Piety.*

UNERRING. *a.* [*inerrans, Latin.*]

1. Committing no mistake. *Rogers.*
2. Incapable of failure; certain. *Denham.*

UNE'RRINGLY. *ad.* Without mistake. *Glanville.*

UNESCHE'WABLE. *a.* Inevitable; unavoidable; not to be escaped. *Carew.*

UNESPI'ED. *a.* Not seen; undiscovered; undescried. *Hooker. Milton.*

UNESSE'NTIAL. *a.*

1. Not being of the last importance; not constituting essence. *Addison.*
2. Void of real being. *Milton.*

UNESTA'BLISHED. *a.* Not established. *Brown.*

UNE'VEN. *a.*

1. Not even; not level. *Shakespeare. Knolls.*
2. Not suiting each other; not equal. *Peacbam.*

UNE'VENNESS. *f.*

1. Surface not level; inequality of surface. *Ray. Newton.*
2. Tar-

U N E

2. Turbulence; changeable state. *Hale.*
 3. Not smoothness. *Burnet.*
UNEVITABLE. *a.* [*inevitabilis*, Lat.] Inevitable; not to be escaped. *Sidney.*
UNEXA'CTED. *a.* Not exacted; not taken by force. *Dryden.*
UNEXA'MINED. *a.* Not enquired; not tried; not discussed. *Ben. Johnson.*
UNEXAM'PLED. *a.* Not known by any precedent or example. *Raleigh. Boyle. Denham. Philips.*
UNEXCEPTIONABLE. *a.* Not liable to any objection. *Atterbury.*
UNEXCO'GITABLE. *a.* Not to be found out. *Raleigh.*
UNEX'ECUTED. *a.* Not performed; not done. *Shakespeare.*
UNEXCISED. *a.* Not subject to the payment of excise.
UNEXE'MPLIFIED. *a.* Not made known by instance or example. *Boyle. South.*
UNEXERCISED. *a.* Not practised; not experienced. *Dryden. Locke.*
UNEXE'MPT. *a.* Not free by peculiar privilege. *Milton.*
UNEXHAU'STED. *a.* [*inexhaustus*, Latin.] Not spent; not drained to the bottom. *Addison.*
UNEXPA'NDED. *a.* Not spread out. *Blackmore.*
UNEXPE'CTED. *a.* Not thought on; sudden; not provided against. *Hooker. Milton. Denham. Dryd. Swift.*
UNEXPE'CTEDLY. *ad.* Suddenly; at a time unthought of. *Milton. Wake.*
UNEXPE'CTEDNESS. *f.* Suddenness; unthought of time or manner. *Watts.*
UNEXPERIENCED. *a.* Not versed; not acquainted by trial or practice. *Milton. Wilkins.*
UNEXPE'DIENT. *a.* Inconvenient; not fit. *Milton.*
UNEXPE'RT. *a.* [*inexpertus*, Lat.] Wanting skill or knowledge. *Prior.*
UNEXPLO'RED. *a.*
 1. Not searched out. *Pope.*
 2. Not tried; not known. *Dryden.*
UNEXPO'SED. *a.* Not laid open to censure. *Watts.*
UNEXPRESSIBLE. *a.* Ineffable; not to be uttered. *Tillotson.*
UNEXPRESSIVE. *a.*
 1. Not having the power of uttering or expressing.
 2. Inexpressible; unutterable; ineffable. *Shakespeare. Milton.*
UNEXTE'NDED. *a.* Occupying no assignable space; having no dimensions. *Locke.*
UNEXTINGUISHABLE. *a.* [*inextinguible*, French.] Unquenchable; not to be put out. *Milton. Bentley.*
UNEXTINGUISHED. *a.* [*inextinctus*, Latin.]

U N F

1. Not quenched; not put out. *Lyttleton.*
 2. Not extinguishable. *Dryden.*
UNFA'DED. *a.* Not withered. *Dryden.*
UNFA'DING. *a.* Not liable to wither. *Pope.*
UNFA'ILING. *a.* Certain; not missing. *South.*
UNFA'IR. *a.* Disingenuous; seditious; not honest. *Swift.*
UNFA'IRFUL. *a.*
 1. Perfidious; treacherous. *Shakespeare. Pope.*
 2. Impious; infidel. *Milton.*
UNFA'THERFULLY. *ad.* Treacherously; perfidiously. *Bacon.*
UNFA'THERFULNESS. *f.* Treachery; perfidiousness. *Boyle.*
UNFA'LOWED. *a.* Not followed. *Philips.*
UNFAM'ILIAR. *a.* Unaccustomed; such as is not common. *Hooker.*
UNFA'SHIONABLE. *a.* Not modish; not according to the reigning custom. *Watts.*
UNFA'SHIONABLENESS. *f.* Deviation from the mode. *Locke.*
UNFA'SHIONED. *a.*
 1. Not modified by art. *Dryden.*
 2. Having no regular form. *Dryden.*
UNFA'SHIONABLY. *ad.* [from *unfashionable*.]
 1. Not according to the fashion.
 2. Unartfully. *Shakespeare.*
TO UNFA'STEN. *v. a.* To loose; to unfix. *Sidney.*
UNFA'THERED. *a.* Fatherless; having no father. *Shakespeare.*
UNFA'THOMABLE. *a.*
 1. Not to be founded by a line. *Addison.*
 2. That of which the end or extent cannot be found. *Bentley.*
UNFA'THOMABLY. *ad.* So as not to be founded. *Thomson.*
UNFA'THOMED. *a.* Not to be founded. *Dryden.*
UNFATIGUED. *a.* Unwearied; untired. *Philips.*
UNFA'VOURABLY. *ad.*
 1. Unkindly; unpropitiously.
 2. So as not to countenance, or support. *Glanville.*
UNFE'ARED. *a.*
 1. Not affrighted; intrepid; not terrified. *Ben. Johnson.*
 2. Not dreaded; not regarded with terror.
UNFE'ASIBLE. *a.* Impracticable.
UNFE'ATHERED. *a.* Implumous; naked of feathers. *Dryden.*
UNFE'ATURED. *a.* Deformed; wanting regularity of features. *Dryden.*
UNFE'D. *a.* Not supplied with food. *Roscommon.*
UNFEED. *a.* Unpaid. *Shakespeare.*
UNFEEL-

UNFEELING. *a.* Insensible; void of mental sensibility. *Shakespeare. Pope.*

UNFEIGNED. *a.* Not counterfeited; not hypocritical; real; sincere. *Milton. Spratt.*

UNFEIGNEDLY. *ad.* Really; sincerely; without hypocrisy. *Common Prayer.*

UNFELT. *a.* Not felt; not perceived. *Shakespeare. Milton.*

UNFENCED. *a.*

1. Naked of fortification. *Shakespeare.*
2. Not surrounded by any inclosure.

UNFERMENTED. *a.* Not fermented. *Arbutnot.*

UNFERTILE. *a.* Not fruitful; not prolific. *Decay of Piety.*

To UNFETTER. *v. a.* To unchain; to free from shackles. *Dryden. Addison. Thomson.*

UNFIGURED. *a.* Representing no animal form. *Watson.*

UNFILLED. *a.* Not filled; not supplied. *Taylor. Boyle. Addison.*

UNFIRM. *a.*

1. Weak; feeble. *Shakespeare.*
2. Not stable. *Dryden.*

UNFILIAL. *a.* Unsuitable to a son. *Shakespeare. Boyle.*

UNFINISHED. *a.* Incomplete; not brought to an end; not brought to perfection; imperfect; wanting the last hand. *Milton. Swift.*

UNFIT. *a.*

1. Improper; unsuitable. *Hooker.*
2. Unqualified. *Watts.*

To UNFIT. *v. a.* To disqualify. *Government of the Tongue.*

UNFITTING. *a.* Not proper. *Camden.*

UNFITLY. *ad.* Not properly; not suitably. *Hooker.*

UNFITNESS. *f.*

1. Want of qualifications. *Hooker.*
2. Want of propriety.

To UNFIX. *v. a.*

1. To loosen; to make less fast. *Shakespeare.*
2. To make fluid. *Dryden.*

UNFIXED. *a.*

1. Wandering; erratically; inconstant; vagrant. *Dryden.*
2. Not determined. *Dryden.*

UNFLEDGED. *a.* That has not yet the full furniture of feathers; young. *Shakespeare.*

UNFLESHED. *a.* Not fleshed; not seasoned to blood. *Corvoley.*

UNFOILED. *a.* Unsubdued; not put to the work. *Temple.*

To UNFO'LD. *v. a.*

1. To expand; to spread; to open. *Milton.*
2. To tell; to declare. *Shakespeare. Johnson.*
3. To discover; to reveal. *Shakespeare. Newton.*

4. To display; to set to view. *Burnet.*

UNFO'LDING. *a.* Directing to unfold. *Shakespeare.*

To UNFOO'L. *v. a.* To restore from folly. *Shakespeare.*

UNFORB'D. } *a.* Not prohibited.

UNFORB'DDEN. }

UNFORB'DDENNESS. *f.* The state of being unforbidden. *Norris. Boyle.*

UNFO'RCED. *a.*

1. Not compelled; not constrained. *Dryden.*
2. Not impelled. *Donne.*
3. Not feigned. *Hayward.*
4. Not violent. *D'Urbam.*
5. Not contrary to ease. *Dryden.*

UNFO'RCEABLE. *a.* Wanting strength. *Hooker.*

UNFORBO'DING. *a.* Giving no omens. *Pope.*

UNFOREKNO'WN. *a.* Not foreseen by presence. *Milton.*

UNFORESKI'NED. *a.* Circumcised. *Milton.*

UNFORESEE'N. *a.* Not known before it happened. *Dryden.*

UNFOREFITED. *a.* Not forfeited. *Rogers.*

UNFORGO'TTEN. *a.* Not left to memory. *Knolles.*

UNFORGIVING. *a.* Relentless; implacable. *Dryden.*

UNFO'RMED. *a.* Not modified into regular shape. *Spe'ator.*

UNFORSA'KEN. *a.* Not deserted. *Hammond.*

UNFO'RTIFIED. *a.*

1. Not secured by walls or bulwarks. *Pope.*
2. Not strengthened; infirm; weak; feeble. *Shakespeare.*
3. Wanting securities. *Collier.*

UNFORTUNATE. *a.* Not successful; unprosperous; wanting luck. *Hooker. Raleigh. Taylor.*

UNFORTUNATELY. *ad.* Unhappily; without good luck. *Sidney. Wilkins.*

UNFO'RTUNATENESS. *f.* [from *unfortunate.*] Ill luck. *Sidney.*

UNFO'UGHT. *a.* [*un* and *fought.*] Not fought. *Knolles.*

UFO'ULED. *a.* Unpolluted; uncorrupted; not soiled. *More.*

UNFO'UND. *a.* Not found; not met with. *Dryden.*

UNFRA'MABLE. *a.* Not to be moulded. *Hooker.*

UNFRA'MED. *a.* Not formed; not fashioned. *Dryden.*

UNFRE'QUENT. *a.* Uncommon; not happening often. *Brown.*

To UNFRE'QUENT. *v. a.* To leave; to cease to frequent. *Philips.*

- UNFREQUENTED.** *a.* Rarely visited ; rarely entered. *Roscommon.*
- UNFREQUENTLY.** *a.* Not commonly. *Brown.*
- UNFRIENDED.** *a.* Wanting friends ; uncountenanced. *Shakespeare.*
- UNFRIENDLINESS.** *f.* [from unfriendly.] Want of kindness ; want of favour. *Boyle.*
- UNFRIENDLY.** *a.* Not benevolent ; not kind. *Rogers.*
- UNFROZEN.** *a.* Not congealed to ice. *Boyle.*
- UNFRUITFUL.** *a.*
1. Not prolifick. *Pope.*
 2. Not fruitfuliferous. *Waller.*
 3. Not fertile. *Mortimer.*
 4. Not producing good effects.
- UNFULFILLED.** *a.* Not fulfilled. *Milton.*
- To UNFURL.** *v. a.* To expand ; to unfold ; to open. *Addison. Prior.*
- To UNFURNISH.** *v. a.*
1. To deprive ; to strip ; to divest. *Shak.*
 2. To leave naked. *Shakespeare.*
- UNFURNISHED.** *a.*
1. Not accommodated with utensils, or decorated with ornaments. *Locke.*
 2. Unsupplied.
- UNGA'IN.** } *a.* [ungeng, Sax.] Awk-
- UNGA'INLY.** } ward ; uncouth. *Swift.*
- UNGA'LLIED.** *a.* Unhurt ; unwounded. *Shakespeare.*
- UNGARTERED.** *a.* Being without garters. *Shakespeare.*
- UNGATHERED.** *a.* Not cropped ; not picked. *Dryden.*
- UNGENERATED.** *a.* Unbegotten ; having no beginning. *Raleigh.*
- UNGENERATIVE.** *a.* Begetting nothing. *Shakespeare.*
- UNGENEROUS.** *a.*
1. Not noble ; not ingenuous ; not liberal. *Pope.*
 2. Ignominious. *Addison.*
- UNGENIAL.** *a.* Not kind or favourable to nature. *Swift.*
- UNGENTLE.** *a.* Harsh ; rude ; rugged. *Shakespeare.*
- UNGENTLEMANLY.** *a.* Illiberal ; not becoming a gentleman. *Clarendon.*
- UNGENTLENESS.** *f.*
1. Harshness ; rudeness ; severity. *Tusser.*
 2. Unkindness ; incivility. *Shake'sp.*
- UNGENTLY.** *ad.* Harshly ; rudely. *Shakespeare.*
- UNGEOMETRICAL.** *a.* Not agreeable to the laws of geometry. *Cheyne.*
- UNGL'DDED.** *a.* Not overlaid with gold. *Dryden.*
- To UNGIRD.** *v. a.* To loose any thing bound with a girdle. *Gen'sis.*
- UNGI'RT.** *a.* Loosely dressed. *Waller.*
- UNGLORIFIED.** *a.* Not honoured ; not exalted with praise and adoration. *Hooker.*
- UNGLO'VED.** *a.* Having the hand naked. *Bacon.*
- UNGI'VING.** *a.* Not bringing gifts. *Dryden.*
- To UNGLU'E.** *v. a.* To loose any thing cemented. *Harvey.*
- To UNGO'D.** *v. a.* To divest of divinity. *Donne.*
- UNGO'DLILY.** *ad.* Impiously ; wickedly. *Government of the Tongue.*
- UNGO'DLINESS.** *f.* Impiety ; wickedness ; neglect of God. *Tillotson.*
- UNGO'DLY.** *a.*
1. Wicked ; negligent of God and his laws. *Rogers.*
 2. Polluted by wickedness. *Shakespeare.*
- UNGO'RED.** *a.* Unwounded ; unhurt. *Shakespeare.*
- UNGO'RGED.** *a.* Not filled ; not sated. *Dryden. Smith.*
- UNGOVERNABLE.** *a.*
1. Not to be ruled ; not to be restrained. *Glanville.*
 2. Licentious ; wild ; unbridled. *Atterbury.*
- UNGOVERNED.** *a.*
1. Being without government. *Shakesp.*
 2. Not regulated ; unbridled ; licentious. *Milton. Dryden.*
- UNGO'T.** *a.*
1. Not gained ; not acquired.
 2. Not begotten. *Shakespeare. Waller.*
- UNGRA'CEFUL.** *a.* Wanting elegance ; wanting beauty. *Locke. Addison.*
- UNGRA'CEFULNESS.** *f.* Inelegance ; awkwardness. *Locke.*
- UNGRA'CIOUS.** *a.*
1. Wicked ; odious ; hateful. *Spenser.*
 2. Offensive ; displeasing. *Dryden.*
 3. Unacceptable ; not favoured. *Clarendon.*
- UNGRA'NTED.** *a.* Not given ; not yielded ; not bestowed. *Dryden.*
- UNGRA'TEFUL.** *a.*
1. Making no returns, or making ill returns. *Soub.*
 2. Making no returns for culture. *Dryden.*
 3. Unpleasing. *Clarendon. Atterbury.*
- UNGRA'TEFULLY.** *ad.*
1. With ingratitude. *Granville.*
 2. Unacceptably ; unpleasing.
- UNGRA'TEFULNESS.** *f.*
1. Ingratitude ; ill return for good. *Sidney.*
 2. Unacceptableness.
- UNGRA'VELY.** *ad.* Without seriousness. *Shakespeare.*
- UNGROUNDED.** *a.* Having no foundation. *Locke.*
- UNGRU'DGINGLY.** *ad.* Without ill will ; willingly ; heartily ; cheerfully. *Donne.*
- UNGUA'RDED.** *a.* Careless ; negligent. *Prior.*
- UN

U N H

UNHA'NDSOME, a.
 1. Ungraceful; not beautiful.
 2. Illiberal; disingenuous.

UNHA'NDY, a. Awkward; not dexterous.

UNHAPPY, a. Wretched; miserable; unfortunate; calamitous; distressed.
Milton.

UNHA'RMED, a. Unhurt; not injured.
Locke.

UNHARMFUL, a. Innoxious; innocent.
Dryden.

UNHARMONIOUS, a.
 1. Not symmetrical; disproportionate.
Milton.
 2. Unmusical; ill founding.
Swift.

To UNHA'RNNESS, v. a.
 1. To loose from the traces.
Dryden.
 2. To disarm; to divest of armour.

UNHA'ZARDED, a. Not adventured; not put in danger.
Milton.

UNHA'TCHED, a.
 1. Not disclosed from the eggs.
 2. Not brought to light.
Shakespeare.

UNHEALTHFUL, a. Morbid; unwholesome.
Graunt.

UNHEALTHY, a. Sickly; wanting health.
Locke.

To UNHEART, v. a. To discourage; to depress.
Shakespeare.

UNHEARD, a.
 1. Not perceived by the ear.
Milton.
 2. Not vouchsafed an audience.
Dryden.
 3. Unknown in celebration.
Milton.
 4. UNHEARD *of.* Obscure; not known by fame.
Granville.
 5. UNHEARD *of.* Unprecedented.
Swift.

UNHEATED, a. Not made hot.
Boyle.

UNHEEDED, a. Disregarded; not thought worthy of notice.
Boyle.

UNHEEDING, a. Negligent; careless.
Dryden.

UNHEEDY, a. Precipitate; sudden.
Spenser.

To UNHELE, v. a. To uncover; to expose to view.
Spenser.

UNHE'LPED, a. Unassisted; having no auxiliary; unsupported.
Dryden.

UNHE'LPFUL, a. Giving no assistance.
Shakespeare.

UNHE'WN, part. a. Not hewn.
Dryden.

UNH'VEBOUND, a. Lax of maw; capacious.
Milton.

To UNH'NGE, v. a.
 1. To throw from the hinges.
 2. To displace by violence.
Blackmore.
 3. To discover; to confuse.
Waller.

UNHO'LINESS, f. Impiety; profaneness; wickedness.
Raleigh.

UNHO'LY, a.
 1. Profane; not hallowed.
Hooker.
 2. Impious; wicked.
Hooker.

U N I

UNHO'NOURED, a.
 1. Not regarded with veneration; not celebrated.
Dryden.
 2. Not treated with respect.
Pope.

To UNHOOP, v. a. To divest of hoops.
Addison.

UNHOPED, } a. Not expected; great-
UNHO'PED for, } er than hope had prom-
 mised,
Dryden.

UNHO'PEFUL, a. Such as leaves no room to hope.
Shakespeare.

To UNHO'RSE, v. a. To beat from an horse; to throw from the saddle.
Knolles, Dryden.

UNHO'SPITABLE, a. [*inhospitatis*, Lat.] Affording no kindness or entertainment to strangers.
Dryden.

UNHO'STILE, a. Not belonging to an enemy.
Pbilips.

To UNHO'USE, v. a. To drive from the habitation.
Donne.

UNHOUSED, a.
 1. Homeless; wanting a house.
Shakespeare.
 2. Having no settled habitation.
Shakespeare. Soutbern.

UNHO'SELED, a. Having not the sacrament.
Shakespeare.

UNHU'MBLED, a. Not humbled; not touched with shame or confusion.
Milton.

UNHURT, a. Free from harm.
Bacon.

UNHURTFUL, a. Innoxious; harmless; doing no harm.
Blackmore.

UNHURTFULLY, ad. Without harm; innoxiously.
Pope.

U'NICORN, f. [*unus and cornu*, Lat.]
 1. A beast that has only one horn.
Shakespeare. Sandys.
 2. A bird.
Greiv.

U'NIFORM, a. [*unus and forma*.]
 1. Keeping its tenour; similar to itself.
Woodward.
 2. Conforming to one rule.
Hooker.

UNIFORMITY, f. [*uniformité*, Fr.]
 1. Resemblance to itself; even tenour.
Dryden.
 2. Conformity to one pattern; resemblance of one to another.
Hooker.

U'NIFORMLY, ad. [from *uniform*.]
 1. Without variation; in an even tenour.
Hooker. Newton.
 2. Without diversity of one from another.

UNIMA'GINABLE, a. Not to be imagined by the fancy.
Milton. Tillotson.

UNIMA'GINABLY, ad. To a degree not to be imagined.
Boyle.

UNI'MITABLE, a. [*inimitable*, Fr. *inimitabilis*, Lat.] Not to be imitated.
Burnet.

UNIMMORTAL, a. Not immortal; mortal.
Milton.

UNIMPA'IRABLE, a. Not liable to waste or diminution.
Hakerwill.

UNIMPO'RTANT. *a.* Assuming no airs of dignity. *Pope.*
UNIMPO'RTUN'ED. *a.* Not solicited; not teased to compliance. *Donne.*
UNIMPROVABLE. *a.* Incapable of melioration.
UNIMPROVABLENESS. *f.* [from *unimprovable.*] Quality of not being improvable. *Hammond.*
UNIMPROV'ED. *a.*
 1. Not made more knowing. *Pope.*
 2. Not taught; not meliorated by instruction. *Glanville.*
UNINCREASABLE. *a.* Admitting no increase. *Boyle.*
UNINDIFFERENT. *a.* Partial; leaning to a side. *Hock'r.*
UNINDUSTRIOUS. *a.* Not diligent; not laborious. *Decay of Piety.*
UNINFLAMMABLE. *a.* Not capable of being set on fire. *Boyle.*
UNINFLAM'ED. *a.* Not set on fire. *Bacon.*
UNINFORM'ED. *a.*
 1. Untaught; uninstructed. *Pope.*
 2. Unanimous; not enlivened.
UNINGENUOUS. *a.* Illiberal; disingenuous. *Decay of Piety.*
UNINHABITABLE. *a.* Unfit to be inhabited. *Rollig, Blackmore.*
UNINHABITABLENESS. *f.* Incapacity of being inhabited. *Boyle.*
UNINHABITED. *a.* Having no dwellers. *Sandys.*
UNINJURED. *a.* Unhurt; suffering no harm. *Prior.*
UNINSCRIB'ED. *a.* Having no inscription. *Pope.*
UNINSPIR'ED. *a.* Not having received any supernatural instruction or illumination. *Locke.*
UNINSTRUCT'ED. *a.* Not taught; not helped by instruction. *Locke. Addison.*
UNINSTRUCTIVE. *a.* Not conferring any improvement. *Addison.*
UNINTELLIGENT. *a.* Not knowing; not skilful. *Blackmore. Bentley.*
UNINTELLIGIBILITY. *f.* Quality of not being intelligible. *Glanville. Burret.*
UNINTELLIGIBLE. *a.* [i-intelligible, Fr.] Not such as can be understood. *Swift, Rogers.*
UNINTELLIGIBLY. *ad.* In a manner not to be understood. *Locke.*
UNINTE'NTIONAL. *a.* Not designed; happening without design. *Boyle.*
UNINTERESSED. } *a.* Not having in-
UNINTEREST'ED. } terest. *Dryden.*
UNINTERMITT'ED. *a.* Continued; not interrupted. *Hale.*
UNINTERMIX'ED. *a.* Not mingled. *Daniel.*

UNINTERRUPT'ED. *a.* Not broken; not interrupted. *Rescotton.*
UNINTERRUPT'EDLY. *ad.* Without interruption. *Locke.*
UNINTRENCH'ED. *a.* Not intrenched. *Pope.*
UNINVESTIGABLE. *a.* Not to be searched out. *Ray.*
UNINVI'TED. *a.* Not asked. *Pbilips.*
UNJOIN'TED. *a.*
 1. Disjoined; separated. *Milton.*
 2. Having no articulation. *Grew.*
U'NION. *f.* [*unio*, Lat.]
 1. The act of joining two or more. *Milton.*
 2. Concord; conjunction of mind or interests. *Taylor.*
 3. A pearl. *Shakspeare.*
 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, whosoever is incumbent. *Cowel.*
UNIPAROUS. *a.* [*unus* and *pario*.] Bringing one at a birth. *Brown.*
UNISON. *a.* [*unus* and *sonus*, Lat.] Sounding alone. *Milton.*
U'NISON. *f.*
 1. A string that has the same sound with another. *Glanville.*
 2. A single unvaried note. *Pope.*
U'NIT. *f.* [*unus*, *unitus*, Lat.] One; the least number, or the root of numbers. *Bentley. Waits.*
To UNITE. *v. a.* [*unitus*, Lat.]
 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. *v. n.*
 1. To join in an act; to concur; to act in concert. *Shakspeare.*
 2. To coalesce; to be cemented; to be consolidated.
 3. To grow into one.
UN'TEDLY. *ad.* With union; so as to join. *Dryden.*
UNITE'R. *f.* The person or thing that unites. *Glanville.*
UNITION. *f.* [*union*, Fr.] The act or power of uniting; conjunction.
UNITIVE. *a.* [from *unite*.] Having the power of uniting. *Norris.*
U'NITY. *f.* [*unitas*, Lat.]
 1. The state of being one. *Hammond. Brown.*
 2. Concord; conjunction. *Spratt.*
 3. Agreement; uniformity. *Hooker.*
 4. Principle of dramattick writing, by which

U N K

U N L

which the tenour of the story, and propriety of representation is preserved.

Dryden.

UNJUDGED. *a.* Not judicially determined.

Prior.

UNIVERSAL. *a.* [*universalis*, Lat.]

1. General; extending to all.

Shakespeare. South.

2. Total; whole.

Dryden.

3. Not particular; comprising all particulars.

Davies. Arbuthnot.

UNIVERSAL. *f.* The whole; the general system.

Raleigh.

UNIVERSALITY. *f.* [*universalitas*, school Lat.] Not particularity; generality; extension to the whole.

South. Woodward.

UNIVERSALLY. *ad.* [from *universal*.] Throughout the whole; without exception.

Hooker. Dryden.

UNIVERSE. *f.* [*univers*, Fr. *universum*, Lat.] The general system of things.

South. Prior.

UNIVERSITY. *f.* [*universitas*, Lat.] A school, where all the arts and faculties are taught and studied.

Clarendon.

UNIVOCAL. *a.* [*univocus*, Lat.]

1. Having one meaning.

Watts.

2. Certain; regular; pursuing always one tenour.

Brown.

UNIVOCALLY. *ad.* [from *univocal*.]

1. In one term; in one sense.

Hall.

2. In one tenour.

Ray.

UNJOYOUS. *a.* Not gay; not cheerful.

Tbomson.

UNJUST. *a.* [*injuste*, Fr. *injustus*, Lat.]

Iniquitous; contrary to equity; contrary to justice.

Shakespeare. K. Charles.

UNJUSTIFIABLE. *a.* Not to be defended; not to be justified.

Atterbury. Addison.

UNJUSTIFIABLENESS. *f.* The quality of not being justifiable.

Clarendon.

UNJUSTIFIABLY. *ad.* In a manner not to be defended.

UNJUSTLY. *a.* In a manner contrary to right.

Denbam. Swift.

UNKE'MPT. *a.* Not combed.

Spenser.

To UNKE'NNEL. *v. a.*

1. To drive from his hole.

Shakespeare. Dryden.

2. To rouse from its secrecy, or retreat.

Shakespeare.

UNKE'NT. *a.* [*un*, and *ken*, to know.] Unknown. Obsolete.

Spenser.

UNKEPT. *a.*

1. Not kept; not retained.

2. Unobserved; unbeyed.

Hooker.

UNKIND. *a.* Not favourable; not benevolent.

Shakespeare; Locke.

UNKINDLY. *a.* [*un* and *kind*.]

1. Unnatural; contrary to nature.

Spenser.

2. Malignant; unfavourable.

Milton.

UNKINDLY. *ad.* Without kindness; without affection.

Denbam.

UNKINDNESS. *f.* [from *unkind*.] Malignity; ill-will; want of affection.

Clarendon.

To UNKING. *v. a.* To deprive of royalty.

Southern.

UNKISSED. *a.* Not kissed.

Shakespeare.

UNKNIGHTLY. *a.* Unbecoming a knight.

Sidney.

To UNKNIT. *v. a.*

1. To unweave; to separate.

Shakespeare.

2. To open.

Shakespeare.

UNKLE. *f.* [*oncle*, French.] The brother of a father or mother.

Dryden.

To UNKNOW. *v. a.* To cease to know.

Smith.

UNKNOWABLE. *a.* Not to be known.

Watts.

UNKNOWING. *a.*

1. Ignorant; not knowing.

Decay of Piety.

2. Not practised; not qualified.

UNKNOWINGLY. *ad.* Ignorantly; without knowledge.

Addison.

UNKNOWN. *a.*

1. Not known.

Shakespeare. Roscommon.

2. Greater than is imagined.

Bacon.

3. Not having cohabitation.

Shakespeare.

4. Without communication.

Addison.

UNLABOURED. *a.*

1. Not produced by labour.

Dryden.

2. Not cultivated by labour.

Blackmore.

3. Spontaneous; voluntary.

Tickell.

To UNLACE. *v. a.* To loose any thing fastened with strings.

Spenser.

To UNLADE. *v. a.*

1. To remove from the vessel which carries.

Denbam.

2. To exonerate that which carries.

Dryden.

3. To put out.

Asi.

UNLAD. *a.*

1. Not placed; not fixed.

Hooker.

2. Not pacified; not stilled.

Milton.

UNLAMENTED. *a.* Not deplored.

Clarendon.

To UNLATCH. *v. a.* To open by lifting up the latch.

Dryden.

UNLAWFUL. *a.* Contrary to law; not permitted by the law.

Shakespeare. South.

UNLAWFULLY. *ad.*

1. In a manner contrary to law or right.

Taylor.

2. Illegitimately; not by marriage.

Addison.

UNLAWFULNESS. *f.* Contrariety to law.

Hooker. South.

To UNLEARN. *v. a.* To forget, or disuse what has been learned.

Holder. Philips. Atterbury. Rogers.

UNLEARNED. *a.*

1. Ignorant; not informed; not instructed.

D'avenant.

2. Not

2. Not gained by study; not known. *Milton.*
 3. Not suitable to a learned man. *Shakespeare.*
UNLEARNEDLY, *ad.* Ignorantly; grossly. *Brown.*
UNLEAVENED, *a.* Not fermented; not mixed with fermenting matter. *Exodus.*
UNLEASUREDNESS, *f.* Business; want of time; want of leisure. *Boyle.*
UNLESS, *conjunct.* Except; if not; supposing that not. *Hooker. Milton. Dryden. Swift.*

- UNLESSONED**, *a.* Not taught. *Shakespeare.*
UNLEARNED, *a.* Unlearned; untaught. *Hooker.*
UNLEVELED, *a.* Not cut even. *Tickell.*
UNLIBERAL, *a.* Not liberal. *Milton.*
UNLICENSED, *a.* Having no regular permission. *Milton.*
UNLICKED, *a.* Shapeless; not formed. *Donne.*
UNLIGHTED, *a.* Not kindled; not set on fire. *Prior.*

- UNLIKE**, *a.*
 1. Dissimilar; having no resemblance. *Hooker. Denham.*
 2. Improbable; unlikely; not likely. *Bacon.*
UNLIKELIHOOD, *f.* [from unlikely.]
UNLIKELINESS, *f.* Improbability. *South.*

- UNLIKELY**, *a.*
 1. Improbable; not such as can be reasonably expected. *Sidney.*
 2. Not promising any particular event. *Denham.*
UNLIKELY, *ad.* Improbably. *Pope.*
UNLIKENESS, *f.* Dissimilitude; want of resemblance. *Dryden.*
UNLIMITABLE, *a.* Admitting no bounds. *Locke.*

- UNLIMITED**, *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**, *ad.* Boundlessly; without bounds. *Decay of Piety.*
UNLINEAL, *a.* Not coming in the order of succession. *Shakespeare.*
UNLINK, *v. a.* To untwist; to open. *Shakespeare.*
UNLIQUIFIED, *a.* Unmelted; undissolved. *Addison.*

- UNLOAD**, *v. a.*
 1. To disburden; to exonerate. *Shakespeare. Creech.*
 2. To put off any thing burthenome. *Shakespeare.*

- UNLOCK**, *v. a.*
 1. To open what is shut with a lock. *Shakespeare. Milton.*
 2. To open in general. *Milton.*
UNLOOKED, *a.* Unexpected; not foreseen. *Sidney. Shak.*
UNLOOKED FOR, *f.* [A word rarely used.]
UNLOOKSABLE, *a.* Not to be loosed. *Boyle.*

- UNLOOSE**, *v. a.* To loose. *Shakespeare.*
UNLOOSE, *v. n.* To fall in pieces; to lose all union and connexion. *Collier.*
UNLOVED, *a.* Not loved. *Sidney.*
UNLOVELINESS, *f.* Unamiableness; inability to create love. *Sidney.*
UNLOVELY, *a.* That cannot excite love. *Addison.*
UNLUCKILY, *ad.* Unfortunately; by ill luck.

- UNLUCKY**, *a.*
 1. Unfortunate; producing unhappiness. *Boyle.*
 2. Unhappy; miserable; subject to frequent misfortunes. *Spenser.*
 3. Slightly mischievous; mischievously waggish. *Tusser.*
 4. Ill-omened; insuspicious. *Dryden.*

- UNLUSTROUS**, *a.* Wanting splendour; wanting lustre. *Shakespeare.*
UNLUTE, *v. a.* To separate vessels closed with chymical cement. *Boyle.*
UNMADE, *a.*
 1. Not yet formed; not created. *Spenser.*
 2. Deprived of form or qualities. *Woodward.*

3. Omitted to be made. *Blackmore.*
UNMAIMED, *a.* Not deprived of any essential part. *Pope.*
UNMAKABLE, *a.* Not possible to be made. *Grew.*
UNMAKE, *v. a.* To deprive of former qualities before possessed. *Shakespeare. Dryden.*

- UNMAN**, *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**, *a.*
 1. Not manageable; not easily governed. *Glavinville. Locke.*
 2. Not easily wielded.
UNMANAGED, *a.*
 1. Not broken by horsemanship. *Taylor.*
 2. Not tutored; not educated. *Felton.*

- UNMANLIKE**, *a.*
UNMANLY, *a.*
 1. Unbecoming a human being. *Sidney. Collier.*
 2. Unsuitable to a man; effeminate. *Sidney. Addison.*
UNMANNERED, *a.* Rude; brutal; uncivil. *Ben. Johnson.*

U N M

UNMA'NNERLINESS. *f.* Breach of civility; ill behaviour. *Locke.*
 UNMA'NNERLY. *a.* Ill bred; not civil. *Shakespeare. Swift.*
 UNMA'NNERLY. *ad.* Uncivilly. *Shakespeare.*
 UNMANURED. *a.* Not cultivated. *Spenser.*
 UNMARKED. *a.* Not observed; not regarded. *Sidney. Pope.*
 UNMARRIED. *a.* Having no husband, or no wife. *Bacon.*
 To UNMASK. *v. a.*
 1. To strip of a mask.
 2. To strip of any disguise. *Roscommon.*
 To UNMASK. *v. n.* To put off the mask. *Shakespeare.*
 UNMASKED. *a.* Naked; open to the view. *Dryden.*
 UNMATERABLE. *a.* Unconquerable; not to be subdued. *Brown.*
 UNMATERED. *a.*
 1. Not subdued.
 2. Not conquerable. *Shakespeare. Dryden.*
 UNMATCHABLE. *a.* Unparalleled; unequalled. *Hooker. Shakespeare.*
 UNMATCHED. *a.* Matchless having no match, or equal. *Dryden.*
 UNMEANING. *a.* Expressing no meaning. *Pope.*
 UNMEANT. *a.* Not intended. *Dryden.*
 UNMEASURABLE. *a.* Boundless; unbounded. *Shakespeare.*
 UNMEASURED. *a.*
 1. Immense; infinite. *Blackmore.*
 2. Not measured; plentiful. *Milton.*
 UNMEDITATED. *a.* Not formed by previous thought. *Milton.*
 UNMEDDLED *with.* *a.* Not touched; not altered. *Carew.*
 UNMEE'T. *a.* Not fit; not proper; not worthy. *Spenser. Shakespeare. Milton.*
 UNMELLOWED. *a.* Not fully ripened. *Shakespeare.*
 UNMELTED. *a.* Undissolved by heat.
 UNMENTIONED. *a.* Not told; not named. *Clarendon.*
 UNMERCHANTABLE. *a.* Unsaleable; not vendible. *Carew.*
 UNMERCIFUL. *a.*
 1. Cruel; severe; inclement. *Rogers.*
 2. Unconscionable; exorbitant. *Pope.*
 UNMERCIFULLY. *ad.* Without mercy; without tenderness. *Addison.*
 UNMERCIFULNESS. *f.* Inclemency; cruelty. *Taylor.*
 UNMERITED. *a.* Not deserved; not obtained otherwise than by favour. *Government of the Tongue.*
 UNMERITABLE. *a.* Having no desert. *Shakespeare.*

U N N

UNMERITEDNESS. *f.* State of being undeserved. *Boyle.*
 UNMILKED. *a.* Not milked. *Pope.*
 UNMINDED. *a.* Not heeded; not regarded. *Shakespeare. Milton.*
 UNMINDFUL. *a.* Not heedful; not regardful; negligent; inattentive. *Spenser. Boyle. Milton. Dryden. Swift.*
 To UNMINGLE. *v. a.* To separate things mixed. *Bacon.*
 UNMINGLED. *a.* Pure; not vitiated by any thing mingled. *Shakespeare. Bacon. Taylor. Pope.*
 UNMINGLEABLE. *a.* Not susceptible of mixture. Not used. *Boyle.*
 UNMIRY. *a.* Not fouled with dirt. *Gay.*
 UNMITIGATED. *a.* Not softened. *Shakespeare.*
 UNMIXED. } *a.* Not mingled with any
 UNMIXT. } thing; pure. *Bacon. Roscommon.*
 UNMOURNED. *a.* Not lamented. *Shakespeare.*
 UNMOIST. *a.* Not wet. *Philips.*
 UNMOURNED. *a.* Not made wet. *Boyle.*
 UNMOLESTED. *a.* Free from disturbance. *Rogers.*
 To UNMOOR. *v. a.* To loose from land by taking up the anchors. *Pope.*
 UNMORALIZED. *a.* Untutored by morality. *Norris.*
 UNMORTGAGED. *a.* Not mortgaged. *Addison.*
 UNMORTIFIED. *a.* Not subdued by sorrow and severities. *Rogers.*
 UNMOVABLE. *a.* Such as cannot be removed or altered. *Locke.*
 UNMOVED. *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. *a.*
 1. Having no motion. *Cheyne.*
 2. Having no power to raise the passions; unaffecting.
 To UNMOUND. *v. a.* To change as to the form. *Milton.*
 UNMOURNED. *a.* Not lamented; not deplored. *Sousberr.*
 To UNMUZZLE. *v. a.* To loose from a muzzle. *Shakespeare.*
 To UNMUFFLE. *v. a.* To put off a covering from the face. *Milton.*
 UNMUSICAL. *a.* Not harmonious; not pleasing by sound. *Ben. Johnson.*
 UNNAMED. *a.* Not mentioned. *Milton.*
 UNNATURAL. *a.*

1. Contrary to the laws of nature; contrary to the common instincts, *L'Étrange*.
 2. Acting without the affections implanted by nature. *Denham*.
 3. Forced; not agreeable to the real state. *Dryden, Addison*.
- UNNATURALNESS.** *f.* Contrariety to nature. *Sidney*.
UNNATURALLY. *ad.* In opposition to nature. *Tillotson*.
UNNAVIGABLE. *a.* Not to be passed by vessels; not to be navigated. *Cowley*.
UNNECESSARILY. *ad.* Without necessity; without need. *Hooker, Broome*.
UNNECESSARINESS. *f.* Needlessness, Decay of Piety.
UNNECESSARY. *a.* Needless; not wanted; useless. *Hooker, Addison*.
UNNEIGHBOURLY. *a.* Not kind; not suitable to the duties of a neighbour. *Garth*.
UNNEIGHBOURLY. *ad.* In a manner not suitable to a neighbour; with malevolence. *Shakespeare*.
UNNERVATE. *a.* Weak; feeble. *Broome*.
To UNNERVE. *v. a.* To weaken; to enfeeble. *Addison*.
UNNERVED. *a.* Weak; feeble. *Shakespeare*.
UNNETH. } *ad.* [This is from un and
UNNETHES. } *eað, Saxon, easy; and ought therefore to be written uneatb.]*
 Scarcely; hardly; not without difficulty. *Spenser*.
UNNOBLE. *a.* Mean; ignominious; ignoble. *Shakespeare*.
UNNOTED. *a.* Not observed; not regarded. *Shakespeare, Pope*.
UNNUMBERED. *a.* Innumerable. *Shakespeare, Raleigh, Prior*.
UNOBSEQUIOUSNESS. *f.* Incompliance; disobedience. *Brown*.
UNOBEYED. *a.* Not obeyed. *Milton*.
UNOBTAINED. *a.* Not charged as a fault. *Atterbury*.
UNOBNOXIOUS. *a.* Not liable; not exposed to any hurt. *Donne*.
UNOBSERVABLE. *a.* Not to be observed. *Boyle*.
UNOBSERVANT. *a.*
 1. Not obsequious. *Glanville*.
 2. Not attentive.
UNOBSERVED. *a.* Not regarded; not attended to. *Bacon, Glanville, Atterbury*.
UNOBSERVING. *a.* Inattentive; not heedful. *Dryden*.
UNOBSTRUCTED. *a.* Not hindered; not stopped. *Blackmore*.
UNOBSTRUCTIVE. *a.* Not raising any obstacle. *Blackmore*.
UNOBTAINED. *a.* Not gained; not acquired. *Hooker*.
- UNOBVIOUS.** *a.* Not readily occurring. *Boyle*.
UNOCCUPIED. *a.* Unpossessed. *Grew*.
UNOFFERED. *a.* Not proposed to acceptance. *Clarendon*.
UNOFFENDING. *a.*
 1. Harmless; innocent. *Dryden*.
 2. Sinless; pure from fault. *Rogers*.
To UNOIL. *v. a.* To free from oil. *Dryden*.
UNOPENING. *a.* Not opening. *Pope*.
UNOPERATIVE. *a.* Producing no effects. *Soutb*.
UNOPPOSED. *a.* Not encountered by any hostility or obstruction. *Dryden*.
UNORDERLY. *a.* Disordered; irregular. *Sanderson*.
UNORDINARY. *a.* Uncommon; unusual. *Locke*.
UNORGANIZED. *a.* Having no parts instrumental to the nourishment of the rest. *Grew*.
UNORIGINAL. } *a.* Having no birth;
UNORIGINATED. } ungenerated. *Stephens*.
UNORTHODOX. *a.* Not holding pure doctrine. *Decay of Piety*.
UNOWNED. *a.* Having no owner. *Shakespeare*.
UNOWNED. *a.*
 1. Having no owner.
 2. Not acknowledged. *Milton*.
To UNPACK. *v. a.*
 1. To disburden; to exonerate. *Shakespeare*.
 2. To open any thing bound together. *Boyle*.
UNPACKED. *a.* Not collected by unlawful artifices. *Hudibras*.
UNPAID. *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. *Shakespeare*.
UNPAINED. *a.* Suffering no pain. *Milt.*
UNPAINFUL. *a.* Giving no pain. *Locke*.
UNPALATABLE. *a.* Nauseous; disgusting. *Dryden*.
UNPARAGONED. *a.* Unequalled; unmatched. *Shakespeare*.
UNPARALLELED. *a.* Not matched; not to be matched; having no equal. *Shakespeare, Addison*.
UNPARDONABLE. *a.* [impardonable, Fr.] Irremissible. *Hooker*.
UNPARDONABLY. *ad.* Beyond forgiveness. *Atterbury*.
UNPARDONED. *a.*
 1. Not forgiven. *Rogers*.
 2. Not discharged; not cancelled by a legal pardon. *Raleigh*.
UNPARDONING. *a.* Not forgiving. *Dryden*.
UNPAR-

UNPA'RLIAMENTARINESS. *f.* Contrariety to the usage or constitution of parliament. *Clarendon.*
 UNPA'RLIAMENTARY. *a.* Contrary to the rules of parliament. *Swift.*
 UNPA'RTED. *a.* Undivided; not separated. *Prior.*
 UNPA'RTIAL. *a.* Equal; honest. *Sanderfon.*
 UNPA'RTIALLY. *ad.* Equally; indifferently. *Hooker.*
 UNPA'SSABLE. *a.* Admitting no passage. *Temple. Watts.*
 UNPA'SSIONATE. } *a.* Free from passion; calm; impartial. *Wotton. Locke.*
 UNPA'SSIONATED. }
 UNPA'SSIONATELY. *ad.* Without passion. *King Charles.*
 UNPA'THED. *a.* Untracked; unmarked by passage. *Shakespeare.*
 UNPA'W ED. *a.* Not given to pledge. *Pope.*
 To UNPA'Y. *v. a.* To undo. *Shakesp.*
 UNPEA'CEABLE. *a.* Quarrelsome; inclined to disturb the tranquillity of others. *Hammond. Tillotfon.*
 To UNPE'G. *v. a.* To open any thing closed with a peg. *Shakespeare.*
 UNPEN'SIONED. *a.* Not kept in dependence by a pension. *Pope.*
 To UNPE'OPLE. *v. a.* To depopulate; to deprive of inhabitants. *Dryden. Addison.*
 UNPERCE'IVED. *a.* Not observed; not heeded; not sensibly discovered; not known. *Bacon. Dryden.*
 UNPERCE'IVEDLY. *ad.* So as not to be perceived. *Boyle.*
 UNPERFECT. *a.* [*imperfait*, Fr. *imperfectus*, Latin.] Incomplete. *Peacham.*
 UNPERFECTNESS. *f.* Imperfection; incompleteness. *Ajebam.*
 UNPERFORMED. *a.* Undone; not done. *Taylor.*
 UNPERISHABLE. *a.* Lasting to perpetuity. *Hammond.*
 UNPE'RJURED. *a.* Free from perjury. *Dryden.*
 UNPERPLEXED. *a.* Disentangled; not embarrassed. *Locke.*
 UNPERSPI'RABLE. *a.* Not to be emitted through the pores of the skin. *Arbutnot.*
 UNPERSUA'DABLE. *a.* Inexorable; not to be persuaded. *Sidney.*
 UNPE TRIFIED. *a.* Not turned to stone. *Brown.*
 UNPHILOSOP'HICAL. *a.* Unfuitable to the rules of philosophy or right reason. *Cillier.*
 UNPHILOSOP'HICALLY. *ad.* In a manner contrary to the rules of right reason. *Soub.*
 UNPHILOSOP'HICALNESS. *f.* Incongruity with philosophy. *Norris.*

To UNPHILOSOP'HIZE. *v. a.* To degrade from the character of a philosopher. *Pope.*
 UNPIERCED. *a.* Not penetrated; not pierced. *Milton. Gay.*
 UNPI'LLARED. *a.* Divested of pillars. *Pope.*
 UNPI'LOWED. *a.* Wanting a pillow. *Milton.*
 To UNPIN. *v. a.* To open what is shut, or fastened with a pin. *Donne. Herbert.*
 UNPINKED. *a.* Not marked with eyelot holes. *Shakespeare.*
 UNPITIED. *a.* Not compassionate; not regarded with sympathetical sorrow. *Shakespeare. Bp. Corbet. Roscommon.*
 UNPITIFULLY. *ad.* Unmercifully; without mercy. *Shakespeare.*
 UNPITY'ING. *a.* Having no compassion. *Granville.*
 UNPLA'CED. *a.* Having no place of dependence. *Pope.*
 UNPLA'GUED. *a.* Not tormented. *Shakespeare.*
 UNPLA'NTED. *a.* Not planted; spontaneous. *Waller.*
 UNPLA'USIBLE. *a.* Not plausible; not such as has a fair appearance. *Clarendon.*
 UNPLA'USIVE. *a.* Not approving. *Shakespeare.*
 UNPLEA'SANT. *a.* Not delighting; troublesome; uneasy. *Hooker. Woodward.*
 UNPLEA'SANTLY. *ad.* Not delightfully; uneasily. *Pope.*
 UNPLEA'SANTNESS. *f.* Want of qualities to give delight. *Hooker. Graunt.*
 UNPLEA'SED. *a.* Not pleased; not delighted. *Shakespeare.*
 UNPLEA'SING. *a.* Offensive; disgusting; giving no delight. *Milton.*
 UNPLI'ANT. *a.* Not easily bent; not conforming to the will. *Wotton.*
 UNPLOW'ED. *a.* Not plowed. *Mortimer.*
 To UNPLUME. *v. a.* To strip of plumes; to degrade. *Glanville.*
 UNPOETICAL. } *a.* Not such as becomes
 UNPOETICK. } a poet. *Bp. Corbet.*
 UNPOLISHED. *a.*
 1. Not smoothed; not brightened by attrition. *Wotton. Stillingfleet.*
 2. Not civilized; not refined. *Dryden.*
 UNPOLITE. *a.* [*impoli*, Fr. *impolitus*, Lat.] Not elegant; not refined; not civil. *Watts.*
 UNPOLLUTED. *a.* [*impollutus*, Latin.] Not corrupted; not defiled. *Shakespeare. Milton.*
 UNPO'PULAR. *a.* Not fitted to please the people. *Addison.*
 UNPO'RTABLE. *a.* [*un* and *portabile*.] Not to be carried. *Raleigh.*
 UNPOSSE'SSED. *a.* Not had; not obtained. *Shakespeare.*
 UNPOS-

- UNPOSSESSING.** *a.* Having no possession. *Shakespeare.*
- UNPRACTICABLE.** *a.* Not feasible. *Boyle.*
- UNPRACTISED.** *a.* Not skilful by use and experience. *Milton. Prior.*
- UNPRAISED.** *a.* Not celebrated; not praised. *Spenser. Milton. Dryden.*
- UNPRECARIOUS.** *a.* Not dependant on another. *Blackmore.*
- UNPRECEDENTED.** *a.* Not justifiable by any example. *Swift.*
- TO UNPREDICT.** *v. a.* To retract prediction. *Milton.*
- UNPREFERRED.** *a.* Not advanced. *Collier.*
- UNPREGNANT.** *a.* Not prolifick. *Shakespeare.*
- UNPREJUDICATE.** *a.* Not prepossessed by any settled notions. *Taylor.*
- UNPREJUDICED.** *a.* Free from prejudice. *Tillotson.*
- UNPRELITICAL.** *a.* Unsuitable to a prelate. *Clarendon.*
- UNPREMEDITATED.** *a.* Not prepared in the mind beforehand. *Milton.*
- UNPREPARED.** *a.*
1. Not fitted by previous measures. *Milton. Duppa.*
 2. Not made fit for the dreadful moment of departure. *Shakespeare.*
- UNPREPAREDNESS.** *f.* State of being unprepared. *King Charles.*
- UNPREPOSSESSED.** *a.* Not prepossessed; not pre-occupied by notions. *South.*
- UNPRESSSED.** *a.*
1. Not pressed. *Shakespeare. Tickell.*
 2. Not enforced. *Clarendon.*
- UNPRETENDING.** *a.* Not claiming any distinctions. *Pope.*
- UNPREVAILING.** *a.* Being of no force. *Shakespeare.*
- UNPREVENTED.** *a.*
1. Not previously hindered. *Shakespeare.*
 2. Not preceded by any thing. *Milton.*
- UNPRINCELY.** *a.* Unsuitable to a prince. *King Charles.*
- UNPRINTED.** *a.* Not printed. *Pope.*
- UNPRINCIPLED.** *a.* Not settled in tenets or opinions. *Milton.*
- UNPRISABLE.** *a.* Not valued; not of estimation. *Shakespeare.*
- UNPROCLAIMED.** *a.* Not notified by a publick declaration. *Milton.*
- UNPROFITABLE.** *a.* Useless; serving no purpose. *Hooker.*
- UNPRISONED.** *a.* Set free from confinement. *Danne.*
- UNPRIZED.** *a.* Not valued. *Shakespeare.*
- UNPROFANED.** *a.* Not violated. *Dryden.*
- UNPROFITABLENESS.** *f.* Uselessness. *Addison.*
- UNPROFITABLY.** *ad.* Uselessly; without advantage. *Ben. Johnson. Addison.*
- UNPROFITED.** *a.* Having no gain. *Shakespeare.*
- UNPROLIFICK.** *a.* Barren; not productive. *Hale.*
- UNPRONOUNCED.** *a.* Not uttered; not spoken. *Milton.*
- UNPROPER.** *a.* Not peculiar. *Shakespeare.*
- UNPROPERLY.** *ad.* Contrarily to propriety; improperly. *Shakespeare.*
- UNPROSPICIOUS.** *a.* Not favourable; inauspicious. *Pope.*
- UNPROPORTIONED.** *a.* Not suited to something else. *Shakespeare.*
- UNPROPPED.** *a.* Not supported; not upheld. *Milton. Dryden.*
- UNPROPOSED.** *a.* Not proposed. *Dryden.*
- UNPROSPEROUS.** *a.* [*improspere*, Lat.] Unfortunate; not prosperous. *Clarendon.*
- UNPROSPEROUSLY.** *ad.* Unsuccessfully. *Taylor.*
- UNPROTECTED.** *a.* Not protected; not supported. *Hooker.*
- UNPROVED.** *a.* Not evinced by arguments. *Spenser. Boyle.*
- TO UNPROVIDE.** *v. a.* To divest of resolution or qualifications. *Shakespeare. Southern.*
- UNPROVIDED.** *a.*
1. Not secured or qualified by previous measures. *Shakespeare. Dryden.*
 2. Not furnished. *King Charles. Spratt.*
- UNPROVOKED.** *a.* Not provoked. *Dryden.*
- UNPRUNED.** *a.* Not cut; not lopped. *Shakespeare.*
- UNPUNISHED.** *a.* [*impunus*, Lat. n.] Not punished; suffered to continue in impunity.
- UNPURCHASED.** *a.* Unbought. *Denham.*
- UNPURGED.** *a.* Not purged. *Shakespeare.*
- UNPUBLIC.** *a.* Private; not generally known. *Taylor.*
- UNPUBLISHED.** *a.*
1. Secret; unknown. *Shakespeare.*
 2. Not given to the publick. *Pope.*
- UNPURIFIED.** *a.*
1. Not freed from recreation.
 2. Not cleansed from sin. *D. of Piety.*
- UNPURSUED.** *a.* Not pursued. *Milton.*
- UNPURTIFIED.** *a.* Not corrupted by rottenness. *Bacon. Arbutnot.*
- UNQUALIFIED.** *a.* Not fit. *Swift.*
- TO UNQUALIFY.** *v. a.* To disqualify; to divest of qualification. *Addison. Atterbury. Swift.*
- UNQUARRELABLE.** *a.* Such as cannot be impugned. *Brown.*
- TO UNQUEEN.** *v. a.* To divest of the dignity of queen. *Shakespeare.*
- UNQUEENCHABLE.** *a.* Unextinguishable. *Milton.*

UNQUE/NCHED. *a.*

1. Not extinguished, *Bacon.*
2. Not extinguishable. *Arbutnot.*

UNQUE/NCHABLENESS. *f.* Unextinguish-
ableness. *Hakerwill.*

UNQUE/STIONABLE. *a.*

1. Indubitable; not to be doubted. *Wotton.*

2. Such as cannot bear to be questioned without impatience. *Shakespeare.*

UNQUEST/IONABLY. *ad.* Indubitably; without doubt. *Spratt.*

UNQUESTIONED. *a.*

1. Not doubted; passed without doubt.
2. Indisputable; not to be opposed. *Ben Johnson.*

3. Not interrogated; not examined. *Dryden.*

UNQUI/CK: *a.* Motionless. *Daniel.*

UNQUI/CKENED. *a.* Not animated; not ripened to vitality. *Blackmore.*

UNQUI/ET. *a.* [*inquiet*, Fr. *inquietus*, Lat.]

1. Moved with perpetual agitation; not calm; not still. *Milton.*

2. Disturbed; full of perturbation; not at peace. *Shakespeare.*

3. Restless; unsatisfied. *Pope.*

UNQUI/ETLY. *ad.* Without rest. *Shakesp.*

UNQUI/ETNESS. *f.*

1. Want of tranquillity. *Dnbam.*
2. Want of peace. *Spenser.*

3. Restlessness; turbulence. *Dryden.*
4. Perturbation; uneasiness. *Shakespeare. Taylor.*

UNRA/CKED. *a.* Not poured from the lees. *Bacon.*

UNRA/KED. *a.* Not thrown together and covered. *Shakespeare.*

UNRA/NSACKED. *a.* Not pillaged. *Knolles.*

To UNRA/VEL. *v a.*

1. To disentangle; to extricate; to clear. *Arbutnot.*

2. To disorder; to throw out of the present constitution. *L'Esfr. Dryd. Tilloson.*

3. To clear up the intrigue of a play. *Pope.*

UNRA/ZORED. *a.* Unshaven. *Milton.*

UNRE/ACHED. *a.* Not attained. *Dryden.*

UNRE/AD. *a.*

1. Not read; not publickly pronounced. *Hooker.*

2. Untaught; not learned in books. *Dryden.*

UNRE/ADINESS. *f.*

1. Want of readiness; want of promptness. *Hooker.*
2. Want of preparation. *Taylor.*

UNRE/ADY. *a.*

1. Not prepared; not fit. *Shakespeare.*
2. Not prompt; not quick. *Brown.*
3. Awkward; ungain. *Bacon.*

UNRE/ASONABLE. *a.*

1. Exorbitant; claiming, or insisting on more than is fit. *Dryden.*

2. Not agreeable to reason. *Hooker.*
3. Greater than is fit; immoderate. *Asterburg.*

UNRE/ASONABLENESS. *f.*

1. Exorbitance; excessive demand. *King Charles.*

2. Inconsistency with reason. *Hammond.*

UNRE/ASONABLY. *ad.*

1. In a manner contrary to reason.
2. More than enough. *Shakespeare.*

To UNRE/AVE. *v a.* To unwind; to disentangle. *Spenser.*

UNRE/BATED. *a.* Not blunted. *Hakerw.*

UNRE/BU/KEABLE. *a.* Obnoxious to no censure. *Timothy.*

UNRE/CEIVED. *a.* Not received. *Hooker.*

UNRE/CLA/IMED. *a.*

1. Not turned. *Shakespeare.*
2. Not reformed. *Rogers.*

UNRE/CON/CEALABLE. *a.*

1. Not to be appeared; implacable. *Hammond.*
2. Not to be made consistent with. *Shakespeare.*

UNRE/CON/CILED. *a.* Not reconciled. *Shakespeare.*

UNRE/CO/RDED. *a.* Not kept in remembrance by publick monuments. *Milton. Pope.*

UNRE/CO/UNTED. *a.* Not told; not related. *Shakespeare.*

UNRE/CRU/ITABLE. *a.* Incapable of repairing the deficiencies of an army. *Milton.*

UNRE/CU/RING. *a.* Irremediable. *Shakespeare.*

UNRE/DUCED. *a.* Not reduced. *Davies.*

UNRE/FO/RMABLE. *a.* Not to be put into a new form. *Hammond.*

UNRE/FO/RMED. *a.*

1. Not amended; not corrected. *Davies.*
2. Not brought to newness of life. *Hammond. Milton.*

UNRE/FRA/CTED. *a.* Not retracted. *Newton.*

UNRE/FRESHED. *a.* Not cheered; not relieved. *Arbutnot.*

UNRE/GA/RDED. *a.* Not heeded; not respected. *Spenser. Suckling.*

UNRE/GE/NERATE. *a.* Not brought to a new life. *Stephens.*

UNRE/INED. *a.* Not restrained by the bridle. *Milton.*

UNRE/LE/NTING. *a.* Hard; cruel; feeling no pity. *Shakespeare. Smith.*

UNRE/LIE/VABLE. *a.* Admitting no succour. *Boyle.*

UNRE/LIE/VED. *a.*

1. Not succoured. *Dryden.*
2. Not eased. *Boyle.*

UNRE/MARK/ABLE. *a.*

1. Not capable of being observed. *Digby*;
 2. Not worthy of notice.
- UNREME/DIABLE.** *a.* Admitting no remedy. *Sidney*.
- UNREME/MBERING.** *a.* Having no memory. *Dryden*.
- UNREME/MBRANCE.** *f.* Forgetfulness; want of remembrance. *Watts*.
- UNREMO'VEABLE.** *a.* Not to be taken away. *Sidney, Shakespeare*.
- UNREMO'VEABLY.** *ad.* In a manner that admits no removal. *Shakespeare*.
- UNREMO'VED.** *a.*
 1. Not taken away. *Hammond*.
 2. Not capable of being removed. *Milton*.
- UNREPA'ID.** *a.* Not recompensed; not compensated. *Dryden*.
- UNREPE'AIED.** *a.* Not revoked; not abrogated. *Dryden, Blackmore*.
- UNREPE'NTED.** *a.* Not regarded with penitential sorrow. *Hooker*.
- UNREPE'NTING.** *f.* *a.* Not repenting;
UNREPE'NTANT. *f.* not penitent. *Roscommon*.
- UNREPI'NING.** *a.* Not peevishly complaining. *Rowe*.
- UNREPLE'NISHED.** *a.* Not filled. *Boyle*.
- UNREPRIE'VABLE.** *a.* Not to be repited from penal death. *Shakespeare*.
- UNREPRO'ACHED.** *a.* Not upbraided; not censured. *King Charles*.
- UNREPRO'VABLE.** *a.* Not liable to blame. *Collof*.
- UNREPRO'VED.** *a.*
 1. Not censured. *Sandys*.
 2. Not liable to censure. *Milton*.
- UNREPU'GNANT.** *a.* Not opposite. *Hooker*.
- UNRE'PUTABLE.** *a.* Not creditable. *Rogers*.
- UNREQUE'STED.** *a.* Not asked. *Knolls*.
- UNREQU'ITABLE.** *a.* Not to be retaliated. *Boyle*.
- UNRESENTED.** *a.* Not regarded with anger. *Rogers*.
- UNRESE'RVED.** *a.*
 1. Not limited by any private convenience. *Rogers*.
 2. Open; frank; concealing nothing.
- UNRESE'RVEDNESS.** *f.* Unlimitedness; frankness; largeness. *Boyle*.
- UNRESE'RVEDLY.** *ad.*
 1. Without limitations. *Boyle*.
 2. Without concealment; openly. *Pope*.
- UNRESE'RVEDNESS.** *f.* Openness; frankness. *Pope*.
- UNRESI'STED.** *a.*
 1. Not opposed. *Bentley*.
 2. Resistless; such as cannot be opposed. *Dryden, Pope*.
- UNRESI'STING.** *a.* Not opposing; not making resistance. *Bentley*.
- UNRESO'LVALE.** *a.* Not to be solved; insoluble. *Soub*.
- UNRESOLVED.** *a.*
 1. Not determined; having made no resolution. *Shakespeare*.
 2. Not solved; not cleared. *Locke*.
- UNRESO'LVI'NG.** *a.* Not resolving. *Dryden*.
- UNRESPE'CTIVE.** *a.* Inattentive; taking little notice. *Shakespeare*.
- UNRE'ST.** *f.* Disquiet; want of tranquillity; unquietness. *Spenser, Daniel, Wotton*.
- UNRESTO'RED.** *a.*
 1. Not restored.
 2. Not cleared from an attainder. *Collier*.
- UNRESTRA'INED.** *a.*
 1. Not confined; not hindered. *Dryden*.
 2. Licentious; loose. *Shakespeare*.
 3. Not limited. *Brown*.
- UNRETRA'CTED.** *a.* Not revoked; not recalled. *Collier*.
- UNREVE'AIED.** *a.* Not told; not discovered. *Spenser*.
- UNREVE'NGED.** *a.* Not revenged. *Fairfax*.
- UNREVEREND.** *a.* Irreverent; disrespectful. *Shakespeare*.
- UNRE'VE'RLY.** *ad.* Disrespectfully. *Ben. Johnson*.
- UNREVE'RS'ED.** *a.* Not revoked; not repealed. *Shakespeare*.
- UNREVO'KED.** *a.* Not recalled. *Milton*.
- UNREWA'RDED.** *a.* Not rewarded; not recompensed. *L'Esrange, Pope*.
- To UNRI'DDLE.** *v. a.* To solve an enigma; to explain a problem. *Suckling*.
- UNRIDICULOUS.** *a.* Not ridiculous. *Brown*.
- To UNRI'G.** *v. a.* To strip of the tackle. *Dryden*.
- UNRI'GHTEOUS.** *a.* Unjust; wicked; sinful; bad. *Spenser*.
- UNRI'GHTEOUSLY.** *ad.* Unjustly; wickedly; sinfully. *Collier*.
- UNRI'GHTEOUSNESS.** *f.* Wickedness; injustice. *Hall*.
- UNRI'GHTFUL.** *a.* Not rightful; not just. *Shakespeare*.
- To UNRING.** *v. a.* To deprive of a ring. *Hudibras*.
- To UNRIP.** *v. a.* To cut open. *Taylor*.
- UNRI'PE.** *a.*
 1. Immature; not fully concocted. *Waller*.
 2. Too early. *Sidney*.
- UNRI'PENED.** *a.* Not matured. *Addison*.
- UNRI'PENESS.** *f.* Immaturity; want of ripeness. *Bacon*.
- UNRI'VALLED.** *a.*
 1. Having no competitor. *Pope*.
 2. Having no peer or equal.
- To UNROL.** *v. a.* To open what is rolled or convolved. *Dryden*.
- UNRO-**

UNROMA'NTICK. *a.* Contrary to romance. *Swift.*
To UNROOF. *v. a.* To strip off the roof or covering of houses. *Shakespeare.*
UNROOSTED. *a.* Driven from the roost. *Shakespeare.*
UNROUGH. *a.* Smooth. *Shakespeare.*
To UNROOT. *v. a.* To tear from the roots; to extirpate. *Shakespeare.*
UNROUNDED. *a.* Not shaped, not cut to a round. *Donne.*
UNROYAL. *a.* Unprincely; not royal. *Sidney.*
To UNRU'FFLE. *v. n.* To cease from commotion, or agitation. *Dryden.*
UNRU'FFLED. *a.* Calm; tranquil; not tumultuous. *Addison.*
UNRULED. *a.* Not directed by any superior power. *Spenser.*
UNRULINESS. *f.* [from *unruly.*] Turbulence; tumultuousness. *South.*
UNRU'LY. *a.* Turbulent; ungovernable; licentious. *Spenser. Shakespeare. Roscom.*
UNSAFE. *a.* Not secure; hazardous; dangerous. *Hooker. Dryden.*
UNSAFELY. *ad.* Not securely; dangerously. *Dryden. Gray.*
UNSA'ID. *a.* Not uttered; not mentioned. *Dryden. Felton.*
UNSA'TED. *a.* Not pickled or seasoned with salt. *Arbutnot.*
UNSA'NCTIFIED. *a.* Unholy; not consecrated. *Shakespeare.*
UNSA'TIABLE. *a.* [from *insatiabilis*, Latin.] Not to be satisfied. *Raleigh.*
UNSATISFACTORINESS. *f.* Failure of giving satisfaction. *Boyle.*
UNSATISFACTORY. *a.* Not giving satisfaction; not clearing the difficulty. *Stirling fleet.*
UNSA'TISFIEDNESS. *f.* [from *unsatisfied.*] The state of being not satisfied; want of fulness. *Boyle.*
UNSA'TISFIED. *a.*
 1. Not contented; not pleased. *Bacon.*
 2. Not filled; not gratified to the full. *Shakespeare. Rogers.*
UNSA'TISFYING. *a.* Unable to gratify to the full. *Addison.*
UNSA'VOURINESS. *f.* [from *ursavoury.*]
 1. Bad taste.
 2. Bad smell. *Brown.*
UNSA'VOURY. *a.*
 1. Tasteless. *Job.*
 2. Having a bad taste. *Milton.*
 3. Having an ill smell; fetid. *Brown.*
 4. Unpleasing; disgusting. *Hooker.*
To UNSA'Y. *v. a.* To retract; to recant. *Shakespeare.*
UNSCA'LY. *a.* Having no scales. *Gay.*
UNSCA'RRED. *a.* Not marked with wounds. *Shakespeare.*

UNSCHOLA'STICK. *a.* Not bred to literature. *Locke.*
UNSCHOO'LED. *a.* Uneducated; not learned. *Hooker.*
UNSCO'RCHED. *a.* Not touched by fire. *Shakespeare.*
UNSCREE'NED. *a.* Not covered; not protected. *Boyle.*
UNSCRIPTURAL. *a.* Not defensible by scripture. *Aiterbury.*
To UNSE'AL. *v. a.* To open any thing sealed. *Dryden.*
UNSE'ALED. *a.*
 1. Wanting a seal. *Shakespeare.*
 2. Having the seal broken.
To UNSE'AM. *v. a.* To rip; to cut open. *Shakespeare.*
UNSEA'RCHABLE. *a.* Inscrutable; not to be explored. *Milton.*
UNSEA'RCHABLENESS. *f.* Impossibility to be explored. *Bramhall.*
UNSE'ASONABLE. *a.*
 1. Not suitable to time or occasion; unfit; untimely; ill-timed. *Clarendon.*
 2. Not agreeable to the time of the year. *Shakespeare.*
 3. Late: as, *unseasonable time of night.*
UNSE'ASONABLENESS. *f.* Disagreement with time or place. *Hale.*
UNSE'ASONABLY. *ad.* Not seasonably; not agreeably to time or occasion. *Hooker.*
UNSE'ASONED. *a.*
 1. Unseasonable; untimely; ill-timed. Out of use. *Shakespeare.*
 2. Unformed; not qualified by use. *Shakespeare.*
 3. Irregular; inordinate. *Hayward.*
 4. Not kept till fit for use.
 5. Not salted: as, *unseasoned meat.*
UNSE'CONDED. *a.*
 1. Not supported. *Shakespeare.*
 2. Not exemplified a second time. *Brown.*
To UNSE'CRET. *v. a.* To disclose; to divulge. *Bacon.*
UNSE'CRET. *a.* Not close; not trusty. *Shakespeare.*
UNSECURE. *a.* Not safe. *Donban.*
UNSEDUCED. *a.* Not drawn to ill. *Shakespeare.*
UNSEE'ING. *a.* Wanting the power of vision. *Shakespeare.*
To UNSEE'M. *v. n.* Not to seem. *Shakespeare.*
UNSEEMLINESS. *f.* Indecency; indecorum; incomeliness. *Hooker.*
UNSEEM'LY. *a.* Indecent; uncomely; unbecoming. *Hooker.*
UNSEEM'LY. *ad.* Indecently; unbecomingly. *1 Cor.*
UNSEEN. *a.*
 1. Not seen; not discovered. *Bacon. Roscommon.*
 2. In-

2. Invisible; undiscoverable.
Hooker. Milton.
 3. Unskilled; unexperienced. *Clarendon.*
UNSE/LFISH. *a.* Not addicted to private interest. *Spectator.*
UNSENT. *a.*
 1. Not sent.
 2. **UNSENT** *for.* Not called by letter or messenger. *Taylor.*
UNSE/PARABLE. *a.* Not to be parted; not to be divided. *Shakespeare.*
UNSE/PARATED. *a.* Not parted. *Pope.*
UNSE/RVICEABLE. *a.* Useless; bringing no advantage. *Spenser. Bentley. Rogers.*
UNSE/RVICEABLY. *a.* Without use; without advantage. *Woodward.*
UNSET. *a.* Not set; not placed. *Hooker.*
To UNSE/TTLE. *v. a.*
 1. To make uncertain. *A-buttnot.*
 2. To move from a place. *L'Estrange.*
 3. To overthrow.
UNSE/TTLED. *a.*
 1. Not fixed in resolution; not determined; not steady. *South.*
 2. Unequable; not regular; changeable. *Bentley.*
 3. Not established. *Dryden.*
 4. Not fixed in a place of abode. *Hooker.*
UNSE/TTLEDNESS. *f.*
 1. Irresolution; undetermined state of mind.
 2. Uncertainty; fluctuation. *Dryden.*
 3. Want of fixity. *South.*
UNSE/VERED. *a.* Not parted; not divided. *Shakespeare.*
To UNSE/X. *v. a.* To make otherways than the sex commonly is. *Shakespeare.*
UNSHA'DOWED. *a.* Not clouded; not darkened. *Glarville.*
UNSHA/KEABLE. *a.* Not subject to concussion. *Shakespeare.*
UNSHA/KED. *a.* Not shaken. *Shakespeare.*
UNSHA'KEN. *a.*
 1. Not agitated; not moved. *Shak. Boyle.*
 2. Not subject to concussion.
 3. Not weakened in resolution; not moved. *Spratt.*
To UNSHA/KLE. *v. a.* To loose from bonds. *Addison.*
UNSHA/MED. *a.* Not shamed. *Dryden.*
UNSHA/PEN. *a.* Mithapen; deformed. *Burnet.*
UNSHA/RED. *a.* Not partaken; not had in common. *Milton.*
To UNSHE/ATH. *v. a.* To draw from the scabbard. *Shakespeare. Denbam.*
UNSHED. *a.* Not spilt. *Milton.*
UNSHET/TERED. *a.* Wanting protection. *Decay of Piety.*
To UNSHIP. *v. a.* To take out of a ship.
UNSHO/CKED. *a.* Not disguised; not offended. *Tickell.*

UNSHO'D. *a.* [from *unshod.*] Having no shoes. *Clarendon.*
UNSHOO/K. *part. a.* Not shaken. *Pope.*
UNSHO'RN. *a.* Not clipped. *Milton.*
UNSHO'T. *part. a.* Not hit by shot. *Waller.*
To UNSHO'UT. *v. a.* To annihilate, or retract a shout. *Shakespeare.*
UNSHO'WERED. *a.* Not watered by showers. *Milton.*
UNSHRINKING. *a.* Not recoiling. *Shakespeare.*
UNSHU'NNABLE. *a.* Inevitable. *Shakespeare.*
UNSIFTED. *a.*
 1. Not parted by a sieve. *May.*
 2. Not tried. *Shakespeare.*
UNSI/GHT. *a.* Not seeing. *Hudibras.*
UNSI/GHTED. *a.* Invisible; not seen. *Suckling.*
UNSI/GHTLINESS. *f.* [from *unsightly.*] Deformity; disagreeableness to the eye. *Wiseman.*
UNSIGHTLY. *a.* Disagreeable to the sight. *Milton.*
UNSI/NCERE. *a.* [*insincerus*, Latin.]
 1. Not hearty; not faithful.
 2. Not genuine; impure; adulterated.
 3. Not found; not solid. *Dryden.*
UNSI/NCERITY. *a.* Adulteration; cheat. *Boyle.*
To UNSI/NEW. *v. a.* To deprive of strength. *Denbam.*
UNSI/NGED. *a.* Not scorched; not touched by fire. *Stephens.*
UNSI/NKING. *a.* Not sinking. *Addison.*
UNSI/NEWED. *a.* Nerveless; weak. *Shakespeare.*
UNSI/NNING. *a.* Impeccable. *Rogers.*
UNSCA'NNED. *a.* Not measured; not computed. *Shakespeare.*
UNSKI/LLED. *a.* Wanting skill; wanting knowledge. *Dryden. Blackmore.*
UNSKI/LFUL. *a.* Wanting art; wanting knowledge. *Shakespeare.*
UNSKI/LFULLY. *ad.* Without knowledge; without art. *Shakespeare.*
UNSKI/LFULNESS. *f.* Want of art; want of knowledge. *Sidney. Taylor.*
UNSLA'IN. *a.* Not killed. *Sidney.*
UNSLA/KED. *a.* Not quenched. *Dryden.*
UNSLLEEPING. *a.* Ever wakeful. *Milton.*
UNSLI/Pping. *a.* Not liable to slip; fast. *Shakespeare.*
UNSMI/RCHED. *a.* Unpolluted; not stained. *Shakespeare.*
UNSMO/KED. *a.* Not smoked. *Swift.*
UNSO'CIABLE. *a.* [*insociabilis*, Lat.] Not kind; not communicative of good. *Raleigh.*
UNSO'CIABLY. *ad.* Not kindly. *L'Estr.*
UNSO/TLED.

U N S

UNSO'ILED. *a.* Not polluted; not tainted; not stained. *Ray.*
UNSO'LD. *a.* Not exchanged for money. *Pope.*
UNSO'LDIERLIKE. *a.* Unbecoming a foldier. *Bloomer.*
UNSO'OLID. *a.* Fluid; not coherent. *Locke.*
UNSOO'G, for *unsweet.* *Spenser.*
UNSOPH'ISTICATED. *a.* Not adulterated. *Mare.*
UNSO'LVED. *a.* Not explicated. *Watts.*
UNSO'RTED. *a.* Not distributed by proper separation. *Watts.*
UNSO'UGHT. *a.*
 1. Had without seeking. *Milton. Fenton.*
 2. Not searched. *Shakespeare.*
UNSO'UND. *a.*
 1. Sickly; wanting health. *Denbam. Arbutnot.*
 2. Not free from cracks.
 3. Rotten; corrupted.
 4. Not orthodox. *Hooker.*
 5. Not honest; not upright. *Shakespeare.*
 6. Not true; not certain. *Spenser.*
 7. Not fast; not calm. *Daniel.*
 8. Not close; not compact. *Morrimer.*
 9. Not sincere; not faithful. *Gay.*
 10. Not solid; not material. *Spenser.*
 11. Erroneous; wrong. *Fairfax. Milton.*
 12. Not fast under foot.
UNSO'UNDED. *a.* Not tried by the plummet. *Shakespeare.*
UNSO'UNDNESS. *f.*
 1. Erroneous of belief; want of orthodoxy. *Hooker.*
 2. Corruptness of any kind. *Hooker.*
 3. Want of strength; want of solidity. *Addison.*
UNSOURED. *a.*
 1. Not made sour. *Bacon.*
 2. Not made morose. *Dryden.*
UNSO'WN. *a.* Not propagated by scattering seed. *Bacon.*
UNSPA'RED. *a.* Not spared. *Milton.*
UNSPA'RING. *a.* Not sparing; not parsimonious. *Milton.*
To UNSPE'AK. *v. a.* To retract; to recant. *Shakespeare.*
UNSP'E'AKABLE. *a.* Not to be expressed. *Hooker.*
UNSP'E'AKABLY. *ad.* Inexpressibly; ineffably. *SpeEtator.*
UNSP'ECIFIED. *a.* Not particularly mentioned. *Brown.*
UNSP'ECULATIVE. *a.* Not theoretical. *Government of the Tongue.*
UNSP'ED. *a.* Not dispatched; not performed. *Garth.*
UNSP'ENT. *a.* Not wasted; not diminished; not weakened. *Bacon.*
To UNSP'HERE. *v. a.* To remove from its orb. *Shakespeare.*

U N S

UNSP'IED. *a.* Not discovered; not seen. *Tickell.*
UNSP'ILT. *a.*
 1. Not shed. *Denbam.*
 2. Not spoiled; not married. *Tuffer.*
To UNSP'IRIT. *v. a.* To dispirit; to depress; to deject. *Temple. Norris.*
UNSP'OILED. *a.*
 1. Not plundered; not pillaged. *Spenser. Dryden.*
 2. Not married.
UNSP'OTTED. *a.*
 1. Not marked with any stain. *Dryden.*
 2. Immaculate; not tainted with guilt. *Shakespeare. Apocrypha. Rogers.*
UNSPA'ORED. *a.* Not formed; irregular. *Shakespeare.*
UNSTA'BLE. *a.* [*instabilis*, Latin.]
 1. Not fixed; not fast. *Temple.*
 2. Inconstant; irresolute. *James.*
UNSTA'ID. *a.* Not cool; not prudent; not settled into discretion; not steady; mutable. *Spenser. Sandys.*
UNSTA'IDNESS. *f.* Indiscretion; volatile mind. *Sidney.*
UNSTA'INED. *a.* Not stained; not died; not discoloured. *Hooker. Roscommon.*
To UNSTA'ITE. *v. a.* To put out of state. *Shakespeare.*
UNSTA'TUTABLE. *a.* Contrary to statute. *Swift.*
UNSTA'UNCHED. *a.* Not stopped; not stayed. *Shakespeare.*
UNSTE'ADILY. *ad.*
 1. Without any certainty.
 2. Inconstantly; not consistently. *Locke.*
UNSTE'ADINESS. *f.* Want of constancy; irresolution; mutability. *Addison. Swift.*
UNSTE'ADY. *a.*
 1. Inconstant; irresolute. *Denbam. L'Esrange. Rowe.*
 2. Mutable; variable; changeable. *Locke.*
 3. Not fixed; not settled.
UNSTE'ADFAST. *a.* Not fixed; not fast. *Shakespeare.*
UNSTEE'PED. *a.* Not soaked. *Bacon.*
To UNST'ING. *v. a.* To disarm of a sting. *South.*
UNST'INTED. *a.* Not limited. *Skelton.*
UNST'IRRED. *a.* Not stirred; not agitated. *Boyle.*
To UNST'ITCH. *v. a.* To open by picking the stitches. *Collier.*
UNSTOOP'ING. *a.* Not bending; not yielding. *Shakespeare.*
To UNSTO'P. *v. a.* To free from stop or obstruction. *Boyle.*
UNSTO'PPED. *a.* Meeting no resistance. *Dryden.*
UNSTRAINED. *a.* Easy; not forced. *Hakerwill.*
 UN-

- UNSTRAITENED.** *a.* Not contracted. *Glanville.*
- UNSTRENGTHENED.** *a.* Not supported; not assisted. *Hooker.*
- TO UNSTRUNG.** *v. a.*
1. To relax any thing strung; to deprive of strings. *Prior, Smith.*
 2. To loose; to untie. *Dryden.*
- UNSTRUCK.** *a.* Not moved; not affected. *Philips.*
- UNSTUDIED.** *a.* Not premeditated; not laboured. *Dryden.*
- UNSTUFFED.** *a.* Unfilled; unfurnished. *Shakespeare.*
- UNSUBSTANTIAL.** *a.*
1. Not solid; not palpable. *Shakespeare, Milton.*
 2. Not real. *Addison.*
- UNSUCCESSDED.** *a.* Not succeeded. *Milton.*
- UNSUCCESSFUL.** *a.* Not having the wished event. *Cleaveland.*
- UNSUCCESSFULLY.** *ad.* Unfortunately; without success. *South.*
- UNSUCCESSFULNESS.** *f.* Want of success; event contrary to wish. *Hammond.*
- UNSUCCESSIVE.** *a.* Not proceeding by flux of parts. *Brown.*
- UNSTUCKED.** *a.* Not having the breasts drawn. *Milton.*
- UNSUFFERABLE.** *a.* Not supportable; intolerable. *Milton.*
- UNSUCCESSFULNESS.** *f.* [*insuffiance, Fr.*] Inability to answer the end proposed. *Hooker.*
- UNSUCCESSFUL.** *a.* [*insuffisant, French.*] Unable; inadequate. *Locke.*
- UNSUGARED.** *a.* Not sweetened with sugar. *Bacon.*
- UNSUITABLE.** *a.* Not congruous; not equal; not proportionate. *Shak. Tillotson.*
- UNSUITABLENESS.** *f.* Incongruity; unfitness. *South.*
- UNSUITING.** *a.* Not fitting; not becoming. *Shakespeare, Dryden.*
- UNSULLIED.** *a.* Not fouled; not disgraced; pure. *Shakespeare, Spratt.*
- UNSUNG.** *a.* Not celebrated in verse; not recited in verse. *Milton.*
- UNSUNNED.** *a.* Not exposed to the sun. *Milton.*
- UNSUPERFLUOUS.** *a.* Not more than enough. *Milton.*
- UNSUPPORTABLE.** *a.*
1. Not forced, or thrown from under that which supports it. *Philips.*
 2. Not defeated by stratagem.
- UNSUPPORTABLE.** *a.* [*insupportable, French.*] Intolerable; such as cannot be endured. *Boyle.*
- UNSUPPORTED.** *a.*
1. Not sustained; not held up. *Milton.*
 2. Not assisted. *Brown.*
- UNSURE.** *a.* Not fixed; not certain. *Fairfax.*
- UNSURMOUNTABLE.** *a.* [*insurmountable, French.*] Insuperable; not to be overcome. *Locke.*
- UNSUCCESSFUL.** *a.* Incapable; not liable to admit. *Swift.*
- UNSUCCESSFUL.** *a.* Not considered as likely, to do or mean ill. *Milton, Swift.*
- UNSUCCESSFUL.** *a.* Not imagining that any ill is designed. *Pope.*
- UNSUCCESSFUL.** *a.* Having no suspicion. *Milton, Smith.*
- UNSUCCESSFUL.** *a.* Not supported; not held up. *Milton.*
- UNSUCCESSFUL.** *a.* Not to be governed or influenced by another. *Shakespeare.*
- UNSUCCESSFUL.** *a.* Not wielded. *Shakespeare.*
- TO UNSWEAR.** *v. n.* Not to swear; to recant any thing sworn. *Spenser.*
- TO UNSWEAT.** *v. a.* To ease after fatigue. *Milton.*
- UNSWORN.** *a.* Not bound by an oath. *Shakespeare.*
- UNTAINTED.** *a.*
1. Not sullied; not polluted. *Roscommon.*
 2. Not charged with any crime. *Shakespeare.*
 3. Not corrupted by mixture. *Smith.*
- UNTAKEN.** *a.*
1. Not taken. *Hayward.*
 2. UNTAKEN up. Not filled. *Boyle.*
- UNTAILED.** *f. a.* Not mentioned in the world. *Dryden.*
- UNTAKEABLE.** *a.* Not to be tamed; not to be subdued. *Wilkins, Grew.*
- UNTAIRED.** *a.* Not subdued; not suppressed. *Spenser.*
- TO UNTANGLE.** *v. a.* To loose from intricacy or convolution. *Prior.*
- UNTAIRED.** *a.* Not tasted; not tried by the palate. *Waller.*
- UNTAIRED.** *a.*
1. Not peceiving any taste. *Smith.*
 2. Not trying by the palate.
- UNTAUGHT.** *a.*
1. Uninstructed; uneducated; ignorant; unlettered. *Dryden, Young.*
 2. Debarred from instruction. *Locke.*
 3. Unskilled; new; not having use or practice. *Shakespeare.*
- TO UNTEACH.** *v. a.* To make to quit, or forget what has been inculcated. *Brown.*
- UNTEMPERED.** *a.* Not tempered. *Exek.*
- UNTEMPERED.** *a.*
1. Not embarrassed by temptation. *Taylor.*
 2. Not invited by any thing alluring. *Cotton.*
- UNTEENABLE.** *a.*
1. Not to be held in possession.
 2. Not capable of defence. *Clarendon.*
- UNTEENANTED.** *a.* Having no tenant. *Temple.*
- UN-**

- UNTE'NDED.** *a.* Not having any attendance. *Thomson.*
- UNTE'NDER.** *a.* Wanting softness; wanting affection. *Shakespeare.*
- UNTE'NDERED.** *a.* Not offered. *Shakespeare.*
- To UNTE'NT.** *v. a.* To bring out of a tent. *Shakespeare.*
- UNTE'NTED.** *a.* [from *tent.*] Having no medicaments applied. *Shakespeare.*
- UNTE'RRIFIED.** *a.* Not affrighted; not struck with fear. *Milton.*
- UNTHA'NKED.** *a.*
1. Not repaired with acknowledgment of a kindness. *Dryden.*
 2. Not received with thankfulness. *Dryden.*
- UNTHA'NKFUL.** *a.* Ungrateful; returning no acknowledgment. *Luke, Taylor.*
- UNTHA'NKFULLY.** *ad.* Without thanks. *Boyle.*
- UNTHA'NKFULNESS.** *f.* Neglect or omission of acknowledgment for good received. *Hayward, South.*
- UNTHA'WED.** *a.* Not dissolved after frost. *Pope.*
- To UNTH'NK.** *v. a.* To recal, or dismiss a thought. *Shakespeare.*
- UNTH'NKING.** *a.* Thoughtless; not given to reflection. *Locke.*
- UNTHOR'NY.** *a.* Not obstructed by pickles. *Brown.*
- UNTHO'UGHT** *of. a.* Not regarded; not heeded. *Shakespeare.*
- To UNTHRE'AD.** *v. a.* To loose. *Milton.*
- UNTHRE'ATENED.** *a.* Not menaced. *King Charles.*
- UNTHRIFT.** *f.* An extravagant; a prodigal. *Shakespeare, Herbert.*
- UNTHRIFT.** *a.* Profuse; wasteful; prodigal; extravagant. *Shakespeare.*
- UNTHRIFTILY.** *ad.* Without frugality. *Collier.*
- UNTHRIFTY.** *a.*
1. Prodigal; profuse; lavish; wasteful. *Sidney.*
 2. Not easily made to thrive or fatten. *Mortimer.*
- UNTHRIVING.** *a.* Not thriving; not prospering. *Gov. of the Tongue.*
- To UNTHRO'NE.** *v. a.* To pull down from a throne. *Milton.*
- To UNTIE.** *v. a.*
1. To unbind; to free from bonds. *Shakespeare.*
 2. To loosen from convolution or knot. *Waller.*
 3. To set free from any obstruction. *Taylor.*
 4. To resolve; to clear. *Denbam.*
- UNTI'ED.** *a.*
1. Not bound; not gathered in a knot. *Prior.*
 2. Not fastened by any binding, or knot. *Shakespeare.*
- UNTI'L.** *ad.*
1. To the time that. *Denbam.*
 2. To the place that. *Dryden.*
- UNTI'L.** *prep.* To. Used of time. *Spenser.*
- UNTI'LLED.** *a.* Not cultivated. *Blackmore.*
- UNTI'MBERED.** *a.* Not furnished with timber; weak. *Shakespeare.*
- UNTI'MELY.** *a.* Happening before the natural time. *Dryden, Pope.*
- UNTI'MELY.** *ad.* Before the natural time. *Spenser, Waller.*
- UNTINGED.** *a.*
1. Not stained; not discoloured. *Boyle.*
 2. Not infected. *Swift.*
- UNTI'RABLE.** *a.* Indefatigable; unwearyed. *Shakespeare.*
- UNTI'RED.** *a.* Not made weary. *Dryden.*
- UNTI'TLED.** *a.* [un and *title.*] Having no title. *Shakespeare.*
- UNTO.** *prep.* [It was the old word for *to*; now obsolete.] To. *Hooker, Brown, Temple.*
- UNTO'LD.** *a.*
1. Not related. *Waller.*
 2. Not revealed. *Dryden.*
- UNTO'UCHED.** *a.*
1. Not touched; not reached. *Stephens.*
 2. Not moved; not affected. *Sidney.*
 3. Not meddled with. *Dryden.*
- UNTO'WARD.** *a.*
1. Froward; perverse; vexatious; not easily guided, or taught. *Shakespeare, Hudibras, South, Woodward.*
 2. Aukward; ungraceful. *Creech.*
- UNTO'WARDLY.** *a.* Aukward; perverse; froward. *Locke.*
- UNTO'WARDLY.** *ad.* Aukwardly; ungainly; perversely. *Tillotson.*
- UNTRA'CEABLE.** *a.* Not to be traced. *South.*
- UNTRA'CED.** *a.* Not marked by any footsteps. *Denbam.*
- UNTRA'CTABLE.** *a.* [*intractabilis*, Lat.]
1. Not yielding to common measures and management. *Hayward.*
 2. Rough; difficult. *Milton.*
- UNTRA'CTABLENESS.** *f.* Unwillingness, or unfitnes to be regulated or managed. *Locke.*
- UNTRA'DING.** *a.* Not engaged in commerce. *Locke.*
- UNTRA'INED.** *a.*
1. Not educated; not instructed; not disciplined. *Hayward.*
 2. Irregular; ungovernable. *Herbert.*
- UNTRANSFERRABLE.** *a.* Incapable of being given from one to another. *Howel.*
- UNTRANSPARENT.** *a.* Not diaphanous; opaque. *Boyle.*
- UNTRA'VELLED.** *a.*

1. Never trodden by passengers. *Brown.*
 2. Having never seen foreign countries. *Addison.*
- To UNTRE'AD. *v. a.* To tread back; to go back in the same steps. *Shakespeare.*
- UNTRE'ASURED. *a.* Not laid up; not repositied. *Shakespeare.*
- UNTRE'A'TABLE. *a.* Not treatable; not practicable. *Decay of Piety.*
- UNTRIED. *a.*
 1. Not yet attempted. *Milton.*
 2. Not yet experienced. *Atterbury. Col i. r.*
 3. Not having passed trial. *Milton.*
- UNTRIUMPHABLE. *a.* Which allows no triumph. *Hudibras.*
- UNTROD. } *a.* Not passed; not
 UNTRO'DDEN. } marked by the foot.
Waller.
- UNTRO'LLED. *a.* Not bowled; not rolled along. *Dryden.*
- UNTRO'UBLED. *a.*
 1. Not disturbed by care, sorrow, or guilt. *Shakespeare.*
 2. Not agitated; not confused. *Milton.*
 3. Not interrupted in the natural course. *Spenser.*
 4. Transparent; clear. *Bacon.*
- UNTRUE. *a.*
 1. False; contrary to reality. *Hooker.*
 2. False; not faithful. *Suckling.*
- UNTRULY. *ad.* Falsely; not according to truth. *Raleigh.*
- UNTRU'STINESS. *f.* Unfaithfulness. *Hayward.*
- UNTRU'TH. *f.*
 1. Falshood; contrariety to reality.
 2. Moral falshood; not veracity. *Sandys.*
 3. Treachery; want of fidelity. *Shakespeare.*
 4. False assertion. *Atterbury.*
- UNTUNABLE. *a.* Unharmonious; not musical. *Bacon.*
- To UNTUNE. *v. a.*
 1. To make incapable of harmony. *Shakespeare.*
 2. To disorder. *Shakespeare.*
- UNTURNED. *a.* Not turned. *Woodward.*
- UNTUTORED. *a.* Uninstructed; untaught. *Shakespeare.*
- To UNTWINE. *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. *Ascham.*
- To UNTWIST. *v. a.* To separate any things involved in each other, or wrapped up on themselves. *Taylor.*
- To UNTY'. *v. a.* [See UNTIE.] To loose. *Shakespeare.*
- To UNVA'IL. *v. a.* To uncover; to strip of a veil. *Denbam.*
- UNVALUABLE. *a.* Inestimable; being above price. *Atterbury.*
- UNVA'LUED. *a.*
 1. Not prized; neglected. *Shakespeare.*
 2. Inestimable; above price. *Shakespeare.*
- UNVA'NQUISHED. *a.* Not conquered; not overcome. *Shakespeare.*
- UNVA'RIBLE. *a.* [invariable, French.] Not changeable; not mutable. *Norris.*
- UNVA'RIED. *a.* Not changed; not diversified. *Locke.*
- UNVA'RNIHED. *a.*
 1. Not overlaid with varnish.
 2. Not adorned; not decorated. *Shakespeare.*
- UNVA'RYING. *a.* Not liable to change. *Locke.*
- To UNVE'IL. *v. a.* To disclose; to shew. *Shakespeare.*
- UNVE'ILEDLY. *ad.* Plainly; without disguise. *Boyle.*
- UNVE'NTILATED. *a.* Not fanned by the wind. *Blackmore.*
- UNVE'RITABLE. *a.* Not true. *Brown.*
- UNVE'RSED. *a.* Unacquainted; unskilled. *Blackmore.*
- UNVE'XED. *a.* Untroubled; undisturbed. *Shakespeare.*
- UNVIOLATED. *a.* Not injured; not broken. *Corendon.*
- UNVIRTUOUS. *a.* Wanting virtue. *Shakespeare.*
- UNVISITED. *a.* Not resorted to. *Milton.*
- UNUNIFORM. *a.* Wanting uniformity. *Decay of Piety.*
- UNVOYAGEABLE. *a.* Not to be passed over or voyaged. *Milton.*
- UNURGED. *a.* Not incited; not pressed. *Shakespeare.*
- UNUSED. *a.*
 1. Not put to use; unemployed. *Sidney.*
 2. Not accustomed. *Sidney.*
- UNUSEFUL. *a.* Useless; serving no purpose. *Glanville. More.*
- UNUSUAL. *a.* Not common; not frequent; rare. *Hooker. Roscommon. Felton.*
- UNUSUALNESS. *f.* Uncommonness; infrequency. *Broome.*
- UNUTTERABLE. *a.* Ineffable; inexpressible. *Milton. Smith.*
- UNVULNERABLE. *a.* Exempt from wound; not vulnerable. *Shakespeare.*
- UNWAKENED. *a.* Not roused from sleep. *Milton.*
- UNWALLED. *a.* Having no walls. *Knolles.*
- UNWA'RES. *ad.* Unexpectedly; before any caution. *Fairfax.*
- UNWA'RILY. *ad.* Without caution; carelessly. *Digby.*
- UNWA'RINESS. *f.* [from unwary.] Want of caution; carelessness. *Spectator.*

U N W

U N W

NWARLIKE, *a.* Not fit for war; not used to war. *Dryden.*
UNWA'RNED, *a.* Not cautioned; not made wary. *Locke.*
UNWA'RRANTABLE, *a.* Not defensible; not to be justified; not allowed. *Soub.*
UNWA'RRANTABLY, *ad.* Not justifiably; not defensibly. *Wake.*
UNWA'RRANTED, *a.* Not ascertained; uncertain. *Bacon.*
UNWA'RY, *a.*
 1. Wanting caution; imprudent; hasty; precipitate. *Milton.*
 2. Unexpected. *Spenser.*
UNWA'SHED, } *a.* Not washed; not cleans-
UNWA'SHEN, } ed by washing. *Shakespeare.*
UNWA'STED, *a.* Not consumed; not diminished. *Blackmore.*
UNWA'STING, *a.* Not growing less. *Pope.*
UNWA'YED, *a.* Not used to travel. *Suckling.*
UNWE'AKENED, *a.* Not weakened. *Boyle.*
UNWE'APONED, *a.* Not furnished with offensive arms. *Raleigh.*
UNWE'ARIABLE, *a.* Not to be tired. *Hooker.*
UNWE'ARIED, *a.*
 1. Not tired; not fatigued. *Waller.*
 2. Indefatigable; continual; not to be spent. *Denham.*
To UNWE'ARY, *v. a.* To refresh after weariness. *Temple.*
UNWE'D, *a.* Unmarried. *Shakespeare.*
UNWE'DGEABLE, *a.* Not to be cloyen. *Shakespeare.*
UNWEE'DED, *a.* Not cleared from weeds. *Shakespeare.*
UNWEE'PED, *a.* Not lamented. Now *unwept.* *Milton.*
UNWEE'TING, *a.* Ignorant; unknowing. *Spenser, Milton.*
UNWE'IGHED, *a.*
 1. Not examined by the balance. *1 Kings.*
 2. Not considered; negligent. *Shakespeare.*
UNWE'IGHING, *a.* Inconsiderate; thoughtless. *Shakespeare.*
UNWE'LCOME, *a.* Not pleasing; not grateful. *Denham.*
UNWE'PT, *a.* Not lamented; not bemoaned. *Dryden.*
UNWE'T, *a.* Not moist. *Dryden.*
UNWHI'PT, *a.* Not punished; not corrected. *Shakespeare.*
UNWHO'LESOME, *a.*
 1. Insalubrious; mischievous to health. *Bacon, Soub.*
 2. Corrupt; tainted. *Shakespeare.*
UNWIELDILY, *ad.* Heavily; with difficult motion. *Dryden.*

UNWIELDINESS, *f.* Heaviness; difficulty to move, or be moved. *Glanville.*
UNWIELDY, *a.* Unmanageable; not easily moving or moved; bulky; weighty; ponderous. *Clarendon.*
UNWILLING, *a.* Loath; not contented; not inclined; not complying by inclination. *Hooker, Dryden.*
UNWILLINGLY, *ad.* Not with goodwill; not without loathsness. *Denham.*
UNWILLINGNESS, *f.* Loathsness; disinclination. *Raleigh.*
To UNWIND, *v. a.* pret. and past. passive *unwound.*
 1. To separate any thing convolved; to untwist; to untwine. *Sidney.*
 2. To disentangle; to loose from entanglement. *Hooker.*
To UNWIND, *v. n.* To admit evolution. *Mortimer.*
UNWIPED, *a.* Not cleared. *Shakespeare.*
UNWISE, *a.* Weak; defective in wisdom. *Shakespeare, Tillotson.*
UNWISELY, *ad.* Weakly; not prudently; not wisely. *Sidney.*
To UNWISH, *v. a.* To wish that which is, not to be. *Shakespeare.*
UNWISHED, *a.* Not sought; not desired. *Sidney.*
UNWI'ST, *a.* Unthought of; not known. *Spenser.*
To UNWIT, *v. a.* To deprive of understanding. *Shakespeare.*
UNWITHDRAWING, *a.* Continually liberal. *Milton.*
UNWITHSTOOD, *a.* Not opposed. *Philips.*
UNWITNESSED, *a.* Wanting evidence; wanting notice. *Hooker.*
UNWITTINGLY, *ad.* Without knowledge; without consciousness. *Sidney, Bentley.*
UNWO'NTED, *a.*
 1. Uncommon; unusual; rare; infrequent. *Shakespeare, Glanville.*
 2. Unaccustomed; unused. *May.*
UNWOR'KING, *a.* Living without labour. *Locke.*
UNWOR'SHIPPED, *a.* Not adored. *Milton.*
UNWORTHILY, *ad.* Not according to desert. *Brace.*
UNWORTHINESS, *f.* Want of worth; want of merit. *Sidney, Shakespeare, Wake.*
UNWORTHY, *a.*
 1. Not deserving. *Hooker.*
 2. Wanting merit. *Whitgift.*
 3. Mean. *Sidney.*
 4. Not suitable; not adequate. *Swift.*
 5. Unbecoming; vile. *Dryden.*
UNWO'UND, part. pass. and pret. of *unwind*, *Untwisted.* *Mortimer.*

UNWO'UNDED. *a.*

1. Not wounded.
2. Not hurt.

Milton.
Pope.

To UNWRE'ATH. *v. a.* To untwine. *Boyle.*

UNWRITING. *a.* Not assuming the character of an author. *Arbutnot.*

UNWRITTEN. *a.* Not conveyed by writing; oral; traditional. *Soutb. Hale.*

UNWRO'UGHT. *a.* Not laboured; not manufactured. *Fairfax.*

UNWRUNG. *a.* Not pinched. *Shakesp.*

UNYIE'LD. *a.* Not given up. *Dryden.*

To UNYOKE. *v. a.*

1. To loose from the yoke. *Shakespeare.*
2. To part; to disjoin. *Shakespeare.*

UNYOKED. *a.*

1. Having never worn a yoke. *Dryden.*
2. Licentious; unrestrained. *Shakespeare.*

UNZO'NED. *a.* Not bound with a girdle. *Prior.*

VOCABULARY. *f.* [*vocabularium*, Lat. *vocabulaire*, Fr.] A dictionary; a lexicon; a word book. *Brown.*

VOCAL. *a.* [*vocal*, Fr. *vocalis*, Lat.]

1. Having a voice. *Grashaw.*
2. Uttered or modulated by the voice. *Hooker.*

VOCALITY. *f.* [from *vocal*.] Power of utterance; quality of being utterable by the voice. *Holder.*

To VOCALIZE. *v. a.* [from *vocal*.] To form into voice. *Holder.*

VOCALLY. *ad.* [from *vocal*.] In words; articulately. *Hale.*

VOCATION. *f.* [*vocation*, Fr. *vocatio*, Lat.]

1. Calling by the will of God. *Hooker.*
2. Summons. *Dryden.*
3. Trade; employment. *Sidney.*

VOCATIVE. *f.* [*vocatif*, Fr. *vocativus*, Lat.] The grammatical case used in calling or speaking to.

VOCIFERATION. *f.* [*vociferatio*, *vocifero*, Lat.] Clamour; outcry. *Arbutnot.*

VOCIFEROUS. *a.* [*vocifero*, Lat.] Clamorous; noisy. *Pope.*

VOGUE. *f.* [*vogue*, Fr.] Fashion; mode. *Soutb. Roscommon.*

VOICE. *f.* [*voix*, Fr. *voci*, Lat.]

1. Sound emitted by the mouth.
2. Sound of the mouth, as distinguished from that uttered by another mouth. *Bac.*
3. Any sound made by breath. *Addison.*
4. Vote; suffrage; opinion expressed. *Knolles.*

To VOICE. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To rumour; to report. *Bacon.*
2. To vote. *Shakespeare.*

To VOICE. *v. n.* To clamour; to make outcries. *Obsolete.* *Soutb.*

VOICED. *a.* [from the noun.] Furnished with a voice. *Denham.*

VOID. *a.* [*vide*, Fr.]

1. Empty; vacant. *Genesis. Shakespeare.*
2. Vain; ineffectual; null; vacated. *Hooker. Clarendon.*

3. Unsupplied; unoccupied. *Camden.*

4. Wanting; unfurnished; empty. *Whitgift.*

5. Unsubstantial; unreal. *Pope.*

VOID. *f.* [from the adjective.] An empty space; vacuum; vacancy. *Pope.*

To VOID. *v. a.* [from the adjective; *vider*, Fr.]

1. To quit; to leave empty. *Shakespeare.*
2. To emit; to pour out. *Wilkins.*
3. To emit as excrement. *Bacon.*
4. To vacate; to nullify; to annul. *Clarendon.*

VOIDABLE. *a.* [from *void*.] Such as may be annulled. *Ayliffe.*

VOIDER. *f.* [from *void*.] A basket, in which broken meat is carried from the table. *Cleaveland.*

VOIDNESS. *f.* [from *void*.]

1. Emptiness; vacuity.
2. Nullity; inefficacy.
3. Want of substantiality. *Hakerwill.*

VOITURE. *f.* [French.] Carriage. *Arbutnot.*

VOLANT. *a.* [*volant*, Lat. *volant*, Fr.]

1. Flying; passing through the air. *Wilkins.*
2. Nimble; active. *Milton. Philippi.*

VOLATILE. *a.* [*volatilis*, Lat.]

1. Flying; passing through the air. *Bacon.*
2. Having the power to pass off by spontaneous evaporation. *Milton.*
3. Lively; fickle; changeable of mind. *Watts. Swift.*

VOLATILE. *f.* [*volatile*, Fr.] A winged animal. *Brown.*

VOLATILENESS. } *f.* [*volatilité*, Fr.]

VOLATILITY. } *f.* [*volatilité*, Fr.]

1. The quality of flying away by evaporation; not fixity. *Bacon. Hale. Newton. Arbutnot.*
2. Mutability of mind.

VOLATILIZATION. *f.* [from *volatilize*.]

1. The act of making volatile. *Boyle.*

To VOLATILIZE. *v. a.* [*volatiliser*, Fr. from *volatile*.] To make volatile; to subtilize to the highest degree. *Newton.*

VOLE. *f.* [*vole*, Fr.] A deal at cards, that draws the whole tricks. *Swift.*

VOLCANO. *f.* A burning mountain. *Brown. Bentley.*

VOLERY. *f.* [*volerie*, Fr.] A flight of birds. *Locke.*

VOLITATION. *f.* [*volito*, Lat.] The act or power of flying. *Brown.*

VOLITION. *f.* [*volitio*, Lat.] The act of willing; the power of choice exerted. *Soutb. Locke.*

- VOLITIVE.** *a.* Having the power to will.
Hale.
- VOLLEY.** *f.* [*volée*, Fr.]
1. A flight of shot. *Raleigh.*
2. A burst; an emission of many at once.
Shakespeare.
- TO VOLLEY.** *v. n.* To throw out.
Shakespeare.
- VOLLIED.** *a.* [from *volley*.] Disploded; discharged with a volley. *Philips.*
- VOLT.** *f.* [*volte*, Fr.] A round or a circular tread; a gait of two treads made by a horse going sideways round a center.
- VOLUBILITY.** *f.* [*volubilité*, Fr. *volubilitas*, Lat.]
1. The act or power of rolling. *Watts.*
2. Activity of tongue; fluency of speech. *Clarendon.*
3. Mutability; liableness to revolut on. *L'Esrange.*
- VOLUBLE.** *a.* [*volubilis*, Lat.]
1. Formed so as to roll easily; formed so as to be easily put in motion. *Hammond. Boyle.*
2. Rolling; having quick motion. *Milton.*
3. Nimble; active. *Watts.*
4. Fluent of words. *Shakespeare.*
- VOLUME.** *f.* [*volumen*, Lat.]
1. Something rolled, or convolved.
2. As much as seems convolved at once. *Dryden. Fenton. Cheyne.*
3. A book. *Spenser.*
- VOLUMINOUS.** *a.* [from *volume*.]
1. Consisting of many complications. *Milton.*
2. Consisting in many volumes, or books. *Milton.*
3. Copious; diffusive. *Clarendon.*
- VOLUMINOUSLY.** *ad.* [from *voluminous*.] In many volumes or books. *Glanville.*
- VOLUNTARILY.** *ad.* [*volontiers*, Fr. from *voluntary*.] Spontaneously; of one's own accord; without compulsion. *Hooker.*
- VOLUNTARY.** *a.* [*volontaire*, Fr. *voluntarius*, Lat.]
1. Acting without compulsion; acting by choice. *Hooker.*
2. Willing; acting with willingness. *Pope.*
3. Done without compulsion. *Sead.*
4. Acting of its own accord. *Milton.*
- VOLUNTARY.** *f.* [from the adjective.]
1. A volunteer; one who engages in any affair of his own accord. *Davies.*
2. A piece of musick play'd at will. *Cleveland.*
- VOLUNTEER.** *f.* [*voluntaire*, Fr.] A soldier who enters into the service of his own accord. *Collier.*
- TO VOLUNTEER.** *v. n.* To go for a soldier. *Dryden.*
- VOLUPTUARY.** *f.* [*voluptuaire*, Fr. *voluptuarius*, Lat.] A man given up to pleasure and luxury. *Atterbury.*
- VOLUPTUOUS.** *a.* [*voluptuosus*, Latin.] Given to excess of pleasure; luxurious. *Spenser. Bentley.*
- VOLUPTUOUSLY.** *ad.* [from *voluptuosus*.] Luxuriously; with indulgence of excessive pleasure. *South.*
- VOLUPTUOUSNESS.** *f.* [from *voluptuosus*.] Luxurioufness; add'ctedness to excess of pleasure. *Donne.*
- VOLUTE.** *f.* [*volute*, Fr.] A member of a column. That part of the capitals of the Ionic, Corinthian, and Composite orders, which is supposed to represent the bark of of trees twisted and turned into spiral lines, or, according to others, the head dresses of virgins in their long hair. These *volute*s are more especially remarkable in the Ionic capital, representing a pillow or cushion laid between the abacus and echinus. *Harris.*
- VOMICA.** *f.* [Latin.] An encysted humour in the lungs. *Arbutnot.*
- VOMICK NUT.** *f.* The nucleus of a fruit of an East-Indian tree, the wood of which is the lignum colubrinum, 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.** *v. n.* [*vomo*, Latin.] To cast up the contents of the stomach. *Mare.*
- TO VOMIT.** *v. a.* [*vomir*, Fr.]
1. To throw up from the stomach. *Jonab. Arbutnot.*
2. To throw up with violence from any hollow.
- VOMIT.** *f.* [from the verb.]
1. The matter thrown up from the stomach. *Sanders.*
2. An emetick medicine; a medicine that causes vomit. *Arbutnot.*
- VOMITION.** *f.* [from *vomo*, Latin.] The act or power of vomiting. *Greuv.*
- VOMITIVE.** *a.* [*vomitif*, Fr.] Emetick; causing vomits. *Brown.*
- VOMITORY.** *a.* [*vomitoire*, Fr. *vomitarius*, Lat.] Procuring vomits; emetick. *Harvey.*
- VORA'CIOUS.** *a.* [*vorace*, Fr. *vorax*, Lat.] Greedy to eat; ravenous; edacious. *Government of the Tongue.*
- VORA'CIOUSLY.** *ad.* [from *voracious*.] Greedily; ravenously.
- VORA'CIOUSNESS.** *f.* [*voracité*, Fr.] Greediness; ravenousness. *Sanders.*
- VORA'CITY.** *f.* Greediness; ravenousness. *Sanders.*
- VORTEX.** *f.* In the plural *vortices*. [Lat.] Any thing whirled round. *Newton. Bentley.*
- VORTICAL.** *a.* [from *vortex*.] Having a whirling motion. *Newton.*

- VO'TARIST.** *f.* [*devotus*, Lat.] One devoted to any person or thing.
Shakespeare. Milton.
- VO'TARY.** *f.* One devoted; as by a vow, to any particular service, worship, study, or state of life.
Crasshaw. Rogers.
- VO'TARY.** *a.* Consequent to a vow.
Bacon.
- VO'TARESS.** *f.* [female of *votary*.] A woman devoted to any worship or state.
Cleveland. Pope.
- VOTE.** *f.* [*votum*, Lat.] Suffrage; voice given and numbered.
Rowcommon.
- To VOTE.** *v. a.*
1. To chuse by suffrage; to determine by suffrage.
Bacon.
 2. To give by vote.
Swift.
- VO'TER.** *f.* [from *vote*.] One who has the right of giving his voice or suffrage.
Swift.
- VO'TIVE.** *a.* [*votivus*, Lat.] Given by vow.
Prior.
- To VOUCH.** *v. a.* [*voucher*, Norman Fr.]
1. To call to witness; to obtest.
Dryden.
 2. To attest; to warrant; to maintain.
Locke. Atterbury.
- To VOUCH.** *v. n.* To bear witness; to appear as a witness.
Swift.
- VOUCH.** *f.* [from the verb.] Warrant; attestation.
Shakespeare.
- VOUCHER.** *f.* [from *vouch*.] One who gives witness to any thing.
Pope.
- To VOUCHSAFE.** *v. a.* [*vouch* and *safe*.]
1. To permit any thing to be done without danger.
 2. To condescend to grant.
Shakespeare.
- To VOUCHSAFE.** *v. n.* To deign; to condescend; to yield.
Sidney. Dryden.
- VOUCHSAFEMENT.** *f.* [from *vouchsafe*.] Grant; condescension.
Boyle.
- VOW.** *f.* [*vœu*, Fr. *votum*, Lat.]
1. Any promise made to a divine power; an act of devotion.
Hammond.
 2. A solemn promise, commonly used for a promise of love or matrimony.
Dryden.
- To VOW.** *v. a.* [*vouer*, Fr. *vovéo*, Latin.] To consecrate by a solemn dedication; to give to a divine power.
Hosker. Spelman.
- To VOW.** *v. n.* To make vows or solemn promises.
Suckling.
- VO'WEL.** *f.* [*voyelle*, Fr. *vocalis*, Lat.] A letter which can be uttered by itself.
Holder.
- VOWFELLOW.** *f.* [*vow* and *fellow*.] One bound by the same vow.
Shakespeare.
- VOYAGE.** *f.* [*voyage*, Fr.]
1. A travel by sea.
Bacon. Prior.
 2. Course; attempt; undertaking.
Shakespeare.
 3. The practice of travelling.
Bacon.
- To VOYAGE.** *v. n.* [*voyager*, Fr.] To travel by sea.
Pope.
- To VOYAGE.** *v. a.* To travel; to pass over.
Milton.
- VOYAGER.** *f.* [from *voyage*.] One who travels by sea.
Donne. Pope.
- UP.** *ad.* [up, Saxon; *op*, Dutch and Dan.]
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 decumbiture or concealment.
Dryden.
 5. In a state of being built.
Shakespeare.
 6. Above the horizon.
Judges.
 7. To a state of advancement.
Atterbury.
 8. In a state of exaltation.
Spenser.
 9. In a state of climbing.
 10. In a state of insurrection.
Shakespeare.
 11. In a state of being increased, or raised.
Dryden.
 12. From a remoter place, coming to any person or place.
L'Esrange.
 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.** *interject.*
1. A word exhorting to rise from bed.
Pope.
 2. A word of exhortation, exciting or rousing to action.
Spenser.
- UP.** *prep.* From a lower to a higher part; not down.
Bacon.
- To UPBEAR.** *v. a.* preter. *upbare*; 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 UPBRAID.** *v. a.* [upbrædan, upbrædan, 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.
- UPBRAIDINGLY.** *ad.* By way of reproach.
Ben. Johnson.
- To UPBRAIN.** *v. a.* To shame.
Spenser.
- UP.

UPBROUGHT. part. pass. of *upbring*. Educated; nurtured. *Spenser.*
UPHAND. a. [*up* and *band*.] Lifted by the hand. *Moxon.*
UPCAST. Thrown upwards. *Dryden.*
UPCAST. f. A term of bowling; a throw; a cast. *Shakespeare.*
TO UPGA'THER. v. a. [*up* and *gather*.] To contract. *Spenser.*
UPHELD. pret. and part. pass. of *uphold*. Maintained; sustained. *Milton.*
UPHILL. a. [*up* and *hill*.] Difficult, like the labour of climbing an hill. *Clariff.*
TO UPHO'ARD. v. a. [*up* and *board*.] To treasure; to store; to accumulate in private places. *Spenser.*
TO UPHOLD. v. a. preter. *upheld*; and part. pass. *upheld*, and *uphold.n.* [*up* and *bold*.]
 1. To lift on high. *Dryden.*
 2. To support; to sustain; to keep from falling. *Shakespeare.*
 3. To keep from declension. *Bacon.*
 4. To support in any state of life. *Raleigh.*
 5. To continue; to keep from defeat. *Hooker.*
 6. To keep from being lost. *Shakespeare.*
 7. To continue without failing. *Holzer.*
 8. To continue in being. *Hakerwill.*
UPHOLDER. f. [*from uphold*.]
 1. A supporter. *Swift.*
 2. A sustainer in being. *Hale.*
 3. An undertaker; one who provides for funerals. *Gay.*
UPHOLSTERER. f. One who furnishes houses; one who fits up apartments with beds and furniture. *Swift. Pope.*
UPLAND. f. [*up* and *land*.] Higher ground. *Burnet.*
UPLAND. a. Higher in situation. *Carew.*
UPLANDISH. a. [*from upland*.] Mountainous; inhabiting mountains. *Chapman.*
TO UPLAY. v. a. [*up* and *lay*.] To hoard; to lay up. *Donne.*
TO UPLIFT. v. a. [*up* and *lift*.] To raise aloft. *Shakespeare. Addison.*
UPMOST. a. [*an irregular superlative formed from up*.] Highest; topmost. *Dryden.*
UPON. prep. [*up* and *on*.]
 1. Not under; noting being on the top or outside. *Shakespeare.*
 2. Thrown over the body, as clothes. *Shakespeare.*
 3. By way of imprecation or infliction. *Shakespeare.*
 4. It expresses obstetation, or prostration. *Shakespeare.*
 5. It is used to express any hardship or mischief. *Burnet.*
 6. In consequence of. *Bacon. Hayward. Clarendon.*
 7. In immediate consequence of. *Tillotson.*

8. In a state of view. *Shakespeare. Temple.*
 9. Supposing a thing granted. *Burnet.*
 10. Relating to a subject. *Temple.*
 11. With respect to. *Dryden.*
 12. In consideration of. *Pope.*
 13. In noting a particular day. *Addison.*
 14. Noting reliance or trust. *Shakespeare.*
 15. Near to; noting situation. *Clarendon.*
 16. On pain of. *Sidney.*
 17. At the time of; on occasion of. *Swift.*
 18. By inference from. *Locke.*
 19. Noting attention. *Locke.*
 20. Noting particular pace. *Dryden.*
 21. Exactly; according to. *Shakespeare.*
 22. By; noting the means of support. *Woodward.*
UPPER. a. [*a comparative from up*.]
 1. Superiour in place; higher. *Peacbam.*
 2. Higher in power. *Hooker.*
UPPERMOST. a. [*superlative from upper*.]
 1. Highest in place. *Dryden.*
 2. Highest in power or authority. *Glarville.*
 3. Predominant; most powerful. *Dryden.*
UPPISH. a. [*from up*.] Proud; arrogant.
TO UPRA'ISE. v. a. [*up* and *raise*.] To raise up; to exalt. *Milton.*
TO UPRE'AR. v. a. [*up* and *rear*.] To rear on high. *Gay.*
UPRIGHT. a.
 1. Straight up; perpendicularly erect. *Jeremiab. Bacon.*
 2. Erected; pricked up. *Spenser.*
 3. Honest; not declining from the right. *Milton.*
UPRIGHTLY. ad. [*from upright*.]
 1. Perpendicularly to the horizon.
 2. Honestly; without deviation from the right. *Taylor.*
UPRIGHTNESS. f. [*from upright*.]
 1. Perpendicular erection. *Waller.*
 2. Honesty; integrity. *Atterbury.*
TO UPRISE. v. n. [*up* and *rise*.]
 1. To rise from decumbiture. *Psalms.*
 2. To rise from below the horizon. *Cowley.*
 3. To rise with acclivity. *Shakespeare.*
UPRISE. f. Appearance above the horizon. *Shakespeare.*
UPROAR. f. [*oproer*, Dutch.] Tumult; bustle; disturbance; confusion. *Raleigh. Philips.*
TO UPROAR. v. a. [*from the noun*.] To throw into confusion. *Shakespeare.*
TO UPROOT. v. a. [*up* and *root*.] To tear up by the root.
TO UPROUSE. v. a. [*up* and *rouse*.] To waken from sleep; to excite to action. *Shakespeare.*
UPSHOT. f. [*up* and *shot*.] Conclusion; end; last amount; final event. *Shak. More. L'Est. Burnet. Arb. Pope.*
UPSIDE

U'PSIDE down. [an adverbial form of speech.]
 With total reversion; in complete disorder. *Raleigh. South.*

UPSPRING. *f.* A man suddenly exalted.
Shakespeare.

To UPSTA'ND. *v. n.* [*up and stand.*] To be erected. *May.*

To UPSTAY. *v. a.* [*up and stay.*] To sustain; to support. *Milton.*

To UPSTART. *v. n.* [*up and start.*] To spring up suddenly. *Dryden.*

UPSTART. *f.* [*up and start.*] One suddenly raised to wealth, power, or honour. *Bacon. Milton.*

To UPSWA'RM. *v. a.* [*up and swarm.*] To raise in a swarm. *Shakespeare.*

To UPTAKE. *v. a.* [*up and take.*] To take into the hands. *Spenser.*

To UPTRA'IN. *v. a.* [*up and train.*] To bring up; to educate. *Spenser.*

To UPTURN. *v. a.* [*up and turn.*] To throw up; to furrow. *Milton.*

UPWARD. *a.* [*up and peart,* Saxon.] Directed to a higher part. *Dryden.*

UPWARD. *f.* The top. *Shakespeare.*

UPWARD. } *ad.* [*up and peart.*]

1. Towards a higher place. *Dryden.*

2. Towards heaven and God. *Hooker.*

3. With respect to the higher part. *Milton.*

4. More than; with tendency to a higher or greater number. *Hooker.*

5. Towards the source. *Pope.*

To UPWIND. *v. a.* pret. and pass. *up-wound.* [*up and wind.*] To convolve. *Spensf.*

URBANITY. *f.* [*urbanité,* Fr. *urbanitas,* Lat.] Civility; elegance; politeness; merriment; facetiousness. *Dryden.*

URCHIN. *f.*

1. A hedge-hog. *Shakespeare.*

2. A name of slight anger to a child. *Prior.*

URE. *f.* Practice; use. *Hooker.*

URETER. *f.* [*uretere,* Fr.] Ureters are two long and small canals from the basin of the kidneys, one on each side. Their use is to carry the urine from the kidneys to the bladder. *Wiseman.*

URETHRA. *f.* [*uretre,* Fr.] The passage of the urine. *Wiseman.*

To URGE. *v. a.* [*urges,* Lat.]

1. To incite; to push. *Shakespeare. Tillotson.*

2. To provoke; to exasperate. *Shakespeare.*

3. To follow close, so as to impell. *Pope.*

4. To labour vehemently.

5. To press; to enforce. *Dryden.*

6. To press as an argument. *Shakespeare.*

7. To importune; to solicit. *Spenser.*

8. To press in opposition, by way of objection. *Tillotson.*

To URGE. *v. n.* To press forward. *Donne.*

URGENCY. *f.* [*from urgent.*] Pressure of difficulty. *Swift.*

URGENT. *a.* [*urgent,* Fr. *urgens,* Lat.]

1. Cogent; pressing; violent. *Hooker. Raleigh.*

2. Importunate; vehement in solicitation. *Exodus.*

URGENTLY. *ad.* [*from urgent.*] Cogently; violently; vehemently; importunately. *ly.*

URGER. *f.* [*from urge.*] One who presses. *ly.*

URGEWONDER. *f.* A sort of grain. *Mortimer.*

URINAL. *f.* [*urinal,* Fr.] A bottle, in which water is kept for inspection. *Shakespeare.*

URINARY. *a.* [*from urine.*] Relating to the urine. *Brown.*

URINATIVE. *a.* Working by urine; provoking urine. *Bacon.*

URINATOR. *f.* [*urinateur,* Fr. *urinator,* Lat.] A diver. *Wilkins. Ray.*

URINE. *f.* [*urine,* Fr. *urina,* Lat.] Animal water. *Brown.*

To URINE. *v. n.* [*uriner,* Fr.] To make water. *Brown.*

URINOUS. *a.* [*from urine.*] Partaking of urine. *Arbutnot.*

URN. [*urne,* Fr. *urna,* Lat.]

1. Any vessel, of which the mouth is narrower than the body. *Dryden.*

2. A water pot. *Creech.*

3. The vessel in which the remains of burnt bodies were put. *Wilkins.*

UROSCOPY. *f.* [*ὑρῶν and σκέπρω.*] Inspection of urine. *Brown.*

URRY. *f.* A mineral. A blue or black clay, that lies near the coal, which is an unripe coal.

US. The oblique case of *we.*

USAGE. *f.* [*usage,* Fr.]

1. Treatment. *Dryden.*

2. Custom; practice long continued. *Hooker.*

3. Manners; behaviour. *Spenser.*

USAGER. *f.* [*usager,* Fr. *from usage.*] One who has the use of any thing in trust for another. *Daniel.*

USANCE. *f.* [*ufance,* Fr.]

1. Use; proper employment. *Spenser.*

2. Usury; interest paid for money. *Shakespeare.*

USE. *f.* [*usus,* Lat.]

1. The act of employing any thing to any purpose. *Locke.*

2. Qualities that make a thing proper for any purpose. *Temple.*

3. Need of; occasion on which a thing can be employed. *A. Phillips.*

4. Advan-

- 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. *Shakespeare.*

9. Interest; money paid for the use of money. *Taylor. South.*

- To USE. *v. a.* [*ufr*, Fr. *usus*, Latin.]
- 1. To employ to any purpose. *1 Chron.*
 - 2. To accustom; to habituate. *Roscomm.*
 - 3. To treat. *Knolles. Addison.*
 - 4. To practise. *1 Peter.*
 - 5. To behave. *Shakespeare.*

- To USE. *v. n.*
- 1. To be accustomed; to practise customarily. *Spenser.*
 - 2. To be customarily in any manner; to be wont. *Bacon. May.*
 - 3. To frequent. *Milton.*

USEFUL. *a.* [*use* and *full*.] Convenient; profitable to any end; conducive or helpful to any purpose. *More. Locke. Swift.*

USEFULLY. *ad.* [from *useful*.] In such a manner as to help forward some end. *Bentley.*

USEFULNESS. *f.* Conduciveness or helpfulness to some end. *Addison.*

USELESSLY. *ad.* [from *useless*.] Without the quality of answering any purpose. *Locke.*

USELESSNESS. *f.* [from *useless*.] Unfitness to any end. *L'Estrange.*

USELESS. *a.* [from *use*.] Answering no purpose; having no end. *Waller. Boyle.*

USER. *f.* [from *use*.] One who uses. *Sidney. Wotton.*

USHER. *f.* [*buisfier*, French.]

1. One whose business is to introduce strangers, or walk before a person of high rank. *Shakespeare. Swift.*

2. An under-teacher. *Dryden.*

To USHER. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To introduce as a forerunner or harbinger; to forerun. *Milton. Pope.*

USQUEBA'UGH. *f.* [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 *wiskiey*.

USTION. *f.* [*ustion*, Fr. *ustus*, Latin.] The act of burning; the state of being burned.

USTORIOUS. *a.* [*ustum*, Latin.] Having the quality of burning. *Watts.*

USUAL. *a.* [*usuel*, French] Common; frequent; customary. *Hosker.*

USUALLY. *ad.* [from *usual*.] Commonly; frequently; customarily. *South. Swift.*

USUALNESS. *f.* [from *usual*.] Commonness; frequency.

USUCA'PTION. *f.* [*usus* and *capio*, Latin.] In the civil law, the acquisition of a

thing, by possession thereof a certain term of years. *Dier.*

USUFRUCT. *f.* The temporary use; enjoyment of the profits, without power to alienate. *Ayliffe.*

USUFRUCTUARY. *f.* [*usufructuarius*, Lat.] One that has the use and temporary profit, not the property of a thing. *Ayliffe.*

To USURE. *v. n.* [*usura*, Lat.] To practise usury; to take interest for money. *Shak.*

USURER. *f.* [*usura*, Latin.] One who puts money out at interest. *Shakespeare.*

USURIOUS. *a.* Given to the practice of usury; exorbitantly greedy of profit. *Donne.*

To USURP. *v. a.* [*usurpo*, Latin.] To possess by force or intrusion; to seize, or possess without right. *Hooker. B. Johnson.*

USURPATION. *f.* [from *usurp*.] Forceful, unjust, illegal seizure or possession. *King Charles. Dryden.*

USURPER. *f.* [from *usurp*.] One who seizes or possesses that to which he has no right. *Spenser. Dryden.*

USURPINGLY. *ad.* [from *usurp*.] Without just claim. *Shakespeare.*

USURY. *f.* [*usuré*, Fr. *usura*, Latin.]

1. Money paid for the use of money; interest. *Spenser. Walton.*

2. The practice of taking interest. *Bacon.*

UTENSIL. *f.* [*utensile*, low Latin.] An instrument for any use, such as the vessels of the kitchen, or tools of a trade. *South.*

UTERINE. *a.* [*uterinus*, Latin.] Belonging to the womb. *Ray.*

UTERUS. *f.* [Latin.] The womb.

UTILITY. *f.* [*utilitas*, Latin.] Usefulness; profit; convenience; advantageousness. *Ba.*

UTMOST. *a.* [*utææt*, Saxon; from *utæp*.]

1. Extreme; placed at the extremity. *Milton.*

2. Being in the highest degree. *Shakespeare.*

UTMOST. *f.* The most that can be; the greatest power. *Shakespeare. South.*

UTTER. *a.* [*utten*, Saxon.]

1. Situate on the outside, or remote from the center. *Milton.*

2. Placed without any compass; out of any place. *Milton.*

3. Extreme; excessive; utmost. *Milton.*

4. Complete; irrevocable. *Clarendon.*

To UTTER. *v. a.*

1. To speak; to pronounce; to express. *Addison.*

2. To disclose; to discover; to publish. *Dryden.*

3. To sell; to vend. *Abbot. Crew.*

4. To disperse; to emit at large. *Swift.*

UTTERABLE. *a.* [from *utter*.] Expressible; such as may be uttered.

UTTERANCE. *f.* [from *utter*.]

1. Pronunciation; manner of speaking. *Spenser.*

2. Ex

2. Extremity; terms of extreme hostility. *Shakespeare.*
3. Vocal expression; emission from the mouth. *Holder.*
- UTTERER.** *f.* [from *utter.*] *Hooker.*
1. One who pronounces. *Dryden.*
2. A divulger; a discloser. *Dryden.*
3. A seller; a vender. *Dryden.*
- UTTERLY.** *ad.* [from *utter.*] Fully; completely; perfectly. *Hooker. Clarend.*
- UTTERMOST.** *a.* [from *utter.*]
1. Extreme; being in the highest degree. *Milton. Abbot.*
2. Most remote. *Abbot.*
- UTTERMOST.** *f.* The greatest degree. *Hooker.*
- UVEOUS.** *a.* [from *uva*, Latin.] The *uveous* coat, or iris of the eye, hath a musculous power, and can dilate and contract that round hole in it, called the pupil. *Ray.*
- VULCANO.** *f.* [Italian.] A burning mountain; volcano. *Arbutnot.*
- VULGAR.** *a.* [*vulgaris*, Latin.]
1. Plebeian; suiting to the common people; practised among the common people. *South. Broome.*
2. Mean; low; being of the common rate. *South. Broome.*
3. Publick; commonly bruted. *Shakespeare.*
- VULGAR.** *f.* [*vulgaire*, French.] The common people. *King Charles. Swift.*
- VULGARITY.** *f.* [from *vulgar.*]
1. Meanness; state of the lowest people. *Brown.*
2. Particular instance or specimen of meanness. *Dryden.*
- VULGARLY.** *ad.* [from *vulgar.*] Commonly; in the ordinary manner; among the common people. *Hammond. Brown.*
- VULNERABLE.** *a.* [*vulnerabilis*, Latin.] Susceptive of wounds; liable to external injuries. *Shakespeare.*
- VULNERARY.** *a.* [*vulnerarius*, Latin.] Useful in the cure of wounds. *Wiseman.*
- TO VULNERATE.** *v. a.* [*vulnero*, Lat.] To wound; to hurt. *Glanville.*
- VULPINE.** *a.* [*vulpinus*, Latin.] Belonging to a fox.
- VULTURE.** *f.* [*vultur*, Latin.] A large bird of prey remarkable for voracity. *Shakespeare.*
- VULTURINE.** *a.* [*vulturinus*, Latin.] Belonging to a vulture.
- UVULA.** *f.* [*uvula*, Latin.] In anatomy, a round soft spongy body, suspended from the palate near the foramina of the nostrils over the glottis. *Wiseman.*
- UXORIOUS.** *a.* [*uxorius*, Latin.] Submissively fond of a wife; infected with conjugal dotage. *Bacon. Milton.*
- UXORIOUSLY.** *ad.* [from *uxorius.*] With fond submission to a wife. *Dryden.*
- UXORIOUSNESS.** *f.* [from *uxorius.*] Conjugal dotage; fond submission to a wife.



W.

W A D

- W**, Is a letter of which the form is not to be found in the alphabets of the learned languages; *W* is sometimes improperly used in diphthongs as a vowel, for *u*, *vieu*; *stieu*: The sound of *w* consonant is uniform.
- TO WABBLE.** *v. n.* [A low, barbarous word.] To shake; to move from side to side. *Moxon.*
- WAD.** *f.* [*perd*, hay, Saxon.]
1. A bundle of straw thrust close together.
2. *Wadd*, or black lead, is a mineral of great use and value. *Woodward.*
- WA'DDING.** *f.* [from *wad*, *wad*, Islandick.] A kind of soft stuff loosely woven, with which the skirts of coats are stuffed out.
- TO WA'DDLE.** *v. n.* [*wagghelen*, Dutch.] To shake, in walking from side to side; to

W A F

- deviate in motion from a right line. *Spektor. Pope.*
- TO WADE.** *v. n.* [from *wadam*, Latin.]
1. To walk through the waters; to pass water without swimming. *Knolles. More.*
2. To pass difficultly and laboriously. *Hooker. Addison.*
- WAFER.** *f.* [*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 WAFT.** *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 WAFT.** *v. n.* To float. *Dryden.*
- WAFT.**

W A I

- W A F T.** *f.* [from the verb.]
 1. A floating body. *Thomson.*
 2. Motion of a streamer.
- W A F T A G E.** *f.* [from *wast.*] Carriage by water or air. *Shakespeare.*
- W A F T E R.** *f.* [from *wast.*] A passage boat. *Ainsworth.*
- W A F T U R E.** *f.* [from *wast.*] The act of waving. *Shakespeare.*
- To W A G.** *v. a.* [*pagan*, Saxon; *waggen*, Dutch.] To move lightly; to shake slightly. *Swift.*
- To W A G.** *v. n.*
 1. To be in quick or ludicrous motion. *Shakespeare.*
 2. To go; to be moved. *Dryden.*
- W A G.** *f.* [*pagan*, Saxon, to cheat.] Any one ludicrously mischievous; a merry droll. *Addison.*
- W A G E.** *f.* the plural *wages* is now only used. [*wagen*, German.]
 1. Pay given for service. *Shakespeare.*
 2. Gage; pledge. *Ainsworth.*
- To W A G E.** *v. a.*
 1. To attempt; to venture. *Shakespeare.*
 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 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.*
- W A G E R.** *f.* [from *wage*, to venture.]
 1. A bet; any thing pledged upon a chance or performance. *Spenser Bentley.*
 2. [In law.] An offer to make oath.
- To W A G E R.** *v. a.* [from the noun.] To lay; to pledge as a bet. *Shakespeare.*
- W A G E S.** *f.* See **W A G E.**
- W A G G E R Y.** *f.* [from *wag*.] Mischievous meriment; roguish trick; sarcastical gaiety. *Locke.*
- W A G G I S H.** *a.* [from *wag*.] Knavishly merry; merrily mischievous; frolicksome. *L'Estrange.*
- W A G G I S H N E S S.** *f.* [from *waggish*.] Merry mischief. *Bacon.*
- To W A G G L E.** *v. n.* [*wagghelen*, Germ.] To waddle; to move from side to side. *Sid.*
- W A G O N.** *f.* [*pagan*, Saxon; *wagghens*, Dutch; *wagn*, Islandick.]
 1. A heavy carriage for burthens. *Krolles.*
 2. A chariot. *Spenser.*
- W A G O N N E R.** *f.* [from *wagon*.] One who drives a wagon. *Dryden. Ainsworth.*
- W A G T A I L.** *f.* A bird. *Ainsworth.*
- W A I D.** *v. a.* Crushed. *Shakespeare.*

W A K

- W A I F.** *f.* Goods found, but claimed by no body. *Ainsworth.*
- To W A I L.** *v. a.* [*gualare*, Italian] To moan; to lament; to bewail. *Pope.*
- To W A I L.** *v. n.* To grieve audibly; to express sorrow. *Ezekiel.*
- W A I L.** *f.* Audible sorrow. *Thomson.*
- W A I L I N G.** *f.* [from *wail*.] Lamentation; moan; audible sorrow. *Knolles.*
- W A I L F U L.** *a.* Sorrowful; mournful. *Shakespeare.*
- W A I N.** *f.* A carriage. *Spenser.*
- W A I N R O P E.** *f.* A large cord, with which the load is tied on the wagon. *Shakespeare.*
- W A I N S C O T.** *f.* [*wagescot*, Dutch.] The inner wooden covering of a wall. *Arbut.*
- To W A I N S C O T.** *v. a.* [*waegenfchotten*, Dutch.]
 1. To line walls with boards. *Bacon.*
 2. To line in general. *Grewo.*
- W A I R.** *f.* A piece of timber two yards long, and a foot broad. *Bailey.*
- W A I S T.** *f.* [*gwafse*, Welsh.]
 1. The smallest part of the body; the part below the ribs. *Milton.*
 2. The middle deck, or floor of a ship. *Dryden.*
- To W A I T.** *v. a.* [*wachten*, Dutch.]
 1. To expect; to stay for. *Shakespeare.*
 2. To attend; to accompany with submission or respect. *Dryden.*
 3. To attend as a consequence of something. *Rouve.*
 4. To watch as an enemy. *Job.*
- To W A I T.** *v. n.*
 1. To expect; to stay in expectation. *Job.*
 2. To pay servile or submissive attendance. *Milton. Denbam.*
 3. To attend. *Shakespeare.*
 4. To stay; not to depart from. *Soub.*
 5. To stay by reason of some hindrance.
 6. To look watchfully. *Bacon.*
 7. To lie in ambush as an enemy. *Milton.*
 8. To follow as a consequence. *Decoy of Piety.*
- W A I T.** *f.* Ambush; insidious and secret attempts. *Numbers.*
- W A I T E R.** *f.* [from *wait*.] An attendant; one who attends for the accommodation of others. *Ben. Johnson.*
- W A I T I N G g e n t l e w o m a n.** } *f.* [from *wait*.]
W A I T I N G m a i d. } An upper ser-
W A I T I N G w o m a n. } vant, who at-
 tends on a lady in her chamber. *Shakespeare. Swift.*
- To W A K E.** *v. n.* [*waken*, Saxon; *waecken*, Dutch.]
 1. To watch; not to sleep. *Ecclus. Milton.*
 2. To be roused from sleep. *Milton.*
 3. To cease to sleep. *Sidney. Denbam.*
 4. To be put in action; to be excited. *Milton.*

W A L

W A M

To WAKE, *v. a.* [*peccian, Saxon; wecken, Dut. h.*]

1. To rouse from sleep. *Dryden.*
2. To excite; to put in motion or action. *Prior.*
3. To bring to life again, as if from the sleep of death. *Milton.*

WAKE, *f.* [from the verb.]

1. The feast of the dedication of the church, formerly kept by watching all night. *Tusser. Dryden. King.*
2. Vigils; state of so-bearing sleep. *Milton.*

WAKEFUL, *a.* [*wake and full.*] Not sleeping; vigilant. *Spenser. Crabshaw.*

WAKEFULNESS, *f.* [from *wakeful.*]

1. Want of sleep. *Bacon.*
2. Forbearance of sleep.

To WAKEN, *v. n.* [from *wake.*] To wake; to cease from sleep; to be roused from sleep. *Dryden.*

To WAKEN, *v. a.*

1. To rouse from sleep. *Spenser.*
2. To excite to action. *Roscommon.*
3. To produce; to bring forth. *Milton.*

WAKEROBIN, *f.* A plant. *Mil' er.*

WALE, *f.* [*pell, Saxon, a web.*] A rising part in cloth.

To WALK, *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. Johnson.*
7. To be in motion. *Spenser.*
8. To act in sleep. *Shakespeare.*
9. To range; to move about. *Shakespeare.*
10. To move off. *Spenser.*
11. To act in any particular manner. *Deuter.*

12. To travel. *Deuter.*

To WALK, *v. a.*

1. To pass through. *Shakespeare.*
2. To lead out, for the sake of air or exercise.

WALK, *f.* [from the verb.]

1. Act of walking for air or exercise. *Milton.*
2. Gait; step; manner of moving. *Dryd.*
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, Lat.*] A fish. *Ainsworth.*

7. *Walk* is the slowest or least raised pace, or going of a horse. *Farrier's Diet.*

WALKER, *f.* [from *walk.*] One that walks. *Swift.*

WALKINGSTAFF, *f.* A stick which a man holds to support himself in walking. *Granville.*

WALL, *f.* [*wal, Welsh; vallum, Lat. pall, Saxon; walle, Dutch.*]

1. A series of brick or stone carried upwards, and cemented with mortar; the sides of a building. *Wotton.*
2. Fortification; works built for defence. *Shakespeare.*
3. To take the WALL. To take the upper place; not to give place. *Prior.*

To WALL, *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To inclose with walls. *Dryden.*
2. To defend by walls. *Bacon.*

WALLCREEPER, *f.* A bird.

WALLET, *f.* [*peallian, to travel, Saxon.*]

1. A bag, in which the necessaries of a traveller are put; a knapsack. *Addison.*
2. Any thing protuberant and swagging. *Shakespeare.*

WALLEYED, *a.* [*wall and eye.*] Having white eyes. *Shakespeare.*

WALLFLOWER, *f.* See STOCKGILLFLOWER.

WALLFRUIT, *f.* Fruit, which to be ripened, must be planted against a wall. *Morimer.*

To WALLOP, *v. n.* [*pealan, to boil, Sax.*] To boil.

WALLOUSE, *f.* [*timex, Latin.*] An insect. *Ainsworth.*

To WALLOW, *v. n.* [*walugan, Gothick; walsian, Saxon.*]

1. To move heavily and clumsily. *Milton.*
2. To roll himself in mire, or any thing filthily. *Knolles.*
3. To live in any state of filth or gross vice. *South.*

WALLOW, *f.* [from the verb.] A kind of rolling walk. *Dryden.*

WALLRUE, *f.* An herb.

WALLWORT, *f.* A plant, the same with dwarf-elder, or danewort. See ELDER.

WALNUT, *f.* [*pahn hnuza, Saxon.*] The species are,

1. The common walnut.
2. The large French walnut.
3. The thin-shell'd walnut.
4. The double walnut.
5. The late ripe walnut.
6. The hard-shell'd walnut.
7. The Virginian black walnut.
8. The Virginian black walnut, with a long furrowed fruit.
9. The hickery, or white Virginian walnut.
10. The small hickery, or white Virginian walnut. *Miller.*

WALLPEPPER, *f.* Houfeleek.

WALTRON, *f.* The sea-horse. *Woodw.*

To WAMBLE, *v. n.* [*wemmelen, Dutch.*]

To

WAN

- To roll with nausea and sickness. It is used of the stomach. *L'Esfrange.*
- WAN.** *a.* [pān, Saxon.] Pale, as with sickness; languid of look. *Spenser. Suckling.*
- WAN,** for *wan.* The old pret. of *win.* *Spenser.*
- WAND.** *f.* [*vaand*, Danish.]
1. A small stick, or twig; a long rod. *Shakespeare. Bacon.*
 2. Any staff of authority or use. *Sidney. Milton.*
 3. A charming rod. *Milton.*
- To **WANDER.** *v. n.* [pāndrian, Saxon; *wandelen*, Dutch.]
1. To rove; to ramble here and there; to go, without any certain course. *Shakespeare. Hebrews.*
 2. To deviate; to go astray. *Psalms.*
- To **WANDER.** *v. a.* To travel over, without a certain course. *Milton.*
- WANDERER.** *f.* [from *wander.*] Rover; Rambler. *Ben. Johnson.*
- WANDERING.** *f.* [from *wander.*]
1. Uncertain peregrination. *Addison.*
 2. Aberration; mistaken way. *Decay of Piety.*
 3. Incertainty; want of being fixed. *Locke.*
- To **WANE.** *v. n.* [pānān, to grow less, Saxon.]
1. To grow less; to decrease. *Hakerwill.*
 2. To decline; to sink. *Shakespeare. Rowe.*
- WANE.** *f.* [from the verb.]
1. Decrease of the moon. *Bacon.*
 2. Decline; diminution; declension. *South.*
- WANNED.** *a.* [from *wān.*] Turned pale and faint coloured. *Shakespeare.*
- WANNES.** *f.* [from *wān.*] Paleness; languor.
- To **WANT.** *v. a.* [pāns, Saxon.]
1. To be without something fit or necessary. *Eccles.*
 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. *Shakespeare.*
- To **WANT.** *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.** *f.*
1. Need. *Milton.*
 2. Deficiency. *Addison.*
 3. The state of not having. *Pope.*
 4. Poverty; penury; indigence. *Swift.*
 5. [pānb, Saxon.] A mole.
- WANTON.** *a.*
1. Lascivious; libidinous. *Milton.*

WAR

2. Licentious; dissolute. *Shakespeare. Roscom.*
 3. Frolicksome; gay; sportive; airy. *Shakespeare. Raleigh.*
 4. Loose; unrestrained. *Addison.*
 5. Quick and irregular of motion.
 6. Luxuriant; superfluous. *Milton.*
 7. Not regular; turned fortuitously. *Milton.*
- WANTON.** *f.*
1. A lascivious person; a strumpet; a whoremonger. *South.*
 2. A trifler; an insignificant flatterer. *Shakespeare.*
 3. A word of slight endearment. *Ben. Johnson.*
- To **WANTON.** *v. n.* [from the noun.]
1. To play lasciviously. *Prior.*
 2. To revel; to play. *Otway.*
 3. To move nimbly and irregularly.
- WANTONLY.** *ad.* [from *wanton.*] Lasciviously; frolicksomely; gayly; sportively. *Dryden.*
- WANTONNESS.** *f.* [from *wanton.*]
1. Lasciviousness; lechery. *Shakespeare.*
 2. Sportiveness; frolick; humour. *Shakespeare.*
 3. Licentiousness; negligence of restraint. *King Charles. Milton.*
- WANTWIT.** *f.* [*want* and *wit.*] A fool; an idiot. *Shakespeare.*
- WANTY.** *f.* [I know not whence derived.] A broad girth of leather, by which the load is bound upon the horse. *Tusser.*
- WAPED.** *a.* Dejected; crushed by misery. *Shakespeare.*
- WAPENTAKE.** *f.* [from *wāpun*, Saxon, and *take.*] *Wapentake* is all one with what we call a hundred: as upon a meeting for that purpose they touched each other's weapons in token of their fidelity and allegiance. Others think, that a *wapentake* was ten hundreds, or boroughs. *Spenser.*
- WAR.** *f.* [*werre*, old Dutch.]
1. The exercise of violence under sovereign command. *Raleigh.*
 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. *Shakespeare.*
- To **WAR.** *v. n.* [from the noun.] To make war; to be in a state of hostility. *Tim.*
- To **WAR.** *v. a.* To make war upon. *Spenser. Daniel.*
- To **WARBLE.** *v. a.* [*werwelen*, German.]
1. To quaver any sound. *Milton.*
 2. To cause to quaver. *Milton.*
 3. To utter musically. *Milton.*
- To **WARBLE.** *v. n.*
1. To be quavered. *Gay.*
 2. To be uttered melodiously. *Sidney.*
 3. To sing. *Milton. Dryden. Pope.*
- WARBLER.**

WAR

WAR

WARBLER. *f.* [from *warble.*] A singer; a songster. *Tickell.*

WARD. A syllable much used as an affix in composition, as *beavenward*, with tendency to heaven; *biberward*, this way; from *peapnd*, Saxon. *Sidney.*

To WARD. *v. a.* [*peapndian*, Sax. *wasren*, Dutch; *garder*, French.]

1. To guard; to watch. *Spenser.*
2. To defend; to protect. *Shakespeare.*
3. To fence off; to obstruct, or turn aside any thing mischievous. *Fairfax. Daniel.*

To WARD. *v. n.*

1. To be vigilant; to keep guard.
2. To act upon the defensive with a weapon. *Dryden.*

WARD. *f.* [from the verb.]

1. Watch; act of guarding. *Spenser. Dryden.*
2. Garrison; those who are intrusted to keep a place. *Spenser.*
3. Guard made by a weapon in fencing. *Shakespeare.*
4. Fortrefs; 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. Grew.*
8. One in the hands of a guardian. *Drummond. Otway.*
9. The state of a child under a guardian. *Bacon.*
10. Guardianship; right over orphans. *Spenser.*

WARDEN. *f.* [*waerden*, Dutch.]

1. A keeper; a guardian. *Garth.*
2. A head officer.
3. Warden of the cinque ports. A magistrate that has the jurisdiction of those havens in the east part of England, commonly called the cinque ports, or five havens, who has there all that jurisdiction which the admiral of England has in places not exempt.
4. A large pear. *May. King.*

WARDER. *f.* [from *ward.*]

1. A keeper; a guard. *Spenser. Dryden.*
2. A truncheon by which an officer of arms forbade fight. *Shakespeare.*

WARDMOTE. *f.* [*peapnd* and *moz*, or *gemot*, Saxon.] A meeting; a court held in each ward or district in London for the direction of their affairs.

WARDROBE. *f.* [*gardrobe*, French.] A room where clothes are kept. *Spenser. Addison.*

WARDSHIP. *f.* [from *ward.*]

1. Guardianship. *Bacon.*
2. Pupillage; state of being under ward. *King Charles.*

WARE. The preterite of *war*, more frequently *were*. *Luke.*

WARE. *a.* [For this we commonly say *aware.*]

1. Being in expectation of; being provided against. *Mattbew.*

2. Cautious; wary. *Spenser.*

To WARE. *v. n.* To take heed of; to beware. *Dryden.*

WARE. *f.* [*paapn*, Saxon; *waere*, Dutch.] Commonly something to be fold. *Shakespeare. Ben. Johnson.*

WAREFUL. *a.* [*ware* and *full.*] Cautious; timorously prudent.

WAREFULNESS. *f.* [from *wareful.*] Cautiousness. Obsolete. *Sidney.*

WAREHOUSE. *f.* [*ware* and *house.*] A storehouse of merchandise. *Locke. Addison.*

WARELESS. *a.* [from *ware.*] Uncautious; unwary. *Spenser.*

WARELY. *ad.* [from *ware.*] Warily; cautiously; timorously. *Spenser.*

WARFARE. *f.* [*war* and *fare.*] Military service; military life. *Milton. Dryden. Atterb. Rogers.*

To WARFARE. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To lead a military life. *Comden.*

WARHABLE. *a.* [*war* and *babile.*] Military; fit for war. *Spenser.*

WARILY. *ad.* [from *wary.*] Cautiously; with timorous prudence; with wise forethought. *Hooker. South. Spratt.*

WARINESS. *f.* [from *wary.*] Caution; prudent forethought; timorous scrupulousness. *Donne. Spratt.*

WAR. *f.* Building. *Spenser.*

WARLIKE. *a.* [*war* and *like.*]

1. Fit for war; disposed to war. *Sid. Phil.*
2. Military; relating to war. *Milton.*

WARLING. *f.* [from *war.*] One often quarrelled with.

WARLOCK. } *f.* [*peaplcg*, Saxon.] A

WARLUCK. } witch; a wizzard.

WARM. *a.* [*warm*, Gothick; *peapn*, Sax. *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. *v. a.* [from the adjective.]

1. To free from cold; to heat in a gentle degree. *Isaiab. Milton.*
2. To heat mentally; to make vehement. *Dryden.*

WARMPAN. *f.* [*warm* and *pan*] A covered brass pan for warming a bed by means of hot coals.

WARMPAN. *f.* [*warm* and *pan*] A covered brass pan for warming a bed by means of hot coals.

WARMPAN. *f.* [*warm* and *pan*] A covered brass pan for warming a bed by means of hot coals.

WARMPAN. *f.* [*warm* and *pan*] A covered brass pan for warming a bed by means of hot coals.

WARMPAN. *f.* [*warm* and *pan*] A covered brass pan for warming a bed by means of hot coals.

WARMPAN. *f.* [*warm* and *pan*] A covered brass pan for warming a bed by means of hot coals.

WARMPAN. *f.* [*warm* and *pan*] A covered brass pan for warming a bed by means of hot coals.

WARMPAN. *f.* [*warm* and *pan*] A covered brass pan for warming a bed by means of hot coals.

2. Eagerly; ardently. *Prior. Pope.*

WARMNESS. } *f.* [from *warm.*]
WARMTH. }

1. Gentle heat. *Shakspeare. Bacon. Addison.*

2. Zeal; passion; fervour of mind.

Shakspeare. Spratt.

3. Fancifulness; enthusiasm. *Temple.*

To WARN. *v. a.* [*wærnan*, Sax. *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.

Act. Dryden.

3. To notify previously good or bad.

Dryden.

WARNING. *f.* [from *warn.*]

1. Caution against faults or dangers; previous notice of ill.

Wake.

2. Previous notice: in a sense indifferent.

Dryden.

WARP. *f.* [*wæpp*, Saxon; *werp*, Dutch.] That order of thread in a thing woven that crosses the woof.

Bacon.

To WARP. *v. n.* [*wæppan*, Sax. *wæppen*, Dutch.] To change from the true situation of intestine motion; to change the position from one part to another.

Shak. Moxon.

2. To lose its proper course or direction.

Shakspeare. Norris.

3. To turn.

Milton.

To WARP. *v. a.*

1. To contract; to shrivel.

2. To turn aside from the true direction.

Dryden. Watts.

3. It is used by *Shakspeare* to express the effect of frost: as,

Freeze, freeze, thou bitter sky,

Though thou the waters warp.

To WARRANT. *v. n.* [*garantir*, Fr.]

1. To support or maintain; to attest.

Hooker. Locke.

2. To give authority.

Shakspeare.

3. To justify.

South.

4. To exempt; to privilege; to secure.

Sidney. Milton.

5. To declare upon surety.

L'Estrange. Dryden.

WARRANT. *f.* [from the verb.]

1. A writ conferring some right or authority.

Shakspeare. Clarendon.

2. A writ giving the officer of justice the power of caption.

Dryden.

3. A justificatory commission or testimony.

Hooker. Raleigh. South.

4. Right; legality.

Shakspeare.

WARRANTABLE. *a.* [from *warrant.*]
 Justifiable; defensible.

Brown. South.

WARRANTABLENESS. *f.* [from *warrantable.*] Justifiableness.

Sidney.

WARRANTABLY. *ad.* [from *warrantable.*] Justifiably.

Wake.

WARRANTER. *f.* [from *warrant.*]

1. One who gives authority.

2. One who gives security.

WARRANTISE. *f.* [*warrantise*, law Lat.]

Authority; security.

Shakspeare.

WARRANTY. *f.* [*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 against all men, for the enjoying of any thing agreed of between them.

Cowell.

2. Authority; justificatory mandate.

Shakspeare. Taylor.

3. Security.

Locke.

To WARRA'Y. *v. a.* [from *war.*] To make war upon.

Fairfax.

WARRE. *a.* [*wærr*, Saxon.] Worse.

Spenser.

WARREN. *f.* [*waerande*, Dutch; *guerre*, Fr.] A kind of park for rabbits.

L'Estrange.

WARRENER. *f.* [from *warren.*] The keeper of a warren.

WARRIOUR. *f.* [from *war.*] A soldier; a military man.

Shakspeare. Dryden.

WART. *f.* [*wært*, Saxon; *werte*, Dutch.] A corneous excrescence; a small protuberance on the flesh.

Bacon.

WARTWORT. *f.* [*wart* and *wort.*]

Spurge.

WARTY. *a.* [from *wart.*] Grown over with warts.

WARWORN. *a.* [*war* and *worn.*] Worn with war

Shakspeare.

WARY. *a.* [*wærr*, Saxon.] Cautious; scrupulous; timorously prudent.

Hooker. Daniel. Addison.

WAS. The preterite of *To BE.*

Genesius.

To WASH. *v. a.* [*wæscan*, Saxon; *waschen*, Dutch.]

1. To cleanse by ablution.

Shakspeare. L'Estrange.

2. To moisten.

3. To affect by ablution.

Act. Taylor. Watts.

4. To colour by washing.

Collier.

To WASH. *v. n.*

1. To perform the act of ablution.

2 Kings. Pope.

2. To cleanse clothes.

Shakspeare.

WASH. *f.* [from the verb.]

1. Alluvion; any thing collected by water.

Mortimer.

2. A bog; a marsh; a fen; a quagmire.

Shakspeare.

3. A medical or cosmetic lotion.

Hudibras. South. Swift.

4. A superficial stain or colour.

Collier.

5. The seed of hogs gathered from washed dishes.

Shakspeare.

6. The act of washing the clothes of a family; the linen washed at once.

WASH-

WASHEBALL. *f.* [*wash* and *ball*.] Ball made of soap. *Swift.*

WASHER. *f.* [from *wash*.] One that washes. *Shakespeare.*

WASHY. *a.* [from *wash*.]

1. Watry; damp. *Milton.*

2. Weak; not solid. *Wotton.*

WASP. *f.* [*weap*, Saxon; *wespa*, Latin; *guespe*, French.] A brisk stinging insect, in form resembling a bee.

Shakespeare. Drayton.

WASPISH. *a.* [from *wasp*.] Peevish; malignant; irritable. *Shakespeare. Stillingfleet.*

WASPISHLY. *ad.* [from *waspish*.] Peevishly.

WASPISHNESS. *f.* [from *waspish*.] Peevishness; irritability.

WASSAIL. *f.* [from *we hæl*, your health, Saxon.]

1. A liquor made of apples, sugar, and ale, anciently much used by English good-fellows.

2. A drunken bout. *Shakespeare.*

WASSAILER. *f.* [from *wassail*.] A toper; a drunkard. *Milton.*

WAST. The second person of *was*, from *To be*.

To WASTE. *v. a.* [*wæstian*, Saxon; *wosten*, Dutch; *guastare*, Italian; *wastare*, 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. *v. n.* To dwindle; to be in a state of consumption. *Dryden.*

WASTE. *a.* [from the verb.]

1. Destroyed; ruined. *Milt. Locke. Prior.*

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. *Dryden.*

WASTE. *f.* [from the verb.]

1. Wanton or luxurious destruction; consumption; loss. *Hooker. Milton. Ray.*

2. Useless expence. *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. *Shakespeare.*

WASTEFUL. *a.* [*waste* and *full*.]

1. Destructive; ruinous. *Milton.*

2. Wantonly or dissolutely consumptive. *Shakespeare. Bacon.*

3. Lavish; prodigal; luxuriantly liberal. *Addison.*

4. Desolate; uncultivated; unoccupied. *Spenser.*

WASTEFULLY. *ad.* [from *wasteful*.] With vain and dissolute consumption.

Dryden.

WASTEFULNESS. *f.* [from *wasteful*.] Prodigality.

WASTENESS. *f.* [from *waste*.] Desolation; solitude. *Spenser.*

WASTER. *f.* [from *waste*.] One that consumes dissolutely and extravagantly; a squanderer; vain consumer. *Ben. Johnson.*

WASTREL. *f.* [from *waste*.] Common. *Carew.*

WATCH. *f.* [*wæcce*, Saxon.]

1. Forbearance of sleep.

2. Attendance without sleep. *Addison.*

3. Attention; close observation. *Shakespeare.*

4. Guard; vigilant keep. *Spenser.*

5. Watchman; men set to guard. *Spenser.*

6. Place where a guard is set. *Shakespeare.*

7. Post or office of a watchman. *Shakespeare.*

8. A period of the night. *Dryden.*

9. A pocket-clock; a small clock moved by a spring. *Hale.*

To WATCH. *v. n.* [*wæcian*, Saxon.]

1. Not to sleep; to wake.

Shakespeare. Ecclesi.

2. To keep guard.

Fer. Milton.

3. To look with expectation. *Psalms.*

4. To be attentive; to be vigilant. *2 Timothy.*

5. To be cautiously observant. *Taylor.*

6. To be insidiously attentive. *Milton.*

To WATCH. *v. a.*

1. To guard; to have in keep. *Milton.*

2. To observe in ambush. *Walton. Milton.*

3. To tend. *Broome.*

4. To observe in order to detect or prevent.

WATCHER. *f.* [from *watch*.]

1. One who watches. *Shakespeare.*

2. Diligent overlooker or observer.

WATCHET. *a.* [*wæcced*, Saxon.] Blue; pale blue. *Dryden.*

WATCHFUL. *a.* [*watch* and *full*.] Vigilant; attentive; cautious; nicely observant. *Shakespeare. Revelations.*

WATCHFULLY. *ad.* [from *watchful*.] Vigilantly; cautiously; attentively; with cautious observation. *Boyle.*

WATCHFULNESS. *f.* [from *watchful*.]

1. Vigilance; heed; suspicious attention; cautious regard. *Hamm. Arbuth. Watts.*

2. Inability to sleep. *Arbuthnot.*

WATCHHOUSE. *f.* [*watch* and *house*.]

Place where the watch is set. *Gay.*

WATCHING. *f.* [from *watch*.] Inability to sleep. *Wise man.*

WATCHMAKER. *f.* [*watch* and *maker*.]

One

One whose trade is to make watches, or pocket-clocks. *Moxon.*

WA'TCHMAN. *f.* [*watch* and *man.*] Guard; sentinel; one set to keep ward. *Bacon, Taylor.*

WA'TCHTOWER. *f.* [*watch* and *tower.*]

Tower on which a centinel was placed for the sake of prospect. *Donne, Milton, Ray.*

WA'TCHWORD. *f.* [*watch* and *word.*]

The word given to the centinels to know their friends. *Spenser, Sandys.*

WATER. *f.* [*waeter*, Dutch; *wæter*, Saxon.]

1. Sir Isaac Newton defines *water*, when pure, to be a very fluid salt, volatile, and void of all favour or taste; and it seems to consist of small, smooth, hard, porous, spherical particles, of equal diameters, and of equal specifick gravities, as Dr. Cheyne 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, Shakespeare.*

2. The sea. *Common Prayer.*

3. Urine. *Shakespeare.*

4. To hold WATER. To be found: to be tight. *L'Estrange.*

5. It is used for the lustre of a diamond. *Shakespeare.*

6. WATER is much used in composition for things made with *water*, being in *water*, or growing in *water*: as, *water-spaniel*, *water-flood*, *water-courses*, *water-pots*, *water-fox*, *water-snakes*, *water-gods*, *water newt*. *Sidney, P. Isaiab.*

Jo Walton, May, Dryden, Derham.

To WA'TER. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To irrigate; to supply with moisture. *Bacon, Waller, Temple.*

2. To supply with water for drink. *Spenser, Knolles.*

3. To fertilize or accommodate with streams. *Addison.*

4. To diversify as with waves. *Locke.*

To WA'TER. *v. n.*

1. To shed moisture. *Shakesp. South.*

2. To get or take in water; to be used in supplying water. *Genesis, Knolles.*

3. The mouth WATERS. The man lungs. *Camd. n.*

WA'TERCOLOURS. *f.* Painters make colours into a soft consistence with water; thence they call *watercolours*. *Boye.*

WA'TERCRESSSES. *f.* [*silymbrium*, Lat.] A plant. There are five species. *Müller.*

WA'TERER. *f.* [from *water*.] One who waters. *Carew.*

WA'TERFAL. *f.* [*water* and *fall*.] Cataract; cascade. *R. Bigb.*

WA'TERFOWL. *f.* Fowl that live, or get their food in water. *Hale.*

WATERGRUEL. *f.* [*water* and *gruel*.] Food made with oatmeal and water. *Locke.*

WA'TERINESS. *f.* [from *watery*.] Humidity; moisture. *Arbutnot.*

WA'TERISH. *a.* [from *water*.]

1. Refembling water. *Dryd n.*

2. Moist; insipid. *Hale.*

WA'TERISHNESS. *f.* [from *waterish*.] Thinness; resemblance of water. *Floyer.*

WA'TERLEAF. *f.* A plant. *Müller.*

WA'TERLILLY. *f.* [*nymphaea*, Latin.] A plant. *Müller.*

WA'TERMAN. *f.* [*water* and *man*.] A ferryman; a boatman. *Dryden, Addison.*

WA'TERMARK. *f.* [*water* and *mark*.] The utmost limit of the rise of the flood. *Dryden.*

WA'TERMELON. *f.* A plant. *Müller.*

WA'TERMILL. *f.* Mill turned by water. *Spenser.*

WA'TERMINT. *f.* A plant.

WATERRADISH. *f.* A species of water-creffes, which see.

WATERRAT. *f.* A rat that makes holes in banks. *Walton.*

WATERROCKET. *f.* A species of water-creffes.

WA'TERVIOLET. *f.* [*bottonia*, Latin.] A plant. *Mi. cr.*

WATTERSA'PPHIRE. *f.* A sort of stone. The occidental sapphire is neither so bright nor so hard as the oriental. *Woodward.*

WATERWITH. *f.* [*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 drougthy traveller. *Derham.*

WA'TERWORK. *f.* [*water* and *work*.] Play of fountains; any hydraulic performance. *Wilkins, Addison.*

WA'TERY. *a.* [from *water*.]

1. Thin; liquid; like water. *Arbutn.*

2. Tasteless; insipid; vapid; spiritless. *Shakspere.*

3. Wet; abounding with water. *Prior.*

4. Relating to the water. *Dryden.*

5. Consisting of water. *Milton.*

WA'TTLE. *f.* [from *wagbelen*, to shake, German.]

1. The barbs, or loose red flesh that hangs below the cock's bill. *Walton.*

2. A bundle.

To WA'TTLE. *v. a.* [*parelas*, Sax.] To bind with twigs; to turn, by plating twigs. *Milton.*

W A Y

- WAVE.** *f.* [pæge, Saxon; waegb, Du'ch.]
 1. Water raised above the level of the surface; billow. *Watt'n.*
 2. Unevenness; inequality. *Newton.*
To WAVE. *v. n.* [from the noun.]
 1. To play loosely; to float. *Dryden.*
 2. To be moved as a signal. *B. Johnson.*
 3. To be in an unsettled state; to fluctuate. *Harker.*
To WAVE. *v. a.* [from the noun.]
 1. To raise into inequalities of surface. *Shakespeare.*
 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. *Shakespeare.*
 5. To put off. *Wotton.*
 6. To put aside for the present. *Dryden.*
To WAVER. *v. n.* [wāpian, Saxon.]
 1. To play to and fro; to move loosely. *Boyle.*
 2. To be unsettled; to be uncertain, or inconstant; to fluctuate; not to be determined. *Shakespeare. Daniel. Aterbury.*
WAVERER. *f.* [from *waver.*] One unsettled and irresolute. *Shakespeare.*
WA'VY. *a.* [from *wave.*]
 1. Rising in waves. *Dryd'n.*
 2. Playing to and fro, as in undulations. *Pb'l ps.*
WAWES, or waws. *f.* For waves.
To WAWL. *v. n.* To cry; to howl. *Shakespeare.*
WAX. *f.* [pæxe, Saxon; wox, Danish; wack, Dutch]
 1. The thick tenacious matter gathered by the bee. *Ro' common.*
 2. Any tenacious mass, such as is used to fasten letters. *More.*
To WAX. *v. a.* To smear; to join with wax. *Dryden.*
To WAX. *v. n.* pret. *wox, waxed,* part. pass. *waxed, waxen.* [paxan, Saxon.]
 1. To grow; to increase; to become bigger, or more. *Hakewill.*
 2. To pass into any state; to become; to grow. *Hook'r. Gen. Fairfax. Aterb.*
WAXEN. *a.* [from *wax.*] Made of wax. *Denham. Gay.*
WAY. *f.* [pæx, Saxon.]
 1. The road in which o. e travels. *Shakespeare. Milton. Prior.*
 2. Broad road made for passagers. *Shakespeare.*
 3. A length of journey. *L'Esrange.*
 4. Course; direction of motion. *Dryden. L'cke.*
 5. Advance in life. *Spektor.*
 6. Passage; power of progression made or given. *Walier. Temple.*
 7. Local tendency. *Shakespeare.*
 8. Course; regular progression. *Dyden.*

W E A

9. Situation where a thing may probably be found. *Taylor.*
 10. A situation or course obstructive and obviating. *Duppa.*
 11. Tendency to any meaning, or act. *Aterbury.*
 12. Access; means of admittance. *Raleigh.*
 13. Sphere of observation. *Temple.*
 14. Means; mediate instrument; intermediate step. *Dryden. Tillotson.*
 15. Method; means of management. *Daniel. South.*
 16. Private determination. *B. Johnson.*
 17. Manner; mode. *Sidney. Hook. Addis.*
 18. Method; manner of practice. *Sidney.*
 19. Method or plan of life, conduct, or action. *Bacon. Milton.*
 20. Right method to act or know. *Locke. Rowe.*
 21. General scheme of acting. *Clarissa.*
 22. *By the way.* Without any necessary connection with the main design. *Bacon. Spectator.*
 23. *To go, or come one's way, or ways;* to come along, or depart. *Shakespeare. L'Esfr.*
WAYBREAD. *f.* A plant. *Ainsworth.*
WAYFARER. *f.* [*way* and *fare,* to go.] Passenger; traveller. *Carew.*
WAYFARING. *a.* Travelling; passing; being on a journey. *Hammond.*
WAYFARINGTREE. *f.* [*viburnum,* Lat.] A plant.
To WAYLAY. *v. a.* [*way* and *lay.*] To watch insidiously in the way; to beset by ambush. *Bacon. Dryden.*
WAYLAYER. *f.* [from *waylay.*] One who waits in ambush for another.
WAYLESS. *a.* [from *way.*] Pathless; untracked. *Drayton.*
WAYMARK. *f.* [*way* and *mark.*] Mark to guide in travelling. *Jeremiah.*
To WAYMENT. *v. a.* [*pa,* Saxon.] To lament, or grieve. *Spenser.*
WAYWARD. *a.* Froward; peevish; morose; vexatious. *Sidney. Fairfax.*
WAYWARDLY. *ad.* [from *wayward.*] Frowardly; perversely. *Sidney.*
WAYWARDNESS. *f.* [from *wayward.*] Frowardness; perverseness. *Wotton.*
WE. *pronoun.* [See I.] The plural of I. *Shakespeare.*
WEAK. *a.* [pæc, Saxon; wec, Dutch.]
 1. Feeble; not strong. *Milton. Locke.*
 2. Infirm; not healthy. *Shakespeare.*
 3. Soft; pliant; not stiff.
 4. Low of sound. *Ascham.*
 5. Feeble of mind; wanting spirit. *Hook'r. Swift.*
 6. Not much impregnated with any ingredient.
 7. Not powerful; not potent. *Shakespeare. South. Swift.*
 8. N

3. Not well supported by argument.

Hooker.

9. Unfortified.

Addison.

To WEAKEN. *v. a.* To debilitate; to enfeeble.

Hooker. Ray.

WEAKLING. *f.* [from *weak*] A feeble creature.

Shakespeare.

WEAKLY. *ad.* [from *weak*] Feebly; with want of strength.

Bacon. Dryden.

WEAKLY. *a.* [from *weak*] Not strong; not healthy.

Raleigh.

WEAKNESS. *f.* [from *weak*.]

1. Want of strength; want of force; feebleness.

Rogers.

2. Infirmity; unhealthiness.

Temple.

3. Want of cogency.

Tillotson.

4. Want of judgment; want of resolution; foolishness of mind.

Milton.

5. Defect; failing.

Bacon.

WEAKSIDE. *f.* [*weak* and *side*.] Foible; deficiency; infirmity.

Temple.

WEAL. *f.* [*weal*, Saxon; *weal-þ*, Dut.]

1. Happiness; prosperity; flourishing state.

Shakespeare. Milton. Temple.

2. Republick; state; publick interest.

Pope.

WEAL. *f.* [*weal*, Saxon.] The mark of a stripe.

Donne.

WEAL *away.* *interj.* Alas.

Spenser.

WEALD, *Wald, Walt.* Whether singly or jointly signify a wood or grove, from the Saxon *weald*.

Gibson.

WEALTH. *f.* [*wealþ*, rich, Sax.] Riches; money, or precious goods.

Corbet. Dryden.

WEALTHILY. *ad.* [from *wealthy*.] Richly.

Shakespeare.

WEALTHINESS. *f.* [from *wealthy*.] Richness.

WEALTHY. *a.* [from *wealthy*.] Rich; opulent; abundant.

Spenser. Shakespeare.

To WEAN. *v. a.* [*weanan*, Saxon.]

1. To put from the breast; to abscitate.

Ray. Mortimer.

2. To withdraw from any habit or desire.

Spenser. Stillingfleet.

WEANED. } *f.* [from *wean*.]

1. An animal newly weaned.

Spenser. Milton.

2. A child newly weaned.

WEAPON. *f.* [*weapen*, Saxon.] Instrument of offence.

Shakespeare. Daniel.

WEAPONED. *a.* [from *weapon*.] Armed for offence; furnished with arms.

Sidney. Hayward.

WEAPONLESS. *a.* [from *weapon*.] Having no weapon; unarmed.

Milton.

WEAPON-SALVE. *f.* [*weapen* and *sove*.] A salve which was supposed to cure the wound, being applied to the weapon that made it.

Bayle.

To WEAR. *v. a.* preterite *wore*, participle *worn*. [*wearan*, Saxon.]

1. To waste with use or time.

Peacbam.

2. To consume tediously.

Carew.

3. To carry appendant to the body.

Shakespeare.

4. To exhibit in appearance.

Dryden.

5. To affect by degrees.

Locke.

6. To WEAR out. To harass.

Daniel.

7. To WEAR out. To waste or destroy by use.

Dryden.

To WEAR. *v. n.*

1. To be wasted with use or time.

Exodus.

2. To be tediously spent.

Milton.

3. To pass by degrees.

Rogers.

WEAR. *f.* [from the verb.]

1. The act of wearing; the thing worn.

Hudibras.

2. [*weap*, Saxon, a fen; *war*, German, a mound.] A dam to shut up and raise the water; often written *weir* or *wier*.

Walton.

WEARD. *f.* *Weard*, whether initial or final, signifies watchfulness or care, from the Saxon *weardan*, to ward or keep.

Gibson.

WEARER. *f.* [from *wear*.] One who has any thing appendant to his person.

Dryden. Addison.

WEARING. *f.* [from *wear*.] Clothes.

Shakespeare.

WEARINESS. *f.* [from *weary*.]

1. Lassitude; state of being spent with labour.

Shakespeare. Hale. South.

2. Fatigue; cause of lassitude.

Clarendon.

3. Impatience of any thing.

4. Tediousness.

WEARISH. *a.* [I believe from *weap*, Sax, a quagmire.] Boggy; watery.

Carew.

WEARISOME. *a.* [from *weary*.] Troublesome; tedious; causing weariness.

Hooker. Brown. Denham.

WEARISOMELY. *ad.* [from *wearisome*.] Tediously; so as to cause weariness.

Raleigh.

WEARISOMENESS. *f.* [from *wearisome*.]

1. The quality of tiring.

2. The state of being easily tired.

Ascham.

To WEARY. *v. a.* [from the adjective.]

1. To tire; to fatigue; to harass; to subdue by labour.

Dryden. Addison.

2. To make impatient of continuance.

Shakespeare.

3. To subdue or harass by any thing irksome.

Milton.

WEARY. *a.* [*weary*, 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. Diffident; discontinuous.

Shakespeare.

4. Causing weariness; tiring me.

Sidney.

WEA'SEL. *f.* [*weſel*, Saxon; *wefel*, Dut.] A ſmall animal that eats corn and kills mice. *Pope.*

WE/SAND. *f.* [*weſen*, Saxon.] The wind-pipe; the paſſage through which the breath is drawn and emitted.

Spencer. Wiſeman. Dryden.

WEA'THER. *f.* [*weðer*, Saxon.]

1. State of air, reflecting either cold or heat, wet or drineſs.

Shakeſpeare. L'Eſtrange.

2. The change of the ſtate of the air.

Bacon.

3. Tempeſt; ſtorm.

Dryden.

To WEA'THER. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To expoſe to the air.

Spencer.

2. To paſs with difficulty.

Gartb. Hale.

3. To WEA'THER a point. To gain a point againſt the wind.

Addiſon.

4. To WEA'THER out. To endure.

Addiſon.

WEA'THERBEATEN. *a.* Haraſſed and ſeaſoned by hard weather.

Sidney. Suckling.

WEA'THERCOCK. *f.* [*weather* and *cock*.]

1. An artificial cock ſet on the top of a ſpire, which by turning ſhows the point from which the wind blows.

Brown.

2. Any thing fickle and inconstant.

Dryden.

WEA'THERDRIVEN. *part.* Forced by ſtorms or contrary winds.

Carew.

WEATHERGA'GE. *f.* [*weather* and *gage*.]

Any thing that ſhews the weather.

Hudibras.

WEA'THERGLASS. *f.* [*weather* and *glafs*.]

A barometer.

Arbutnot. Bentley.

WEATHERSPY. *f.* [*weather* and *ſpy*.] A ſtar-gazer; an aſtrophologer.

Donne.

WEA'THERWISE. *a.* [*weather* and *wiſe*.]

Skilful in foretelling the weather.

WEA'THERWISER. *a.* [*weather*, and *wiſer*, Dutch, to ſhow.] Any thing that foreſhows the weather.

Derbam.

To WEAVE. *v. a.* preterite *wove*, *woven*; *part. paſſ. woven*, *woven*; [*weſan*, Saxon, *wefan*, Dutch.]

1. To form by texture.

Shakeſpeare. Dryden.

2. To unite by intermixture.

Addiſon.

3. To interpoſe; to inſert.

Shakeſpeare.

To WEAWE. *v. n.* To work with a loom.

WEA'VER. *f.* [from *weave*.] One who makes threads into cloth.

Shakeſp. Job.

WEA'VERFISH. *f.* [*araneus piſcis*, Latin.]

A fiſh.

Anſworib.

WEB. *f.* [*webba*, Sax.]

1. Texture; any thing woven.

Spencer. Davies.

2. A kind of duſky film that hinders the ſight.

Shakeſpeare.

WEBBED. *a.* [from *web*.] Joined by a film.

Derbam.

WE'FOOTED. *a.* [*web* and *foot*.]

Palmipedous; having films between the toes.

Ray.

WEBSTER. *f.* [*webſter*, Sax.] A weaver. Obſolete.

Camden.

To WED. *v. a.* [*weðian*, Saxon.]

1. To marry; to take for husband or wife.

Shakeſpeare. Pope.

2. To join in marriage.

Shakeſpeare.

3. To unite for ever.

Shakeſpeare.

4. To take for ever.

Clarendon.

5. To unite by love or fondneſs.

Tillotſon.

To WED. *v. n.* To contract matrimony.

Suckling.

WEDDING. *f.* [from *wed*.] Marriage nuptials; the nuptial ceremony.

Shakeſpeare. Graunt.

WEDGE. *f.* [*wegge*, Daniſh; *wegge*, Dut.]

1. A body, which having a ſharp edge, continually growing thicker, is uſed to cleave timber.

Spencer. Arbutnot.

2. A maſs of metal.

Spencer. J. ſpau.

3. Any thing in the form of a wedge.

Milton.

To WEDGE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To

faſten with wedges; to ſtraighten with wedges; to cleave with wedges.

Shakeſpeare. Dryden. Philips. Bentley.

WE'DLOCK. *f.* [*weð* and *lac*, Sax.] Marriage; matrimony.

Shakeſpeare. Cleaveland.

WE'DNESDAY. *f.* [*weðneſdag*, Saxon;

woenſday, Dutch.] The fourth day of the week, ſo named by the Gothick nations from *Woden* or *Odin*.

Shakeſpeare.

WEE. *a.* [*weeing*, Dutch.] Little; ſmall.

Shakeſpeare.

WEE'CHELM. *f.* A ſpecies of elm.

Bacon.

WEED. *f.* [*weod*, Saxon.]

1. An herb noxious or uſeleſs.

Clarendon. Mortimer.

2. [*weoda*, Saxon; *waed*, Dutch.] A garment; clothes; habit.

Sidney. Hooker.

To WEED. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To rid of noxious plants.

Bacon. Mortimer.

2. To take away noxious plants.

Shakeſpeare.

3. To free from any thing hurtful.

Howell.

4. To root out vice.

Aſcham. Locke.

WE'EDER. *f.* [from *weed*.] One that takes away any thing noxious.

Shakeſpeare.

WE'EDHOOK. *f.* [*weed* and *hook*.] A hook by which weeds are cut away or extirpated.

Tuſſer.

WEEDLESS. *a.* [from *weed*.] Free from weeds; free from any thing uſeleſs or noxious.

Donne. Dryden.

WE'EDY. *a.* [from *weed*.]

1. Conſiſting of weeds.

Shakeſpeare.

2. Abounding with weeds.

Dryden.

WEEK. *f.* [*weoc*, Saxon; *weeke*, Dutch; *wicka*, Swediſh.] The ſpace of ſeven days.

Genſiv.

WEEK.

W E I

- WEEKDAY.** *f.* Any day not Sunday. *Pepe.*
- WEEKLY.** *a.* Happening, produced, or done once a week; hebdomadary.
- WEEKLY.** *ad.* [from *week.*] Once a week; by hebdomadal periods. *Ayliffe.*
- WEEL.** *f.* [pæel, Saxon.]
1. A wheel pool.
 2. A wigger snare or trap for fish.
- To WEEN.** *v. n.* [penan, Sax.] To think; to imagine; to form a notion; to fancy. *Spenser. Shakspeare. Milton.*
- To WEEP.** *v. n.* preter. and part. pass. *wept, weeped.* [peopan, Saxon.]
1. To show sorrow by tears. *Deuteronomy.*
 2. To shed tears from any passion. *Shakspeare.*
 3. To lament; to complain. *Numbers.*
- To WEEP.** *v. a.*
1. To lament with tears; to bewail; to bemoan. *Dryden.*
 2. To shed moisture. *Pope.*
 3. To abound with wet. *Mortimer.*
- WE'EPER.** *f.* [from *weep.*]
1. One who sheds tears; a mourner.
 2. A white border on the sleeve of a mourning coat.
- WE'ERISH.** *a.* Insipid; sour; surly. *Ascham.*
- To WEET.** *v. n.* preterite *wot,* or *wute.* [pitan, Saxon; *weten,* Dutch.] To know; to be informed; to have knowledge. *Spenser. Prior.*
- WE'ETLESS.** *a.* [from *wett.*] Unknowing.
- WE'EVIL.** *f.* [pæpel, Saxon; *wevel,* Dut.] A grub.
- WE'EZEL.** *f.* [See *WEASEL.*]
- WEET.** The old preterite and part. pass. from *To wave.* *Spenser.*
- WEFT.** *f.* That of which the claim is generally waved; any thing wandering without an owner. *Ben. Johnson.*
- WEFT.** *f.* [p pta, Saxon.] The woof of cloth.
- WE'ETAGE.** *f.* [from *west.*] Texture. *Grew.*
- To WEIGH.** *v. a.* [pægan, Saxon; *weyben,* Dutch.]
1. To examine by the balance. *Milton.*
 2. To be equivalent to in weight. *Boyle.*
 3. To pay, allot, or take by weight. *Shakspeare. Zech.*
 4. To raise; to take up the anchor. *Knolles.*
 5. To examine; to ballance in the mind. *Clarendon.*
 6. To **WEIGH down.** To overballance. *Daniel.*
 7. To **WEIGH down.** To overburden; to oppress with weight. *Dryden. Addison.*
- To WEIGH.** *v. n.*

W E L

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. *Shakspeare.*
- WE'IGHED.** *a.* [from *weighb.*] Experienced. *Bacon.*
- WE'IGHER.** *f.* [from *weighb.*] He who weighs.
- WEIGHT.** *f.* [pht, Saxon.]
1. Quantity measured by the ballance. *Arbutnot.*
 2. A mass by which, as the standard, other bodies are examined. *Swift.*
 3. Ponderous mass. *Bacon.*
 4. Gravity; heaviness; tendency to the center. *Wilkins.*
 5. Pressure; burthen; overwhelming power. *Shakspeare.*
 6. Importance; power; influence; efficacy. *Locke.*
- WE'IGHTILY.** *ad.* [from *weightly.*]
1. Heavily; ponderously.
 2. Solidly; importantly. *Brome.*
- WE'IGHTINESS.** *f.* [from *weightly.*]
1. Ponderosity; gravity; heaviness. *Locke.*
 2. Solidity; force. *Locke.*
 3. Importance. *Hayward.*
- WE'IGHTLESS.** *a.* [from *weight.*] Light; having no gravity. *Sandys.*
- WE'IGHTY.** *a.* [from *weight.*]
1. Heavy; ponderous. *Dryden.*
 2. Important; momentous; efficacious. *Shakspeare. Prior.*
 3. Rigorous; severe. *Shakspeare.*
- WE'LAWAY.** *interj.* Alas. *Spenser.*
- WE'LCOME.** *a.* [pælulme, Saxon; *welkom,* Dutch.]
1. Received with gladness; admitted willingly; grateful; pleasing. *Ben. Johnson. Locke.*
 2. To bid **WELCOME.** To receive with professions of kindness. *Bacon.*
- WE'LCOME.** *interj.* A form of salutation used to a new comer. *Dryden.*
- WELCOME.** *f.*
1. Salutation of a new comer. *Shakspeare.*
 2. Kind reception of a new comer. *Sidney. South.*
- To WE'LCOME.** *v. a.* To salute a new comer with kindness. *Bacon.*
- WE'LCOME to our house.** *f.* An herb. *Ainsworth.*
- WE'LCOMENESS.** *f.* [from *welcome.*] Gratefulness. *Boyle.*
- WE'LCOMER.** *f.* [from *welcome.*] The saluter or receiver of a new comer. *Shakspeare.*
- WELD,** or **Would.** *f.* Yellow weed, or dyers weed. *Miller.*
- To WELD,** for **To wield.** *Spenser.*
- To

- To WELD. *v. a.* To beat one mass into another. *Moxon.*
- WELFARE. *f.* [*well* and *fare.*] Happiness; success; prosperity. *Addison.*
- To WELK. *v. a.* To cloud; to obscure. *Spenser.*
- WELKED. *a.* Wrinkled; wreathed. *Shakespeare.*
- WELKIN. *f.* [from *pealcen*, to roll, or *pelcen*, clouds, Sax.] The visible regions of the air. *Milton. Philips.*
- WELL. *f.* [*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. *Moxon.*
- To WELL. *v. n.* [*peallan*, Saxon.] To spring; to issue as from a spring. *Spenser. Dryden.*
- To WELL. *v. a.* To pour any thing forth. *Spenser.*
- WELL. *a.*
1. Not sick; not unhappy. *Shakespeare. Taylor.*
 2. Convenient; happy. *Spratt.*
 3. Being in favour. *Dryden.*
 4. Recovered from any sickness or misfortune. *Collier.*
- WELL. *ad.* [*pell*, Saxon; *wel*, Dutch.]
1. Not ill; not unhappily. *Prior.*
 2. Not ill; not wickedly. *Milton.*
 3. Skilfully; 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 or me; he is happy. *Ecll.*
 10. WELL *nigh*. Nearly; almost. *Milton.*
 11. It is used much in composition, to express any thing right, laudable, or not defective.
- WELLADAY. *interject.* [A corruption of *welaway.*] Alas.
- WELLBEING. *f.* [*well* and *be.*] Happiness; prosperity. *Taylor.*
- WELLBO'RN. *f.* Not meanly descended. *Waller.*
- WELLBRED. *a.* [*well* and *bred.*] Elegant of manners; polite. *Ro'common.*
- WELLNATURED. *a.* [*well* and *nature.*] Good-natured; kind.
- WELLDO'NE. *interject.* A word of praise. *Matthew.*
- WELLFA'VOURED. *a.* [*well* and *favour.*] Beautiful; pleasing to the eye. *Shakespeare.*
- WELLME'T. *interj.* [*well* and *met.*] A term of salutation. *Shakespeare. Denham.*
- WELLNIGH. *ad.* [*well* and *nigh.*] Almost. *Davies. Spratt.*
- WELLSPENT. *a.* Passed with virtue. *Calamy.*
- WELLSPRING. *f.* [*wellgering*, Saxon.] Fountain; source. *Hooker.*
- WELLWILLER. *f.* [*well* and *willer.*] One who means kindly. *Sidney. Hooker.*
- WELLWISH. *f.* [*well* and *wish.*] A wish of happiness. *Addison.*
- WELLWISHER. *f.* [from *wellwish.*] One who wishes the good of another. *Pope.*
- WELT. *f.* A border; a guard; an edging. *Ben. Johnson.*
- To WELT. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To sew any thing with a border.
- To WELTER. *v. n.* [*pealtan*, Saxon; *welteren*, Dutch.]
1. To roll in water or mire. *Milton. Dryden.*
 2. To roll voluntarily; to wallow. *Ascham.*
- WEMM. *f.* [*wem*, Saxon.] A spot; a scar. *Breerewood.*
- WEN. *f.* [*wen*, Saxon.] A fleshy or callous excrescence, or protuberance. *More. Dryd.*
- WENCH. *f.* [*wenche*, Saxon.]
1. A young woman. *Sidney. Donne.*
 2. A young woman in contempt. *Prior.*
 3. A strumpet. *Sp'ator.*
- WENCHER. *f.* [from *wenche.*] A fornicator. *Grevo.*
- To WEND. *v. n.* [*wendan*, Saxon.]
1. To go; to pass to or from. *Arbutnot.*
 2. To turn round. *Raleigh.*
- WENNEL. *f.* An animal newly taken from the dam. *Tuffer.*
- WENNY. *a.* [from *wen.*] Having the nature of a wen. *Wiseman.*
- WENT. *pret.* See WEND and Go.
- WEPT. *pret.* and part. of *wesp.* *Milton.*
- WERE. *pret.* of the verb to be. *Daniel.*
- WERE. *f.* A dam. See WEAR. *Sidney.*
- WERT. the second person singular of the preterite of to be. *Ben. Johnson.*
- WERTH. *wearth, wirth. f.* In the names of places, signify a farm, court, or village, from the Saxon *werthig.* *Gibson.*
- WESIL. *f.* See WESAND. *Bacon.*
- WEST. *f.* [*west*, Saxon; *west*, Dutch.] The region where the sun goes below the horizon at the equinoxes. *Milton. Pope.*
- WEST. *a.* Being towards, or coming from, the region of the setting sun. *Exodus. Numbers.*
- WEST. *ad.* To the west of any place. *Milton.*
- WESTERING. *a.* Passing to the west. *Milton.*
- WESTERLY. *a.* [from *west.*] Tending or being towards the west. *Graunt.*
- WESTERN. *a.* [from *west.*] Being in the west. *West.*

W H A

W H E

west, or toward the part where the sun sets. *Spenser. Addison.*

WESTWARD. *ad.* [wɛstwɔːd, Saxon.] Towards the west. *Addison. Prior.*

WESTWARDLY. *ad.* With tendency to the west. *Dornc.*

WET. *a.* [wɛt, Saxon.]
1. Humid; having some moisture adhering. *Bacon.*

2. Rainy; watery. *Dryden.*

WET. *f.* Water; humidity; moisture. *Bacon. Evelyn.*

To WET. *v. a.* [from the noun.]
1. To humectate; to moisten. *Spenser. Milton.*

2. To drench with drink. *Walton.*

WETHER. *f.* [wɛðɜː, Saxon; wɛðɜː, Dutch.] A ram castrated. *Brown. Graunt.*

WETNESS. *f.* [from *wet.*] The state of being wet; moisture. *Mortimer.*

To WEX. *v. a.* To grow; to increase. *Dryden.*

WEZAND. *f.* [see *wesand.*] The wind-pipe. *Brown.*

WHALE. *f.* [wʰalɛ, Saxon.] The largest of fish; the largest of the animals that inhabit this globe. *Genesis. Swift.*

WHAME. *f.* Burrel-fly. *Derbam.*

WH'ALY. *a.* [See *weal.*] Marked in streaks. *Spenser.*

WHARF. *f.* [wɔːrf, Swedish; wɔːrf, Dut.] A perpendicular bank or mole, raised for the convenience of lading or emptying vessels. *Cbitd.*

WHARFAGE. *f.* [from *wbarf.*] Dues for landing at a wharf.

WHARFINGER. *f.* [from *wbarf.*] One who attends a wharf.

To WHURR. *v. n.* To pronounce the letter *r* with too much force. *Diſt.*

WHAT. *pronoun.* [wʰæt, Saxon; wʰat, Dutch.]

1. That which. *Dryden. Addison.*

2. Which part. *Locke.*

3. Something that is in one's mind indefinitely. *Shakespeare.*

4. Which of several. *Bacon. Arbuthnot.*

5. An interjection by way of surprise or question. *Dryden.*

6. **WHAT though.** *What* imports it *though*? notwithstanding. *Hosker.*

7. **WHAT Time, What Day.** At the time when; on the day when. *Milton. Pope.*

8. Which of many? interrogatively. *Spenser. Dryden.*

9. To how great a degree. *Dryden.*

10. It is used adverbially for partly; in part. *Knol: s. Norris.*

11. **WHAT bo,** An interjection of colling. *Dryden.*

WHATEVER. } *pronoun.* [from *wbæt*
WHAT'ISO. } and *foever.*]
WHATSOEVER. }

1. Having one nature or another; being one or another either generically, specifically or numerically. *Milton. Denbam.*

2. Any thing, be it what it will. *Hooker.*

3. The same, be it this or that. *Pope.*

4. All that; the whole that; all particulars that. *Shakespeare.*

WHEAL. *f.* [See *WEAL.*] A pustule; a small swelling filled with matter. *Wiseman.*

WHEAT. *f.* [wʰɛːtɛ, Saxon; wɛyɛt, Dut.] The grain of which bread is chiefly made. *Shakespeare. Genesis.*

WHEAT'EN. *a.* [from *wbeat.*] Made of wheat. *Arbuthnot.*

WHEAT'EAR. *f.* A small bird very delicate. *Swift.*

WHEAT'PLUM. *f.* A sort of plum. *Ainsworth.*

To WHE'EDLE. *v. a.* To entice by soft words; to flatter; to persuade by kind words. *Hudibras. Locke. Rowe.*

WHEEL. *f.* [wʰɛol, Saxon; wɛiɛl, Dutch.]

1. A circular body that turns round upon an axis. *Dryden.*

2. A circular body. *Shakespeare.*

3. A carriage that runs upon wheels. *Milton.*

4. An instrument on which criminals are tortured. *Shakespeare.*

5. The instrument of spinning. *Giffard.*

6. Rotation; revolution. *Bacon.*

7. A compass about; a tract approaching to circularity. *Milton.*

To WHEEL. *v. n.*

1. To move on wheels. *Bentley.*

2. To turn on an axis.

3. To revolve; to have a rotatory motion.

4. To turn; to have vicissitudes.

5. To fetch a compass. *Shakespeare. Knol.*

6. To roll forward. *Shakespeare.*

To WHEEL. *v. a.* To put into a rotatory motion; to make to whirl round. *Milton.*

WHEELBARROW. *f.* [wʰiɛl and barrow.] A carriage driven forward on one wheel. *Bacon. King.*

WHEELER. *f.* [from *wbeel.*] A maker of wheels. *Camden.*

WHEELWRIGHT. *f.* [wʰiɛl and wright.] A maker of wheel carriages. *Mortimer.*

WHEELY. *a.* [from *wbeel.*] Circular; suitable to rotation. *Philips.*

To WHEEZE. *v. n.* [wʰɛɛzɔn, Sax.] To breathe with noise. *Floyer.*

WHELK. *f.* [See to *WELK.*]
1. An inequality; a protuberance. *Shakespeare.*

2. A pustule.

To WHELM. *v. a.* [wʰɛlɜm, Saxon; wɛlɛm, Islandick.]

W H E

W H I

1. To cover with something not to be thrown off; to bury. *Shakespeare. Pope. Milton.*
2. To throw upon something so as to cover or bury it. *Milton.*
- WHELP.** *f.* [*welp*, Dut.]
1. The young of a dog; a puppy. *Bacon. Brown.*
2. The young of any beast of prey. *Donne.*
3. A son. *Shakespeare.*
4. A young man. *Ben. Johnson.*
- To WHELP.** *v. n.* To bring young. *Milton.*
- WHEN.** *ad.* [*wban*, Gothick; *hpæne*, Sax. *wannear*, Dut.]
1. At the time that. *Camden. Addison.*
2. At what time. *Addison.*
3. What time. *Shakespeare.*
4. At which time. *Daniel.*
5. After the time that. *Government of the Tongue.*
6. At what particular time. *Milton.*
- WHEN as.** At the time when; what time. *Milton.*
- WHENCE.** *ad.*
1. From what place. *Prior.*
2. From what person. *Dryden.*
3. From what premises. *Milton.*
4. From which place or person. *Arbutnot.*
5. For which cause. *Locke.*
6. From what source. *Spenser.*
7. From WHENCE. A vitious mode of speech. *Spenser.*
8. Of WHENCE. Another barbarism. *Dryden.*
- WHENCESOEVER.** *ad.* [*wbence and ever.*] From what place soever. *Locke.*
- WHENEVER.** } *ad.* At whatsoever
- WHENSOEVER.** } time. *Locke. Rogers.*
- WHERE.** *ad.* [*hpær*, Saxon; *waer*, Dut.]
1. At which place or places. *Sidney. Hooker.*
2. At what place. *Pope.*
3. At the place in which. *Shakespeare.*
4. Any WHERE. At any place. *Burnet.*
5. WHERE, like *bere*, has in composition a kind of pronominal signification.
6. It has the nature of a noun. *Spenser.*
- WHEREABOUT.** *ad.* [*wbere and about.*]
1. Near what place. *Shakespeare.*
2. Near which place. *Hooker.*
3. Concerning which. *Hooker.*
- WHEREAS.** *ad.* [*wbere and as.*]
1. When on the contrary. *Spratt.*
2. At which place. *Shakespeare.*
3. The thing being so that. *Baker.*
- WHEREAT.** *ad.* [*wbere and at.*] At which. *Hooker.*
- WHEREBY.** *ad.* [*wbere and by.*] By which. *Hooker. Taylor.*
- WHEREVER.** *ad.* [*wbere and ever.*] At

- whatsoever place. *Milton. Waller. Atterb.*
- WHEREFORE.** *ad.* [*wbere and for.*]
1. For which reason. *Hooker.*
2. For what reason. *Shakespeare.*
- WHEREIN.** *ad.* [*wbere and in.*] In which. *Bacon. Swift.*
- WHEREINTO.** *ad.* [*wbere and into.*] Into which. *Bacon. Woodward.*
- WHERENESS.** *f.* [*from wbere.*] Ubiquity. *Græw.*
- WHEREOF.** *ad.* [*wbere and of.*] Of which. *Davies.*
- WHEREON.** *ad.* [*wbere and on.*] On which. *Hooker. Milton.*
- WHERE'SO.** } *ad.* [*wbere and soe-*
- WHERE'SOE'VER.** } *ver.*] In what place soever. *Spenser.*
- WHERE'TO.** } *ad.* [*wbere and to,* or
- WHEREUNTO.** } *unto.*] To which. *Hooker. Milton.*
- WHEREUPON.** *ad.* [*wbere and upon.*] Upon which. *Clarendon. Davies.*
- WHEREWITH.** } *ad.* [*wbere and*
- WHEREWITHA'L.** } *with, or withal.*] With which. *Shakespeare. Wycherley.*
- To WHERRET.** *v. a.*
1. To hurry; to trouble; to tease.
2. To give a box on the ear. *Ainsworth.*
- WHERRY.** *f.* A light boat used on rivers. *Drayton.*
- To WHET.** *v. a.* [*hpætan*, Sax. *wetten*, Dutch.]
1. To sharpen by attrition. *Boyle.*
2. To edge; to make angry or acrimonious. *Knolles. Donne. Dryden.*
- WHET.** *f.* [*from the verb.*]
1. The act of sharpening.
2. Any thing that makes hungry, as a dram. *Dryden.*
- WHETHER.** *ad.* [*hpæþer*, Saxon.] A particle expressing one part of a disjunctive question in opposition to the other. *Hooker. South. Tillotson.*
- WHETHER.** *pronoun.* Which of two. *Mattberw. Bentley.*
- WHETSTONE.** *f.* [*wbet and stone.*] Stone on which any thing is whetted, or rubbed to make it sharp. *Hooker. Fairfax.*
- WHETTER.** *f.* [*from whet.*] One that whets or sharpens. *More.*
- WHEY.** *f.* [*hpæg*, Saxon; *wey*, Dutch.]
1. The thin or serous part of milk, from which the oleose or gummy part is separated. *Shakespeare. Harvey.*
2. It is used of any thing white and thin. *Shakespeare.*
- WHEYEY.** } *a.* [*from whey.*] Par-
- WHEYISH.** } taking of whey; resem- bling whey. *Bacon. Philips.*
- WHICH.** *pron.* [*hpilc*, Saxon; *welck*, Dut.]
1. The pronoun relative, relating to things. *Bacon. South.*
2. It

2. It formerly was used for *uho*, and related likewise to persons: as in the first words of the Lord's prayer. *Shakespeare.*

WHICHSOEVER. *pron.* [*wich* and *for-ver.*] Whether one or the other. *Locke.*

WHIFF. *f.* [*chwytb*, Welsh.] A blast; a puff of wind. *Shakespeare.*

To WHIFFLE. *v. n.* [from *wiffle.*] To move inconstantly, as if driven by a puff of wind. *L'Estrange. Watts.*

WHIFFLER. *f.* [from *wiffle.*]

1. One that blows strongly. *Shakespeare.*
2. One of no consequence; one moved with a whiff or puff. *Spectator.*

WHIG. *f.* [*hwæg*, Saxon.]

1. Whey. *Swift.*
2. The name of a faction. *Swift.*

WHIGGISH. *a.* [from *wig.*] Relating to the whigs. *Swift.*

WHIGGISM. *f.* [from *wig.*] The notions of a whig. *Swift.*

WHILE. *f.* [*weil*, German; *hwile*, Sax.] Time; space of time. *B. John. Tillotson.*

WHILE. } *ad.* [*hwile*, Saxon.]

WHILES. }

WHILST. }

1. During the time that. *Shakespeare.*
2. As long as. *Watts.*

3. At the same time that. *Decay of Piety.*

To WHILE. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To loiter. *Spectator.*

WHILERE. *ad.* [*wibile* and *ere*, or *before.*] A little while ago. *Raleigh.*

WHILOM. *ad.* [*hwilom*, Saxon.] Formerly; once; of old. *Spenser. Milton.*

WHIM. *f.* A freak; an odd fancy; a caprice. *Swift.*

To WHIMPER. *v. n.* [*wimmleren*, Germ.] To cry without any loud noise. *Rowe.*

WHIMPLED. *a.* This word seems to mean distorted with crying. *Shakespeare.*

WHIMSEY. *f.* A freak; a caprice; an odd fancy. *L'Estrange. Prior. King.*

WHIMSICAL. *a.* [from *whimsy.*] Freakish; capricious; oddly fanciful. *Addison.*

WHIN. *f.* [*chwyn*, Welsh.] A weed; furze. *Tupper. Bacon.*

To WHINE. *v. n.* [*parian*, Saxon; *wenen*, Dutch.] To lament in low murmurs; to make a plaintive noise; to moan meanly and effeminately. *Sidney. Suckling.*

WHINE. *f.* [from the verb.] Plaintive noise; mean or affected complaint. *Soutb.*

To WHINNY. *v. n.* To make a noise like a horse or colt. *Hudibras.*

WHINYARD. *f.* A sword, in contempt. *Hudibras.*

To WHIP. *v. a.* [*hpeopan*, Sax. *wippen*, Dutch.]

1. To strike with any thing tough and flexible. *Addison.*
2. To sew slightly. *Locke.*
3. To drive with lashes. *Shakespeare. Locke.*
4. To correct with lashes. *Smith.*

5. To lash with sarcasm. *Shakespeare.*
6. To inwrap. *Moxon.*

To WHIP. *v. a.* To take any thing nibbly. *L'Estrange. Swift.*

To WHIP. *v. n.* To move nimbly. *L'Estrange. Taster.*

WHIP. *f.* [*hpeop*, Saxon.] An instrument of correction tough and piant. *Dryden. Pope.*

WHIPCORD. *f.* [*wbip* and *cord.*] Cord of which lashes are made. *Dryden.*

WHIPGRAFTING. *f.* *Whipgrafting* is thus performed: first, cut off the head of the stock, and smooth it; then cut the graft from a kaot or bud on one side sloping, about an inch and a 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, as before. *Mortimer.*

WHIPHAND. *f.* [*wbip* and *hand.*] Advantage over. *Dryden.*

WHIPPLASH. *f.* The lash or small end of a whip. *Tupper.*

WHIPPER. *f.* [from *wbip.*] One who punishes with whipping. *Shakespeare.*

WHIPPINGPOST. *f.* [*wbip* and *post.*] A pillar to which criminals are bound when they are lashed. *Hudibras.*

WHIPSAW. *f.* [*wolip* and *saw.*] The *wbipsaw* is used by joiners to saw such great pieces of stuff that the handfaw will not easily reach through. *Moxon.*

WHIPSTAFF. *f.* [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. *f.* [from *wbip.*] A nimble fellow. *Prior.*

WHIPT, for *whipped.* *Tupper.*

To WHIRL. *v. a.* [*hwyrpen*, Sax. *wourbelen*, Dutch.] To turn round rapidly. *Dryden. Granville.*

To WHIRL. *v. n.* To run round rapidly. *Spenser. Dryden. Smith.*

WHIRL. *f.* [from the verb.]

1. Gyration; quick rotation; circular motion; rapid circumvolution. *Dryden. Creech. Smith.*

2. Any thing moved with rapid rotation. *Addison.*

WHIRLBAT. *f.* [*wbirl* and *bat.*] Any thing moved rapidly round to give a blow. *L'Estrange. Creech.*

W H I

W H I

WHIRLBONE. *f.* The patella. *Ainsw.*
WHIRLIGIG. *f.* [*wbirl* and *gig.*] A toy which children spin round. *Prior.*
WHIRLPIT. } *f.* [*hpyrpeole*, Saxon.]
WHIRLPOOL. } A place where the water moves circularly, and draws whatever comes within the circle towards its center; a vortex. *Sandys. Bentley.*
WHIRLWIND. *f.* [*werbelwind*, German.] A stormy wind moving circularly. *Dryden.*
WHIRRING. *a.* A word formed in imitation of the sound expressed by it: as, the whirring pheasant. *Pope.*
WHISK. *f.* [*wisfen*, to wipe, German.]
 1. A small becom, or brush. *Boyle. Swift.*
 2. A part of a woman's dress. *Child.*
To WHISK. *v. a.* [*wisfen*, to wipe, German.]
 1. To sweep with a small becom,
 2. To move nimbly, as when one sweeps. *Hudibras.*
WHISKER. *f.* [*from wbsk.*] The hair growing on the cheek unshaven; the mustachio. *Pope.*
To WHISPER. *v. n.* [*wisperen*, Dutch.]
 To speak with a low voice. *Sidney. Swift.*
To WHISPER. *v. a.*
 1. To address in a low voice. *Shakespeare. Tostler.*
 2. To utter in a low voice. *Bentley.*
 3. To prompt secretly. *Shakespeare.*
WHISPER. *f.* [*from the verb.*] A low soft voice. *Soutb.*
WHISPERER. *f.* [*from wbsper.*]
 1. One that speaks low.
 2. A private talker. *Bacon.*
WHIST.
 1. Are silent. *Shakespeare.*
 2. Still; silent. *Milton.*
 3. Be still.
WHIST. *f.* A game at cards, requiring close attention and silence. *Swift.*
To WHISTLE. *v. n.* [*hpyrtlan*, Saxon.]
 1. To form a kind of musical sound by an inarticulate modulation of the breath. *Shakespeare. Milton.*
 2. To make a sound with a small wind instrument. *Dryden. Pope.*
 3. To sound shrill.
To WHISTLE. *v. a.* To call by a whistle. *Soutb.*
WHISTLE. *f.* [*hpyrle*, 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. *Watson.*
 4. A small wind instrument. *Sidney.*
 5. The noise of winds.
 6. A call, such as sportsmen use to their dogs. *Hudibras.*

WHISTLER. *f.* [*from wbsble.*] One who whistles. *Addison.*
WHIT. *f.* [*phz*, a thing, Saxon.] A point; a jot. *Sidney. Davies. Tillotson.*
WHITE. *a.* [*hprz*, Saxon; *wit*, Dutch.]
 1. Having such an appearance as arises from the mixture of all colours; snowy. *Newton.*
 2. Having the colour of fear; pale. *Shakespeare.*
 3. Having the colour appropriated to happiness and innocence. *Milton.*
 4. Grey with age. *Shakespeare.*
 5. Pure; unblemished. *Pope.*
WHITE. *f.*
 1. Whiteness; any thing white; white colour. *Newton.*
 2. The mark at which an arrow is shot. *Dryden. Southern.*
 3. The albugineous part of eggs. *Boyle.*
 4. The white part of the eye. *Roy.*
To WHITE. *v. a.* [*from the adjective.*]
 To make white; to dealbate. *Mark.*
WHITELEAD. *f.* *White-lead* is made by taking sheet-lead, and having cut it into long and narrow 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, or some small matter more in them: these pots have each of them very sharp vinegar in the bottom, so full as almost to touch the lead. When the vinegar and lead have both been put into the pot, it is covered up close, and so left for a certain time; in which space the corrosive fumes of the vinegar will reduce the surface of the lead into a mere white calx, which they separate by knocking it with a hammer. *Quincy.*
WHITELY. *a.* [*from white.*] Coming near to white. *Southern.*
WHITEMEAT. *f.* [*white* and *meat.*] Food made of milk. *Sjensiv.*
To WHITEN. *v. a.* [*from wbite.*] To make white. *Temple.*
To WHITEN. *v. n.* To grow white. *Smith.*
WHITENER. *f.* [*from wbiten.*] One who makes any thing white.
WHITENESS. *f.* [*from wbite.*]
 1. The state of being white; freedom from colour. *Newton.*
 2. Paleness. *Shakespeare.*
 3. Purity; cleanness. *Dryden.*
WHITEPOT. *f.* A kind of food. *King.*
WHITETHORN. *f.* A species of thorn. *Boyle.*
WHITEWASH. *f.* [*wbite* and *wast.*] A wash to make the skin seem fair. *Addison.*
WHITE-

WHITEWINE. *f.* [*wbite and wine.*] A species of wine produced from the white grapes. *Wiseman. Wiseman.*

WHITHER. *a.* [*hpyðer, Saxon.*]
 1. To what place: interrogatively.
 2. To what place: absolutely. *Milton.*
 3. To which place; relatively. *Clarend.*
 4. To what degree. *Ben. Johnson.*

WHITHERSOEVER. *ad.* [*wbitber and sewer.*] To whatsoever place. *Taylor.*

WHITING. *f.* [*woiting, Dutch; albarnu, Latin.*]
 1. A small sea-fish. *Carew.*
 2. A soft chalk. [*from wbite.*] *Boyle.*

WHITISH. *f.* [*from wbite.*] Somewhat white. *Boyle.*

WHITISHNESS. *f.* [*from wbitisþ.*] The quality of being somewhat white. *Boyle.*

WHITLEATHER. *f.* [*wbite and leather.*] Leather dressed with alum, remarkable for toughness. *Ckapman.*

WHITLOW. *f.* [*hrit, 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. *Wiseman.*

WHITSOUR. *f.* A kind of apple. See *APPLE.*

WHITSTER, or Whiter. *f.* [*from wbite.*] A whitener. *Shakespeare.*

WHITSUNTIDE. *f.* [*wbite and Sunday;* because the converts newly baptized, appeared from Easter to Whit(suntide) in white. *Skinner.*] The feast of Pentecost. *Carew.*

WHITTENTREE. *f.* A sort of tree. *Ainsworth.*

WHITTLE. *f.* [*hpytel, Saxon.*]
 1. A white dress for a woman.
 2. A knife. *Ben. Johnson.*

To WHITTLE. *v. a.* [*from the noun.*] To cut with a knife. *Hakerwill.*

To WHIZ. *v. n.* To make a loud humming noise. *Shakespeare.*

WHO. *pronoun.* [*hps, 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.*

WHOE'VER. *pronoun.* [*who and ever.*] Any one, without limitation or exception. *Spenser. Pope.*

WHOLE. *a.* [*palg, Saxon; beal, Dutch.*]
 1. All; total; containing all. *Shakespeare.*
 2. Uninjured; unimpaired. *2 Sam.*
 3. Well of any hurt or sickness. *Jos.*

WHOLE. *f.* The totality; no part omitted. *Exclus. Broome.*

WHOLESALE. *f.* [*wbole and sale.*] Sale in the lump, not in separate small parcels. *Addison. Watts.*

WHOLESOME. *a.* [*bee'sum, Dutch.*]
 1. Sound. *Shakespeare.*
 2. Contributing to health.

3. Preserving; salutary. *Psalms.*
 4. Kindly; pleasing. *Shakespeare.*
WHOLESOMELY. *ad.* [*from wbole'some.*] Salubriously; salutiferously.

WHOLESOMENESS. *f.* [*from wbole'some.*]
 1. Quality of conducing to health; salubrity. *Graunt. Addison.*
 2. Salutariness; conduciveness to good.

WHO'LLY. *ad.* [*from wbole.*]
 1. Completely; perfectly. *Dryd. Addison.*
 2. Totally; in all the parts or kinds. *Bacon.*

WHOM. The accusative of *who*, singular and plural. *Locke.*

WHOMSOEVER. *pron.* [*who and soever.*] Any without exception. *Locke.*

WHOO'BUB. *f.* Hubbub. *Shakespeare.*

WHOOOP. *f.* [*See HOOP.*]
 1. A shout of pursuit. *Hudib. Addison.*
 2. [*Upupa, Latin.*] A bird. *Ditt.*

To WHOOP. *v. n.* [*from the noun.*] To shout with malignity. *Shakespeare.*

To WHOOP. *v. a.* To insult with shouts. *Dryden.*

WHORE. *f.* [*hop, Saxon; boere, Dutch.*]
 1. A woman who converses unlawfully with men; a fornicatress; an adulteress; a strumpet. *Ben. Johnson.*

2. A prostitute; a woman who receives men for money. *Dryden. Prior.*

To WHORE. *v. n.* [*from the noun.*] To converse unlawfully with the other sex. *Dryden.*

To WHORE. *v. a.* To corrupt with regard to chastity.

WHO'REDOM. *f.* [*from wbores.*] Fornication. *Hall.*

WHOREMA'STER. } *f.* [*wbores and mas-*
WHOREMONGER. } *ter or monger.*

One who keeps whores, or converses with a fornicatress. *Shakespeare.*

WHO'RESON. *f.* [*wbores and son.*] A bastard. *Shakespeare.*

WHO'RISH. *a.* [*from wbores.*] Unchast; incontinent. *Shakespeare.*

WHO'RTLEBERRY. *f.* [*heortleberian, Saxon.*] Bilberry. *Miller.*

WHOSE.
 1. Genitive of *who*. *Shakespeare.*
 2. Genitive of *which*. *Prior.*

WHO'SO, } *pronoun.* [*who and soe-*
WHOSOE'VER. } *ver.*] Any, without restriction. *Bacon. Milton. South.*

WHURT. *f.* A whortleberry; a bilberry. *Carew.*

WHY. *ad.* [*hpi, pophpri, Saxon.*]
 1. For what reason? Interrogatively. *Swift.*

2. For which reason. Relatively. *Boyle.*

3. For what reason. Relatively. *Shakespeare.*

4. It is sometimes used emphatically. *Shakespeare.*

W I D

WHYNOT. *ad.* A cant word for violent or peremptory procedure. *Hud. bras.*

WIC, Wick. Comes from the Saxon *wic*, 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. *f.* [peote, Saxon; *wiecke*, Dutch.] The substance round which is applied the wax or tallow of a torch or candle. *Shakespeare. Digby.*

WICKED. *a.*

1. Given to vice; not good; flagitious; morally bad.
2. It is a word of ludicrous or slight blame. *Shakespeare.*
3. Cursed; baneful; pernicious; bad in effect. *Spenser. Shakespeare.*

WICKEDLY. *ad.* [from *wicked*.] Criminally; corruptly. *B. Johnson. Clarend.*

WICKEDNESS. *f.* [from *wicked*.] Corruption of manners; guilt; moral ill. *Shakespeare. Milton.*

WICKER. *a.* Made of small-sticks. *Spenser.*

WICKET. *f.* [*wicked*, Welsh; *guicbet*, Fr. *wicket*, Dutch.] A small gate. *Spenser. Davies. Milton. Dryden. Swift.*

WIDE. *a.* [wide, Saxon; *wijd*, Dutch.]

1. Broad; extended far each way. *Pope.*
2. Broad to a certain degree: as, *three inches wide.*
3. Deviating; remote. *Raleigh. Hamm.*

WIDE. *ad.*

1. At a distance. *Temple.*
2. With great extent. *Milton.*

WIDELY. *ad.* [from *wide*.]

1. With great extent each way. *Bentley.*
2. R. motely; far. *Locke.*

To WIDEN. *v. a.* [from *wide*.] To make wide; to extend. *Shakespeare.*

To WIDEN. *v. n.* To grow wide; to extend itself. *Locke.*

WIDENESS. *f.* [from *wide*.]

1. Breadth; large extent each way. *Dryden.*
2. Comparative breadth. *Bentley.*

WIDGEON. *f.* A water-fowl not unlike a wild duck, but not so large. *Carew.*

WIDOW. *f.* [widow, Saxon; *weduw*, Dutch.] A woman whose husband is dead. *Shakespeare. Sandys.*

To WIDOW. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To deprive of a husband. *Shakespeare. Dryden.*
2. To endow with a widow-right. *Shakespeare.*
3. To strip of any thing good. *Dryden. Philips.*

WIDOWER. *f.* [from *widow*.] One who has lost his wife. *Sidney. Shakespeare. 2 Esdr.*

WIDOWHOOD. *f.* [from *widow*.]

W I L

1. The state of a widow. *Sidney. Spenser. Carew. Wotton. Mills.*
2. Estate settled on a widow. *Shakespeare.*

WIDOWHUNTER. *f.* [*widow* and *hunter*.] One who courts widows for a jointure. *Addison.*

WIDOWMAKER. *f.* [*widow* and *maker*.] One who deprives women of their husbands. *Shakespeare.*

WIDOW-WAIL. *f.* [*widow* and *wail*.] A plant. *Dryden.*

WIDTH. *f.* [from *wide*.] Breadth; wide-ness. *Dryden.*

To WIELD. *v. a.* [pealdan, Saxon.] To use with full command, as a thing not too heavy. *Milton. Waller. Dryden.*

WIELDY. *a.* [from *wield*.] Manageable. *Dryden.*

WIERY. *a.* [from *wire*.]

1. Made of wire: it were better written *wiry*. *Donne.*
2. Drawn into wire. *Peacham.*
3. Wet; wearish; moist. *Shakespeare.*

WIFE. *f.* plural *wives*. [p f, Saxon; *wiff*, Dutch.]

1. A woman that has a husband. *Shakespeare. Milton.*
2. It is used for a woman of low employment. *Bacon.*

WIG. Being a termination in the names of men, signifies war, or else a heroic, from *wig*. *Gibson.*

WIG. *f.* [Contracted from *perwig*.]

1. False hair worn on the head. *Swift.*
2. A sort of cake. *Ainsworth.*

WIGHT. *f.* [wicht, Saxon.] A person; a being. *Davies. Milton. Addison.*

WIGHT. *a.* Swift; nimble. *Spenser.*

WIGHTLY. *ad.* [from *wight*.] Swiftly; nimbly. *Spenser.*

WILD. *a.* [wold, Saxon; *wild*, Dutch:]

1. Not tame; not domestick. *Milton.*
2. Propagated by nature; not cultivated. *Mortimer. Grew.*
3. Desert; uninhabited.
4. Savage; uncivilized. *Shakespeare. Bacon. Waller.*
5. Turbulent; tempestuous; irregular. *Addison.*
6. Licentious; ungoverned. *Prior.*
7. Inconstant; mutable; fickle. *Pope.*
8. Inordinate; loose. *Shakespeare. Dryden.*
9. Uncouth; strange. *Shakespeare.*
10. Done or made without any consistent order or plan. *Milton. Woodward.*
11. Meerly imaginary. *Swift.*

WILD. *f.* A desert; a tract uncultivated and uninhabited. *Dryden. Addison. Pope.*

WILD Basil. *f.* [*acinus*, Latin.] A plant. *Miller.*

WILD Cucumber. *f.* [*elaterium*, Latin.] A plant. *Miller.*

WILD Olive. *f.* [*oleagnus*, Latin, from *ὄλεα*, an olive, and *ἄγρος*, *witex*.] A plant. *Miller.*

WILD-

WILDSEERVICE. *f.* [*cratægus*, Latin.] A plant.

WILDER. *v. a.* [from *wild*.] To lose or puzzle in an unknown or pathless tract.
Dryden. Pope.

WILDERNESS. *f.* [from *wild*.]
1. A desert; a tract of solitude and savageness.
Spenser. Waller.
2. The state of being wild or disorderly.
Milton.

WILDFIRE. *f.* [*wild* and *fire*.] A composition of inflammable materials, easy to take fire, and hard to be extinguished.
Shakespeare.

WILDGOOSECHASE. *f.* A pursuit of something unlikely to be caught.
L'Estr.

WILDING. *f.* [*wildelinghe*, Dutch.] A wild four apple.
Pbilips.

WILDLY. *ad.* [from *wild*.]
1. Without cultivation.
More.
2. With disorder; with perturbation or distraction.
Shakespeare.
3. Without attention; without judgment.
Shakespeare.
4. Irregularly.
Dryden.

WILDNESS. *f.* [from *wild*.]
1. Rudeness; disorder like that of uncultivated ground.
Bacon.
2. Inordinate vivacity; irregularity of manners.
Shakespeare.
3. Savageness; brutality.
Sidney. Prior.
4. Uncultivated state.
Dryden.
5. Deviation from a settled course; irregularity.
Watts.
6. Alienation of mind.
Shakespeare.

WILE. *f.* [*pile*, Saxon.] A deceit; a fraud; a trick; a stratagem; a practice artful, fly.
Daniel Roscommon.

WILFUL. *a.* [*will* and *fall*.]
1. Stubborn; contumacious; perverse; inflexible.
2. Done or suffered by design.
Milt. Dryd.

WILFULLY. *ad.* [from *wilful*.]
1. Obstinate; stubbornly.
Sidney. Tillot.
2. By design; on purpose.
H. Hammond. Bp. Taylor.

WILFULNESS. *f.* Obstinacy; stubbornness; perverseness.
Hooker. Shakespeare.

WILILY. *ad.* [from *wily*.] By stratagem; fraudulently.
Jof.

WILINESS. *f.* [from *wily*.] Cunning; guile.
Psalms. Howel.

WILL. *f.* [*will*, Saxon; *wille*, Dutch.]
1. Choice; arbitrary determination.
Locke. Hooker.

2. Discretion; choice.
Pope.
3. Command; direction.
Ecclus.
4. Disposition; inclination; desire.
Shakespeare. Drummond.
5. Power; government.
Shakespeare.
6. Divine determination.
Shakespeare.
7. Testament; disposition of a dying man's effects.
Stephens.

8. Good. **WILL.** Favour; kindness. *Sbañ.*

9. Good. **WILL.** Right intention.

10. Ill. **WILL.** Malice; malignity.

11. *Will* with a wisp, Jack with a lantern. *Will* with the wisp is of a round figure, in bigness like the flame of a candle; but sometimes broader, and like a bundle of twigs set on fire. It sometimes gives a brighter light than that of a wax-candle; at other times more obscure and of a purple colour. When viewed near at hand, it shines less than at a distance. They wander about in the air, not far from the surface of the earth; and are more frequent in places that are unfluuous, mouldy, marshy, and abounding with reeds. They haunt burying places, places of execution, dunghills. They commonly appear in summer, and at the beginning of autumn, and are generally at the height of about six feet from the ground. They follow those that run away, and fly from those that follow them. Some that have been caught were observed to consist of a shining, viscous, and gelatinous matter, like the spawn of frogs, not hot or burning, but only shining; so that the matter seems to be phosphorous, prepared and raised from putrified plants or carcases by the heat of the sun.

To WILL. *v. a.* [*willgan*, Gothic; *willan*, Saxon; *willen*, Dutch.]

1. To desire that any thing should be, or be done.
Hooker. Hammond.
2. To be inclined or resolved to have.

Shakespeare.
3. To command; to direct.

Hooker. Shakespeare. Knolles. Clarend. Dryd.
WILLI and **WILLI**, among the English Saxons, as *wiele* at this day among the Germans, signified many.
Gibson.

WILLING. *a.* [from *will*.]

1. Inclined to any thing.
Wisdom. Milton. Bentley.
2. Pleased; desirous.
3. Favourable; well disposed to any thing.

Exodus.

4. Ready; complying.
Hooker. Milton.

5. Chosen.
Milton.

6. Spontaneous.
Dryden.

7. Consenting.
Milton.

WILLINGLY. *ad.* [from *will*.]

1. With one's own consent; without dislike; without reluctance.
Hooker. Milton.
2. By one's own desire.
Addison.

WILLINGNESS. *f.* [from *will*.] Consent; freedom from reluctance; ready compliance.
Ben. Johnson. Calamy.

WILLOW. *f.* [*willow*, Saxon; *willow*, Welsh.] A tree worn by forlorn lovers.

Shakespeare.
WILLOWISH. *a.* Resembling the colour of willow.

WIN

WIN

WILLOWWORT. *f.* A plant. *Miller.*

WILY. *a.* [from *wile.*] Cunning; sly; full of stratagem. *Spenser. South.*

WIMBLE. *f.* [*wimpel*, old Dutch, from *wemelen*, to bore.] An instrument with which holes are bored.

WIMBLE. *a.* Active; nimble. *Spenser.*

WIMPLE. *f.* [*guimple*, French.] A hood; a veil. *Bible.*

To WIMPLE. *v. a.* To draw down as a hood or veil. *Spenser.*

To WIN. *v. a.* pret. *wan* and *won*; part. pass. *won*. [pinna, Sax. *winn*, Dutch.]

1. To gain by conquest. *Knolles. Milton. Dryden.*

2. To gain the victory in a contest. *Denham.*

3. To gain something withheld. *Pope.*

4. To obtain. *Sidney.*

5. To gain by play. *Addison.*

6. To gain by persuasion. *Milton.*

7. To gain by courtship. *Shakesp. Gay.*

To WIN. *v. n.*

1. To gain the victory. *Milton.*

2. To gain influence or favour. *Dryden.*

3. To gain ground. *Shakespeare.*

4. To be conqueror or gainer at play. *Shakespeare.*

To WINCE. *v. n.* [*gwingo*, Welsh.] To kick as impatient of a rider, or of pain. *Shakespeare. Ben. Johnson.*

WINCH. *f.* [*guincher*, French, to twist.] A windlace; something held in the hand by which a wheel or cylinder is turned. *Mortimer.*

To WINCH. *v. a.* To kick with impatience; to shrink from any uneasiness. *Shakespeare. Hudibras.*

WINCOPIPE. *f.* A small red flower in the stubble-fields. *Bacon.*

WIND. *f.* [pinna, Saxon; *wind*, Dutch.]

1. Wind is when any tract of air moves from the place it is in, to any other, with an impetus that is sensible to us, wherefore it was not ill called by the antients, a swifter course of air; a flowing wave of air. *Musichenbrock.*

2. Direction of the blast from a particular point. *Shakespeare.*

3. Breath; power or act of respiration. *Shakespeare.*

4. Air caused by any action. *Shakespeare. 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 decay. *L'Est.*

10. To take or bow: the WIND. To gain or have the upper-hand. *Bacon.*

To WIND. *v. a.* [pinna, Saxon; *winden*, Dutch.]

1. To blow; to sound by inflation. *Spenser. Dryden.*

2. To turn round; to twist. *Bacon. Wotton.*

3. To regulate in action. *Shakespeare. Hudibras.*

4. To nose; to follow by scent.

5. To turn by shifts or expedients. *Hudibras.*

6. To introduce by insinuation. *Shakespeare.*

7. To change. *Addison.*

8. To entwine; to enfold; to encircle. *Shakespeare.*

9. To WIND out. To extricate. *Clarendon.*

10. To WIND up. To bring to a small compass, as a bottom of thread. *Lacks.*

11. To WIND up. To convolve the spring. *Shakespeare.*

12. To WIND up. To raise 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. *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. *Shakesp. Milton.*

5. To be extricated; to be disentangled. *Milton.*

WINDEBOUND. *a.* [*wind* and *bound.*] Confined by contrary winds. *Spektor.*

WINDEGG. *f.* An egg not impregnated; an egg that does not contain the principles of life. *Brown.*

WINDER. *f.* [from *wind.*]

1. An instrument or person by which any thing is turned round. *Swift.*

2. A plant that twists itself round others. *Bacon.*

WINDFAL. *f.* [*wind* and *fall.*] Fruit blown down from the tree. *Evelyn.*

WINDFLOWER. *f.* The anemone. A flower.

WINDGALL. *f.* *Windgalls* are soft, yielding, flatulent tumours or bladders, full of corrupt jelly, which grow upon each side of the fetlock joints, and are so painful in hot weather and hard ways, that they make a horse to halt. *Farrier's Dict.*

WINDGUN. *f.* [*wind* and *gun.*] Gun which discharges the bullet by means of wind compressed. *Wilkins. Pope.*

WINDINESS. *f.* [from *windy.*]

1. Fulness of wind; flatulence. *Floyer.*

2. Tendency to generate wind. *Bacon.*

3. Tumour; puffiness. *Brerewood.*

WINDING. *f.* [from *wind.*] Flexure; meander. *Addison.*

WIND-

W I N

WINDINGSHEET. *f.* [*wind* and *sheet.*]

A sheet in which the dead are enwrapped.

Shakespeare. Bacon.

WINDLASS. *f.* [*wind* and *lace.*]

1. A handle by which a rope or lace is wrapped together round a cylinder.

2. A handle by which any thing is turned.

Shakespeare.

WINDLE. *f.* [*from to wind.*] A spindle.

WINDMILL. *f.* [*wind* and *mill.*] A mill turned by the wind.

Waller. Wilkins.

WINDOW. *f.* [*windue, Danish.*]

1. An aperture in a building by which air and light are intromitted.

2. The frame of glass or any other materials that covers the aperture.

3. Lines crossing each other.

4. An aperture resembling a window.

To WINDOW. *v. a.* [*from the noun.*]

1. To furnish with windows.

2. To place at a window.

3. To break into openings.

WINDPIPE. *f.* [*wind* and *pipe.*] The passage of the breath.

Brown. Ray. Arbut.

WINDWARD. *ad.* [*from wind.*] Towards the wind.

WINDY. *a.* [*from wind.*]

1. Consisting of wind.

2. Next the wind.

3. Empty; airy.

4. Tempestuous; molested with wind.

5. Puffy; flatulent.

WINE. *f.* [*pin, Saxon; winn, Dutch.*]

1. The fermented juice of the grape.

Cbron. Ijaiab. Jos. Sandys.

2. Preparations of vegetables by fermentations, called by the general name of wines.

WING. *f.* [*gehping, Sax; winge, Danish.*]

1. The limb of a bird by which she flies.

2. A fan to winnow.

3. Flight; passage by the wing.

4. The motive of flight.

5. The side bodies of an army.

6. Any side piece.

To WING. *v. a.* [*from the noun.*]

1. To furnish with wings; to enable to fly.

2. To supply with side bodies.

To WING. *v. v.* To pass by flight.

WINGED. *a.* [*from wing.*] Furnished with wings; flying; swift; rapid.

WINGEDPEA. *f.* [*ocbrus, Lat.*] A plant.

WINGSHELL. *f.* [*wing* and *shell.*] The shell that covers the wing of insects.

WINGY. *a.* [*from wing.*] Having wings.

WIP

To WINK. *v. n.* [*piactan, Saxon; winc= len, Dutch.*]

1. To shut the eyes.

2. To hint, or direct by the motion of the eyelids.

3. To close and exclude the light.

4. To connive; to seem not to see; to tolerate.

5. To be dim.

WINK. *f.* [*from the verb.*]

1. Act of closing the eye.

2. A hint given by motion of the eye.

WINKER. *f.* [*from wink.*] One who winks.

WINKINGLY. *ad.* [*from winking.*] With the eye almost closed.

WINNER. *f.* [*from win.*] One who wins.

WINNING. *participial a.* [*from win.*] Attractive; charming.

WINNING. *f.* [*from win.*] The sum won.

To WINNOW. *v. a.* [*piodpian, Saxon.*]

1. To separate by means of the wind; to part the grain from the chaff.

2. To fan; to beat as with wings.

3. To sift; to examine.

4. To separate; to part.

To WINNOW. *v. n.* To part corn from chaff.

WINNOWER. *f.* [*from winnow.*] He who winnows.

WINTER. *f.* [*piactan, Saxon.*] The cold season of the year.

To WINTER. *v. n.* [*from the noun.*] To pass the winter.

To WINTER. *v. a.* To feed in the winter.

WINTERBEATEN. *a.* [*winter* and *beat.*] Harassed by severe weather.

WINTERCHERRY. *f.* [*alkekenge.*] A plant.

WINTERCITRON. *f.* A sort of pear.

WINTERGREEN. *f.* [*pyrola, Latin.*] A plant.

WINTERLY. *a.* [*winter* and *like.*] Such as is suitable to winter; of a wintry kind.

WPNTRY. *a.* [*from winter.*] Brumal; hyemal.

WPNY. *a.* [*from wine.*] Having the taste or qualities of wine.

To WIPE. *v. a.* [*pipan, Saxon.*]

1. To cleanse by rubbing with something soft.

2. To take away by terision.

3. To strike off gently.

4. To clear away.

5. To cheat; to defraud.

6. To WIPE out. To efface.

WIPE.

WIPE.

WIPE.

WIPE.

WIPE.

WIPE.

WIPE.

W I S

- WIPE.** *f.* [from the verb.]
 1. An act of cleansing.
 2. A blow; a stroke; a jeer; a gybe; a sarcasm. *Swift.*
 3. A bird.
- WIPER.** *f.* [from *wipe.*] An instrument or person by which any thing is wiped. *Ben. Johnson.*
- WIRE.** *f.* Metal drawn into slender threads. *Fairfax. Milton.*
- To WIREDRAW.** *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.** *f.* [*wire* and *draw*]
 One who spins wire. *Locke.*
- To WIS.** *v. a.* pret. and part. pass. *wist.* [*wysen*, Dutch.] To know. *Afcham.*
- WISDOM.** *f.* [*wisdom*, Saxon.] Sapience; the power of judging rightly. *Hooker.*
- WISE.** *a.* [*wis*, Saxon; *wis*, Dutch.]
 1. Sapiant; judging rightly, particularly of matters of life; having practical knowledge. *Romans.*
 2. Skilful; dextrous. *Tillotson.*
 3. Skilled in hidden arts. *Shakespeare.*
 4. Grave; becoming a wise man. *Milton.*
- WISE.** *f.* [*wise*, Saxon; *wyfe*, Dutch.] Manner; way of being or acting. This word, in the modern dialect, is often corrupted into *ways.* *Sidney. Dryden.*
- WISEACRE.** *f.* [*wiseggber*, Dutch.]
 1. A wise, or sententious man. *Obsolete.*
 2. A fool; a dunce. *Addison.*
- WISELY.** *ad.* [from *wise.*] Judiciously; prudently. *Milton. Rogers.*
- WISENESS.** *f.* [from *wise.*] Wisdom; sapience. *Spenser.*
- To WISH.** *v. n.* [*wiscan*, Saxon.]
 1. To have strong desire; to long. *Arbut.*
 2. To be disposed, or inclined. *Addison.*
- To WISH.** *v. a.*
 1. To desire; to long for. *Sidney.*
 2. To recommend by wishing. *Shakespeare.*
 3. To imprecate. *Shakespeare.*
 4. To ask. *Clarendon.*
- WISH.** *f.* [from the verb.]
 1. Longing desire. *Milton. South.*
 2. Thing desired. *Milton.*
 3. Desire expressed. *Pope.*
- WISHEDLY.** *ad.* [from *wished.*] According to desire. Not used. *Knolles.*
- WISHER.** *f.* [from *wish.*]
 1. One who longs.
 2. One who expresses wishes.
- WISHFUL.** *a.* [from *wish* and *full.*] Longing; showing desire. *Shakespeare.*
- WISHFULLY.** *ad.* [from *wishful.*] Earnestly; with longing.
- WISKET.** *f.* A basket.
- WISP.** *f.* [*wisp*, Swedish, and old Dutch.] A small bundle, as of hay or straw. *Bacon.*

W I T

- WIST.** pret. and part of *wis.*
- WISTFUL.** *a.* Attentive; earnest; full of thought. *Gay.*
- WISTFULLY.** *ad.* [from *wistful.*] Attentively; earnestly. *Hudibras.*
- WISTLY.** *ad.* [from *wis.*] Attentively; earnestly. *Shakespeare.*
- To WIT.** *v. n.* [*witan*, Saxon.] To know. *Spenser. Shakespeare.*
- WIT.** *f.* [*wit*, Saxon; from *witan*, to know.]
 1. The powers of the mind; the mental faculties; the intellects.
 2. Imagination; quickness of fancy. *Shakespeare. Locke.*
 3. Sentiments produced by quickness of fancy. *Ben. Johnson. Spratt.*
 4. A man of fancy. *Dryden. Pope.*
 5. A man of genius. *Dryden. Pope.*
 6. Sense; judgment. *Daniel. B. Johnson.*
 7. In the plural. Sound mind. *Shakespeare. Tillotson.*
 8. Contrivance; stratagem; power of expedients. *Hooker. Milton.*
- WITCRAFT.** *f.* [*wit* and *craft.*] Contrivance; invention. *Camden.*
- WITCRACKER.** *f.* [*wit* and *cracker.*] A joker; one who breaks a jest. *Shakespeare.*
- WITWORM.** *f.* [*wit* and *worm.*] One that feeds on wit. *Ben. Johnson.*
- WITCH.** *f.* [*wicce*, Saxon.]
 1. A woman given to unlawful arts. *Bacon. Addison.*
 2. A winding sinuous bank. *Spenser.*
- To WITCH.** *v. a.* [from the noun.] To bewitch; to enchant. *Spenser. Shakespeare.*
- WITCHCRAFT.** *f.* [*witch* and *craft.*] The practices of witches. *Denham.*
- WITCHERY.** *f.* [from *witch.*] Enchantment. *Raleigh.*
- To WITE.** *v. a.* [*witan*, Saxon.] To blame; to reproach.
- WITE.** *f.* [from the verb.] Blame; reproach. *Spenser.*
- WITH.** *preposit.* [*wit*, Saxon.]
 1. By. Noting the cause. *Shakespeare. Rowe.*
 2. Noting the means. *Dryden.*
 3. Noting the instrument. *Rowe. Woodw.*
 4. On the side of; for. *Shakespeare.*
 5. In opposition to; in competition or contest. *Shakespeare.*
 6. Noting comparison. *Sandys.*
 7. In society. *Stillingfleet.*
 8. In company of. *Shakespeare.*
 9. In appendage; noting consequence, or concomitance. *Locke.*
 10. In mutual dealing. *Shakespeare.*
 11. Noting connection. *Dryden.*
 12. Immediately after. *Sidney. Garib.*
 13. Amongst. *Bacon. Rymer.*
 14. Upon. *Addison.*
 15. In

15. In consent. *Pope.*
- WITHAL.** *ad.* [*witb* and *all.*]
1. Along with the rest; likewise; at the same time. *Hooker, Shak. Davies, Milton, South. Dryd.*
2. It is sometimes used by writers where we now use *witb.* *Daniel, Tillotson.*
- To WITHDRAW.** *v. a.* [*witb* and *draw.*]
1. To take back; to deprive of. *Hooker.*
2. To call away; to make to retire. *Broome.*
- To WITHDRAW.** *v. n.* To retire; to retreat. *Milton. Farler.*
- WITHDRAWINGROOM.** *f.* [*witbdraw* and *room.*] Room behind another room for retirement. *Mortimer.*
- WITHE.** *f.*
1. A willow twig. *Bacon.*
2. A band, properly a band of twigs. *Mortimer.*
- To WITHER.** *v. n.* [*ꝛep̄ðer̄o*, Saxon.]
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. *Dryd.*
- To WITHER.** *v. a.*
1. To make to fade. *James.*
2. To make to shrink, decay, or wrinkle. *Shakespeare. Milton.*
- WITHEREDNESS.** *f.* [*from wited.*]
- The state of being withered; marcidty. *Mortimer.*
- WITHERBRAND.** *f.* A piece of iron, which is laid under a saddle, about four fingers above the horse's withers, to keep the two pieces of wood tight.
- WITHERS.** *f.* Is the joining of the shoulder-bones at the bottom of the neck and mane. *Farriers. Diſ.*
- WITHERRUNG.** *f.* An injury caused by a bite of a horse, or by a saddle being unfit, especially when the bows are too wide; for when they are so, they bruise the flesh against the spines of the second and third vertebrae of the back, which forms that prominence that rises above their shoulders. *Farrier's Diſ.*
- To WITHHOLD.** *v. a.* [*witb* and *hold.*]
- Witbbeld, or witbbolden, piet. and part.*
1. To restrain; to keep from action; to hold back. *Shakespeare. Dryden.*
2. To keep back; to refuse. *Hooker.*
- WITHHOLDEN.** *part. pass.* of *witbbold.* *Spelman.*
- WITHHOLDER.** *f.* [*from witbbold.*] He who withholds.
- WITHIN.** *prep.* [*piðinnan*, Saxon.]
1. In the inner part of. *Spratt. Tillotson.*
2. In the compass of; not beyond; used both of place and time. *Wotton.*
3. Not longer ago than. *Shakespeare.*
4. Into the reach of. *Orway.*
5. In the reach of. *Milton.*
6. Into the heart or confidence of. *South.*
7. Not exceeding. *Swift.*
8. In the inclosure of. *Bacon.*
- WITHIN.** *ad.*
1. In the inner parts; inwardly; internally. *Daniel.*
2. In the mind. *Dryden.*
- WITH'NSIDE.** *ad.* [*witbin* and *side*] In the interior parts. *Sharp.*
- WITHOUT.** *prep.* [*ꝛiðutan*, Saxon.]
1. Not with. *Hali.*
2. In a state of absence from. *Tatler.*
3. In the state of not having. *Bacon. Hammond.*
4. Beyond; not within the compass of. *Burnet.*
5. In the negation, or omission of. *Addison.*
6. Not by; not by the use of; not by the help of. *Bacon.*
7. On the outside of. *Dryden.*
8. Not within. *Addison.*
9. With exemption from. *Locke.*
- WITHOUT.** *ad.*
1. Not on the inside. *Bacon. Grew.*
2. Out of doors. *Wotton.*
3. Externally; not in the mind.
- WITHOUT.** *conjunct.* Unless; if not except. *Sidney.*
- WITHOUTEN.** *prep.* [*ꝛiðutan*, Saxon.] Without. *Spenser.*
- To WITHSTAND.** *v. a.* [*witb* and *stand.*]
- To gainstand; to oppose; to resist. *Sidney. Hooker.*
- WITHSTANDER.** *f.* [*from witbstand.*]
- An opponent; resisting power. *Raleigh.*
- WITHY.** *f.* [*ꝛiðiz*, Saxon.] Willow.
- WITLESS.** *a.* [*from wit.*] Wanting understanding. *Donne. Fairfax.*
- WITLING.** *f.* A pretender to wit; a man of petty smartness. *Addison. Pope.*
- WITNESS.** *f.* [*ꝛetnes*, Saxon.]
1. Testimony; attestation. *Shakespeare. Jobn.*
2. One who gives testimony. *Genesis.*
3. *Witb a WITNESS.* Effectually; to a great degree. *Prior.*
- To WITNESS.** *v. a.* [*from the noun.*] To attest. *Shakespeare. Donnt.*
- To WITNESS.** *v. n.* To bear testimony. *Sidney. Burnet.*
- WITNESS.** *interj.* An exclamation signifying that person or thing may attest it. *Milton.*
- WITSMA'PPER.** *f.* [*wit* and *snip.*] One who affects repartee. *Shakespeare.*
- WITTED.** *a.* [*from wit.*] Having wit; as a quick *witted* boy.
- WITTICISM.** *f.* [*from witty.*] A mean attempt at wit. *L'Esrange.*
- WITTILY.** *ad.* [*from witty.*]
1. Ingeniously; cunningly; artfully. *Dryden.*
2. With

2. With flight of imagination.

Bos. Johnson.

WITNESS. *f.* [from *witty.*] The quality of being witty.

Spenser.

WITTINGLY. *ad.* [from *witan*, Saxon, to weat or know.] Knowingly; not ignorantly; with knowledge; by design.

Hooker. West.

WITTOL. *f.* [from *witzol*, Sax.] A man who knows the falshood of his wife and seems contented.

Clearvland.

WITTOLLY. *a.* [from *wittol.*] Cuckoldly.

Shakespeare.

WITTY. *a.* [from *wit.*]

1. Judicious; ingenious.

Judith.

2. Full of imagination.

South.

3. Sarcastick; full of taunts.

Addison.

WITWAL. *f.* A bird.

Ainsworth.

To WIVE. *v. n.* [from *wife.*] To marry; to take a wife.

Shakespeare. Waller.

To WIVE. *v. a.*

1. To match to a wife.

Shakespeare.

2. To take for a wife.

Shakespeare.

WIVELY. *ad.* [from *wives.*] Belonging to a wife.

Sidney.

WIVES. *f.* The plural of *wife.*

Spenser.

WIZARD. *f.* [from *wife.*] A conjurer; an inchanter.

Milton.

WO. *f.* [from *wa*, Saxon.]

1. Grief; sorrow; misery; calamity.

Shakespeare. Milton. Pope.

2. A denunciation of calamity; a curse.

South.

3. *Wo* is used by *Shakespeare* for a stop or cessation.

WOAD. *f.* [from *wad*, Sax.] A plant cultivated in England for the use of dyers, who use it for laying the foundation of many colours.

Miller.

WO'BEGONE. *f.* [from *wo* and *begone.*] Lost in *wo.*

Shakespeare.

WOFT. The obsolete participle passive from **To WAFT.**

Shakespeare.

WO'FUL. *a.* [from *wo* and *full.*]

1. Sorrowful; afflicted; mourning.

Sidney. Dryden.

2. Calamitous; afflictive.

3. Wretched; paltry; sorry.

Pope.

WO'FULLY. *ad.* [from *wo'ful.*]

1. Sorrowfully; mournfully.

2. Wretchedly; in a sense of contempt.

South.

WOLD. *f.* *Wold*, whether singly or jointly, in the names of places, signifies a plain open country; from the Saxon *wold*, a plain and a place without wood.

Gibson.

WOLF. *f.* [from *wulf*, Sax. *wolf*, Dutch.]

1. A kind of wild dog that devours sheep.

Shakespeare.

2. An eating ulcer.

Brown.

WOLFDOG. *f.* [from *wolf* and *dog.*]

1. A dog of a very large breed kept to guard sheep.

Tickell.

2. A dog bred between a dog and wolf.

WO'LFISH. *a.* [from *wolf.*] Resembling a wolf in qualities or form.

Shakespeare. L'Estrange.

WO'LFEBANE. *f.* [from *wolf* and *bane.*] A poisonous plant; aconite.

Miller.

WO'LFMILK. *f.* An herb.

Ainsworth.

WO'LVISH. *a.* [from *wolf.*] Resembling a wolf.

Hewel.

WO'MAN. [from *wifman*, *wifman*, Sax.]

1. The female of the human race.

Shakespeare. Otway.

2. A female attendant on a person of rank.

Shakespeare.

To WO'MAN. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To make pliant like a woman.

Shakespeare.

WO'MANED. *a.* [from *woman.*] Accompanied; united with a woman.

Shakespeare.

WOMANHATER. *f.* [from *woman* and *bater.*] One that has an aversion from the female sex.

Swift.

WO'MANHOOD. } *f.* [from *woman.*] The

WO'MANHEAD. } character and collective qualities of a woman.

Spenser. Donne.

WO'MANISH. *a.* [from *woman.*] Suitable to a woman.

Sidney. Ascham.

To WOMANISE. *v. a.* [from *woman.*] To emasculate; to effeminate; to soften.

Sidney.

WOMANKIND. *f.* [from *woman* and *kind.*] The female sex; the race of women.

Sidney. Swift.

WO'MANLY. *a.* [from *woman.*]

1. Becoming a woman; suiting a woman; feminine.

Shakespeare. Donne.

2. Not childish; not girlish.

Arbutnot.

WO'MANLY. *ad.* [from *woman.*] In the manner of a woman; effeminately.

WOMB. *f.* [from *wamba*, Goth. *wamb*, Sax. *wamb*, *Wandick.*]

1. The place of the fetus in the mother.

Shakespeare. Addison.

2. The place whence any thing is produced.

Milton. Dryden.

To WOMB. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To inclose; to breed in secret.

Shakespeare.

WO'MBY. *a.* [from *womb.*] Capacious.

Shakespeare.

WO'MEN. Plural of *woman.*

Milton.

WON. The preterite and participle passive of *win.*

Dryden.

To WON. *v. n.* [from *wunian*, Saxon; *wonen*, German.] To dwell; to live; to have abode.

Spenser. Fairfax.

WON. *f.* [from the verb.] Dwelling; habitation. Obsolete.

Spenser.

To WO'NDER. *v. n.* [from *wundrian*, Saxon; *wonder*, Dutch.] To be struck with admiration; to be pleased or surprised so as to be astonished.

Spenser. South.

WO'NDER. *f.* [from *wundrian*, Saxon; *wonder*, Dutch.]

1. Admiration; astonishment; amazement.

Bacon.

2. Cause

2. Cause of wonder; a strange thing.
Carew.
3. Any thing mentioned with wonder.
Milton. Watts.
- WONDERFUL. *a.* [*wonder* and *full.*] Admirable; strange; astonishing.
Joh. Milton. Shakespeare illustrated.
- WONDERFUL. *ad.* To a wonderful degree.
2 Chron.
- WONDERFULLY. *ad.* [from *wonderful.*] In a wonderful manner; to a wonderful degree.
Bacon. Addison.
- WONDERMENT. *f.* [from *wonder.*] Astonishment; amazement.
Spenser.
- WONDERSTRUCK. *a.* [*wonder* and *strike.*] Amazed.
Dryden.
- WON'DROUS. *a.* Admirable; marvellous; strange; surprising.
Milton. Dryden.
- WON'DROUSLY. *ad.* [from *won'drous.*] To a strange degree.
Shakespeare. Drayton.
- To WONT. } *v. n.* preterite and par-
To be WONT. } ticipie *wont.* [punian,
Saxon; *gewonen,* Dutch.] To be accus-
tomed; to use; to be used.
Spenser. Bacon.
- WONT. *f.* Custom; habit; use.
Hooker. Milton.
- WONT. A contraction of *will not.*
- WON'TED. *part. a.* [from the verb.] Ac-
customed; used; usual.
Milton. Dryden.
- WON'TEDNESS. *f.* [from *wonted.*] State
of being accustomed to.
King Charles.
- WON'TLESS. *a.* [from *wont.*] Unaccus-
tomed; unusual.
Spenser.
- To WOO. *v. a.* [*ap̄xōd,* courted, Sax.]
1. To court; to sue for love.
Shakespeare. Prior. Pope.
2. To court solicitously; to invite with
impertunity.
Davies.
- To WOO. *v. n.* To court; to make love.
Dryden.
- WOOD. *a.* [*wods,* Gothick; *wod,* Saxon;
wood, Dutch.] Mad; furious; raging.
Tuffer.
- WOOD. *f.* [*puve,* Saxon; *woud,* Dutch.]
1. A large and thick plantation of trees.
Spenser. Dryden.
2. The substance of trees; timber.
Boyle.
- WOODA'NEMONE. *f.* A plant.
- WOODBIND. } *f.* [*pubbind,* Sax.] Ho-
WOODBINE. } neysuckle. *Shak. Peach.*
- WOODCOCK. *f.* [*puwoc,* Saxon.] A
bird of passage with a long bill: his food is
not known.
Shakespeare.
- WOODDED. *a.* [from *wood.*] Supplied with
wood.
Arbutnot.
- WOODDRINK. *f.* Decoction or infusion
of medicinal woods, as *sassafras.*
Floyer.
- WOODEN. *a.* [from *wood.*]
1. Ligneous; made of wood; timber.
Shakespeare.
2. Clumsy; awkward.
Gellier.
- WOODFRETTER. *f.* [*teret,* Lat.] An
insect; a woodworm.
Ainsworth.
- WOODHOLE. *f.* [*wood* and *bole.*] Place
where wood is laid up.
Pbiers.
- WOODLAND. *f.* [*wood* and *land.*] Woods;
ground covered with woods.
Dryden. Locke. Fenton.
- WOODLARK. *f.* A melodious sort of wild
lark.
- WOODLOUSE. *f.* [*wood* and *louse.*] An
Insect of an oblong figure, about half an
inch in length, and a fifth of an inch in
breadth; of a dark blueish or livid grey
colour, and having its back convex or
rounded; notwithstanding the appellation
of millepes, 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, which it frequently does, and
suffers itself to be taken. They are found
in great plenty under old logs of wood or
large stones, or between the bark and
wood of decayed trees.
Hill. Cong. Swift.
- WOODMAN. *f.* [*wood* and *man.*] A sports-
man; a hunter.
Sidney. Pope.
- WOODMONGER. *f.* [*wood* and *monger.*]
A woodseller.
- WOODNOTE. *f.* Wild musick.
Milton.
- WOODNYMPH. *f.* [*wood* and *nymph.*]
Dryad.
Milton.
- WOODOFFERING. *f.* Wood burnt on
the altar.
Nebemiab.
- WOODPECKER. *f.* [*wood* and *peck;* *picus*
martius, Lat.] A bird. The structure of
the tongue of the woodpecker is very sin-
gular, whether we look at its great length,
or at its sharp horny bearded point, and the
gluey matter at the end of it, the better to
stab and draw little maggots out of wood.
Derbam.
- WOODPIGEON or Woodculver. *f.* A wild
pigeon.
- WOODROOF. *f.* An herb.
Ainsworth.
- WOODSARE. *f.* A kind of spittle, found
upon herbs, as lavender and sage.
Bacon.
- WOODSERE. *f.* [*wood* and *ser.*] The time
when there is no sap in the tree.
Tuffer.
- WOODSORREL. *f.* [*oxys,* Latin.] A plant,
inclosing seeds, which often start from
their lodges, by reason of the elastick force
of the membrane which involves them.
Mller.
- WOODWARD. *f.* [*wood* and *ward.*] A
forester.
- WOODY. *a.* [from *wood.*]
1. Abounding with wood.
Milton. Addison.
2. Ligneous; consisting of wood.
Grew. Locke.
3. Relating to woods.
Spenser.
- WOOPER. *f.* [from *woc.*] One who courts
a woman.
Chapman. Creech.
- WOOF.

WOOF. *f.* [from *wove*.]

1. The set of threads that crosses the warp; the weft. *Bacon.*

2. Texture; cloth. *Milton. Pope.*

WOOLINGLY. *ad.* [from *wool*ing.] Pleasingly; so as to invite stay. *Shakespeare.*

WOOL. *f.* [pul, Saxon; *wollen*, Dutch.]

1. The fleece of sheep; that which is woven into cloth. *Sidney. Raleigh.*

2. Any short thick hair. *Shakespeare.*

WOOLFEL. *f.* [*wool* and *fell*.] Skin not stripped of the wool. *Davies.*

WOOLLEN, *a.* [from *wool*.] Made of wool not finely dressed. *Shakespeare. Bacon.*

WOOLLEN. *f.* Cloth made of wool. *Hudibras. Swift.*

WOOLPACK. } *f.* [*wool*, *pack*, and
WOOLSACK. } *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.*

WOOLWARD. *ad.* [*wool* and *ward*.] In wool. *Shakespeare.*

WOOLLY. *a.* [from *wool*.]

1. Consisting of wool; clothed with wool; *Shakespeare. Dryden.*

2. Resembling wool. *Shakespeare. Philips.*

WORD. *f.* [ponb, Saxon; *woord*, Dutch.]

1. A single part of speech. *Bacon. Pope.*

2. A short discourse. *South. Tillotson.*

3. Talk; discourse. *Shakespeare. Denham.*

4. Dispute; verbal contention. *Shakespeare.*

5. Language. *Shakespeare. Clarendon.*

6. Promise. *Dryden. Shakespeare.*

7. Signal; token. *Shakespeare.*

8. Account; tidings; message. *Shakespeare. Prior.*

9. Declaration. *Dryden.*

10. Affirmation. *Decay of Piety. Dryden.*

11. Scripture; word of God. *Whitgift.*

12. The second person of the ever adorable Trinity. A scripture term. *Milton.*

To WORD. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To dispute. *L'Estrange.*

To WORD. *v. a.* To express in proper words. *South. Addison.*

WORE. The preterite of *wear*. *Dryden. Rowe.*

To WORK. *v. n.* pret. *worked*, or *wrought*. [*werkan*, Saxon; *werken*, Dutch.]

1. To labour; to travail; to toil. *Shakespeare. Davies.*

2. To be in action; to be in motion. *Shakespeare. Dryden.*

3. To act; to carry on operations. *1 Sam.*

4. To act as a manufacturer. *Iaiab.*

5. To ferment. *Bacon.*

6. To operate; to have effect. *Rom. Bacon. Clarendon.*

7. To obtain by diligence. *1 Sam.*

8. To act internally; to operate as a purge, or other physick. *Brown. Grew.*

9. To act as on an object. *L'Estrange. Swift.*

10. To make way. *Milton.*

11. To be tossed or agitated. *Addison.*

To WORK. *v. a.*

1. To make by degrees. *Milton. Addison.*

2. To labour; to manufacture. *Raleigh. Tatler.*

3. To bring by action into any state. *Addison.*

4. To influence by successive impulses. *Bacon.*

5. To produce; to effect. *Spenser. 2 Cor. Drummond.*

6. To manage. *Arbutnot.*

7. To put to labour; to exert. *Addison.*

8. To embroider with a needle.

9. To WORK out. To effect by toil. *Decay of Piety. Addison.*

10. To WORK out. To erase; to efface. *Dryden.*

11. To WORK up. To raise. *Dryd. Add.*

WORK. *f.* [people, Saxon; *werk*, Dutch.]

1. Toil; labour; employment. *Ecclus.*

2. A state of labour. *Temple.*

3. Bungling attempt. *Stillingsfleet.*

4. Flowers or embroidery of the needle. *Spenser. Shakespeare.*

5. Any fabrick or compages of art. *Pope.*

6. Action; feat; deed. *Hammond.*

7. Any thing made. *Donne.*

8. Management; treatment. *Shakespeare.*

9. To set on WORK. To employ; to engage. *Hooker.*

WORKER. *f.* [from *work*.] One that works. *Spenser. 1 Kings. South.*

WORKFELLOW. *f.* [*work* and *fellow*.] One engaged in the same work with another.

WORKHOUSE. } *f.* [from *work* and
WORKINGHOUSE. } *house*.]

1. A place in which any manufacture is carried on. *Dryden.*

2. A place where idlers and vagabonds are condemned to labour. *Asterbury.*

WORKINGDAY. *f.* [*work* and *day*.] Day on which labour is permitted; not the sabbath. *Shakespeare.*

WORKMAN. *f.* [*work* and *man*.] An artificer; a maker of any thing. *Raleigh. Addison.*

WORKMANLY. *a.* [from *workman*.] Skilful; well performed; workmanlike.

WORKMANLY. *ad.* Skilfully; in a manner becoming a workman. *Tusser. Shakespeare.*

WORKMANSHIP. *f.* [from *workman*.]

1. Manufacture; something made by any one. *Spenser. Tillotson.*

2. The skill of a worker. *Spenser.*

3. The art of working. *Woodward.*

WORK.

WORKMASTER. *f.* [*work* and *master.*] The performer of any work.

Spenser. Eccclus.

WORKWOMAN. *f.* [*work* and *woman.*]

1. A woman skilled in needle-work.

Spenser.

2. A woman that works for hire.

WORKYDAY. *f.* [Corrupted from *workingday*] The day not the sabbath.

Shakespeare. Herbert.

WORLD. *f.* [popl'ō, Saxon; *werld*, Dut.]

1. *World* is the great collective idea of all bodies whatever. *Locke.*

2. System of beings. *Nicene Creed.*

3. The earth; the terraqueous globe. *Milton.*

4. Present state of existence. *Shakespeare.*

5. A secular life. *Waller. Rogers.*

6. Publick life. *Shakespeare.*

7. Business of life; trouble of life. *Shakespeare.*

8. Great multitude. *Raleigh. Sanderfon.*

9. Mankind; an hyperbolic expression for many. *Hooker. Clarendon.*

10. Course of life.

11. Universal empire. *Milton. Prior.*

12. The manners of men. *Dryden.*

13. A collection of wonders; a wonder.

Obsolete. *Knolles.*

14. Time.

15. *In the world.* In possibility. *Addison.*

16. *For all the world.* Exactly. *Sidney.*

WORLDLINESS. *f.* [from *worldly.*] Covetousness; addictedness to gain.

WORLDLING. *f.* [from *world.*] A mortal set upon profit. *Hooker. Rogers.*

WORLDLY. *a.* [from *world.*]

1. Secular; relating to this life, in contradistinction to the life to come. *Shakespeare. Richards. Atterbury.*

2. Bent upon this world; not attentive to a future state. *Milton.*

3. Human; common; belonging to the world. *Hooker. Raleigh.*

WORLDLY. *ad.* [from *world.*] With relation to the present life. *Raleigh. Milton. South.*

WORM. *f.* [pyr'm, Saxon; *worm*, Dutch; *vermis*, Lat.]

1. A small harmless serpent that lives in the earth. *Shakespeare. Sandys.*

2. A poisonous serpent. *Shakespeare.*

3. Animal bred in the body. *Harvey.*

4. The animal that spins silk. *Shakespeare.*

5. Grubs that gnaw wood and furniture. *Shakespeare.*

6. Something tormenting. *Shakespeare. Milton.*

7. Any thing vermiculated, or turned round; any thing spiral. *Moxon.*

To WORM. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To

work slowly, secretly, and gradually. *Herbert.*

To WORM. *v. a.* To drive by slow and secret means. *Swift.*

WORMEATEN. *a.* [*worm* and *eaten.*]

1. Gnawed by worms. *Shakespeare.*

2. Old; worthless. *Raleigh. Donne.*

WORMWOOD. *f.* [from its virtue to kill worms in the body.] Of this plant there are thirty-two species, one of which, the common *wormwood*, grows in the roads. *Miller. Floyer.*

WORMY. *a.* [from *worm.*] Full of worms. *Milton.*

WORN. part. pass. of *wear.* *Dryden. Locke.*

WORNIL. *f.* In the backs of cows in the summer, are maggots, which in Essex we call *wornils.* *Derbam.*

To WORRY. *v. a.* [poryzen, Saxon.]

1. To tear, or mangle, as a beast tears its prey. *King Charles. L'Estrange.*

2. To harass, or persecute brutally. *Sb. Milt. South. Southern. Add. Row. Sw.*

WORSE. *a.* The comparative of *bad.* [pɪr, Sax.] More bad; more ill. *Daniel. Locke.*

WORSE. *ad.* In a manner more bad. *Shakespeare.*

The WORSE. *f.* [from the adjective.]

1. The loss; not the advantage; not the better. *Spenser. 2 Kings.*

2. Something less good. *Clarissa.*

To WORSE. *v. a.* [from the adjective.] To put to disadvantage. *Milton.*

WORSHIP. *f.* [worsþip, Sax.]

1. Dignity; eminence; excellence. *Psalms*

2. A character of honour. *Shakespeare. Dryden.*

3. A term of ironical respect. *Pope.*

4. Adoration; religious act of reverence. *Milton. Tilletson.*

5. Honour; respect; civil deference. *Luke.*

6. Idolatry of lovers. *Shakespeare.*

To WORSHIP. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To adore; to honour or venerate with religious rites. *Exod. Milton. Randolph.*

2. To respect; to honour; to treat with civil reverence. *Shakespeare.*

To WORSHIP. *v. n.* To perform acts of adoration. *Genesis.*

WORSHIPFUL. *a.* [*worship* and *full.*]

1. Claiming respect by any character or dignity. *South.*

2. A term of ironical respect. *Stillingfleet.*

WORSHIPFULLY. *ad.* [from *worshipful.*] Respectfully. *Shakespeare.*

WORSHIPPER. *f.* [from *worship.*] Adorer; one that worships. *South. Addison.*

WORST. *a.* The superlative of *bad.* *Moxon.*

bad; most ill. *Shakespeare. Locke.*

WORST.

WORST. *f.* The most calamitous or wicked state. *Shakespeare, Digby, Dryden.*
To WORST. *v. a.* [from the adjective.] To defeat; to overthrow. *Suckling.*
WORSTED. *f.* [from *Worsted*, a town in Norfolk famous for the woolen manufacture.] Woolen yarn; wool spun. *Shakespeare, Pope.*
WORT. *f.* [wɔrt, Saxon; 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 *Wurtb.* *v. n.* [weorðan, Sax.] To be. *Spenser.*
WORTH. In the termination of the names of places comes from *weorð*, a court or farm, or *weorðig*, a street or road. *Gibson.*
WORTH. *f.* [weorð, Saxon.]
 1. Price; value. *Hooker, Woodward.*
 2. Excellence; virtue. *Sidney, Hooker, Donne.*
 3. Importance; valuable quality. *Hooker, South.*
WORTH. *a.*
 1. Equal in price to; equal in value to. *Shakespeare, Addison.*
 2. Deserving of. *Clarendon, Berkeley, Watts.*
 3. Equal in possessions to. *Sandys.*
WORTHILY. *ad.* [from *worthy*.]
 1. Suitably; not below the rate of. *Ray.*
 2. Deservedly. *Dryden.*
 3. Justly; not without cause. *Hooker, South.*
WORTHINESS. *f.* [from *worthy*.]
 1. Desert. *Hooker.*
 2. Excellence; dignity; virtue. *Sidney, Holder.*
 3. State of being worthy; quality of deserving. *Sidney.*
WORTHLESS. *a.* [from *wortb.*.]
 1. Having no virtues, dignity, or excellence. *Shakespeare, Roscommon.*
 2. Having no value. *Prior, Addison.*
WORTHLESSNESS. *f.* [from *wortbless.*.]
 Want of excellence; want of dignity; want of value. *More.*
WORTHY. *a.* [from *wortb.*.]
 1. Deserving; such as merits. *Sidney, Shakespeare.*
 2. Valuable; noble; illustrious. *Hooker, Davies.*
 3. Having worth; having virtue. *Digby.*
 4. Suitable for any quality good or bad; equal in value. *Dryden.*
 5. Suitable to any thing bad. *Shakespeare.*
 6. Deserving of ill. *Deuteronomy.*
WORTHY. *f.* [from the adjective.] A man laudable for any eminent quality, particularly for valour. *Brown, Tatler.*

To **WORTHY.** *v. a.* [from the adjective.] To render worthy; to aggrandise; to exalt. *Shakespeare.*
To WOT. *v. n.* [witan, Saxon.] To know; to be aware. *Hooker, Shakespeare.*
WOVE. The preterite and participle passive of *weave*. *Milton.*
WOVEN. The participle passive of *weave*.
WOULD. 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 am resolved; wish or wished to. *Sidney.*
 3. It is a familiar term for *wish to do*, or *to have*. *Shakespeare.*
WOULDING. *f.* [from *would*.] Motion of desire; disposition to any thing; propensity; inclination; incipient purpose. *Hammond.*
WOUND. *f.* [wund, Saxon; wunde, Dutch.] A hurt given by violence. *Shakespeare, Swift.*
To WOUND. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To hurt by violence. *Shakespeare, Deuter.*
 1 *Sam. Psalms. Isa. 1 Cor. Milton.*
WOUND. The preterite and participle passive of *wind*. *AEs, Wilkins.*
WOUNDLESS. *a.* [from *wound*.] Exempt from wounds.
WOUNDWORT. *f.* [vulneraria, Latin.] A plant.
WOX. } The preterite of *wax*. *Be-*
WOXE. } came. Obsolete. *Spenser.*
WOXEN. The participle of *to wax*. *Spenser.*
WRACK. *f.* [wrack, Dutch; wraecce, Saxon.]
 1. Destruction of a ship. *Dryden.*
 2. Ruin; destruction. *Milton.*
To WRACK. *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 WRA'NGLE. *v. n.* [from *wrangbeseur*, Dutch.] To dispute peevishly; to quarrel perversely. *Locke, Addison, Pope.*
WRA'NGLE. *f.* [from the verb.] A quarrel; a perverse dispute. *Swift.*
WRA'GLER. *f.* [from *wrangle*.] A perverse, peevish, disputative man. *Herbert.*
To WRAP. *v. a.* [wreppian, Saxon, to turn; wrefser, 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

W R E

5. To transport; to put in ecstasy. *Corwley.*
WRAPPER. *f.* [from *wrapp*.]
 1. One that wraps.
 2. That in which any thing is wrapped. *Addison.*
WRATH. *f.* [wrað, Saxon; *wreed*, cruel, Dutch.] Anger; fury; rage. *Spenser.*
WRATHFUL. *a.* [wraht and full.] Angry; furious; raging. *Spenser. Spratt.*
WRATHFULLY. *ad.* [from *wrathful*.] Furiously; passionately. *Shakespeare.*
WRATHLESS. *a.* [from *wratb*.] Free from anger. *Waller.*
To WREAK. *v. a.* Old preterite and part. pass. of *wreke*. [wraean, Sax. *wrecken*, Dutch.]
 1. To revenge. *Spenser. Fairfax.*
 2. To execute any violent design. *Dryden. Smith.*
WREAK. *f.* [from the verb.]
 1. Revenge; vengeance. *Shakespeare.*
 2. Passion; furious fit. *Shakespeare.*
WREAKFUL. *a.* [from *wreak*.] Revengeful; angry. *Shakespeare. Chapman.*
WREATH. *f.* [wraeth, Saxon.]
 1. Any thing curled or twisted. *Bacon. Milton. Smith.*
 2. A garland; a chaplet. *Roscommon.*
To WREATH. *v. a.* preterite *wreathed*; part. pass. *wreathed* or *wreatben*.
 1. To curl; to twist; to convolve. *Shakespeare. Bacon.*
 2. To interweave; to entwine one in another. *South. Dryden.*
 3. To encircle as a garland. *Prior.*
 4. To encircle as with a garland. *Dryden. Prior.*
WREATHY. *a.* [from *wreatb*.] Spiral; curled; twisted. *Brown.*
WRECK. *f.* [wraece, Saxon, a miserable person; *wracked*, 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. *Shakespeare.*
To WRECK. *v. a.* [from the noun.]
 1. To destroy by dashing on rocks or sands. *Spenser. Woodward.*
 2. To ruin. *Daniel.*
To WRECK. *v. n.* To suffer wreck. *Milt.*
WREN. *f.* [wrenna, Saxon.] A small bird. *Shakespeare. Brown.*
To WRENCH. *v. a.* [wringan, Saxon; *wringben*, Dutch.]
 1. To pull by violence; to wrest; to force. *Shakespeare. Bacon.*
 2. To sprain; to distort. *Shakesp. Swift.*
WRENCH. *f.* [from the verb.]
 1. A violent pull or twist.
 2. A sprain. *Locke.*
To WREST. *v. a.* [wrestan, Saxon.]
 1. To twist by violence; to extort by writhing or force. *Ascham. Dryden. Addis.*

W R I

2. To distort; to writhe; to force. *Hooker. Shakespeare.*
WREST. *f.* [from the verb.] Distortion; violence. *Hooker.*
WRESTER. *f.* [from *wrest*.] He who wrests.
To WRESTLE. *v. n.* [from *wrest*.]
 1. One who wrestles; one who professes the athletic art. *Shakespeare. Denbam.*
 2. One who contends in wrestling. *Waller.*
WRETCH. *f.* [wrecca, 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. *a.* [from *wretch*.]
 1. Miserable; unhappy. *Hooker.*
 2. Calamitous; afflictive.
 3. Sorry; pitiful; paltry; worthless. *Hooker. Roscommon.*
 4. Despicable; hatefully contemptible. *Sid.*
WRETCHEDLY. *ad.* [from *wretched*.]
 1. Miserable; unhappily. *Clarendon.*
 2. Meanly; despicably. *South.*
WRETCHEDNESS. *f.* [from *wretched*.]
 1. Misery; unhappiness; afflicted state. *Sidney. Raleigh.*
 2. Pitifulness; despicableness.
WRETCHLESS. *a.* Careless; mindless; heedless. *Hammond.*
To WRIGGLE. *v. n.* [wrgan, Saxon; *wuggeln*, Dutch.] To move to and fro with short motions. *More. Swift.*
To WRIGGLE. *v. a.* To put in a quick reciprocating motion. *Hudibras.*
WRIGHT. *f.* [wrihta, wrihta, Saxon.]
 A workman; an artificer; a maker; a manufacturer. *Cbeayne.*
To WRING. *v. a.* preter. and part. pass. *wringed* and *wrung*. [wringan, Saxon.]
 1. To twist; to turn round with violence. *Lev.*
 2. To force out of any body by contortion. *Wotton.*
 3. To squeeze; to press. *Shakespeare.*
 4. To writhe. *Shakespeare.*
 5. To pinch. *Bacon. Clarendon.*
 6. To force by violence; to extort. *Shakespeare. Milton.*
 7. To harass; to distress; to torture. *Shakespeare. Roscommon.*
 8. To distort; to turn to a wrong purpose. *Ascham. Wbitgife.*
 9. To persecute with extortion. *Hayw.*
To WRING. *v. n.* To writhe with anguish. *Shakespeare.*
WRINGER. *f.* [from *wring*.] One who squeezes the water out of clothes. *Shakespeare.*
WRINKLE.

WRINKLE. *f.* [ppriacle, Saxon; *wrinkel*, Dutch.]

1. Corrugation or furrow of the skin or the face. *Howel. Swift.*
2. Any roughness. *Dryden.*

To WRINKLE. *v. a.* [ppriacian, Saxon.]

1. To corrugate; to contract into furrows. *Bacon. Pope.*
2. To make rough or uneven. *Milton.*

WRIST. *f.* [pýprræ, Saxon.] The joint by which the hand is joined to the arm.

Shakespeare. Peacbam.

WRISTBAND. *f.* [*wrist* and *band*.] The fastening of the shirt at the hand.

WRIT. *f.* [from *write*.]

1. Any thing written; scripture. This sense is now chiefly used in speaking of the Bible. *Knolles. Addison.*
2. A judicial process. *Prior.*
3. A legal instrument. *Ayliffe.*

WRIT. The preterite of *write*. *Prior.*

To WRITE. *v. a.* preterite *writ* or *wrote*; part. pass. *written*, *writ*, or *wrote*. [ppriazan, apparan, Saxon.]

1. To express by means of letters. *Shakespeare. Deut.*
2. To engrave; to impress. *Locke.*
3. To produce as an authour. *Graville.*
4. To tell by letter. *Prior.*

To WRITE. *v. n.*

1. To perform the act of writing. *Shakespeare.*
2. To play the authour. *Addison.*
3. To tell in books. *Shakespeare.*
4. To send letters. *1 Esdras.*
5. To call one's self; to be entitled; to use the file of. *Shakesp. Ben. Johnson.*
6. To compose; to form compositions. *Waller. Felton.*

WRITER. *f.* [from *write*.]

1. One who practises the art of writing.
2. An authour. *Bacon. Addison. Swift.*

To WRITHE. *v. a.* [ppriacian, Saxon.]

1. To distort; to deform with distortion. *Shakesp. Milton. Dryden.*
2. To twist with violence. *Milton. Addison.*
3. To wrest; to force by violence. *Hooker. Dryden.*
4. To twist.

To WRITHE. *v. n.* To be convolved with agony or torture. *Addison.*

To WRITHE. *v. a.* [from *writhe*.] To wrinkle; to corrugate. *Spenser.*

WRITING. *f.* [from *writ*.]

1. A legal instrument.
2. A compofure; a book. *Hooker. Addison.*
3. A written paper of any kind. *Shakesp.*

WRITINGMASTER. *f.* One who teaches to write. *Dryden.*

WRITTEN. The participle passive of *write*. *Spenser.*

WROKEN. The part. pass. of *To wreek*.

WRONG. *f.* [ppriange, Saxon.]

1. An injury; a designed or known detriment. *Sidney. Spenser. Daniel. Dryden.*

2. Errour; not right. *Rescomm. Watts.*

WRONG. *a.* [from the noun.]

1. Not morally right; not agreeable to propriety or truth. *Sidney. Addison.*
2. Not physically right; unfit; unsuitable. *Swift.*

WRONG. *ad.* Not rightly; amiss.

Locke. Pope.

To WRONG. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To injure; to use unjustly.

Hooker. Spenser. Addison.

WRONGDO'ER. *f.* [*wrong* and *doer*.] An injurious person. *Sidney. Ayliffe.*

WRONGER. *f.* [from *wrong*.] He that injures; he that does wrong.

Shakespeare. Raleigh.

WRONGFUL. *a.* [*wrong* and *ful*.] Injurious; unjust. *Shakespeare. Dryden.*

WRONGFULLY. *ad.* [from *wrongful*.] Unjustly. *Sidney. Spectator.*

WRONGHEAD. } *a.* [*wrong* and

WRONGHEADED. } *head*.] Having a perverse understanding. *Pope.*

WRONGLY. *ad.* [from *wrong*.] Unjustly; amiss. *Shakespeare. Locke.*

WRONGLESSLY. *ad.* [from *wrongless*.] Without injury to any. *Sidney.*

WROTE. pret. and part. of *write*. *South.*

WROTH. *a.* [pprað, Sax. *wrod*, Danish.] Angry. Out of use. *Genesis.*

WROUGHT. [pþrogd, Saxon. The pret. and part. pass. as it seems, of *work*; as the Dutch *wercken*, makes *geroebt*.]

1. Effected; performed. *John. Stephens.*
2. Influenced; prevailed on. *Shakespeare. Milton.*

3. Produced; caused. *Milton. Addison.*

4. Worked; laboured. *Bar. Milton. Shakespeare.*

5. Gained; attained. *Milton. Philips.*

6. Operated. *Deuter. Bacon. Dryden.*

7. Worked. *Dryden.*

8. Actuated. *Raleigh. Milton.*

9. Manufactured. *2 Cor.*

10. Formed. *Addison. Swift.*

11. Excited by degrees. *Milton.*

12. Guided; managed. *Shakespeare.*

13. Agitated; disturbed. *Shakespeare.*

WRUNG. The preter. and part. passive of *wring*. *L'Esrange. Thomson.*

WRY. *a.* [from *writhe*.]

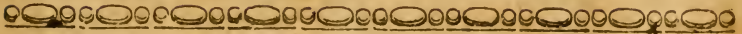
1. Crooked; deviating from the right of direction. *Sidney. Sharp.*
2. Distorted. *Arbutnot. Pope.*
3. Wrung; perverted; wrested. *Atterbury.*

To WRY. *v. n.* [from the adjective.] To be contorted and writhed; to deviate from the right direction. *Sanderfon.*

To WRY. *v. a.* [from the adjective.] To make to deviate; to distort. *Sidney.*

X.

X Is a letter, which, though found in Saxon words, begins no word in the English language.



Y.

Y A W

Y E S

- Y**, 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 *υ*. *Y* was much used by the Saxons, whence *y* is found for *i* in the old English writers.
- YACHT.** *f.* A small ship for carrying passengers.
- YARD.** *f.* [*ȝearð*, Saxon.]
1. Inclosed ground adjoining to an house. *Brown. Dryden.*
 2. [*ȝerð*, Sax.] A measure of three feet. *Bacon. Holder.*
 3. The supports of the sails. *Dryden.*
- YARDWAND.** *f.* [*yard and wand*.] A measure of a yard. *Collier.*
- YARE.** *a.* [*ȝearpe*, Saxon.] Ready; dextrous; eager. *Shakespeare.*
- YA'RELY.** *ad.* [from *yare*.] Dextrously; skilfully. *Shakespeare.*
- YARN.** *f.* [*ȝearn*, Saxon.] Spun wool; woollen thread. *Shakespeare. Temple.*
- To YARR.** *v. n.* [from the sound; *birrio*, Latin.] To growl, or snarl like a dog.
- YA'RRROW.** *f.* A plant which grows wild on the dry banks, and is used in medicine.
- YAWL.** *f.* A little vessel belonging to a ship, for convenience of passing to and from it.
- To YAWN.** *v. n.* [*ȝeonan*, Saxon.]
1. To gape; to oscitate; to have the mouth opened involuntarily. *Bacon. Dryden.*
 2. To open wide. *Sandys. Prior.*
 3. To express desire by yawning. *Hook r.*
- YAWN.** *f.* [from the verb.]
1. Oscitation. *Pope*
 2. Gape; hiatus. *Addison.*
- YA'WNING.** *a.* [from *yawn*.] Sleepy; slumbering. *Shakespeare.*
- Y'CLAD.** *part. for clad.* Clothed. *Shakespeare.*
- Y'CLEPED.** Called; termed; named. *Milton.*
- YDREA'D.** The old pret. of *to dread*. *Spenser.*
- YE.** The nominative plural of *thou*. *Luke.*
- YEA.** *ad.* [*ea*, or *gea*, Saxon; *ja*, Dutch.] Yes. *Shakespeare. Mattbew.*
- To YEAD, or YEDE.** *v. n.* preterite *yede*. To go; to march. *Spenser.*
- To YEAN.** *v. n.* [*eaman*, Saxon.] To bring young. Used of sheep. *Shakesp. Dryden.*
- YEA'NLING.** *f.* [from *yea*.] The young of sheep. *Shakespeare.*
- YEAR.** *f.* [*ȝear*, Saxon.] Twelve months. *Shakespeare.*
2. It is often used plurally, without a plural termination. *Shakespeare.*
 3. In the plural, old age. *Bacon. Dryden.*
- YE'ARLING.** *a.* [from *year*.] Being a year old. *Pope.*
- YE'ARLY.** *a.* [from *year*.] Annual; happening every year; lasting a year. *Prior.*
- YE'ARLY.** *ad.* Annually; once a year. *Dryden.*
- To YEARN.** *v. n.* [*earnan*, Saxon.] To feel great internal uneasiness. *Spenser. Genesis.*
- To YEARN.** *v. a.* To grieve; to vex. *Shakespeare.*
- YEST.** *f.* [*ȝere*, Saxon.]
1. The foam, spume, or flower of beer in fermentation; barm. *Hudibras. Gay.*
 2. The spume on a troubled sea. *Shakesp.*

YE'ITY. *a.* [from *yest.*] Frothy ; spumy.
Shakespeare.

YELK. *f.* [from *zealepe, yellow, Saxon.*] The yellow part of the egg. It is commonly pronounced, and often written *yolk.*
Brown. Dryden.

To **YELL.** *v. n.* To cry out with hor-our and agony.
Spenser. Drayton. Milton.

YELL. *f.* [from the verb.] A cry of hor-our.
Shakespeare. Dryden.

YELLOW. *a.* [*yealepe, Saxon; gbelurwe, Dutch.*] Being of a bright glaring colour, as gold.
Milton. Newton.

YELLOW'COY. *f.* A gold coin.
Arbutn.

YELLOWHAMMER. *f.* A bird.

YELLOWISH. *a.* [from *yellow.*] Approach- ing to yellow.
Woodward.

YELLOWISHNESS. *f.* [from *yellowish.*] The quality of approaching to yellow.
Boyle.

YELLOWNESS. *f.* [from *yellow.*]
1. The quality of being yellow.
Bacon. Arbutnot.

2. It is used in *Shakespeare* for jealousy.

YELLOWS. *f.* A disease in horses. It owes its original to obstructions in the gall- pipe, which are caused by slimy or gritty matter ; or to the stoppage of the roots of those little ducts opening into that pipe, by the like matter.

To **YEP.** *v. n.* [*zealpan, Saxon.*] To bark as a beagle hound after his prey.
Shakespeare.

Y'EOMAN. *f.* [The true etymology seems to be from *geman, 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 kind of ceremonious title given to soldiers ; whence we have still *yeomen* of the guard.
Bacon. Swift.

3. It was probably a freeholder not ad- vanced to the rank of a gentleman.
Shakespeare.

Y'EOMANRY. *f.* [from *yeoman.*] The col- lective body of yeomen.
Bacon.

To **YERK.** *v. a.* To throw out or move with a spring. A leaping horse is said to *yerk*, or strike out his hind legs, when he flings and kicks with his whole hind quar- ters.
Farrler's Dict.

YERK. *f.* [from the verb.] A quick mo- tion.

To **YERN.** *v. a.* See **YEARN.** *Shakesp.*

YES. *ad.* [*zipe, Saxon.*] A term of affirma- tion ; the affirmative particle opposed to *no.*
Bacon. Pope.

Y'E'STER. *a.* [*gbister, Dutch.*] Being next before the present day.
Dryden.

Y'E'STERDAY. *f.* [*zipeardæg, Saxon.*] The day last past ; the next day before to- day.
Shakespeare. Prior.

Y'E'STERDAY. *ad.* On the day last past.
Bacon.

Y'E'STERNIGHT. *f.* The night before this night.

Y'E'STERNIGHT. *ad.* On the night last past.
Shakespeare.

YET. *conjunct.* [*zÿt, zet, zeta, Saxon.*] Nevertheless ; notwithstanding ; however.
Daniel. South. Tillotson.

YET. *ad.*
1. Beside ; over and above. *Atterbury.*
2. Still ; the state still remaining the same.
Addison.

3. Once again. *Pope.*

4. At this time ; so soon ; hitherto : with a negative before it. *Bacon.*

5. At least. *Baker.*

6. It notes increase or extension of the sense of the words to which it is joined.
Dryden.

7. Still ; in a new degree. *L'Esrange.*

8. Even ; after all. *Whitgift. Bacon.*

9. Hitherto. *Hooker.*

Y'E'VEN, for *given.* *Spenser.*

YEW. *f.* [*ip, Saxon.*] A tree of tough wood.
Fairfax. Prior.

Y'E'WEN. *a.* [from *yew.*] Made of the wood of yew.

Y'E'RE. *ad.* [*ÿrepe, Saxon.*] Together.
Spenser.

To **YIELD.** *v. a.* [*zelban, Saxon, to pay.*]
1. To produce ; to give in return for cul- tivation or labour. *Arbutnot.*

2. To produce in general.
Shakespeare. 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.** *v. n.*
1. To give up the conquest ; to submit.
Daniel. Walton.

2. To comply with any person. *Prov.*

3. To comply with things. *Bacon. Milton.*

4. To concede ; to admit ; to allow ; not to deny. *Hakewill.*

5. To give place as inferior in excellence or any other quality. *Dryden.*

YIE'LDER. *f.* [from *yield.*] One who yields.
Shakespeare.

YOKE. *f.* [*zroc, 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.
Shakespeare. Dryden. Broome.

To **YOKE.** *v. a.* [from the noun.]
1. To bind by a yoke or carriage.
L'Esrange. Dryden.

2. To join or couple with another. *Dryd.*

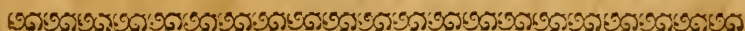
3. To

YOU

3. To enslave; to subdue. *Sbak'speare.*
 4. To refrain; to confine. *Bacon.*
YOKE-ELM. *f.* A tree. *Ainsworth.*
YOKEFELLOW. } *f.* [*yoke* and *fellow*, or
YOKEMATE. } *masc.*]
 1. Companion in labour. *Sbak'speare.*
 2. Mate; fellow. *Hudibras. Spenser.*
YOLD, for *yielded.* *Obsolete. Spenser.*
YOLK. *f.* [See **YELK.**] The yellow part
 of an egg. *Ray.*
YON. } *a.* [*geond*, Saxon.] Being
YOND. } at a distance within view.
YONDER. } *Sbak'sp. B. Johnson. Pope.*
YON. } *ad.* At a distance within
YOND. } view. *Milton. Arbuth.*
YONDER. }
YOND. *a.* Mad; furious: perhaps trans-
 ported with rage; underalienation of mind.
Spenser.
YORE, or of *Tore.* *ad.* [*geogarna*,
 Saxon.]
 1. Long. *Spenser.*
 2. Of old time; long ago. *Pope.*
YOU. *pron.* [*cop*, *uh*, Saxon.]
 1. The oblique case of *ye*. *Eph.*
 2. It is used in the nominative.
Sbak'speare.
 3. It is the ceremonial word for the se-
 cond person singular, and is always used,
 except in solemn language. *Pope.*
YOUNG. *a.* [*iong*, *yeong*, Saxon; *jong*,
 Dutch.]
 1. Being in the first part of life; not old.
Sbak'sp. Chapman. Cowley.
 2. Ignorant; weak. *Sbak'speare.*
 3. It is sometimes applied to vegetable life.
Bacon.
YOUNG. *f.* The offspring of animals col-
 lectively. *Milton. More.*
YOU'NGISH. *a.* [from *young.*] Somewhat
 young. *Tatler.*

YUX

YOU'NGLING. *f.* [from *young*; *yeong'ing*,
 Saxon.] Any creature in the first part of
 life.
YOU'NGLY. *ad.* [from *young.*]
 1. Early in life. *Sbak'speare.*
 2. Ignorantly; weakly.
YOUNGSTER. } *f.* [from *young.*] A
YOU'NKER. } young person.
Sbak'speare. Creech. Prior.
YOUNGTH. *f.* [from *young.*] Young.
Spenser.
YOUR. *pronoun.* [*eoepn*, Saxon.]
 1. Belonging to you. *Sbak'speare.*
 2. **YOURS** is used when the substantive
 goes before or is understood; as this is your
 book, this book is yours. *Sbak'sp. Pope.*
YOURSELF. *f.* [*your* and *self.*] You, even
 you; ye, not others. *Sbak'speare.*
YOUTH. *f.* [*yeogvð*, Saxon.]
 1. The part of life succeeding to childhood
 and adolescence. *Sbak'sp. Milton. Arbuth.*
 2. A young man. *Sbak'sp. Mil. Dryd.*
 3. Young men. *Ben. Johnson.*
YOU'THFUL. *a.* [*youth* and *full.*]
 1. Young. *Dr der.*
 2. Suitable to the first part of life.
Milton. Dryden. Pope.
 3. Vigorous as in youth. *Bentley.*
YOU'THFULLY. *ad.* [from *youthful.*] In
 a youthful manner.
YOU'THLY. *a.* [from *youth.*] Young;
 early in life. *Spenser.*
YOU'THY. *a.* [from *youth.*] Young;
 youthful. *Spektor.*
YPIGHT. *part.* [*y* and *pight*, from *pitch.*]
 Fixed. *Spenser.*
YUCK. *f.* [*jocken*, Dutch.] Itch.
YULE. *f.* [*geol*, *yeol*, *ychul*, Saxon.] The
 time of Christmas.
YUX. *f.* [*yeox*, Saxon.] The hiccough.



Z.

Z A F

Z, Is found in the Saxon alphabets, fet
 down by Grammarians, but is read
 in no word originally Teutonick:
 its found is uniformly that of an hard S.
ZAFFAR. } *f.* Powder the calx of cobalt,
ZAFFIR. } 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

Z A R

zaffre, which from its hardness has been
 mistaken for a native mineral. *Hill.*
ZA'NY. *f.* One employed to raise laugh-
 ter by his gestures, actions and speeches;
 a merry Andrew; a buffoon. *Skak. Donne.*
ZA'RNICH. *f.* A solid substance in which
 orpiment is frequently found; and it ap-
 proaches to the nature of orpiment, but
 without its lustre and foliated texture.
 The

- The common kinds of *zornick* are green and yellow. *Hill.*
- ZEAL.** *f.* [*ζῆλος*; *zeus*, Latin.] Passionate ardour for any person or cause. *Hooker. Milton. Dryd. Tillotson. Spratt.*
- ZEALOT.** *f.* [*zeleoteur*, French; *ζηλωτης*.] One passionately ardent in any cause. Generally used in dispraise. *Spratt.*
- ZEALOUS.** *a.* [from *zeal*.] Ardently passionate in any cause. *Taylor. Spratt.*
- ZEALOUSLY.** *ad.* [from *zealous*.] With passionate ardour. *Swift.*
- ZEALOUSNESS.** *f.* [from *zealous*.] The quality of being zealous.
- ZEOCHIN.** *f.* [So named from *Zeeba*, a place in Venice where the mint is settled for coinage.] A gold coin worth about nine shillings sterling.
- ZEDO'ARY.** *f.* [*zedoaire*, French.] A spicy plant, somewhat like ginger in its leaves, but of a sweet scent.
- ZED.** *f.* The name of the letter *z*. *Shakespeare.*
- ZE'NITH.** *f.* [Arabick.] The point over head opposite the nadir. *Davies. Brown.*
- ZE'PHYR.** } *f.* [*zephyrus*, Latin.] The
ZE'PHYRUS. } west wind; and poetically
 any calm soft wind. *Peach. Mill. Thomf.*
- ZEST.** *f.*
1. The peel of an orange squeezed into wine.
 2. A relish; a taste added.
- To **ZEST.** *v. a.* To heighten by an additional relish.
- ZETE'TICK.** *a.* [from *ζητέω*.] Proceeding by enquiry.
- ZEUGMA.** *f.* [from *ζεύγμα*.] 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.
- ZO'CLE.** *f.* [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.** *f.* [*ζωδιακος*.] The track of the sun through the twelve signs; a great circle of the sphere, containing the twelve signs. *Ben. Johnson. Bentley.*
- ZONE.** *f.* [*ζωνη*; *zona*, Latin.]
1. A girdle. *Dryden. Granville.*
 2. A division of the earth. The whole surface of the earth is divided into five zones: the first is contained between the two tropicks, and is called the torrid zone. There are two temperate zones, and two frigid zones. The northern temperate zone is terminated by the tropick of Cancer and the arctick 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 centers. *Suckling. Dryden.*
 3. Circuit; circumference. *Milton.*
- ZOO'GRAPHER.** *f.* [*ζωνη* and *γραφω*.] One who describes the nature, properties, and forms of animals. *Brown.*
- ZOO'GRAPHY.** *f.* [of *ζωνη* and *γράφω*.] A description of the forms, natures, and properties of animals. *Glanville.*
- ZOO'LOGY.** *f.* [of *ζωον* and *λογω*.] A treatise concerning living creatures.
- ZOO'PHYTE.** *f.* [*ζωοφυτον*.] Certain vegetables or substances which partake of the nature both of vegetables and animals.
- ZOOPHO'RICK Column.** *f.* [In architecture.] A statuary column, or a column which bears or supports the figure of an animal.
- ZOO'PHORUS.** *f.* [*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.** *f.* [of *ζωοτομία*.] A dissector of the bodies of brute beasts.
- ZOO'TOMY.** *f.* [*ζωοτομία*.] Dissection of the bodies of beasts.







